

## UNESCO and Sustainable Development Goals



<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>

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### เป้าหมาย - ขจัดความยากจน

ขจัดความยากจนทุกรูปแบบ ทุกสถานที่



**55 per cent**  
of the  
world's  
population  
have  
**no access**  
to  
**social**  
**protection**

ผู้คนทั่วโลกมากกว่า 800 ล้านคน ยังคงอยู่ได้ด้วยเงินน้อยกว่า 1.25 ดอลลาร์ต่อวัน หลายคนยังขาดการเข้าถึงอาหาร น้ำดื่มที่สะอาดและสุขอนามัยที่เพียงพอ การเจริญเติบโตทางเศรษฐกิจอย่างรวดเร็วในประเทศ เช่น จีนและอินเดีย ประชากรผู้หญิงมีสัดส่วนที่อยู่ในความยากจนมากกว่าผู้ชาย เนื่องจากการเข้าถึงที่ไม่เท่ากันในเรื่องค่าแรงงาน การศึกษาและทรัพย์สิน

SDGs มีเป้าหมายที่จะขจัดความยากจนในทุกรูปแบบให้แล้วเสร็จภายในปี 2573 ซึ่งเป้าหมายดังกล่าวเกี่ยวข้องกับการกำหนดกลุ่มเป้าหมายที่อาศัยอยู่ในสถานการณ์ที่มีความเสี่ยงในการเข้าถึงทรัพยากรและการบริการขั้นพื้นฐาน รวมถึงช่วยเหลือชุมชนที่ได้รับผลกระทบจากความขัดแย้งและภัยพิบัติที่เกี่ยวข้องกับสภาพภูมิอากาศ

2

2  
ZERO  
HUNGER

A profound change of the global food and agriculture system is needed to nourish today's **800 million** hungry + the additional **2 billion** increase in global population expected by **2050**

## เป้าหมาย - ขจัดความหิวโหย

ขจัดความหิวโหย บรรลุความมั่นคงทางอาหาร  
ส่งเสริมเกษตรกรรมอย่างยั่งยืน



SDGs มุ่งมั่นที่จะขจัดความหิวโหยและความอดอยากทุกรูปแบบให้แล้วเสร็จภายในปี 2573 เพื่อให้แน่ใจว่าทุกคน โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งเด็กและผู้ด้อยโอกาสจำนวนมาก ได้รับการเข้าถึงอาหารที่เพียงพอและมีคุณค่าทางโภชนาการตลอดทั้งปี เป้าหมายนี้ยังเกี่ยวข้องกับ การส่งเสริมการเกษตรอย่างยั่งยืน การปรับปรุงชีวิตความเป็นอยู่และกำลังการผลิตของเกษตรกรรายขนาดเล็ก ที่ช่วยให้เข้าถึงแหล่งที่ดินทำกิน เทคโนโลยีและการตลาดอย่างเท่าเทียม นอกจากนี้ความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศก็เป็นสิ่งสำคัญที่สร้างความเชื่อมั่นในการลงทุนในโครงสร้างพื้นฐานและเทคโนโลยีเพื่อเพิ่มผลผลิตทางการเกษตร

3

3  
GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING

## เป้าหมาย - มีสุขภาพและความเป็นอยู่ที่ดี

รับรองการมีสุขภาพและความเป็นอยู่ที่ดีของทุกคน  
ในทุกช่วงอายุ




Spending **\$1 billion** in immunization coverage can save **1 million** children's lives each year

นับตั้งแต่การสร้างเป้าหมายการพัฒนาแห่งสหัสวรรษ ซึ่งประสบผลสำเร็จอย่างมากจากการลดการเสียชีวิตของเด็ก การปรับปรุงสุขภาพของมารดาและการต่อสู้กับเชื้อเอชไอวี/ เอ็ดส์ มาลาเรียและโรคอื่นๆ การเสียชีวิตเหล่านี้สามารถหลีกเลี่ยงได้โดยการป้องกันและการรักษา การศึกษา แคมเปญการสร้างภูมิคุ้มกันของโรคและการดูแลสุขภาพเพศและระบบสืบพันธุ์

SDGs มีความมุ่งมั่นที่จะยุติการระบาดของโรคเอดส์ วัณโรคมาลาเรียและโรคติดต่ออื่นๆ ภายในปี 2573 ซึ่งมีจุดมุ่งหมายเพื่อให้บรรลุหลักประกันสุขภาพถ้วนหน้าและจัดให้มีการเข้าถึงยาและวัคซีนอย่างปลอดภัยและมีประสิทธิภาพสำหรับทุกคน การสนับสนุนการวิจัยและพัฒนาวัคซีนก็เป็นส่วนสำคัญของกระบวนการนี้เช่นเดียวกับการเข้าถึงยาในราคาที่เหมาะสม

4


**4** QUALITY EDUCATION



**262 million children and adolescents remain out of school. 617 million lack minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics**

## เป้าหมาย - การศึกษาที่เท่าเทียม

รับรองการศึกษาที่เท่าเทียมและทั่วถึง ส่งเสริมการเรียนรู้ตลอดชีวิตแก่ทุกคน



ในปี 2558 และจำนวนของเด็กทั่วโลกที่ไม่ได้รับการศึกษาลดลงได้เกือบครึ่งหนึ่ง นอกจากนี้ อัตราผู้ที่มีความสามารถในการอ่านออกเขียนได้ยังเพิ่มขึ้นเป็นอย่างมาก และเด็กผู้หญิงได้ไปโรงเรียนมากขึ้นกว่าเดิม การประสบความสำเร็จครอบคลุมถึงการศึกษาที่มีคุณภาพ ซึ่งตอกย้ำความเชื่อที่พิสูจน์แล้วว่าการศึกษาคือหนึ่งในแรงขับเคลื่อนที่มีประสิทธิภาพสำหรับการพัฒนาอย่างยั่งยืน

**SDGs** เป้าหมายนี้ทำให้แน่ใจว่าเด็กผู้หญิงและเด็กผู้ชายทุกคนจะได้รับสำเร็จศึกษาฟรีในระดับประถมศึกษาและมัธยมศึกษา นอกจากนี้ยังมีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อจัดให้มีการฝึกอบรมอาชีพในราคาที่เหมาะสมอย่างเท่าเทียมกัน และขจัดความไม่เสมอภาคทางเพศและความเหลื่อมล้ำ ด้วยความมุ่งหมายที่จะประสบผลสำเร็จในการเข้าถึงหลักสากลเพื่อการศึกษาที่สูงขึ้นอย่างมีคุณภาพ

5

**5** GENDER EQUALITY



**In 2018, women only held 27 per cent of managerial positions worldwide**

## เป้าหมาย - ความเท่าเทียมทางเพศ

บรรลุความเท่าเทียมทางเพศ พัฒนาบทบาทสตรี และเด็กผู้หญิง



ตั้งแต่ปี 2543 UNDP ร่วมกับ พันธมิตรของ UN และประชาคมโลกให้ความเสมอภาคทางเพศเป็นศูนย์กลางในการทำงาน มีผู้หญิงจำนวนมากขึ้นที่ได้เรียนในโรงเรียน เมื่อเทียบกับ 15 ปีที่ผ่านมา และในภูมิภาคส่วนใหญ่ ก็มีความเท่าเทียมกันทางเพศในการศึกษาระดับประถมศึกษา ในขณะที่ ผู้หญิงสามารถทำงานนอกบ้าน และได้รับค่าแรงจากงาน ที่ไม่ใช่ทำการเกษตรได้ถึง 41% เมื่อเทียบกับปี 2533 ซึ่งมีเพียง 35%

**SDGs** มีจุดหมายที่จะสร้างความสำเร็จเหล่านี้เพื่อให้แน่ใจว่ามีการยุติการเลือกปฏิบัติต่อผู้หญิงและเด็กผู้หญิงในทุกที่ แต่ในบางภูมิภาคยังคงมีความไม่เท่าเทียมกันในเบื้องต้นสำหรับการเข้าถึงค่าจ้าง และยังคงมีช่องว่างที่มีนัยสำคัญระหว่างชายและหญิงในตลาดแรงงาน ความรุนแรงทางเพศและการละเมิดทางเพศ การใช้แรงงานที่ผิดกฎหมาย และการแบ่งแยกชนชั้นของประชาชนยังคงเป็นอุปสรรคใหญ่ในเรื่องนี้

6

**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Half of the world's population is already experiencing severe water scarcity at least one month a year

## เป้าหมาย - การจัดการน้ำและสุขาภิบาล

### รับรองการมีน้ำใช้ การจัดการน้ำและสุขาภิบาลที่ยั่งยืน



ปัญหาการขาดแคลนน้ำส่งผลกระทบต่อประชาชนทั่วโลกมากกว่า 40 % ซึ่งเป็นผลมาจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ และการเพิ่มขึ้นของอุณหภูมิโลก แม้ว่าประชาชน 2,100 ล้านคน ได้รับการเข้าถึงการสุขาภิบาลน้ำที่ดีขึ้นตั้งแต่ปี 2533 แต่การขาดแคลนอุปกรณ์สำหรับน้ำดื่มที่ปลอดภัยยังคงเป็นปัญหาหลักที่ส่งผลกระทบต่อทุกทวีป

ภายในปี 2573 การทำให้มีน้ำดื่มที่ปลอดภัยและราคาเหมาะสม จำเป็นต้องมีการลงทุนโครงสร้างพื้นฐานที่เหมาะสม โดยจัดให้มีสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวกด้านสุขอนามัยและส่งเสริมสุขอนามัยในทุกระดับ ปกป้องและฟื้นฟูระบบนิเวศที่เกี่ยวข้องกับน้ำ เช่น ป่าไม้ ภูเขาและแม่น้ำ พื้นที่ชุ่มน้ำเป็นสิ่งจำเป็นที่ต้องดูแล ถ้าหากเราจะลดการขาดแคลนน้ำ นอกจากนี้ ความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศ ยังเป็นสิ่งจำเป็นที่จะส่งเสริมให้มีการใช้น้ำอย่างมีประสิทธิภาพและสนับสนุนเทคโนโลยีการบำบัดน้ำในประเทศที่กำลังพัฒนา

7

**7** AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



3 billion people lack access to clean cooking fuels, resulting in nearly 4 million premature deaths each year

## เป้าหมาย - พลังงานสะอาดที่ทุกคนเข้าถึงได้

### รับรองการมีพลังงานที่ทุกคนเข้าถึงได้ เชื่อถือได้ ยั่งยืนทันสมัย



จำนวนประชากรทั่วโลกยังคงเพิ่มขึ้นอย่างต่อเนื่อง ดังนั้นจึงมีการเรียกร้องถึงพลังงานราคาถูก เศรษฐกิจทั่วโลกพึ่งพาเชื้อเพลิงฟอสซิลและการเพิ่มขึ้นของการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกซึ่งนั่นคือการสร้างการเปลี่ยนแปลงที่รุนแรงต่อระบบภูมิอากาศ การเปลี่ยนแปลงนี้ส่งผลถึงทุกทวีปทั่วโลก

ภายในปี 2573 มีเป้าหมายที่จะทำให้เกิดการผลิตไฟฟ้าที่เหมาะสมในทุกที่ ซึ่งหมายถึงการลงทุนในแหล่งพลังงานสะอาด เช่น พลังงานแสงอาทิตย์ พลังงานลมและพลังงานความร้อน การนำมาตราฐานการประหยัดค่าใช้จ่ายที่มีประสิทธิภาพมาใช้ในอาคารและอุตสาหกรรมสำหรับความหลากหลายของเทคโนโลยียังสามารถลดการใช้ไฟฟ้าทั่วโลกได้ 14% การขยายโครงสร้างพื้นฐานและพัฒนาเทคโนโลยีเพื่อให้มีแหล่งที่มาของพลังงานสะอาดในประเทศที่กำลังพัฒนา เป็นเป้าหมายสำคัญที่ทั้งการขยายโครงสร้างและการพัฒนาเทคโนโลยีสามารถส่งเสริมการเจริญเติบโตและช่วยเหลือสิ่งแวดล้อมได้

