

Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2021



- 1 NO POVERTY**
- 2 ZERO HUNGER**
- 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**
- 4 QUALITY EDUCATION**
- 5 GENDER EQUALITY**
- 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION**
- 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY**
- 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**
- 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE**



- 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES**
- 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**
- 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION**
- 13 CLIMATE ACTION**
- 14 LIFE BELOW WATER**
- 15 LIFE ON LAND**
- 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**
- 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS**

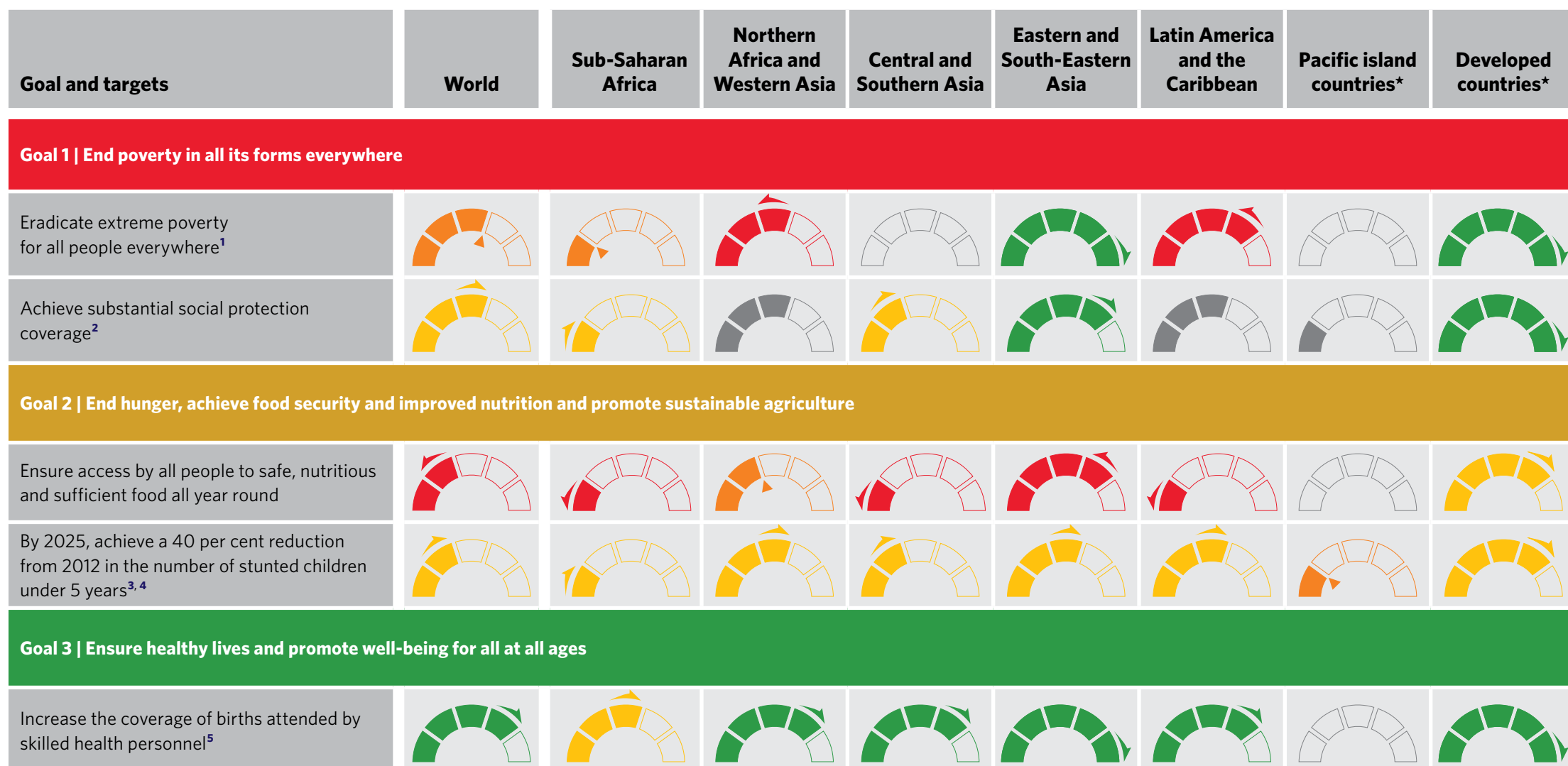


Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2021

The *Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2021* presents a snapshot of global and regional progress towards selected targets under the 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The assessment is based on the most up-to-date data available. However, the full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is not yet known. Moreover, since 2020, the pandemic has disrupted statistical operations worldwide, limiting the ability of many national statistical offices to deliver the data needed to monitor progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The progress chart shows that the world was already off track in realizing the ambitions and fulfilling the commitments of the 2030 Agenda, even before COVID-19. As the pandemic continues to unfold, it is also magnifying deeply rooted problems: insufficient social protection, weak public health systems and inadequate health coverage, structural inequalities, environmental degradation and climate change. It is a crisis as well as an opportunity to make the transformations needed to deliver on the promise of the 2030 Agenda.

The progress chart presents two types of information: 1) a trend assessment using stoplight colours to measure progress towards the target (from a baseline year to the most recent data point), and 2) a level assessment using a gauge meter to measure the current level of development with respect to the distance from a target, using the latest data. The chart is based on a limited number of indicators and on information available as of June 2021. A baseline year of around 2015 or 2010 is used for the trend assessment. For most of the indicators, the latest available data are from 2019 to 2020; for a few indicators, the data are from 2017.



