# Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals

# 2018

## From World Development Indicators



WORLD BANK GROUP

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# 2018

## From World Development Indicators



WORLD BANK GROUP

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# Foreword

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent the world's most ambitious plan to promote the sustainable development of our people and planet—and are fully aligned with the World Bank Group's twin goals to end extreme poverty and build shared prosperity in a sustainable manner.

Achieving the SDGs by 2030 will require more and better financing, a renewed focus on implementation to improve the lives of those hardest to reach, and significant improvements in data collection and analysis.

The World Bank Group's country-led processes have shown us that countries have a strong desire to meet the objectives of the 2030 Agenda, and as a result, our support for this work continues to grow. The professionals in our sectoral global practices already possess deep knowledge of and experience in regard to all 17 of the SDGs.

That expertise is reflected in this *Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018*, which presents a visual guide to key trends and the issues that surround them. It aims to help us better understand progress on the SDGs and to aid policy makers engaging with them in their everyday work.

This *Atlas* would not be possible without the efforts of statisticians and data scientists working in national and international agencies around the world. By quantifying our work, they help shape development interventions and approaches so that we can all make better decisions about our lives and the resources we manage.

The *Atlas* draws on the World Bank Group's *World Development Indicators*, a database of more than 1,400 indicators for more than 220 economies, many going back over 50 years. It also explores new data from scientists and researchers where standards for measuring SDG targets are still being developed.

Data are critical for decision making and accountability. While analysis of big data is commonplace in the private sector, similar techniques can be adopted by development professionals to gain real-time insights into people's well-being and to better target aid interventions for vulnerable groups.

Ultimately, the purpose of managing data in this way is to produce measurable results—improved resilience to economic, environmental, and humanitarian shocks; more jobs and opportunities; and improved education, health, nutrition, and gender equality—while leaving no one behind.

The SDGs have energized our efforts to work with partners to reach these ambitious targets—and this *Atlas* provides the type of knowledge we need to most efficiently direct our efforts to achieve them.

Mahmoud Mohieldin
Senior Vice President
World Bank Group

# Acknowledgments

The *Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018* was produced by the Development Economics Data Group of the World Bank, in collaboration with the Global Practices and Cross-Cutting Solution Areas of the World Bank and the Office of the Senior Vice President for the 2030 Development Agenda, United Nations Relations, and Partnerships.

The publication was prepared by a team led by Tariq Khokhar and Andrew Whitby, under the management of Umar Serajuddin and the overall direction of Haishan Fu. The maps and data visualizations were produced by Meera Desai, Tariq Khokhar, Karthik Ramanathan Dhanalakshmi Ramanathan, and Andrew Whitby.

Elizabeth Purdie managed the editorial process, and contributions were received from Husein Abdul-Hamid, Paola Agostini, Luis Alberto Andres, Saniya Ansar, Raka Banerjee, Daron Bedrosyan, Juliette Besnard, Hasita Bhammar, Randall Brummett, Ana Elisa Bucher, Eliana Carranza, Simon Davies, Klaus Deininger, Harun Dogo, Vivien Foster, Alvaro Gonzalez, Stephanie Hallegatte, Ellen Hamilton, Nagaraja Rao Harshadeep, Lewis Hawke, Tim Herzog, Barbro Hexeberg, Thea Hilhorst, Masako Hiraga, Patrick Hoang-Vu Eozenou, Aira Maria Htenas, Atsushi Iimi, Oleksiy Ivaschenko, Chris Jackson, Arvind Jain, Filip Jolevski, Bala Bhaskar Naidu Kalimili, Haruna Kashiwase, Buyant Khaltarkhuu, Tariq Khokhar, Silvia Kirova, Leora Klapper, Charles Kouame, Jens Kristensen, Craig P. Kullmann, Yunziyi Lang, Samuel Lantei Mills, Jia Jun Lee, Joseph Lemoine, Shiqing Li, Libbet Loughnan, Hiroko Maeda, David Mariano, Dino Merotto, Ines Mugica, Silvia Muzi, Petra Nahmias, Esther Naikal, Marco Nicoli, Marina Novikova, Tigran Parvanyan, Oya Pinar Ardic Alper, Ana Florina Pirlea, Tanya Primiani, Espen Beer Prydz, Elizabeth Purdie, Kanta Rigaud, David A. Robalino, Claudia Rodriguez Alas, Jorge Rodriguez Meza, Eliana Carolina Rubiano Matulevich, Evis Rucaj, Fernanda Ruiz Nunez, Valentina Saltane, Umar Serajuddin, Dorothe Singer, Avjeet Singh, Danett Song, Rubena Sukaj, Emi Suzuki, Siv Elin Tokle, Wendy Ven-dee Huang, Michael Weber, Andrew Whitby, Dereje Wolde, Elisson Wright, Yi Xu, and Urska Zrinski.