8

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



## เป้าหมาย - การจ้างงานที่มีคุณค่าและการเติบโตทางเศรษฐกิจ

ส่งเสริมการเติบโตทางเศรษฐกิจที่ต่อเนื่องครอบคลุมและยั่งยืน  
การจ้างงานที่มีคุณค่า

In 2018,  
20 per cent  
of the  
world's  
youth  
were not  
engaged  
in either  
education,  
employment  
or training

มากกว่า 25 ปีที่ผ่านมา จำนวนคนงานที่ประสบปัญหาความยากจนได้ลดลงอย่างมาก

SDGs มุ่งมั่นที่จะส่งเสริมการเจริญเติบโตทางเศรษฐกิจที่ยั่งยืนโดยบรรลุเป้าหมายการผลิตในระดับที่สูงขึ้นและผลิตผ่านนวัตกรรมทางเทคโนโลยี สนับสนุนนโยบายที่ส่งเสริมให้ผู้ประกอบการและการสร้างงานซึ่งเป็นกุญแจสำคัญในเรื่องนี้ เช่นเดียวกับมาตรการที่มีประสิทธิภาพที่จะกำจัดการบังคับใช้แรงงานทาสและการค้ามนุษย์ ด้วยเป้าหมายเหล่านี้ ภายในปี 2573 เราต้องการให้เกิดการจ้างงานเต็มรูปแบบและมีประสิทธิภาพ และการทำงานที่เหมาะสมสำหรับผู้หญิงและผู้ชายทุกคน



9

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



## เป้าหมาย - อุตสาหกรรม นวัตกรรม โครงสร้างพื้นฐาน

พัฒนาโครงสร้างพื้นฐานที่พร้อมรับการเปลี่ยนแปลง ส่งเสริมการปรับตัวให้เป็น  
อุตสาหกรรมอย่างยั่งยืนและทั่วถึง และสนับสนุนนวัตกรรม

3.8 billion  
people  
do not have  
access to the  
internet  
representing  
80 per cent  
of the  
population  
in the  
least developed  
countries



ความก้าวหน้าทางเทคโนโลยีก็เป็นกุญแจสำคัญในการหาทางแก้ปัญหาอย่างยั่งยืนให้กับความท้าทายทางเศรษฐกิจและสิ่งแวดล้อม เช่น การจัดให้มีชิ้นงานใหม่และส่งเสริมประสิทธิภาพในการใช้พลังงาน การส่งเสริมอุตสาหกรรมที่ยั่งยืนและการลงทุนในการวิจัยทางวิทยาศาสตร์และนวัตกรรมเหล่านี้เป็นวิธีที่สำคัญที่จะช่วยสนับสนุนการพัฒนาอย่างยั่งยืน การลงทุนในโครงสร้างพื้นฐานและนวัตกรรมเป็นหนึ่งในเป้าหมายการพัฒนา 17 ข้อ ที่อยู่ในวาระการจัดทำเป้าหมายการพัฒนาที่ยั่งยืน (SDGs) วิธีการแบบบูรณาการเป็นสิ่งสำคัญที่จะทำให้เกิดความคืบหน้าไปยังเป้าหมายอื่นๆ

10



## เป้าหมาย - ลดความเหลื่อมล้ำ

ลดความเหลื่อมล้ำทั้งภายในและระหว่างประเทศ



16,000 children die each day from preventable diseases such as measles and tuberculosis

จากรายงานที่ว่าความไม่เท่าเทียมของรายได้มีอัตราเพิ่มขึ้น 10% ของคนร่ำรวยที่สุด มีรายได้เป็น 40% ของรายได้รวมทั่วโลก ผู้ที่ยากจนที่สุด 10% ทำได้รายได้เพียง 2-7% ของรายได้รวมทั่วโลก ในประเทศกำลังพัฒนาความไม่เท่าเทียมเพิ่มขึ้น 11 % ตามการเจริญเติบโตของประชากร

**ความไม่เท่าเทียมด้านรายได้เป็นปัญหาระดับโลกที่ต้องการการแก้ไข** ซึ่งปัญหานี้เกี่ยวข้องกับการปรับปรุงกฎระเบียบข้อบังคับ การตรวจสอบของตลาดการเงินและสถาบันด้านการเงิน การส่งเสริมการช่วยเหลือด้านการพัฒนา และการลงทุนโดยตรงจากต่างชาติไปยังภูมิภาคที่มีความจำเป็นมากที่สุด การอำนวยความสะดวกในการอพยพย้ายถิ่นที่ปลอดภัยและการเคลื่อนย้ายของผู้คนก็เป็นสิ่งสำคัญในการแก้ไขปัญหาการแบ่งเขตแดน

11



## เป้าหมาย - เมืองและถิ่นฐานมนุษย์อย่างยั่งยืน

ทำให้เมืองและการตั้งถิ่นฐานของมนุษย์มีความปลอดภัย ทัวถึงพร้อมรับการเปลี่ยนแปลงและพัฒนาอย่างยั่งยืน


60 per cent of the world's population will live in cities by 2030



การเติบโตอย่างรวดเร็วของเมืองในประเทศที่กำลังพัฒนา ควบคู่ไปกับการเพิ่มขึ้นในการย้ายถิ่นฐานจากชนบทสู่เมือง ซึ่งนำไปสู่ความเจริญในเมืองขนาดใหญ่ ความยากจนมักจะกระจุกตัวอยู่ในเมือง **รัฐบาลระดับชาติและระดับท้องถิ่นต้องพยายามจัดการเพื่อรองรับการเพิ่มขึ้นของประชากรในพื้นที่เหล่านั้น การทำให้เมืองปลอดภัยและยั่งยืน การทำให้เข้าถึงที่อยู่อาศัยที่ปลอดภัยและเหมาะสมและพัฒนาการตั้งถิ่นฐานของชุมชนแออัด** นอกจากนี้ยังเกี่ยวข้องกับการลงทุนเรื่องการขนส่งสาธารณะ การสร้างพื้นที่สาธารณะสีเขียวและการปรับปรุงการวางผังเมืองและการจัดการในลักษณะแบบมีส่วนร่วม

12


12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



If the global population reaches **9.6 billion** by 2050, the equivalent of almost **three planets** will be required to sustain current lifestyles

## เป้าหมาย - แผนการบริโภคและการผลิตที่ยั่งยืน

### รับรองแผนการบริโภคและการผลิตที่ยั่งยืน




การที่จะบรรลุเป้าหมายการเติบโตทางเศรษฐกิจและการพัฒนาที่ยั่งยืนนั้นต้องลดการใช้ทรัพยากรลงอย่างเร่งด่วน โดยการเปลี่ยนแปลงการผลิตและการบริโภคสินค้า ซึ่งเกษตรกรเป็นผู้ใช้น้ำรายใหญ่ที่สุดในโลก และในขณะนี้มีการจัดการน้ำให้ถึง 70% ของผู้ใช้น้ำทั้งหมด

**การจัดการการใช้ทรัพยากรธรรมชาติร่วมกันอย่างมีประสิทธิภาพและวิธีการกำจัดขยะที่เป็นพืชและมลพิษเป็นสิ่งสำคัญที่จะทำให้บรรลุเป้าหมายนี้** การส่งเสริมให้มีการรีไซเคิลและลดขยะมูลฝอยในอุตสาหกรรม ธุรกิจและผู้บริโภคเป็นสิ่งสำคัญเท่าเทียมกับการสนับสนุนประเทศกำลังพัฒนาเพื่อก้าวเข้าสู่แผนการบริโภคที่ยั่งยืนภายในปี 2573

13


13 CLIMATE ACTION



To limit global warming to 1.5°C, global carbon emissions need to fall by a staggering **45 per cent** from 2010 levels

## เป้าหมาย - การรับมือการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ

### ดำเนินการมาตรการเร่งด่วนเพื่อรับมือกับการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศและผลกระทบ



ไม่มีประเทศใดในโลกที่ไม่เห็นผลกระทบอันรุนแรงของการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ การปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกยังคงเพิ่มขึ้นและตอนนี้เพิ่มขึ้นจากปี 2533 มากกว่า 50% การสร้างความเข้มแข็งความยืดหยุ่นและความสามารถในการปรับตัวของทุกประเทศจำเป็นต้องร่วมมือกันเพื่อพยายามสร้างความตระหนักรู้และบูรณาการมาตรการเข้าไปในนโยบายและกลยุทธ์ระดับชาติ ซึ่งยังคงมีความเป็นไปได้ด้วยเจตจำนงทางการเมืองและความหลากหลายของมาตรการทางเทคโนโลยีที่สามารถจำกัดการเพิ่มขึ้นของอุณหภูมิเฉลี่ยของโลกได้ถึงสององศาเซลเซียสซึ่งจำกัดได้มากกว่าก่อนยุคอุตสาหกรรม สิ่งนี้จำเป็นต้องดำเนินการร่วมกันอย่างเร่งด่วน

14



Over  
**3 billion**  
people  
depend on  
marine and  
coastal  
**biodiversity**  
for their  
livelihood

## เป้าหมาย - การใช้ประโยชน์จากมหาสมุทรและทรัพยากรทางทะเล อนุรักษ์และใช้ประโยชน์จากมหาสมุทรและทรัพยากรทางทะเลเพื่อการพัฒนาที่ยั่งยืน



ผู้คนกว่าสามพันล้านคนใช้ชีวิตขึ้นอยู่กับความหลากหลายทางชีวภาพทางทะเลและชายฝั่ง แต่ในปัจจุบันนี้เราจะเห็นได้ว่า 30% ของปลาทะเลของโลกได้ถูกใช้ไปเกินขนาด ซึ่งต่ำกว่าระดับที่พวกเขาสามารถผลิตผลทดแทนที่ยั่งยืนให้ได้

เป้าหมายการพัฒนาที่ยั่งยืน (SDGs) สร้างกรอบการทำงานเพื่อการจัดการอย่างยั่งยืนและปกป้องระบบนิเวศทางชายฝั่งและทางทะเลจากภาวะมลพิษจากแหล่งบนบก ตลอดจนจัดการปัญหาผลกระทบของการเป็นกรดของมหาสมุทร เสริมสร้างการอนุรักษ์และใช้ประโยชน์อย่างยั่งยืนของทรัพยากรทะเลผ่านกฎหมายระหว่างประเทศซึ่งจะสามารถช่วยบรรเทาปัญหาที่เกิดขึ้นกับมหาสมุทร

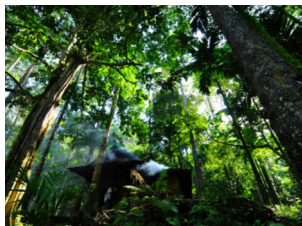
15



**1 million**  
plant  
and  
animal  
**species**  
are  
at risk  
of  
extinction

## เป้าหมาย - อนุรักษ์และฟื้นฟูประโยชน์จากระบบนิเวศทางบก

ปกป้อง ฟื้นฟู และส่งเสริมการใช้ประโยชน์จากระบบนิเวศทางบกอย่างยั่งยืน



ในปัจจุบันนี้เราจะเห็นความเสื่อมโทรมของที่ดิน ไม่ว่าจะเป็นการสูญเสียที่ดินทำกินจากภัยแล้ง การแปรสภาพเป็นทะเลทราย สายพันธุ์สัตว์ที่เป็นที่รู้จัก 8,300 สายพันธุ์ มีจำนวน 8% ที่กำลังจะสูญพันธุ์และอีก 22% มีความเสี่ยงต่อการสูญพันธุ์

SDGs มุ่งมั่นที่จะอนุรักษ์และฟื้นฟูประโยชน์จากระบบนิเวศทางบก อาทิ ป่าไม้ พื้นที่ชุ่มน้ำ พื้นที่กึ่งแห้งแล้ง และภูเขา ภายในปี 2563 การส่งเสริมการจัดการป่าอย่างยั่งยืนและแก้ไขการตัดไม้ทำลายป่าก็เป็นสิ่งสำคัญที่จะช่วยบรรเทาผลกระทบต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพอากาศ ควรต้องดำเนินการอย่างเร่งด่วนเพื่อที่จะลดการสูญเสียดินที่อยู่อาศัยตามธรรมชาติและความหลากหลายทางชีวภาพที่ซึ่งเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของมรดกทางวัฒนธรรมร่วมกันของเรา