Goal and targets	World	Sub-Saharan Africa	Northern Africa and Western Asia	Central and Southern Asia	Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Pacific island countries*	Developed countries*
Reduce under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births ⁵								
End the epidemic of malaria ⁶								
Increase diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine coverage among 1-year-olds								

Goal 4 | Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong opportunities for all

Ensure all girls and boys complete primary education								
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Goal 5 | Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Eliminate child marriage ⁵								
Ensure women's full participation and equal opportunities in national parliaments								

Goal 6 | Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Achieve universal access to safely managed drinking water services ⁷								
Achieve universal access to safely managed sanitation services ⁷								

Goal and targets	World	Sub-Saharan Africa	Northern Africa and Western Asia	Central and Southern Asia	Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Pacific island countries*	Developed countries*
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Goal 7 | Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Achieve universal access to electricity								
Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency ^{5, 8}								

Goal 8 | Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Sustain per capita economic growth ⁹								
Achieve full employment								

Goal 9 | Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Significantly raise industry's share of GDP								
Substantially increase the expenditure for scientific research and development as a proportion of GDP								
Increase access to mobile networks								

Goal 10 | Reduce inequality within and among countries

Reduce inequality within countries ^{5, 10}								
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Goal 11 | Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Reduce the proportion of urban population living in slums								
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Goal 12 | Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Reduce the domestic material consumption per unit of GDP								
Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP								

Goal 13 | Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Reduce global greenhouse gas emissions ^{11, 12}								
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Goal 14 | Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

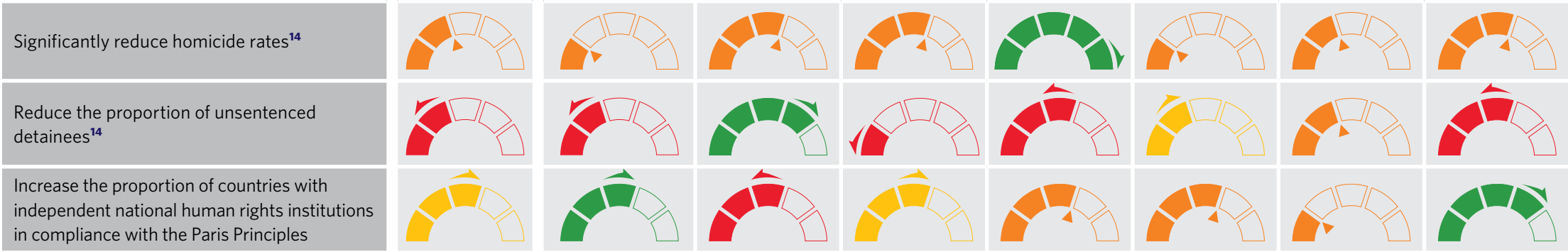
Increase the proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels ¹¹								
Increase the coverage of protected areas in relation to marine Key Biodiversity Areas ⁷								

Goal 15 | Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems ⁷								
By 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species ^{7, 13}								

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Goal 16 | Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



Goal 17 | Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



Legend

Trend (colour and arrow, arrowhead)		Current level					
Substantial progress/on track	Limited or no progress						
Fair progress but acceleration needed	Deterioration	Target met or almost met	Close to target	Moderate distance to target	Far from target	Very far from target	Insufficient data

Notes

- * The category “Pacific island countries” refers to Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand. The category “developed countries” includes Europe, Northern America, Australia and New Zealand.
- ¹ The latest data used for both trend and level assessments are 2020 nowcasts with high uncertainty.
- ² Due to improvement in data quality and availability, 2020 estimates for Northern Africa and Western Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Pacific island countries are not comparable with baseline values. Only level assessments based on 2020 estimates are available for these regions.
- ³ Trend assessment uses a baseline year around 2012.
- ⁴ Level assessment is based on the level of stunting prevalence. From left to right of the gauge meter, the five levels are: very high, high, moderate, low, and very low stunting prevalence.
- ⁵ Trend assessment uses a baseline year around 2010.
- ⁶ Trend assessment is based on the World Health Organization *Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030*, which is reducing malaria case incidence by at least 90 per cent by 2030. Level assessment is based on the level of malaria incidence. From left to right of the gauge meter, the five levels are: very high, high, moderate, low and very low malaria incidence.
- ⁷ The assessment for “developed countries” refers to Europe and Northern America only.
- ⁸ Level assessment is based on the level of energy intensity. From left to right of the gauge meter, the five levels are: high, medium-high, medium, medium-low and low energy intensity.
- ⁹ Baseline value is the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita from 2000 to 2015. The trend assessment is the comparison of the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita from 2015 to 2019 with the baseline value or target value of 2 per cent.
- ¹⁰ This assessment is based on the Gini Index. From left to right of the gauge meter, the five levels are: very high, high, moderately high, moderately low and low inequality.
- ¹¹ Assessment is only at the global level.
- ¹² Lockdowns and other COVID-19 response measures resulted a temporary reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in 2020. However, emissions had almost fully rebounded in later 2020 and are expected to rise further unless critical steps are taken to shift economies toward carbon neutrality.
- ¹³ Level and trend assessment are based on the Red List Index and regional disaggregations of the index.
- ¹⁴ From left to right of the gauge meter, the five levels are: very high, high, moderate, low, and very low level.
- ¹⁵ Trend assessment is based on progress from 2017 to 2020.

For regional groupings, country data and technical note for the progress chart, please refer to: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs>. Country experiences in each region may differ significantly from the regional average. Due to updated data and revised methodologies, this Progress Chart is not comparable with previous versions.

Sources

United Nations, based on the latest available data and estimates as of June 2021 provided by: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Energy Agency, International Labour Organization, Inter-Parliamentary Union, International Renewable Energy Agency, International Telecommunication Union, International Union for Conservation of Nature, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Organization for Economic and Cooperation and Development, Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century, Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Children’s Fund, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Human Settlements Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, World Bank Group, World Health Organization.

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Compiled by the Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.