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Bruno Bonansea provided guidance on maps. Michael Harrup, Jewel McFadden, and Yaneisy Martinez oversaw printing and distribution. A team at Communications Development Incorporated—led by Bruce Ross-Larson and including Joe Caponio, Christopher Trott, and Elaine Wilson—managed the design, editing, and layout. Jomo Tariku managed the print and digital publication process, designed the cover, and produced promotional materials with David Mariano. Lisa Burke provided administrative support. Malarvizhi Veerappan led the systems team managing data from which much of this publication draws.

The authors are grateful to the communities behind the multiple open-source software packages used to develop this publication. In particular, the authors relied heavily on the R statistical computing environment, the ggplot2 data visualization library, and the QGIS geographic information system software.

# About the Atlas

The *Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018* presents maps, charts, and stories related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It discusses trends, comparisons, and measurement issues using accessible and shareable data visualizations.

The data draw on the World Development Indicators (WDI) database—the World Bank's compilation of internationally comparable statistics about global development and the quality of people's lives. For each of the SDGs, relevant indicators have been chosen to illustrate important ideas.

In some cases—for example, those in which country or temporal coverage is limited—supplementary data from other databases or published studies have been used. For some targets, there may be no reliable data to use for comparisons between countries or to measure progress.

The cutoff date for data included in this edition is March 30, 2018.

The 2018 *Atlas* uses two primary methods for classifying and aggregating countries and economies—by income (as defined for the World Bank's 2018 fiscal year) and by region. These are presented in the maps on pages viii–xi.

For more information, including details on the structure of the coding scheme; the methodology, concepts, definitions, coverage, periodicity, and development relevance of all WDI indicators; and the methods used for classifying countries for analytical purposes, please refer to http://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org

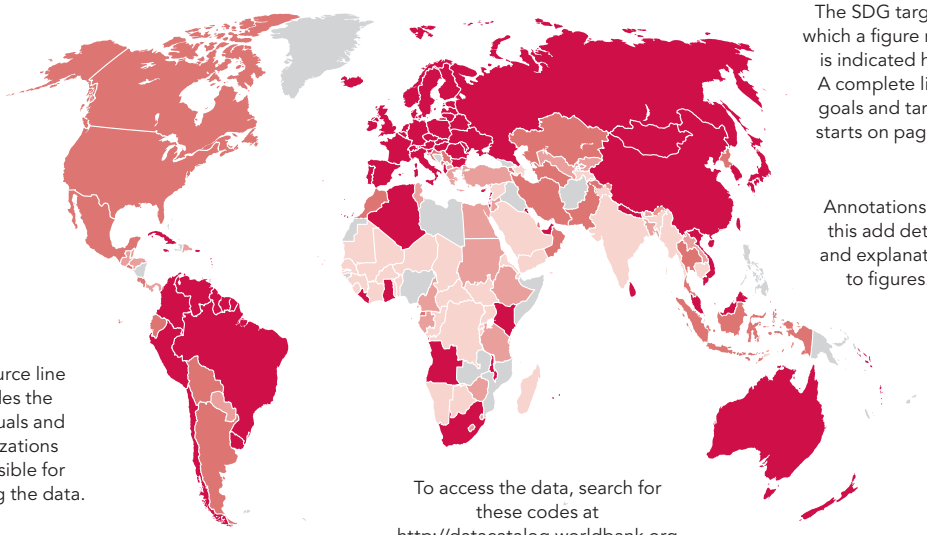
All the figures in this *Atlas* are produced in R with ggplot2 or with QGIS. For a digital version of this publication and the source code for the majority of charts and maps, please refer to http://data.worldbank.org/sdgatlas

**Example: Despite its importance, enrollment in pre-primary education is not universal.**

Gross pre-primary enrollment ratio, most recent value in 2011–16 (%)

SDG 4.2

0–25 | 25–50 | 50–75 | 75 and over | No data



In figures the title tells the story; the subtitle contains the name of the indicator shown, its units, and the years the data presented cover.

The SDG target to which a figure relates is indicated here. A complete list of goals and targets starts on page 70.

Annotations like this add details and explanations to figures.[a]

The source line includes the individuals and organizations responsible for producing the data.

To access the data, search for these codes at http://datacatalog.worldbank.org

Note: Explanations about data selection, calculations, and definitions appear in notes. a. Footnotes appear like this.
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. World Development Indicators (SE.PRE.ENRR).