16



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



## เป้าหมาย - สังคมสงบสุข ยุติธรรม ไม่แบ่งแยก

ส่งเสริมสังคมสงบสุข ยุติธรรม ไม่แบ่งแยก  
เพื่อการพัฒนาที่ยั่งยืน



Today,  
20 million  
people are  
refugees,  
over 41 million  
people have been  
internally  
displaced,  
and at least  
4 million people  
are  
stateless

สันติภาพ ความมั่นคง สิทธิมนุษยชนและการปกครองที่มีประสิทธิภาพบนพื้นฐานของหลักนิติธรรมเป็นความร่วมมือที่สำคัญเพื่อการพัฒนาที่ยั่งยืน เราอาศัยอยู่ในโลกที่ถูกแบ่งแยกมากขึ้น บางภูมิภาคได้รับสิทธิในความสงบ การรักษาความปลอดภัย ความเจริญ อย่างเต็มที่และต่อเนื่อง ในขณะที่ภูมิภาคอื่นตกอยู่ในวงจรของความขัดแย้งและความรุนแรงที่ดูเหมือนว่าจะไม่มีวันสิ้นสุด ซึ่งสิ่งเหล่านี้สามารถหลีกเลี่ยงได้และควรจะต้องได้รับการแก้ไข

SDGs มุ่งมั่นที่จะลดความรุนแรงทุกรูปแบบ พร้อมทำงานร่วมกับรัฐบาลและชุมชนเพื่อหาแนวทางแก้ไขปัญหาความขัดแย้งและความไม่มั่นคงอย่างยั่งยืน การส่งเสริมการปกครองด้วยกฎหมายและการส่งเสริมสิทธิมนุษยชน เป็นกุญแจสำคัญในกระบวนการนี้เช่นเดียวกับการลดอาวุธผิดกฎหมาย ส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมของประเทศกำลังพัฒนาในสถาบันการปกครองทั่วโลก

17

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



## เป้าหมาย - ความร่วมมือเพื่อการพัฒนาที่ยั่งยืน

สร้างพลังแห่งการเป็นหุ้นส่วนความร่วมมือระดับสากล  
ต่อการพัฒนาที่ยั่งยืน



Strong  
international  
cooperation  
is needed now  
more than ever  
to ensure  
that  
countries have  
the means  
to achieve  
the SDGs

ในโลกยุคปัจจุบันมีการเชื่อมต่อกันมากขึ้นกว่าเดิม การพัฒนาในการเข้าถึงเทคโนโลยีและความรู้เป็นสิ่งสำคัญในการแบ่งปันความคิดและสนับสนุนนวัตกรรม การประสานงานด้านนโยบายจะช่วยให้ประเทศกำลังพัฒนาสามารถจัดการหนี้ได้ เช่นเดียวกับการส่งเสริมการลงทุนเพื่อการพัฒนาเป็นสิ่งสำคัญเพื่อให้ประสบความสำเร็จในการเติบโตและการพัฒนาที่ยั่งยืน

เป้าหมายนี้มีมุ่งมั่นที่จะเพิ่มความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศพัฒนาแล้วกับประเทศกำลังพัฒนา (North-South) และความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศกำลังพัฒนา (South-South) โดยการสนับสนุนแผนระดับชาติเพื่อการบรรลุเป้าหมาย ส่งเสริมการค้าระหว่างประเทศและช่วยเหลือประเทศกำลังพัฒนาเพิ่มอัตราการส่งออก ซึ่งนี่คือส่วนประกอบทั้งหมดที่จะช่วยให้ประสบความสำเร็จในหลักเกณฑ์สากลและระบบการค้าที่เสมอภาค ซึ่งเป็นสิ่งที่ยุติธรรม เปิดกว้างและเป็นประโยชน์ต่อทุกฝ่าย

18



1 NO POVERTY



# NO POVERTY: WHY IT MATTERS

## What's the goal here?

To end poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030.

## Why?

More than 700 million people, or 10% of the world population, still live in extreme poverty and is struggling to fulfil the most basic needs like health, education, and access to water and sanitation, to name a few. The majority of people living on less than \$1.90 a day live in sub-Saharan Africa.

Worldwide, the poverty rate in rural areas is 17.2 per cent—more than three times higher than in urban areas.

Having a job does not guarantee a decent living. In fact, 8 per cent of employed workers and their families worldwide lived in extreme poverty in 2018.

Poverty affects children disproportionately. One out of five children live in extreme poverty. Ensuring social protection for all children and other vulnerable groups is critical to reduce poverty.

55 per cent  
of the  
world's  
population  
have  
no access  
to  
social  
protection

## Why is there so much poverty in the world?

Poverty has many dimensions, but its causes include unemployment, social exclusion, and high vulnerability of certain populations to disasters, diseases and other phenomena which prevent them from being productive.

## I'm not poor. Why should I care about other people's economic situation?

There are many reasons, but in short, because as human beings, our well-being is linked to each other. Growing inequality is detrimental to economic growth and undermines social cohesion, increasing political and social tensions and, in some circumstances, driving instability and conflicts.

## Can we actually achieve this goal?

Yes. To end extreme poverty worldwide in 20 years, economist Jeffrey Sachs calculated that the total cost per year would be about \$175 billion. This represents less than one percent of the combined income of the richest countries in the world.

## So what can I do about it?

Your active engagement in policymaking can make a difference in addressing poverty. It ensures that your rights are promoted and that your voice is heard, that inter-generational knowledge is shared, and that innovation and critical thinking are encouraged at all ages to support transformational change in people's lives and communities.

Governments can help create an enabling environment to generate productive employment and job opportunities for the poor and the marginalized. They can formulate strategies and fiscal policies that stimulate pro-poor growth, and reduce poverty.

The private sector, as an engine of economic growth, has a major role to play in determining whether the growth it creates is inclusive and hence contributes to poverty reduction. It can promote economic opportunities for the poor, focusing on segments of the economy

where most of the poor are active, namely on micro and small enterprises and those operating in the informal sector.

The academic and education community have a major role in increasing the awareness about the impact of poverty. Science provides the foundation for new and sustainable approaches, solutions and technologies to tackle the challenges of reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development. The contribution of science to end poverty has been significant. For example, it has enabled access to safe drinking water, reduced deaths caused by water-borne diseases, and improved hygiene to reduce health risks related to unsafe drinking water and lack of sanitation.

To find out more about Goal #1 and other Sustainable Development Goals visit:

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>



**2** ZERO HUNGER



A profound change of the global food and agriculture system is needed to nourish today's **800 million** hungry +

the additional **2 billion** increase in global population expected by **2050**

## ZERO HUNGER: WHY IT MATTERS

### What's the goal here?

To end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

### Why?

Extreme hunger and malnutrition remains a barrier to sustainable development and creates a trap from which people cannot

easily escape. Hunger and malnutrition mean less productive individuals, who are more prone to disease and thus often unable to earn more and improve their livelihoods.

There are more than 800 million people who suffer from hunger worldwide, the vast majority in developing countries.

## How many people go hungry?

The number of people going hungry has increased since 2014. An estimated 821 million people were undernourished in 2017.

The prevalence of undernourishment has remained virtually unchanged in the past three years at a level slightly below 11 per cent.

This reversal in progress sends a clear warning that more must be done and urgently if the Sustainable Development Goal of Zero Hunger is to be achieved by 2030.

## Why are there so many hungry people?

Climate-induced shocks, civil insecurity and declining food production have all contributed to food scarcity and high food prices.

Investment in the agriculture sector is critical for reducing hunger and poverty, improving food security, creating employment and building resilience to disasters and shocks.

## Why should I care?

We all want our families to have enough food to eat what is safe and nutritious. A world with zero hunger can positively impact our economies, health, education, equality and social development.

It's a key piece of building a better future for everyone. Additionally, with hunger limiting human development, we will not be able to achieve the other sustainable development goals such as education, health and gender equality.

## How much will it cost to achieve zero hunger?

We will need an estimated additional \$267 billion per year on average to end world hunger by 2030. There will need to be investments in rural and urban areas and in social protection, so poor people have access to food and can improve their livelihoods.

## What can we do to help?

You can make changes in your own life—at home, at work and in the community—by supporting local farmers or markets and making sustainable food choices, supporting good nutrition for all, and fighting food waste.

You can also use your power as a consumer and voter, demanding businesses and governments make the choices and changes that will make Zero Hunger a reality. Join the conversation, whether on social media platforms or in your local communities.

You can join the Global Movement for Zero Hunger by joining the Zero Hunger Challenge ([www.zerohungerchallenge.org](http://www.zerohungerchallenge.org)) to learn more, including more ways to take action!

To find out more about Goal #2 and other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



## 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



# GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: WHY IT MATTERS

### What's the goal here?

To ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

### Why?

Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages is important to building prosperous societies.

Major progress has been made in improving the health of millions of people. Maternal and child

mortality rates have been reduced, life expectancy continues to increase globally, and the fight against some infectious diseases has made steady progress.

However, in the case of other diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis, progress has slowed or stalled.

At least half the world's population are still without access to essential health services.

Spending  
**\$1 billion**  
in immunization  
coverage  
can save  
**1 million**  
children's lives  
each year

In rich and poor countries alike, a health emergency can push people into bankruptcy or poverty.

Concerted efforts are required to achieve universal health coverage and sustainable financing for health; address the growing burden of non-communicable diseases, tackle antimicrobial resistance and environmental factors contributing to ill health.

## What progress have we made so far?

Major progress has been made in several areas, including in child and maternal health as well as in addressing HIV/AIDS.

Despite this progress, maternal mortality continues to affect women in low- and middle-income countries disproportionately.

The total number of deaths of children under 5 years of age dropped from 9.8 million in 2000 to 5.4 million in 2017. Half of those deaths occurred in sub-Saharan Africa, and another 30 per cent in Southern Asia. Yet stark disparities persist across regions and countries.

## How much will it cost to achieve these targets?

Ensuring healthy lives for all requires a strong commitment, but the benefits outweigh the cost. Healthy people are the foundation for healthy economies.

For example, if we spent \$1 billion in expanding immunization coverage against influenza, pneumonia and other preventable diseases, we could save 1 million children's lives each year. In the past decade, improvements in health and health care led to a 24 per cent increase in income growth in some of the poorest countries.

The cost of inaction is greater—millions of children will continue to die from preventable diseases, women will die in pregnancy and childbirth, and health care costs will continue to plunge millions of people into poverty.

Noncommunicable diseases alone will cost low- and middle-income

countries more than \$7 trillion in the next 15 years.

## What can I do to help?

You can start by promoting and protecting your own health and the health of those around you, by making well-informed choices, practicing safe sex and vaccinating your children.

You can raise awareness in your community about the importance of good health, healthy lifestyles as well as people's right to quality health care services, especially for the most vulnerable such as women and children.

You can also hold your government, local leaders and other decision-makers accountable to their commitments to improve people's access to health and health care.

To find out more about Goal #3 and the other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



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## 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



# QUALITY EDUCATION: WHY IT MATTERS

### What is the goal here?

Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning.

### Why does education matter?

Education enables upward socioeconomic mobility and is a key to escaping poverty. Education is also essential to achieving many other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

When people are able to get quality education

they can break from the cycle of poverty. Education helps to reduce inequalities and to reach gender equality. In fact, one extra year of education is associated with a reduction of the Gini coefficient by 1.4 percentage points.

Education empowers people everywhere to live more healthy and sustainable lives. Education is also crucial to fostering tolerance between people and contributes to more peaceful societies.

262 million children and adolescents remain out of school. 617 million lack minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics



## How much progress have we made so far?

Despite years of steady growth in enrolment rates, non-proficiency rates remain disturbingly high. Globally, an estimated 617 million children and adolescents of primary and lower secondary school age—more than 55 per cent of the global total—lacked minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics in 2015. Non-proficiency rates are highest in sub-Saharan Africa and Central and Southern Asia, where more than 80 per cent of children of primary and lower secondary school age were not proficient in reading.

