



SDG 1: NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere



FACTS AND FIGURES

- The COVID-19 pandemic caused **extreme poverty to rise in 2020** for the first time in decades, reversing global progress by **three years**.
- The share of the world's population living in extreme poverty **rose from 8.9% in 2019 to 9.7% in 2020**, driven by increases in low- and lower-middle-income countries.
- In 2022, **712 million people (or 9% of the world's population)** lived in extreme poverty, an increase of **23 million** people from 2019.
- In the **75 most vulnerable countries**, which qualify for concessional lending from the World Bank's International Development Association, **one in four people** lives on less than \$2.15 a day – **more than eight times** the average extreme poverty rate in the rest of the world.
- The global working poverty rate **slightly increased from 6.9% in 2019 to 7.7% in 2020** before **declining back to 6.9% in 2023**. Despite progress, nearly **241 million** workers globally still lived in extreme poverty in 2023. Little positive change is expected in 2024.
- Globally, young workers are **twice as likely** as adults to be in working poverty and **women** typically experience higher working poverty rates than men.
- To guarantee at least basic social security for all children, **upper- and lower-middle-income countries** would need to invest an **additional \$98.1 billion and \$88.8 billion**, respectively. **Low-income countries** would require an **additional \$59.6 billion**.
- From 2015 to 2022, average annual direct economic losses attributed to disasters **exceeded \$115 billion** worldwide, an amount equivalent to **0.3% of the gross domestic product (GDP)** of reporting countries.
- **LDCs and LLDCs** suffer disproportionately from disasters with disaster-related economic losses of **over six times and four times the global average**, respectively.
- Government spending on essential services **averages 60%** of total government expenditure **among advanced economies**, while in **emerging and developing economies**, it stands at 40%. Over the past two decades, both groups have seen a slight uptick in these shares, but a **persistent 20-percentage-point gap between them** remains.

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NO
POVERTY



To learn more about global progress on the 17 SDGs, [click here](#) to read the latest Sustainable Development Goals Report 2024.



WHERE WE STAND

- By 2030, **590 million** people may still live in extreme poverty if current trends persist.
- Without a substantial acceleration in poverty reduction, **fewer than 3 in 10 countries** are expected to halve national poverty by 2030.
- Despite increasing efforts to expand social protection programmes, significant coverage gaps left **1.4 billion children** uncovered in 2023.
- Ending poverty requires **comprehensive social protection systems, inclusive economic policies, investments in human capital, measures to address inequality and climate resilience, and international cooperation and partnership**.



SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



FACTS AND FIGURES

- **Between 691 million and 783 million** people faced hunger in 2022. Considering the midrange (735 million), **122 million more** people faced hunger in 2022 than in 2019.
- Globally in 2022, an estimated **148 million (22.3%) children** were affected by stunting, **37 million (5.6%)** were overweight, while **45 million (6.8%)** experienced wasting.
- **Record-high food prices** in 2022 worsened **purchasing power and access to food**, negatively impacting food security and nutritional outcomes.
- Globally, the proportion of countries facing moderately to abnormally high food prices rose sharply in 2022, reaching a **new record high of 58.1%**. This represented a **nearly fourfold** increase from the 2015-2019 average level of 15.2%.
- In 95% of countries with available data, the average annual income of **small-scale producers is less than half** that of larger-scale producers. Small-scale food producers **headed by men** typically generate higher incomes than those headed by women.
- Between 2015 and 2022, global **government spending on agriculture** increased steadily, reaching a **record high of \$749 billion** in 2022. However, government expenditure on agriculture **relative to the sector's GDP contribution declined** from 0.5 in 2015 to 0.43 in 2021 **before rebounding** to 0.48 in 2022.
- From 2015 to 2022, the **volume of aid** for agriculture provided to developing countries increased **by 47.2%**, from \$12.3 billion to **\$18.1 billion** (in constant 2022 prices).
- Data from 2021 showed that the world was **at a moderate distance** from achieving productive and sustainable agriculture (**with a score of 3.4 out of 5**), with the highest score of 4.1 in Europe and Northern American compared to the lowest score of 2.6 in the LDCs.