# Introduction

The World Bank is one of the world's largest producers of development data and research. But our responsibility does not stop with making these global public goods available; we need to make them understandable to a general audience. When both the public and policy makers share an evidence-based view of the world, real advances in social and economic development, such as achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), become possible.

This *Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018* is a visual guide to the data on each of the 17 SDGs. With more than 180 annotated charts and maps, it presents this information in a way that is easy to browse, share, teach, and understand.

You'll see both progress and possibility. Life expectancy has risen around the world since the 1960s, but even today, in low-income countries a third of all deaths are among children under age 5. New data show that only 69 percent of the world's adults have an account with a financial institution or mobile money provider, and they're even less likely to have an account if they're women, younger, poorer, or less educated.

The *Atlas* draws on *World Development Indicators* but also incorporates data from other sources. For example, research by Global Fishing Watch analyzes radio transmissions used by industrial fishing vessels for collision detection to show the most heavily fished regions of the ocean and the impact humans are having on those ecosystems. The *Atlas* moves beyond averages and features local and disaggregated data. For instance, the discussion of air pollution presents national estimates for most countries, a subnational view showing variations within large countries such as China and India, and a year-long view showing a city's seasonal variation in pollution picked up by one sensor at Delhi Technological University.

Given the breadth and scope of the SDGs, the *Atlas* is selective, emphasizing issues considered important by subject experts, data scientists, and statisticians at the World Bank.

The foundation for any evidence is trust: trust that data have been collected, managed, and analyzed responsibly and trust that they have been faithfully presented. The *Atlas* is the first World Bank publication that sets out to be computationally reproducible—the majority of its charts and maps are produced with published code, directly from public data sources such as the World Bank's Open Data platform.

The *Atlas* distills the World Bank's knowledge of data related to the SDGs. I hope it inspires you to explore these issues further so that we can collectively accelerate progress toward achieving the SDGs.

Shanta Devarajan
Senior Director, Development Economics and
Acting Chief Economist
World Bank Group