## Where are people struggling the most to have access to education?

Adequate infrastructure and teacher training play a critical role in the quality of education. Sub-Saharan Africa faces the biggest challenges in providing schools with basic resources. The situation is extreme at the primary and lower secondary levels, where less

than one half of schools in sub-Saharan Africa have access to drinking water, electricity, computers and the Internet.

Another important step towards the goal of good quality education for all is getting enough trained teachers into classrooms. Here again, sub-Saharan Africa lags behind.

## Are there groups that have a more difficult access to education?

Yes, women and girls are one of these groups. About one-third of countries in the developing regions have not achieved gender parity in primary education.

In sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania and Western Asia, girls still face barriers to entering both primary and secondary school. These disadvantages in education also translate into lack

of access to skills and limited opportunities in the labour market for young women.

## What can we do?

Ask our governments to place education as a priority in both policy and practice. Lobby our governments to make firm commitments to provide free primary school education to all, including vulnerable or marginalized groups.

Encourage the private sector to invest resources in the development of educational tools and facilities. Urge NGOs to partner with youth and other groups to foster the importance of education within local communities.

To find out more about Goal #4 and other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



## 5 GENDER EQUALITY



# GENDER EQUALITY: WHY IT MATTERS

### What's the goal here?

To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

### Why?

Women and girls represent half of the world's population and therefore also half of its potential. But, today gender inequality persists everywhere and stagnates social progress.

Women continue to be underrepresented at all levels of political leadership. Across the globe, women and girls perform

a disproportionate share of unpaid domestic work.

Inequalities faced by girls can begin right at birth and follow them all their lives. In some countries, girls are deprived of access to health care or proper nutrition, leading to a higher mortality rate.

### How much progress have we made?

Women and girls around the world continue to experience violence and cruel practices. Physical and/or sexual violence affects

In 2018,  
women  
only held  
**27 per cent**  
of managerial  
positions  
worldwide

women of all ages, ethnicities, socioeconomic status and educational level.

Child marriage also affects girls' education. About one third of developing countries have not achieved gender parity in primary education. In sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania and Western Asia, girls still face barriers to entering both primary and secondary school.

### How does gender inequality affect women?

Disadvantages in education translate into lack of access to skills and limited opportunities in the labour market.

Women's and girls' empowerment is essential to expand economic growth and promote social development. The full participation of women in labour forces would add percentage points to most national growth rates—double digits in many cases.

### Are there any other gender-related challenges?

Yes. Worldwide, 35 per cent of women between 15-49 years of age have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual

violence. 1 in 3 girls aged 15-19 have experienced some form of female genital mutilation/cutting in the 30 countries in Africa and the Middle East, where the harmful practice is most common with a high risk of prolonged bleeding, infection (including HIV), childbirth complications, infertility and death.

The **Spotlight Initiative**, an EU/UN partnership, is a global, multi-year initiative focused on eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG).

### But, why should gender equality matter to me?

Regardless of where you live in, gender equality is a fundamental human right. Advancing gender equality is critical to all areas of a healthy society, from reducing poverty to promoting the health, education, protection and the well-being of girls and boys. Investing in education programmes for girls and increasing the age at which they marry can return \$5 for every dollar spent. Investing in programs improving income-generating activities for women

can return \$7 dollars for every dollar spent.

### What can we do to fix these issues?

If you are a girl, you can stay in school, help empower your female classmates to do the same and fight for your right to access sexual and reproductive health services. If you are a woman, you can address unconscious biases and implicit associations that form an unintended and often an invisible barrier to equal opportunity.

If you are a man or a boy, you can work alongside women and girls to achieve gender equality and embrace healthy, respectful relationships.

You can fund education campaigns to curb cultural practices like female genital mutilation and change harmful laws that limit the rights of women and girls and prevent them from achieving their full potential.

To find out more about Goal #5 and other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



© UN Photo / Kibae Park

# CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION: WHY IT MATTERS

## What's the goal here?

To ensure access to safe water sources and sanitation for all.

## Why?

The demand for water has outpaced population growth, and half the world's population is already experiencing severe water scarcity at least one month a year. Access to water, sanitation and hygiene is a human right, yet billions

are still faced with daily challenges accessing even the most basic of services.

3 in 10 people lack access to safely managed drinking water services. About 3 billion people lack access to basic sanitation services, such as toilets or latrines.

More than 80 per cent of wastewater resulting from human activities is discharged into rivers or sea without any treatment, leading to pollution.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Half of the world's population is already experiencing severe water scarcity at least one month a year

## What are the effects of this?

Water and sanitation-related diseases remain among the major causes of death in children under five; more than 800 children die every day from diarrhoeal diseases linked to poor hygiene.

Proper water and sanitation is a key foundation for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, including good health and gender equality.

By managing our water sustainably, we are also able to better manage our production of food and energy and contribute to decent work and economic growth. Moreover, we can preserve our water ecosystems, their biodiversity, and take action on climate change.

## What would it cost to correct the problem?

A study by the World Bank Group, UNICEF and the World Health Organization estimates that extending basic water and sanitation services to the unserved would cost US\$28.4 billion per year from 2015 to 2030, or 0.10 per

cent of the global product of the 140 countries included in its study.

## What would it cost if we don't correct the problem?

The costs are huge—both for people and for the economy.

Worldwide, more than 2 million people die every year from diarrhoeal diseases. Poor hygiene and unsafe water are responsible for nearly 90 per cent of these deaths and mostly affect children.

The economic impact of not investing in water and sanitation costs 4.3 per cent of sub-Saharan African GDP. The World Bank estimates that 6.4 per cent of India's GDP is lost due to adverse economic impacts and costs of inadequate sanitation.

Without better infrastructure and management, millions of people will continue to die every year and there will be further losses in biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, undermining prosperity

and efforts towards a more sustainable future.

## What can we do?

Civil society organizations should work to keep governments accountable, invest in water research and development, and promote the inclusion of women, youth and indigenous communities in water resources governance.

Generating awareness of these roles and turning them into action will lead to win-win results and increased sustainability and integrity for both human and ecological systems.

You can also get involved in the World Water Day and World Toilet Day campaigns that aim to provide information and inspiration to take action on hygiene issues.

To find out more about Goal #6 and the other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



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# AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY: WHY IT MATTERS

## What's the goal here?

To ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

## Why?

A well-established energy system supports all sectors: from businesses, medicine and education to agriculture, infrastructure, communications and high-technology.

Access to electricity in poorer countries has begun to accelerate, energy

efficiency continues to improve, and renewable energy is making impressive gains. Nevertheless, more focused attention is needed to improve access to clean and safe cooking fuels and technologies for 3 billion people.

## I have access to electricity. Why should I care about this goal?

For many decades, fossil fuels such as coal, oil or gas have been major sources of electricity production, but

**7** AFFORDABLE AND  
CLEAN ENERGY



**3 billion**  
people  
lack access  
to clean  
cooking fuels,  
resulting in nearly  
**4 million**  
premature  
deaths  
each year

burning carbon fuels produces large amounts of greenhouse gases which cause climate change and have harmful impacts on people's well-being and the environment. This affects everyone, not just a few. Moreover, global electricity use is rising rapidly. In a nutshell, without a stable electricity supply, countries will not be able to power their economies.

### How many people are living without electricity?

Nearly 9 out of 10 people now have access to electricity, but reaching the unserved will require increased efforts. In sub-Saharan Africa, an estimated 573 million people still lacked access to electricity. Without electricity, women and girls have to spend hours fetching water, clinics cannot store vaccines for children, many schoolchildren cannot do homework at night, and people cannot run competitive businesses. The health and well-being of some 3 billion people are adversely impacted by the lack of clean cooking fuels, such as wood, charcoal, dung and coal, which causes indoor air pollution.

### What would it cost to switch to more sustainable energy?

The world needs to triple its investment in sustainable energy infrastructure per year, from around \$400 billion now to \$1.25 trillion by 2030. Regions with the greatest energy deficits—sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia—need our help to improve energy access. That includes pushing harder to find clean, efficient, and affordable alternatives to health-damaging cook stoves.

### What can we do to fix these issues?

Countries can accelerate the transition to an affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy system by investing in renewable energy resources, prioritizing energy efficient practices, and adopting clean energy technologies and infrastructure. Businesses can maintain and protect ecosystems to

be able to use and further develop hydropower sources of electricity and bioenergy, and commit to sourcing 100% of operational electricity needs from renewable sources.

Employers can reduce the internal demand for transport by prioritizing telecommunications and incentivize less energy intensive modes such as train travel over auto and air travel. Investors can invest more in sustainable energy services, bringing new technologies to the market quickly from a diverse supplier base.

You can save electricity by plugging appliances into a power strip and turning them off completely when not in use, including your computer. You can also bike, walk or take public transport to reduce carbon emissions.

To find out more about Goal #7 and other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



# DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: WHY IT MATTERS

## What's the goal here?

To promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.

## Why?

Sustained and inclusive economic growth can drive progress, create decent jobs for all and improve living standards.

While real GDP per capita and labour productivity have increased globally, 731 million people remain below the US\$1.90 poverty line.

## How many people are unemployed?

The global unemployment rate has finally recovered from the global financial crisis of 2009. In 2018, it stood at 5 per cent—matching the pre-crisis level. However, large disparities exist across regions and age groups. In 2018, the unemployment rates in Northern Africa and Western Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean were over 2.5 times higher than those in Central and Southern Asia.

**8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



In 2018,  
**20 per cent**  
of the  
**world's**  
**youth**  
were not  
**engaged**  
in either  
**education,**  
**employment**  
or training



## Are jobs enough?

Having a job does not guarantee a decent living. In fact, 8 per cent of employed workers and their families worldwide lived in extreme poverty in 2018.

In addition to creating jobs, we also need to improve conditions for more than 700 million women and men who are working, but not earning enough to lift themselves and their families out of poverty.

In addition, women and girls must enjoy equal access to equal opportunities with men and boys for employment.

## I have a job. Why does this matter to me?

Society as a whole benefits when more people are being productive and contributing to their country's growth. Productive employment and "decent work" are key elements to achieving fair globalization and poverty reduction. In addition, unemployment can lead to unrest and disrupt peace if it is left unaddressed.

## What does "decent work" mean?

Decent work means opportunities for everyone to get work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration. It is also important that all women and men are given equal opportunities in the workplace. A continued lack of decent work opportunities, insufficient investments and under-consumption lead to an erosion of the basic social contract underlying democratic societies: that all must share in progress.

## What can we do to fix these issues?

Providing youth the best opportunity to transition to a decent job calls for investing in education and training of the highest possible quality, providing youth with skills that match labour market

demands, giving them access to social protection and basic services regardless of their contract type, as well as levelling the playing field so that all aspiring youth can attain productive employment regardless of their gender, income level or socio-economic background.

Governments can work to build dynamic, sustainable, innovative and people-centred economies, promoting youth employment and women's economic empowerment, in particular, and decent work for all. Local authorities and communities can renew and plan their cities and human settlements so as to foster community cohesion and personal security and to stimulate innovation and employment.

To find out more about Goal #8 and other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



## 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



# INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE: WHY IT MATTERS

### What's the goal here?

To build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

### Why?

Economic growth, social development and climate action are heavily dependent on investments in infrastructure, sustainable industrial development and technological progress.

In the face of a rapidly changing global economic landscape and increasing inequalities, sustained growth must include industrialization that first of all, makes opportunities accessible to all people, and two, is supported by innovation and resilient infrastructure.

### So what's the problem?

Basic infrastructure like roads, information and communication

3.8 billion people do not have access to the internet representing 80 per cent of the population in the least developed countries

technologies, sanitation, electrical power and water remains scarce in many developing countries. An estimated 3.8 billion people still do not have access to the Internet, representing 80% of the population in the least developed countries. 3 billion people worldwide lack access to basic sanitation and 3 in 10 people lack access to safely managed drinking water.

### How much progress have we made?

The growth of manufacturing in both developing and developed regions slowed in 2018, attributed largely to emerging trade and tariff barriers that constrain investment and future expansion. The disparities in industrial productivity between rich and poor nations also remain stark.