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WHERE WE STAND

- Nearly **1 in 10 people** globally face hunger. In 2022, **2.4 billion** people experienced **moderate to severe food insecurity**.
- Despite progress, **148 million children under age 5** suffered from stunting in 2022. If current trends persist, **1 in 5 children under age 5** will be affected by stunting in 2030.
- In 2022, almost **60% of countries** worldwide faced **moderately to abnormally high food prices** due to the spillover effects of conflicts.
- Achieving zero hunger requires intensified efforts to **transform food systems** so they are sustainable, resilient and equitable. Moreover, accelerating improvements in **diets, nutrition, health and hygiene** is crucial to meeting the SDG target of halving the number of children suffering from chronic undernutrition.



SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



FACTS AND FIGURES

- The number of **disaster-related deaths and missing persons** per 100,000 population (excluding deaths from COVID-19) has **nearly halved**, from 1.62 during the period 2005–2014 to 0.82 during the period 2013–2022.
- The number of persons **affected by disasters** per 100,000 population has **increased by over two thirds**, from 1,169 during the period 2005–2014 to 1,980 during the period 2013–2022.
- In **LDCs**, the disaster-affected population per 100,000 people is **20% higher than the global average**, and the **mortality rate is 170% higher**, demonstrating that the catastrophic impact of disasters is much greater in these countries.
- In 2023, **129 countries** reported having national long-term risk reduction strategies and plans and **104 countries** reported having effective multi-hazard early warning systems.
- In 2023, **106 countries** cumulatively reported having local disaster risk reduction strategies in place and in line with national strategies. On average, **72% of local governments in reporting countries** specified having local disaster risk reduction strategies.
- According to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), record global temperatures hit **approximately 1.45°C above pre-industrial levels in 2023**. The **10 warmest years in the 174 years with records** have all occurred during **the last decade**.
- In 2022, global greenhouse gas emissions reached a **new record of 57.4 gigatons of CO2 equivalent**. About **two thirds** of emissions comprised CO2 from fossil fuel combustion and industrial processes.
- According to the WMO, concentrations of greenhouse gases reached **record high levels in 2022**, and real-time data from 2023 show a continuing increase. Carbon dioxide levels are **150 per cent above pre-industrial levels**.
- **Fossil fuel subsidies** reached a **record high of \$1.53 trillion in 2022**, driven by rising energy prices post-pandemic and the impact of the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine, which disrupted global energy markets.
- A 2023 study of more than 530 ninth-grade science and social science curricula found that **69% did not mention climate change and 66% omitted sustainability**.
- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) reports that developed countries mobilized **\$115.9 billion in climate finance for developing countries in 2022**, reaching the \$100 billion target for the first time.

13 CLIMATE ACTION



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WHERE WE STAND

- **Climate records were shattered in 2023** as the climate crisis accelerated in real time. Temperatures and global greenhouse gas emissions continue to climb.
- Current national policies set the world **on track for warming of 3°C** according to the United Nations Environment Programme.
- **Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in 2025** must include **increased ambition** to close implementation gaps, cover entire economies and all greenhouse gases, and align with the target of halting warming at 1.5°C.
- The roadmap to avoid the worst of climate chaos is clear but **cannot afford any delays or half measures** by the global community. Drastic reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions must take place by 2030 and reach net zero by 2050.



SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



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



FACTS AND FIGURES

- The **global homicide rate** decreased from 5.9 per 100,000 population in 2015 to 5.5 in 2020, but then sharply rose to 5.8 in 2021 and slightly decreased to 5.6 in 2022.
- **Civilian deaths in armed conflicts surged by 72% in 2023** compared to 2022, reaching over 33,400 - nearly matching the 2015 peak.
- In 2023, **seven out of ten** recorded civilian deaths in armed conflicts occurred in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Israel.
- In 2022, **2 in 10 civilians killed in conflicts were women; 1 in 10 were children.** By 2023, **4 in 10 were women and 3 in 10 were children.**
- In 2022, nearly a **third (3.5 million)** of the **global prison population** of 11.5 million was being held in pre-trial detention.
- Based on data from **138 countries**, **19% of people who had contact with public officials** reported being asked to pay or paid a bribe, ranging from **32% in low-income countries** to **9% in high-income countries.**
- In 2023, **320 human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists in 40 countries** were killed, down from 448 cases in 36 countries in 2022.
- Conflict zones saw a **sharp increase in the killings of journalists and media workers**, with 40 lives lost, reversing a downward trend since 2017.
- Between 2015 and 2023, the number of countries **with independent national human rights institutions meeting international standards** increased by 23%.
- **Youth representation in parliaments** is increasing globally, but **women's leadership roles** are growing slowly. As of January 2024, women hold **23.8% of parliamentary speaker positions and 27.2% of committee chair posts.**
- While a few regions like Northern America and Europe and Australia and New Zealand have achieved **universal birth registration**, **only half of African children under five have had their births registered.**

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



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WHERE WE STAND

- **Rising conflicts and violent organized crime** persist around the world, causing immense human suffering and hampering sustainable development.
- **Forcibly displaced people** reached **unprecedented 120 million** in May 2024. **Civilian casualties in armed conflicts surged by 72% in 2023.**
- Corruption continues to divert resources from sustainable development, with **one in five people** reporting being asked to pay or having paid a bribe to a public official in the last 12 months.
- Governments globally **struggle to restore pre-COVID-19 budget reliability** amid new international pressures affecting economies that have increased budget expenditures beyond initial approvals.



SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



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FACTS AND FIGURES

- In 2023, ODA by DAC member countries amounted to **\$223.7 billion**, or **0.37% of their combined GNI**. This marks a **1.8% real-term increase** from 2022 and a **47% rise** from 2015, representing the fifth consecutive year of record-high ODA.
- The annual SDG investment gap in developing countries is now **\$4 trillion**.
- Global FDI flows in 2023 reached an **estimated \$1.37 trillion**, a marginal increase over 2022, mainly due to **higher values in a few conduit economies**. Excluding these, global FDI flows were **18% lower**.
- In 2023, remittance flows to low- and middle-income countries reached an **estimated \$669 billion**, reflecting a normalization of flows following the post-pandemic robust growth.
- About **60% of low-income countries** are at **high risk of debt distress or already experiencing it**. Increasing borrowing costs have and will continue to divert scarce resources from critical development needs such as poverty reduction, climate action, health and education..
- In 2023, **67%** of the global population, or **5.4 billion** people, were online, marking a **4.7% increase** from 2022. The growth rate has returned to pre-pandemic levels after a surge during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Fixed-broadband subscriptions grew steadily, averaging a **6.4% annual increase from 2015 to 2023**, reaching **19 per 100 inhabitants** in 2023 globally. Despite this, fixed connections are rare in low-income countries due to high costs and lack of infrastructure.
- In 2023, **163 countries** implemented national statistical plans, up from 143 in 2019, with **109 fully funded**.
- International support for data and statistics development surged to **\$799 million in 2021**, a **14% increase from 2020** and **44% from 2015**.



WHERE WE STAND

- Developing countries face a **\$4 trillion annual investment gap** to achieve the SDGs. Foreign direct investment flows to developing countries have decreased while gains in remittances and ODA have been modest. The Secretary-General has urged countries to support an **SDG Stimulus of \$500 billion annually** to address this shortfall.
- External debt stock levels remain unprecedentedly high for developing countries, with about **60% of low-income countries at high risk of debt distress or already experiencing it**.
- In 2023, **5.4 billion people** worldwide were online, mark a **69% increase in internet coverage** from 2015. Investment in infrastructure and affordable internet access is crucial for inclusive development, particularly in low-income regions.
- In a landscape of declining international cooperation and rising geopolitical tensions, **strengthened global partnerships and enhanced cooperation** are urgently needed to address widening financing gaps, reinforce post-pandemic recovery, and promote sustainable development, particularly in **Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and other vulnerable countries**.