# Contents


Foreword iii

Acknowledgments iv

About the Atlas v

Introduction vi

The world by income viii

The world by region x

Sustainable Development Goals

1 No poverty 2

2 Zero hunger 6

3 Good health and well-being 10

4 Quality education 14

5 Gender equality 18

6 Clean water and sanitation 22

7 Affordable and clean energy 26

8 Decent work and economic growth 30

9 Industry, innovation, and infrastructure 34

10 Reduced inequalities 38

11 Sustainable cities and communities 42

12 Responsible consumption and production 46

13 Climate action 50

14 Life below water 54

15 Life on land 58

16 Peace, justice, and strong institutions 62

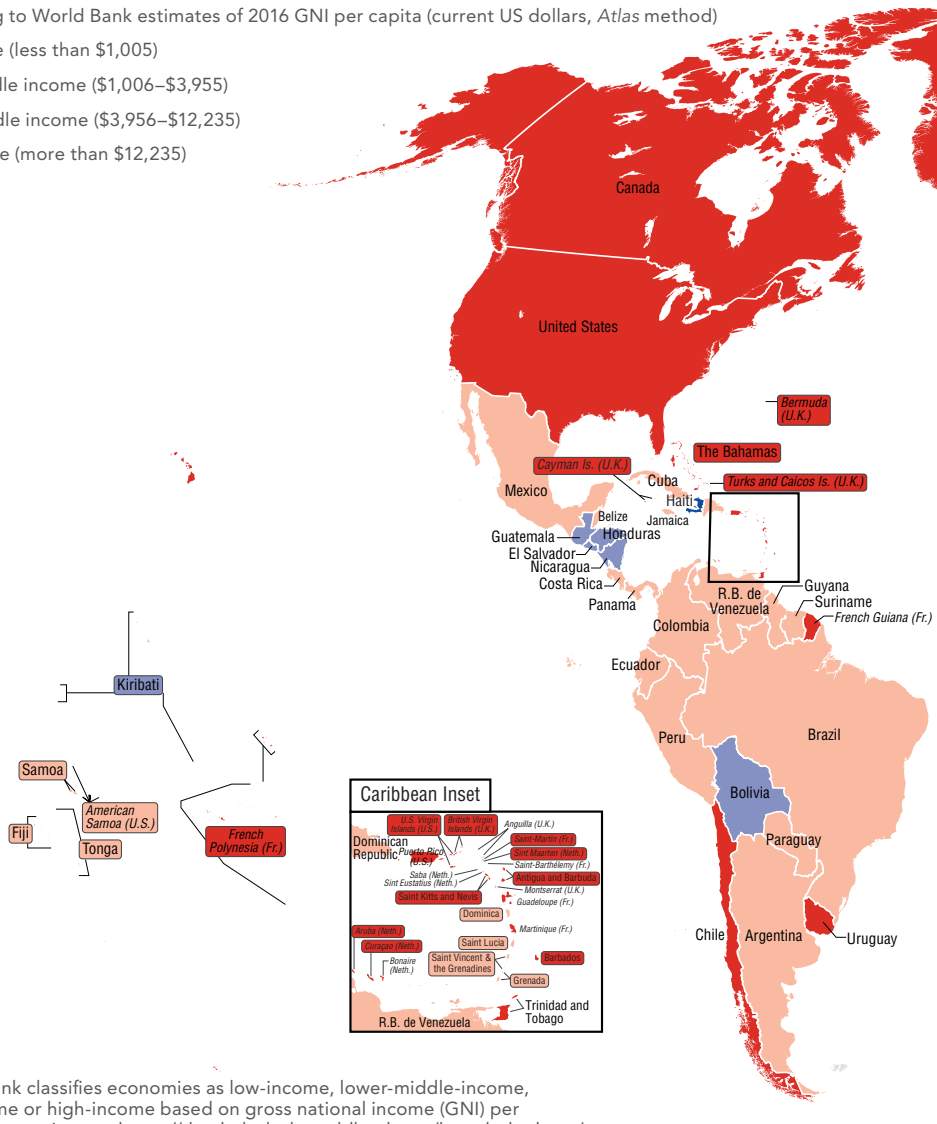
17 Partnerships for the Goals 66

Sustainable Development Goals and targets 70

## The world by income

Classified according to World Bank estimates of 2016 GNI per capita (current US dollars, *Atlas* method)

- Low income (less than $1,005)
- Lower middle income ($1,006–$3,955)
- Upper middle income ($3,956–$12,235)
- High income (more than $12,235)
- No data