### Why should I care?

Inclusive and sustainable industrialization, together with innovation and infrastructure, can unleash dynamic and competitive economic forces that generate employment

and income. They play a key role in introducing and promoting new technologies, facilitating international trade and enabling the efficient use of resources.

The growth of new industries means improvement in the standard of living for many of us. Also, if industries pursue sustainability, this approach will have a positive effect on the environment. Climate change affects all us.

### What is the price of inaction?

The price is steep. Ending poverty would be more difficult, given the industry's role as a core driver of the global development agenda to eradicate poverty and advance sustainable development. Additionally, failing to improve infrastructure and promote technological innovation

could translate into poor health care, inadequate sanitation and limited access to education.

### How can we help?

Establish standards and promote regulations that ensure company projects and initiatives are sustainably managed.

Collaborate with NGOs and the public sector to help promote sustainable growth within developing countries.

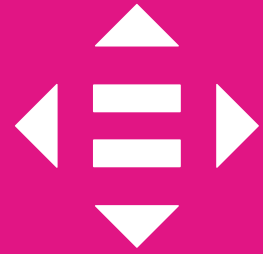
Think about how industry impacts on your life and well-being and use social media to push for policymakers to prioritize the SDGs.

To find out more about Goal #9 and other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>



## 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



# REDUCED INEQUALITIES: WHY IT MATTERS

### What's the goal here?

To reduce inequalities within and among countries.

### Why?

Inequalities based on income, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunity continue to persist across the world, within and among countries. Inequality threatens long-term social and economic development, harms poverty reduction and destroys people's sense of fulfilment and self-worth. This, in turn, can breed crime, disease and environmental degradation.

Most importantly, we cannot achieve sustainable development and make the planet better for all if people are excluded from opportunities, services, and the chance for a better life. Despite progress in some areas, income inequality continues to rise in many parts of the world

### What are some examples of inequality?

16,000 children die each day from preventable diseases such as measles and tuberculosis. Rural women are three times more likely to die while

16,000  
children  
die  
each day  
from  
preventable  
diseases  
such as  
measles  
and  
tuberculosis

giving birth than women in urban centres. Persons with disabilities are the world's largest minority. 80 per cent of them live in developing countries. Women and girls with disabilities face double discrimination. These are just a few examples, but it is an issue that affects every country in the world.

## Why should I need to care about inequality if I don't face any discrimination?

In today's world, we are all interconnected. Problems and challenges, be they poverty, climate change, migration or economic crises are never just confined to one country or region. Even the richest countries still have communities living in abject poverty. The oldest democracies still wrestle with racism, homophobia and transphobia, and religious intolerance. Global inequality affects us all, no matter who we are or where we are from.

## Can we actually achieve equality for everyone in this world?

It can be and should be achieved to ensure a life of dignity for all. Political,

economic and social policies need to be universal and pay particular attention to the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized communities.

Recent statistics have shown that this is possible. Between 2010 and 2016, in 60 out of 94 countries with data, the incomes of the poorest 40 per cent of the population grew faster than those of the entire population.

## What can we do?

Reducing inequality requires transformative change. Greater efforts are needed to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, and invest more in health, education, social protection and decent jobs especially for young people, migrants and other vulnerable communities.

Within countries, it is important to empower and promote inclusive social and economic growth. We can ensure equal opportunity and

reduce inequalities of income if we eliminate discriminatory laws, policies and practices.

Among countries, we need to ensure that developing countries are better represented in decision-making on global issues so that solutions can be more effective, credible and accountable.

Governments and other stakeholders can also promote safe, regular and responsible migration, including through planned and well-managed policies, for the millions of people who have left their homes seeking better lives due to war, discrimination, poverty, lack of opportunity and other drivers of migration.

To find out more about Goal #10 and the other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



## 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



# SUSTAINABLE CITIES: WHY THEY MATTER

### What's the goal here?

To make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

### Why?

The world is becoming increasingly urbanized. Since 2007, more than half the world's population has been living in cities, and that share is projected to rise to 60 per cent by 2030.

Cities and metropolitan areas are powerhouses of economic

growth— contributing about 60 per cent of global GDP. However, they also account for about 70 per cent of global carbon emissions and over 60 per cent of resource use.

### What are some of the most pressing challenges that cities face today?

Inequality is a big concern. Over 1 billion people live in slums and this number keeps rising. The levels of urban energy consumption and pollution are also

60  
per cent  
of the  
world's  
population  
will live  
in cities  
by 2030

worrying. Cities occupy just 3 per cent of the Earth's land, but account for 60-80 per cent of energy consumption and 70 per cent of carbon emissions. Many cities are also more vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters due to their high concentration of people and location so building urban resilience is crucial to avoid human, social and economic losses.

### **I live in a city but I'm not affected by any of these issues. Why should I care?**

All these issues will eventually affect every citizen. Inequality can lead to unrest and insecurity, pollution deteriorates everyone's health and affects workers' productivity and therefore the economy, and natural disasters have the potential to disrupt everyone's lifestyles.

### **What happens if cities are just left to grow organically?**

The cost of poorly planned urbanization can be seen

in some of the huge slums, tangled traffic, greenhouse gas emissions and sprawling suburbs all over the world. Slums are a drag on GDP, and lower life expectancy. By choosing to act sustainably we choose to build cities where all citizens live a decent quality of life, and form a part of the city's productive dynamic, creating shared prosperity and social stability without harming the environment.

### **Is it expensive to put sustainable practices in place?**

The cost is minimal in comparison with the benefits. For example, there is a cost to creating a functional public transport network, but the benefits are huge in terms of economic activity, quality of life, the environment, and the overall success of a networked city.

### **What can I do to help achieve this goal?**

Take an active interest in the governance and management of your city. Advocate for the kind of city you believe you need.

Develop a vision for your building, street, and neighbourhood, and act on that vision. Are there enough jobs? Can your children walk to school safely? Can you walk with your family at night? How far is the nearest public transport? What's the air quality like? What are your shared public spaces like? The better the conditions you create in your community, the greater the effect on quality of life.

To find out more about Goal #11 and other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



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# RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION: WHY IT MATTERS

## What is the goal here?

To ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

## Why?

Economic and social progress over the last century has been accompanied by

environmental degradation that is endangering the very systems on which our future development and very survival depend.

If we don't act to change our consumption and production patterns, we will cause irreversible damage to our environment.

**12** RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION



If the global population reaches 9.6 billion by 2050, the equivalent of almost **three planets** will be required to sustain current lifestyles



## What are some of the current consumption and production patterns that need to change?

There are many aspects of consumption that with simple changes can have a big impact on society as a whole. For example, about one third of the food produced for human consumption each year is lost or wasted. When it comes to consumers, households consume 29 per cent of global energy and contribute to 21 per cent of resultant CO2 emissions.

Water pollution is also a pressing issue that needs a sustainable solution. We are polluting water faster than nature can recycle and purify water in rivers and lakes. Urgent action is needed to ensure that current material needs do not lead to over-extraction of resources and further degradation of the environment.

## How can I help as a business?

It's in businesses' interest to find new solutions that enable sustainable consumption and production patterns. A better

understanding of environmental and social impacts of products and services is needed, both of product life cycles and how these are affected by use within lifestyles.

Identifying "hot spots" within the value chain where interventions have the greatest potential to improve the environmental and social impact of the system as a whole is a crucial first step.

Businesses can also use their innovative power to design solutions that can both enable and inspire individuals to lead more sustainable lifestyles, reducing impacts and improving well-being.

## How can I help as a consumer?

There are two main ways to help: **1.** Reducing your waste and **2.** Being thoughtful about what you buy and choosing a sustainable option whenever possible. Reducing our waste can be done in many ways, from ensuring you don't throw away food

to reducing your consumption of plastic—one of the main pollutants of the ocean. Carrying a reusable bag, refusing to use plastic straws, and recycling plastic bottles are good ways to do your part every day.

Making informed purchases about what we're buying also helps. For example, the textile industry today is the second largest polluter of clean water after agriculture, and many fashion companies exploit textile workers in the developing world. If you can buy from sustainable and local sources you can make a difference as well as exercising pressure on businesses to adopt sustainable practices.

For more suggestions on what you can do please visit:

<http://www.un.org/en/actnow>

To find out more about Goal #12 and other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>



# 13 CLIMATE ACTION



## CLIMATE ACTION: WHY IT MATTERS

### What's the goal here?

Taking urgent action to tackle climate change and its impacts.

### Why?

As greenhouse gas levels continue to climb, climate change is occurring at much higher rates than anticipated, and its effects are evident worldwide. By addressing climate change, we can build a sustainable world for everyone. But we need to act now.

### Are people's lives really being affected by climate change?

Yes. Severe weather and rising sea levels are affecting people and their property in developed and developing countries. From a small farmer in the Philippines to a businessman in London, climate change is affecting everyone, especially the poor and vulnerable, as well as marginalized groups like women, children, and the elderly.

To limit global warming to 1.5°C, global carbon emissions need to fall by a staggering 45 per cent by 2030 from 2010 levels

## What happens if we don't take action?

What happens if we don't take action? If left unchecked, climate change will cause average global temperatures to increase beyond 3°C, and will adversely affect every ecosystem. Already, we are seeing how climate change can exacerbate storms and disasters, and threats such as food and water scarcity, which can lead to conflict. Doing nothing will end up costing us a lot more than if we take action now. We have an opportunity to take actions that will lead to more jobs, great prosperity, and better lives for all while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and building climate resilience.

## Can we solve this problem or is it too late to act?

To address climate change, we have to vastly increase our efforts. Much is happening around the world – investments in renewable energy have soared. But so much more needs to be done. The world must transform its energy, industry, transport, food, agriculture and forestry systems to ensure that we can limit global

temperature rise to well below 2°C, maybe even 1.5°C. In December 2015, the world took a significant first step by adopting the Paris Agreement, in which all countries committed to take action to address climate change. Many businesses and investors are also committing themselves to lower their emissions, not just because it is the right thing to do, but because it makes economic and business sense as well.

## How much would it cost to solve this problem?

In total, public and private sector investment in clean energy needs to reach at least US\$1 trillion per year by 2030, and more to build climate resilience. This sounds like a lot, but consider that of the US\$1.7 trillion invested in the global energy supply in 2016, nearly 70% was related to fossil fuels. But more and more, governments and businesses are finding that investments in renewable energy and sustainability are paying off.

What's more is that the estimated costs of mitigation do not account for the benefits of reduced climate change. These include cleaner air, greater food security, more liveable cities, and better health. Investments of only \$6 billion for disaster risk reduction over the next 15 years would result in total benefits of \$360 billion in terms of avoided losses over the lifetime of the investment.

## What can I do to help achieve this goal?

There are many things that each of us can do as individuals. To find out what you can do, go to:

<https://www.un.org/en/actnow>

To read more about the UN's efforts on climate change:

<https://www.un.org/en/climatechange>

To find out more about Goal #13 and other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:

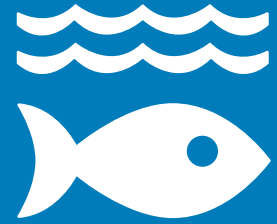
<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



**14** LIFE  
BELOW WATER



# LIFE BELOW WATER: WHY IT MATTERS

## What's the goal here?

To conserve and sustainably use the world's oceans, seas and marine resources.

## Why?

Oceans provide key natural resources including food, medicines, biofuels and other products. They help with the breakdown and removal of waste and pollution, and their coastal ecosystems act as buffers to reduce damage from storms. Maintaining healthy oceans supports climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. And have you been to the seaside? It's also a great place for tourism and recreation.

Even more, Marine Protected Areas contribute to poverty reduction by increasing fish catches and income, and improving health. They also help improve gender equality, as women do much of the work at small-scale fisheries.

The marine environment is also home to a stunning variety of beautiful creatures, ranging from single-celled organisms to the biggest animal ever to have lived on the Earth—the blue whale. They are also home to coral reefs, one of the most diverse ecosystems on the planet.