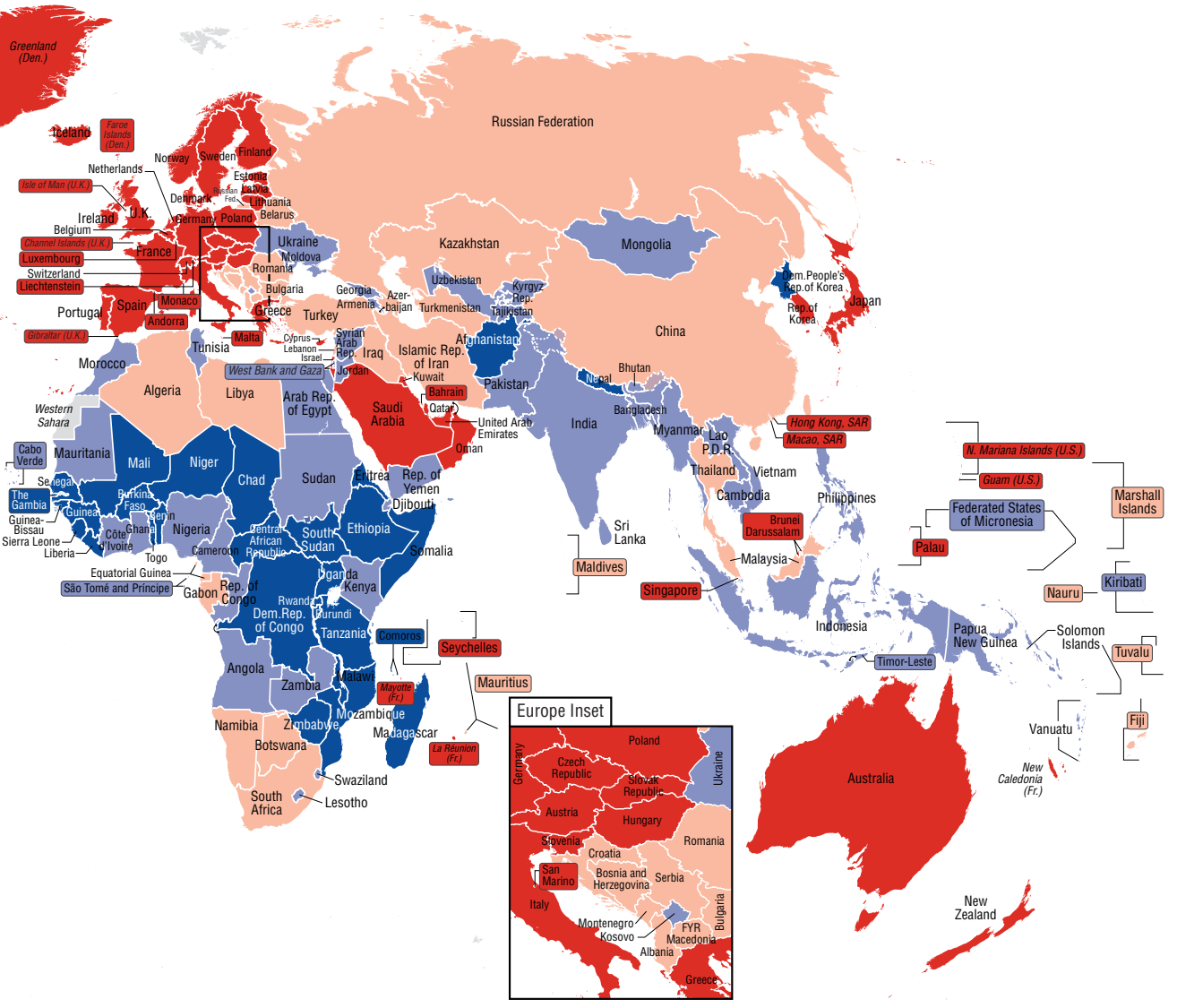

Note: The World Bank classifies economies as low-income, lower-middle-income, upper-middle-income or high-income based on gross national income (GNI) per capita. For more information see https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups.

### East Asia and Pacific

| | |
|---|---|
| **American Samoa** | Upper middle income |
| **Australia** | High income |
| **Brunei Darussalam** | High income |
| **Cambodia** | Lower middle income |
| **China** | Upper middle income |
| **Fiji** | Upper middle income |
| **French Polynesia** | High income |
| **Guam** | High income |
| **Hong Kong SAR, China** | High income |
| **Indonesia** | Lower middle income |
| **Japan** | High income |
| **Kiribati** | Lower middle income |
| **Korea, Dem. People's Rep.** | Low income |
| **Korea, Rep.** | High income |
| **Lao PDR** | Lower middle income |
| **Macao SAR, China** | High income |
| **Malaysia** | Upper middle income |
| **Marshall Islands** | Upper middle income |
| **Micronesia, Fed. Sts.** | Lower middle income |
| **Mongolia** | Lower middle income |
| **Myanmar** | Lower middle income |
| **Nauru** | Upper middle income |
| **New Caledonia** | High income |
| **New Zealand** | High income |
| **Northern Mariana Islands** | High income |
| **Palau** | High income |
| **Papua New Guinea** | Lower middle income |
| **Philippines** | Lower middle income |
| **Samoa** | Upper middle income |
| **Singapore** | High income |
| **Solomon Islands** | Lower middle income |
| **Thailand** | Upper middle income |
| **Timor-Leste** | Lower middle income |
| **Tonga** | Upper middle income |
| **Tuvalu** | Upper middle income |
| **Vanuatu** | Lower middle income |
| **Vietnam** | Lower middle income |

### Europe and Central Asia

| | |
|---|---|
| **Albania** | Upper middle income |
| **Andorra** | High income |
| **Armenia** | Lower middle income |
| **Austria** | High income |
| **Azerbaijan** | Upper middle income |
| **Belarus** | Upper middle income |
| **Belgium** | High income |
| **Bosnia and Herzegovina** | Upper middle income |
| **Bulgaria** | Upper middle income |
| **Channel Islands** | High income |
| **Croatia** | Upper middle income |
| **Cyprus** | High income |
| **Czech Republic** | High income |
| **Denmark** | High income |
| **Estonia** | High income |
| **Faroe Islands** | High income |
| **Finland** | High income |
| **France** | High income |




| | |
|---|---|
| **Georgia** | Lower middle income |
| **Germany** | High income |
| **Gibraltar** | High income |
| **Greece** | High income |
| **Greenland** | High income |
| **Hungary** | High income |
| **Iceland** | High income |
| **Ireland** | High income |
| **Isle of Man** | High income |
| **Italy** | High income |
| **Kazakhstan** | Upper middle income |
| **Kosovo** | Lower middle income |
| **Kyrgyz Republic** | Lower middle income |
| **Latvia** | High income |
| **Liechtenstein** | High income |
| **Lithuania** | High income |
| **Luxembourg** | High income |
| **Macedonia, FYR** | Upper middle income |
| **Moldova** | Lower middle income |
| **Monaco** | High income |
| **Montenegro** | Upper middle income |
| **Netherlands** | High income |
| **Norway** | High income |
| **Poland** | High income |
| **Portugal** | High income |
| **Romania** | Upper middle income |
| **Russian Federation** | Upper middle income |
| **San Marino** | High income |
| **Serbia** | Upper middle income |
| **Slovak Republic** | High income |
| **Slovenia** | High income |
| **Spain** | High income |
| **Sweden** | High income |
| **Switzerland** | High income |
| **Tajikistan** | Lower middle income |
| **Turkey** | Upper middle income |
| **Turkmenistan** | Upper middle income |
| **Ukraine** | Lower middle income |
| **United Kingdom** | High income |
| **Uzbekistan** | Lower middle income |

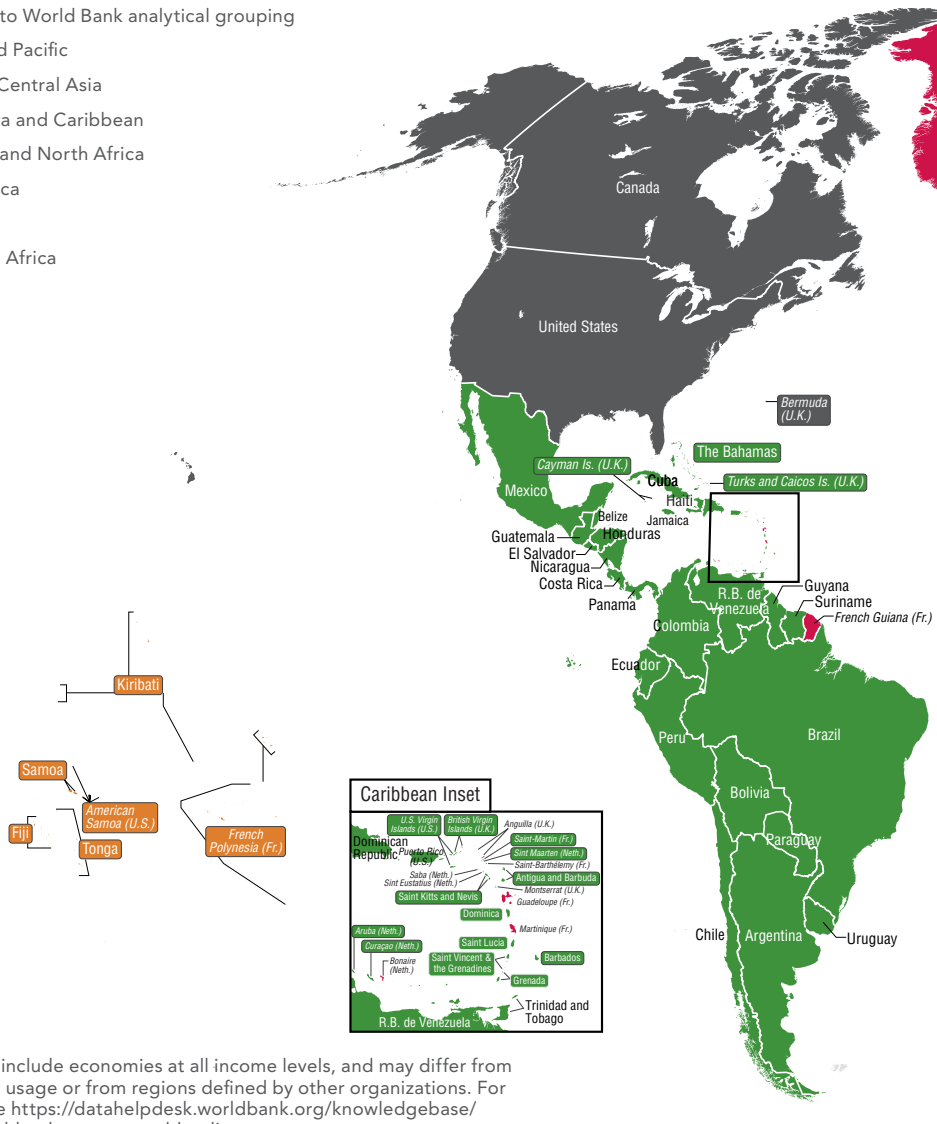
## Latin America and the Caribbean

| | |
|---|---|
| **Antigua and Barbuda** | High income |
| **Argentina** | Upper middle income |
| **Aruba** | High income |
| **Bahamas, The** | High income |
| **Barbados** | High income |
| **Belize** | Upper middle income |
| **Bolivia** | Lower middle income |
| **Brazil** | Upper middle income |
| **British Virgin Islands** | High income |
| **Cayman Islands** | High income |
| **Chile** | High income |
| **Colombia** | Upper middle income |
| **Costa Rica** | Upper middle income |
| **Cuba** | Upper middle income |
| **Curaçao** | High income |
| **Dominica** | Upper middle income |
| **Dominican Republic** | Upper middle income |
| **Ecuador** | Upper middle income |
| **El Salvador** | Lower middle income |