Over  
**3 billion**  
people  
depend on  
marine and  
coastal  
biodiversity  
for their  
livelihood

## Sounds like a worthwhile thing to protect. So what's the problem?

Increasing levels of debris in the world's oceans are having a major environmental and economic impact. Marine debris impacts biodiversity through entanglement or ingestion of debris items by organisms, which can kill them or make it impossible for them to reproduce.

As far as the world's coral reefs are concerned, about 20 per cent of them have been effectively destroyed and show no prospects for recovery. About 24 per cent of the remaining reefs are under imminent risk of collapse through human pressures, and a further 26 per cent are under a longer-term threat of collapse.

Furthermore, improper marine management results in overfishing. The lost economic benefits from the fisheries sector are estimated to be around US\$50 billion annually. The UN Environment Programme estimates the cumulative economic impact of poor ocean management practices is at least US\$200 billion per year. In the

absence of mitigation measures, climate change will increase the cost of damage to the ocean by an additional US\$322 billion per year by 2050.

## What would it cost to correct this?

The costs of taking action largely are offset by the long-term gains. In economic terms, the Convention on Biological Diversity suggests that scaled up actions to sustain the global ocean require a US\$32 billion one-time public cost and US\$21 billion dollars a year for recurring costs.

## So what can we do?

For open ocean and deep sea areas, sustainability can be achieved only through increased international cooperation to protect vulnerable habitats. Establishing comprehensive, effective and equitably managed systems of government-protected areas should be pursued to conserve biodiversity and ensure a

sustainable future for the fishing industry.

On a local level, we should make ocean-friendly choices when buying products or eating food derived from oceans and consume only what we need. Selecting certified products is a good place to start.

Making small changes in our daily lives, like taking public transport and unplugging electronics saves energy. These actions reduce our carbon footprint, a factor that contributes to rising sea levels.

We should eliminate plastic usage as much as possible and organize beach clean-ups.

Most importantly, we can spread the message about how important marine life is and why we need to protect it.

To find out more about Goal #14 and other Sustainable Development Goals visit:

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>



15 LIFE ON LAND



## LIFE ON LAND: WHY IT MATTERS

### What's the goal here?

To sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss.

### Why?

Forests cover nearly 31 per cent of our planet's land area. From the air we breathe, to the water we drink, to the food we eat—forests sustain us.

Around 1.6 billion people depend on forests for

their livelihood. Almost 75 per cent of the world's poor are affected directly by land degradation.

Forests are home to more than 80 per cent of all terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects. However, biodiversity is declining faster than at any other time in human history. An estimated 20 per cent of the Earth's land area was degraded between 2000 and 2015.

Biodiversity and the ecosystem services it

1 million  
plant  
and  
animal  
species  
are  
at risk  
of  
extinction

underpins can also be the basis for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies as they can deliver benefits that will increase the resilience of people to the impacts of climate change.

Forests and nature are also important for recreation and mental well-being. In many cultures, natural landscapes are closely linked to spiritual values, religious beliefs and traditional teachings.

### What would it cost to correct the problem?

The UN Forum on Forests Secretariat estimates that achieving sustainable forest management on a global scale would cost US\$70-\$160 billion per year. The Convention on Biological Diversity estimates that US\$150-\$440 billion per year is required to halt the loss of biodiversity at a global level by the middle of this century.

### What would it cost if we don't correct the problem?

Biodiversity delivers multiple services from local to global levels, while responses to biodiversity loss range from emotional

to utilitarian. For instance, insects and other pollen-carriers are estimated to be worth more than US\$200 billion per year to the global food economy. Three-quarters of the top-ranking global prescription drugs contain components derived from plant extracts, which would be threatened. Natural disasters caused by ecosystems disrupted by human impact and climate change already cost the world more than US\$300 billion per year. Deforestation and forest degradation results in loss of habitat for all species, a decrease in freshwater quality, an increase in soil erosion, land degradation and higher emissions of carbon into the atmosphere. In short, not taking action on forests impacts both the health of the planet and our communities.

### What can we do?

Inevitably, we change the ecosystems we are a part of through

our presence—but we can make choices that either affirm diversity or devalue it.

Some things we can do to help include recycling, eating a locally-based diet that is sustainably sourced, consuming only what we need, and limiting energy usage through efficient heating and cooling systems. We must also be respectful toward wildlife and only take part in ecotourism opportunities that are responsibly and ethically run in order to prevent wildlife disturbance. Well-managed protected areas support healthy ecosystems, which in turn keep people healthy. It is therefore critical to secure the involvement of the local communities in the development and management of these protected areas.

To find out more about Goal #15 and the other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>





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## 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



# PEACE, JUSTICE, AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS: WHY THEY MATTER

### What's the goal here?

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

### Why?

Peaceful, just and inclusive societies are necessary to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). People everywhere need to be free of fear from all forms of violence

and feel safe as they go about their lives whatever their ethnicity, faith or sexual orientation.

In order to advance the SDGs we need effective and inclusive public institutions that can deliver quality education and healthcare, fair economic policies and inclusive environmental protection.

### What needs to be done to address this?

To achieve peace, justice and inclusion,

Today,  
20 million  
people are  
**refugees,**  
over 41 million  
people have been  
internally  
**displaced,**  
and at least  
4 million people  
are  
**stateless**



it is important that governments, civil society and communities work together to implement lasting solutions to reduce violence, deliver justice, combat corruption and ensure inclusive participation at all times.

Freedom to express views, in private and in public, must be guaranteed. People must be able to contribute to decisions that affect their lives. Laws and policies must be applied without any form of discrimination. Disputes need to be resolved through functioning political and justice systems.

National and local institutions must be accountable and need to be in place to deliver basic services to families and communities equitably and without the need for bribes.

## How does this goal apply to me, wherever I live?

Crimes that threaten the foundation of peaceful societies, including homicides, trafficking and other organized crimes, as well as discriminatory laws or practices, affect all countries. Even the world's greatest democracies face major challenges in

addressing corruption, crime and human rights violations for everyone at home.

## What would be the cost of not taking action now?

Armed violence and insecurity have a destructive impact on a country's development, affecting economic growth and often resulting in long-standing grievances among communities.

Violence, in all its forms, has a pervasive impact on societies. Violence affects children's health, development and well-being, and their ability to thrive. It causes trauma and weakens social inclusion.

Lack of access to justice means that conflicts remain unresolved and people cannot obtain protection and redress. Institutions that do not function according to legitimate laws are prone to arbitrariness and abuse of power, and less capable of delivering public services to everyone.

To exclude and to discriminate not only violates human rights, but

also causes resentment and animosity, and could give rise to violence.

## What can we do?

Take a genuine interest in what your government is doing. Raise awareness in your community about the realities of violence and the importance of peaceful and just societies, and identify how you can pursue the SDGs in your daily life.

Exercise your right to hold your elected officials to account. Exercise your right to freedom of information and share your opinion with your elected representatives.

Be the change – promote inclusion and respect towards people of different backgrounds, ethnic origins, religions, gender, sexual orientations or different opinions. Together, we can help to improve conditions for a life of dignity for all.

To find out more about Goal #16 and other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



## 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



# PARTNERSHIPS: WHY THEY MATTER

### What's the goal here?

To revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

### Why?

In 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that aims to end poverty, tackle inequalities and combat climate change. We need everyone to come together—governments, civil society, scientists, academia

and the private sector— to achieve the sustainable development goals.

### Why does this matter to me?

We are all in this together. The Agenda, with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, is universal and calls for action by all countries, both developed countries and developing countries, to ensure no one is left behind.

**Strong international cooperation is needed now more than ever to ensure that countries have the means to achieve the SDGs**

## How much progress have we made?

Support for implementing the SDGs is gaining momentum, but major challenges remain. A growing share of the global population has access to the Internet, and a Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries has been established, yet the digital divide persists.

## As partners, what would we need to do to achieve the Agenda?

We will need to mobilize both existing and additional resources—technology development, financial resources, capacity building— and developed countries will need to fulfill their official development assistance commitments.

Multistakeholder partnerships will be crucial to leverage the inter-linkages between the Sustainable Development Goals to enhance their effectiveness and impact and accelerate progress in achieving the Goals.

## How can we ensure the resources needed are effectively mobilized and monitored?

This will be primarily the responsibility of countries. Reviews of progress will need to be undertaken regularly in each country, involving civil society, business and representatives of various interest groups. At the regional level, countries will share experiences and tackle common issues, while on an annual basis, at the **United Nations, the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)**, they will take stock of progress at the global level, identifying gaps and emerging issues, and recommending corrective action.

## What can we do to help?

Join/create a group in your local community that seeks to mobilize

action on the implementation of the SDGs.

Encourage your governments to partner with businesses for the implementation of the SDGs.

Register your initiatives on the SDGs Partnerships Platform to inform, educate, network, and be inspired!

**<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnerships>**

To find out more about Goal #17 and other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:

**<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>**



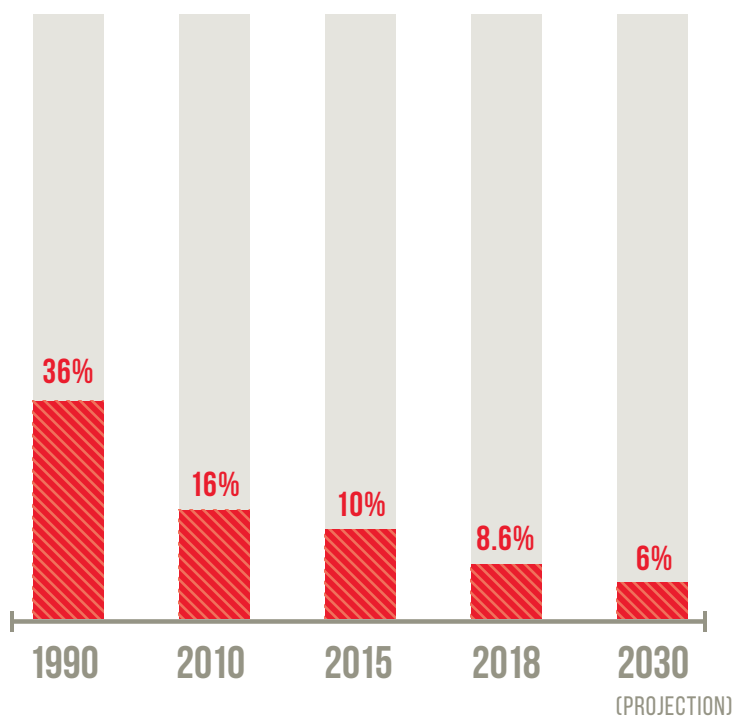
**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

1 NO POVERTY



# END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

THE WORLD  
IS NOT ON TRACK TO  
END POVERTY BY **2030**



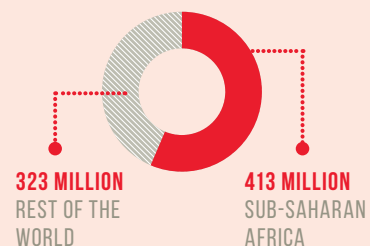
**MORE THAN 90%** OF DEATHS  
DUE TO DISASTERS OCCUR IN LOW-  
AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES



**55%**

OF THE  
WORLD'S POPULATION  
HAVE NO ACCESS TO  
**SOCIAL PROTECTION**

**736 MILLION**  
PEOPLE LIVED  
IN EXTREME  
POVERTY IN 2015,  
**413 MILLION**  
IN SUB-SAHARAN  
AFRICA



2 ZERO HUNGER



# END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



## MILLIONS MORE ARE LIVING IN HUNGER



**821 MILLION**  
WERE UNDERNOURISHED  
IN 2017

UP FROM

**784 MILLION**  
IN 2015

**TWO THIRDS**  
OF EXTREMELY POOR  
EMPLOYED WORKERS  
WORLDWIDE ARE  
AGRICULTURAL  
WORKERS



**TWO THIRDS**  
OF UNDERNOURISHED  
PEOPLE WORLDWIDE  
LIVE IN TWO REGIONS:

SUB-SAHARAN  
AFRICA



237 MILLION

SOUTHERN  
ASIA



277 MILLION



**22%** (149 MILLION)  
OF CHILDREN  
UNDER 5  
ARE STUNTED



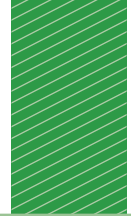
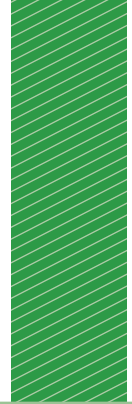
**5.9%** (40 MILLION)  
OF CHILDREN  
UNDER 5  
ARE OVERWEIGHT