## The world by region

Classified according to World Bank analytical grouping

- East Asia and Pacific
- Europe and Central Asia
- Latin America and Caribbean
- Middle East and North Africa
- North America
- South Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa




Note: These regions include economies at all income levels, and may differ from common geographic usage or from regions defined by other organizations. For more information see https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Grenada** | Upper middle income |
| **Guatemala** | Lower middle income |
| **Guyana** | Upper middle income |
| **Haiti** | Low income |
| **Honduras** | Lower middle income |
| **Jamaica** | Upper middle income |
| **Mexico** | Upper middle income |
| **Nicaragua** | Lower middle income |
| **Panama** | Upper middle income |
| **Paraguay** | Upper middle income |
| **Peru** | Upper middle income |
| **Puerto Rico** | High income |
| **Sint Maarten** | High income |
| **St. Kitts and Nevis** | High income |
| **St. Lucia** | Upper middle income |
| **St. Martin** | High income |
| **St. Vincent and the Grenadines** | Upper middle income |
| **Suriname** | Upper middle income |
| **Trinidad and Tobago** | High income |
| **Turks and Caicos Islands** | High income |
| **Uruguay** | High income |
| **Venezuela, RB** | Upper middle income |
| **Virgin Islands (U.S.)** | High income |

### Middle East and North Africa

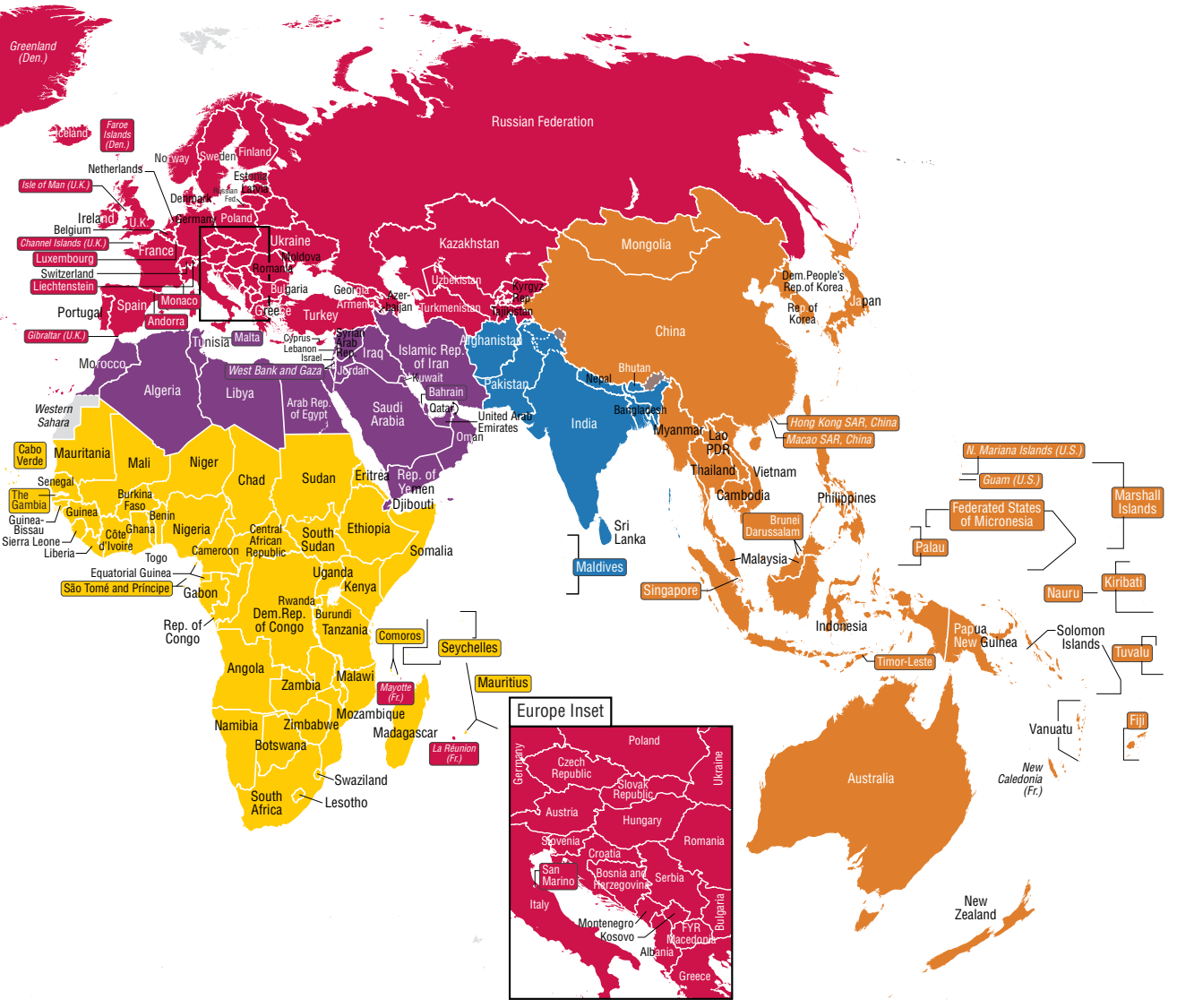
| | |
|---|---|
| **Algeria** | Upper middle income |
| **Bahrain** | High income |
| **Djibouti** | Lower middle income |
| **Egypt, Arab Rep.** | Lower middle income |
| **Iran, Islamic Rep.** | Upper middle income |
| **Iraq** | Upper middle income |
| **Israel** | High income |
| **Jordan** | Lower middle income |
| **Kuwait** | High income |
| **Lebanon** | Upper middle income |
| **Libya** | Upper middle income |
| **Malta** | High income |
| **Morocco** | Lower middle income |
| **Oman** | High income |
| **Qatar** | High income |
| **Saudi Arabia** | High income |
| **Syrian Arab Republic** | Lower middle income |
| **Tunisia** | Lower middle income |
| **United Arab Emirates** | High income |
| **West Bank and Gaza** | Lower middle income |
| **Yemen, Rep.** | Lower middle income |