**7.3%** (49 MILLION)  
OF CHILDREN  
UNDER 5  
ARE AFFECTED  
BY WASTING



# ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES



UNDER-5 DEATHS DROPPED FROM

9.8 MILLION IN 2000

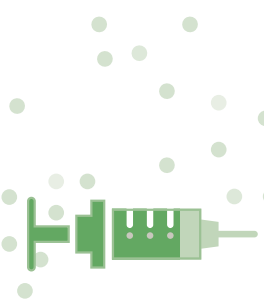
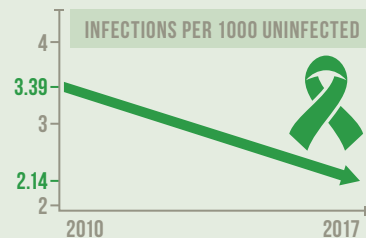
TO

5.4 MILLION IN 2017



THE TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE RATE DECLINED BY **21%** BETWEEN 2000 AND 2017; NONETHELESS **10 MILLION** PEOPLE DEVELOPED TUBERCULOSIS IN 2017

THE INCIDENCE OF **HIV** AMONG ADULTS 15-49 YEARS OLD IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DECLINED BY **37%** BETWEEN 2010 AND 2017



VACCINATIONS RESULTED IN AN **80% DROP** IN MEASLES DEATHS BETWEEN 2000 AND 2017

THERE WERE AN ESTIMATED **3.5 MILLION MORE MALARIA CASES** IN THE 10 HIGHEST-BURDEN AFRICAN COUNTRIES IN 2017 COMPARED TO 2016



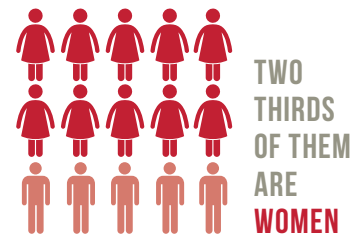


# ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

# 617 MILLION

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS **LACK** MINIMUM PROFICIENCY IN READING AND MATHEMATICS

## 750 MILLION ADULTS STILL REMAIN ILLITERATE



## MORE THAN HALF OF THE SCHOOLS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO

- BASIC DRINKING WATER
- HANDWASHING FACILITIES
- THE INTERNET
- COMPUTERS



## 1 OUT OF 5 CHILDREN BETWEEN 6 AND 17 YEARS ARE NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL



## IN CENTRAL ASIA, 27% MORE GIRLS THAN BOYS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE ARE NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL

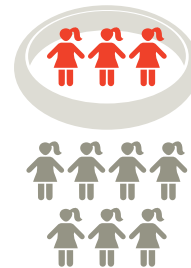


# ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

**18%** 

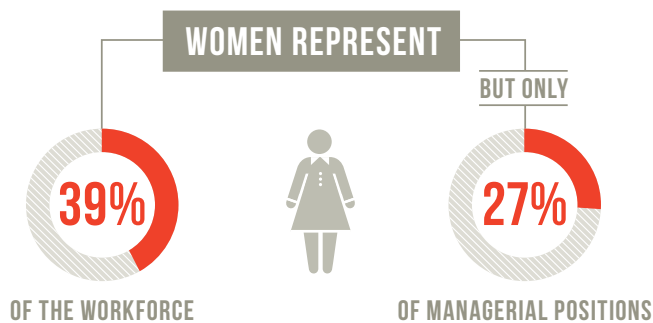
OF EVER-PARTNERED WOMEN AND GIRLS AGED **15 TO 49** YEARS HAVE EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL PARTNER VIOLENCE

IN SOUTHERN ASIA, A GIRL'S RISK OF MARRYING IN CHILDHOOD HAS DECREASED BY **40%** SINCE 2000



STILL, **30%** OF WOMEN AGED 20 TO 24 YEARS WERE MARRIED BEFORE AGE 18 (2018)

**24%** OF NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARIANS ARE WOMEN AN INCREASE FROM 19% (2010) 



AT LEAST **200 MILLION** GIRLS AND WOMEN HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION







# ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL



**785 MILLION**  
PEOPLE REMAIN  
WITHOUT EVEN  
**BASIC DRINKING WATER**  
SERVICES (2017)



**2 OUT OF 5**  
**PEOPLE**  
WORLDWIDE  
DO NOT HAVE  
= A BASIC =  
HANDWASHING  
FACILITY WITH  
SOAP AND WATER  
AT HOME (2017)

**1 OUT OF 4**

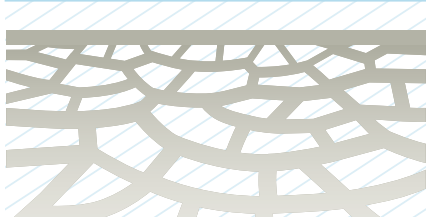
HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES  
WORLDWIDE LACK BASIC  
DRINKING WATER SERVICES  
(2016)



BY 2030,  
**700 MILLION**  
PEOPLE COULD BE  
DISPLACED BY  
**INTENSE**  
WATER SCARCITY

**673 MILLION**  
PEOPLE (9% OF THE  
GLOBAL POPULATION)  
STILL PRACTISE  
OPEN DEFECCATION  
(2017)

THE MAJORITY OF THEM  
ARE IN **SOUTHERN ASIA**



**2 BILLION** PEOPLE LIVE  
IN COUNTRIES EXPERIENCING  
HIGH WATER STRESS



# ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

**9** OUT OF **10** PEOPLE WORLDWIDE  
HAVE ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



**87%**  
OF THE  
**840 MILLION**  
PEOPLE WITHOUT  
ELECTRICITY LIVE IN  
**RURAL AREAS**

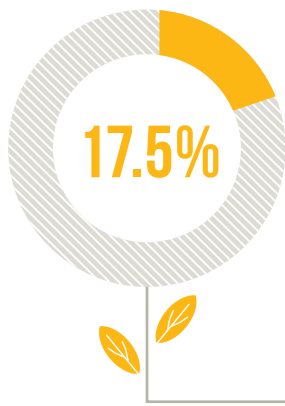
ON AVERAGE,  
**2.3%**

LESS ENERGY  
WAS NEEDED TO CREATE



OF ECONOMIC OUTPUT  
**EACH YEAR**

(2010–2016)



**17.5%**  
OF TOTAL FINAL ENERGY  
CONSUMPTION COMES FROM  
**RENEWABLE ENERGY**



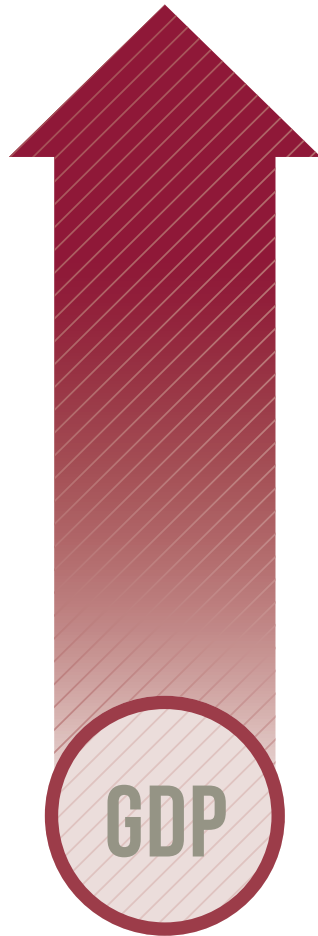
**3 BILLION**

**PEOPLE LACK**

CLEAN COOKING FUELS  
AND TECHNOLOGY



PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL



REAL GDP GREW BY **4.8%** ANNUALLY IN LDCs (2010–2017), LESS THAN THE **7% SDG TARGET**



IN 2018, **LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY** INCREASED BY **2.1%** FROM 2017: THE HIGHEST ANNUAL GROWTH SINCE 2010

MEDIAN HOURLY PAY OF MEN IS **12% HIGHER** THAN THAT OF WOMEN



THE GLOBAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IS **5%** (2018)

**ONE FIFTH** OF YOUNG PEOPLE ARE NOT IN

EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING

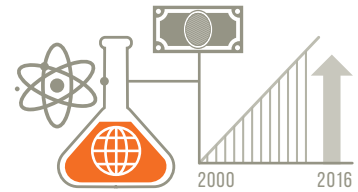
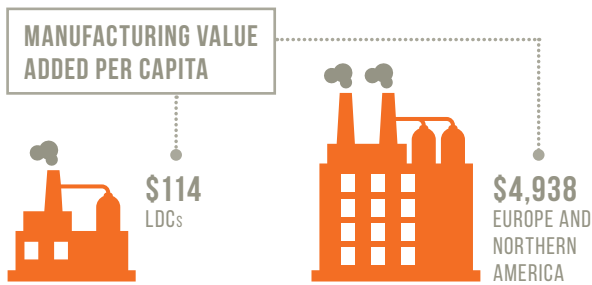




# BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

## INDUSTRIALIZATION IN LDCs IS TOO SLOW

TO MEET THE 2030 AGENDA TARGET

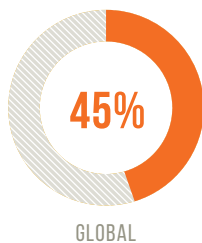


GLOBAL INVESTMENT IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IS

**\$2 TRILLION**  
(2016), UP FROM  
**\$739 BILLION**  
(2000)

### MEDIUM-HIGH AND HIGH-TECH SECTORS

ACCOUNT FOR 45% OF THE GLOBAL MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED (2016), BUT THE SHARE IS ONLY 15% IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA



# 90%

OF PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN RANGE OF A 3G OR HIGHER QUALITY MOBILE NETWORK (2018),

**BUT NOT ALL CAN AFFORD TO USE IT**



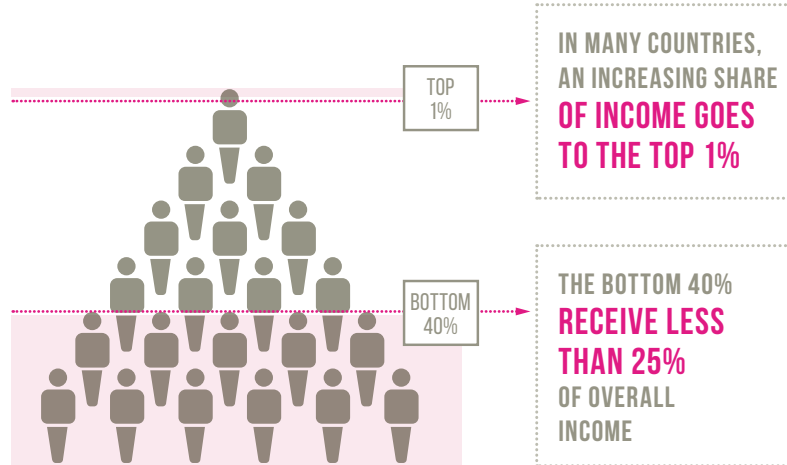


# REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

IN MORE THAN HALF OF THE 92 COUNTRIES WITH DATA, INCOME OF THE BOTTOM 40% OF THE POPULATION

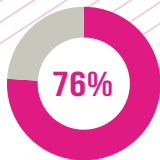


GREW FASTER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE (2011–2016)

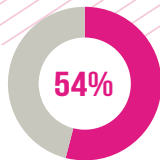


**MOST COUNTRIES** HAVE POLICIES TO FACILITATE SAFE AND ORDERLY MIGRATION, BUT MORE WORK REMAINS TO BE DONE TO PROTECT MIGRANTS' RIGHTS AND SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING

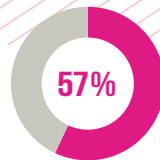
OUT OF 105 COUNTRIES SURVEYED



HAD POLICIES ON **SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION**



HAD POLICIES ON **MIGRANTS' RIGHTS**



HAD POLICIES ON **MIGRANTS' SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING**

LDCs CONTINUE TO **BENEFIT FROM** PREFERENTIAL TRADE STATUS



**66%** OF PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM LDCs RECEIVE DUTY-FREE TREATMENT (2017), COMPARED TO **51%** FOR DEVELOPING REGIONS



# MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE



2 BILLION PEOPLE

DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO WASTE COLLECTION SERVICES

1 OUT OF 4 URBAN RESIDENTS LIVE IN SLUM-LIKE CONDITIONS (2018)



ONLY HALF (53%) OF URBAN RESIDENTS HAVE CONVENIENT ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT (2018)



CONVENIENT ACCESS MEANS RESIDING WITHIN 500 M WALKING DISTANCE OF A BUS STOP/LOW-CAPACITY TRANSPORT SYSTEM AND 1000 M OF A RAILWAY OR FERRY TERMINAL



9 OUT OF 10 URBAN RESIDENTS BREATHE POLLUTED AIR



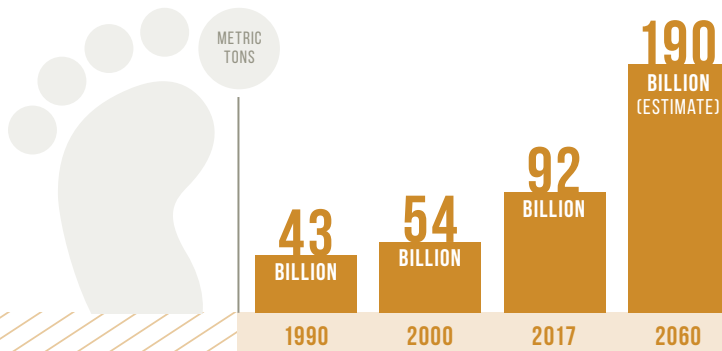
150 COUNTRIES HAVE DEVELOPED

NATIONAL URBAN PLANS, WITH ALMOST HALF OF THEM IN THE IMPLEMENTATION PHASE



# ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

## THE GLOBAL MATERIAL FOOTPRINT IS RAPIDLY GROWING, OUTPACING POPULATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

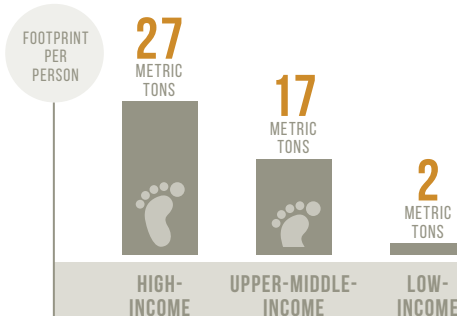


DEVELOPED COUNTRIES USE ONE FIFTH OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO PRODUCE THE SAME AMOUNT OF ECONOMIC OUTPUT AS DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### MATERIAL FOOTPRINT PER CAPITA IN HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES IS

**60% HIGHER** THAN IN UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES **AND MORE THAN 13 TIMES** THE LEVEL OF LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES



NEARLY 100 COUNTRIES ARE **ACTIVELY** ADOPTING POLICIES AND MEASURES

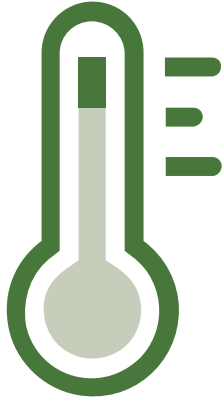
TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

303 POLICIES AND INSTRUMENTS ARE IN PLACE GLOBALLY

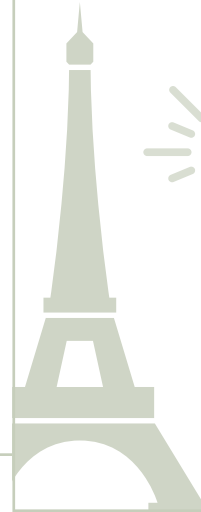




# TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS



THE GLOBAL MEAN TEMPERATURE IN 2018 IS APPROXIMATELY **1°C ABOVE** THE PRE-INDUSTRIAL BASELINE



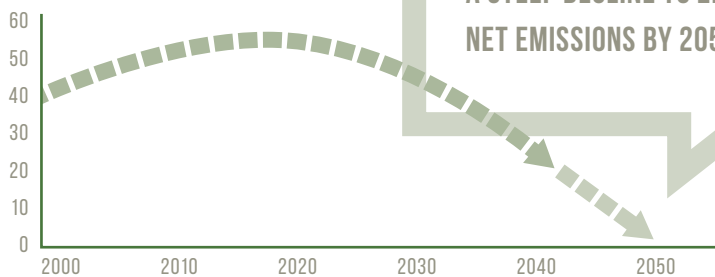
**186 PARTIES** HAVE RATIFIED THE PARIS AGREEMENT

CLIMATE-RELATED AND GEOPHYSICAL DISASTERS CLAIMED AN ESTIMATED 1.3 MILLION LIVES BETWEEN 1998 AND 2017



ATMOSPHERIC CO<sub>2</sub> CONCENTRATION IS **146% OF** PRE-INDUSTRIAL LEVELS (2017)

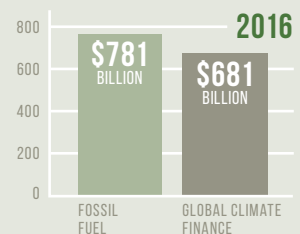
TO LIMIT GLOBAL WARMING TO 1.5°C, GLOBAL CARBON EMISSIONS NEED TO FALL TO 55% OF 2010 LEVELS BY 2030 AND CONTINUE A STEEP DECLINE TO ZERO NET EMISSIONS BY 2050



DESPITE AN INCREASE IN GLOBAL CLIMATE FINANCE FLOWS OF 17% (2015–2016), COMPARED WITH 2013–2014,



**INVESTMENT IN FOSSIL FUELS** CONTINUES TO BE HIGHER THAN INVESTMENT IN CLIMATE ACTIVITIES







# CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEA AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



OCEAN ACIDITY HAS INCREASED BY



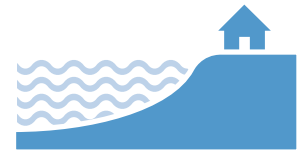
# 26%

SINCE PRE-INDUSTRIAL TIMES

IT IS EXPECTED TO RAPIDLY INCREASE BY 100–150% BY 2100



THE INCREASE IN OCEAN ACIDITY IS A NEGATIVE PHENOMENON. IT IMPACTS THE ABILITY OF THE OCEAN TO ABSORB CO<sub>2</sub> AND ENDANGERS MARINE LIFE.



# 104 OUT OF 220

COASTAL REGIONS IMPROVED THEIR COASTAL WATER QUALITY (2012–2018)

THE PROPORTION OF FISH STOCKS WITHIN BIOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE LEVELS DECLINED FROM

90% (1974)

TO

67% (2015)

## 87 COUNTRIES

SIGNED THE AGREEMENT ON PORT STATE MEASURES, THE FIRST BINDING

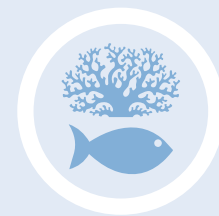


INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING

# 17%



OF WATERS UNDER NATIONAL JURISDICTION ARE COVERED BY PROTECTED AREAS



# MORE THAN DOUBLE

THE 2010 COVERAGE LEVEL



PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

### RED LIST INDEX:

## BIODIVERSITY LOSS IS HAPPENING

AT AN ACCELERATED RATE

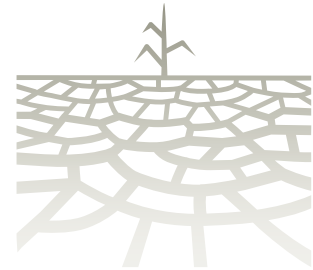


THE RISK OF SPECIES EXTINCTION HAS **WORSENERD BY ALMOST 10%** OVER THE LAST 25 YEARS

**RED LIST INDEX** TRACKS DATA ON MORE THAN 20,000 SPECIES OF MAMMALS, BIRDS, AMPHIBIANS, CORALS AND CYCADS. THE HIGHER THE VALUE, THE LOWER THE CONCERN



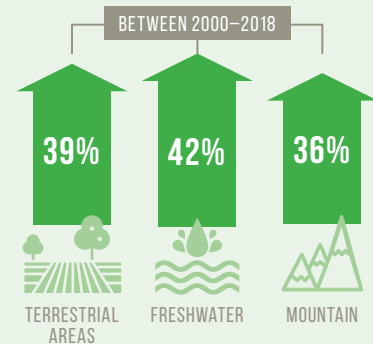
116 PARTIES HAVE RATIFIED **THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL,** WHICH ADDRESSES ACCESS TO **GENETIC RESOURCES** AND THEIR FAIR AND EQUITABLE USE



**LAND DEGRADATION** IS AFFECTING ONE FIFTH OF THE EARTH'S LAND AREA AND THE LIVES OF 1 BILLION PEOPLE

## MORE OF EACH KEY BIODIVERSITY AREA IS PROTECTED

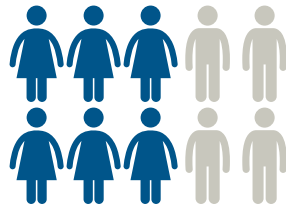
THE GLOBAL MEAN PERCENTAGE OF EACH KEY BIODIVERSITY AREA COVERED BY PROTECTED AREAS INCREASED BY:



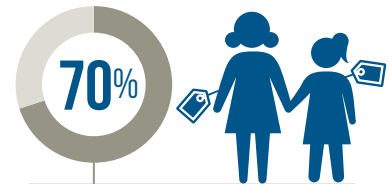
**PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS**



**MEN  
MAKE UP AROUND  
80%  
OF HOMICIDE  
VICTIMS  
OVERALL**



**BUT WOMEN  
CONSTITUTE  
64%  
OF HOMICIDE  
VICTIMS  
OF INTIMATE PARTNER/  
FAMILY-RELATED HOMICIDE**



**70%  
OF DETECTED VICTIMS OF  
HUMAN TRAFFICKING ARE  
WOMEN AND GIRLS**

**MOST OF WHOM  
ARE TRAFFICKED  
FOR SEXUAL  
EXPLOITATION**



**UN RECORDED AND VERIFIED**

**397 ADDITIONAL  
KILLINGS**

**OF HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS,  
JOURNALISTS AND TRADE  
UNIONISTS ACROSS 41 COUNTRIES  
(JAN.–OCT. 2018)**



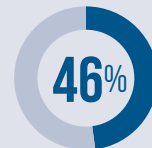
**91 JOURNALISTS AND  
BLOGGERS WERE  
AMONG THE VICTIMS**



**BIRTH  
REGISTRATION**



**ONLY THREE  
QUARTERS  
OF CHILDREN  
UNDER AGE 5  
GLOBALLY**



**LESS THAN HALF  
OF CHILDREN  
UNDER AGE 5 IN  
SUB-SAHARAN  
AFRICA**



# STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



NET ODA  
TOTALLED  
\$149 BILLION  
IN 2018,

**DOWN BY**

**2.7%**

FROM 2017

IN 2018,  
BILATERAL  
ODA  
TO THE LDCs

**FELL BY**

**3%**

IN REAL TERMS  
FROM 2017

AID TO  
AFRICA

**FELL BY**

**4%**



## REMITTANCES

WILL BE THE LARGEST SOURCE OF EXTERNAL FINANCING IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES IN 2019 (PROJECTED TO REACH \$550 BILLION)

CURRENT COMMITMENTS TO STATISTICS—

0.33% OF TOTAL ODA—  
MUST BE DOUBLED TO MEET STATISTICAL CAPACITY-BUILDING OBJECTIVES BY 2030

IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, LESS THAN **ONE QUARTER** OF NATIONAL STATISTICAL PLANS ARE FULLY FUNDED



OVER 80% OF PEOPLE IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES ARE ONLINE



COMPARED TO 45% IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



AND ONLY 20% IN LDCs