### North America

| | |
|---|---|
| **Bermuda** | High income |
| **Canada** | High income |
| **United States** | High income |

### South Asia

| | |
|---|---|
| **Afghanistan** | Low income |
| **Bangladesh** | Lower middle income |




| | |
|---|---|
| **Bhutan** | Lower middle income |
| **India** | Lower middle income |
| **Maldives** | Upper middle income |
| **Nepal** | Low income |
| **Pakistan** | Lower middle income |
| **Sri Lanka** | Lower middle income |

## Sub-Saharan Africa

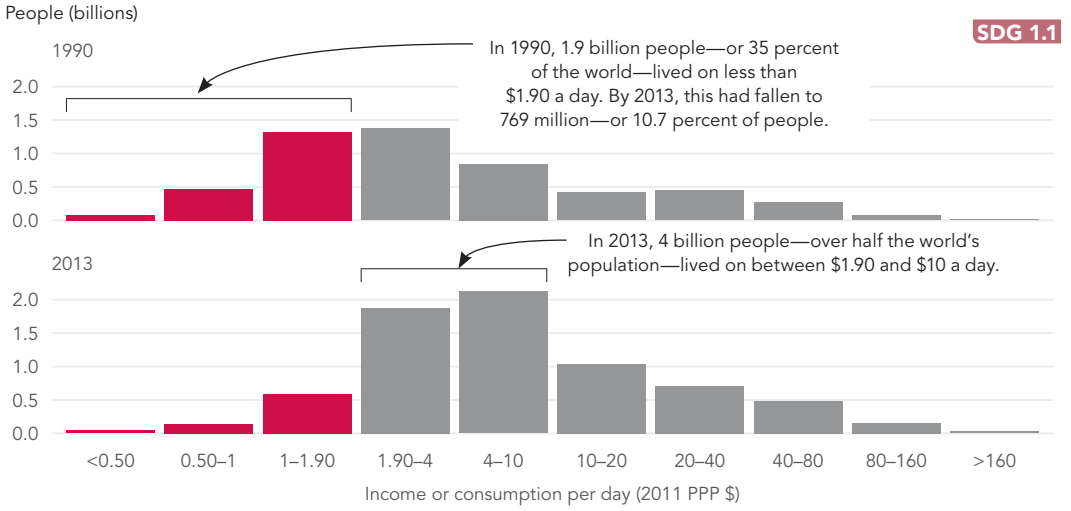
| | |
|---|---|
| **Angola** | Lower middle income |
| **Benin** | Low income |
| **Botswana** | Upper middle income |
| **Burkina Faso** | Low income |
| **Burundi** | Low income |
| **Cabo Verde** | Lower middle income |
| **Cameroon** | Lower middle income |
| **Central African Republic** | Low income |
| **Chad** | Low income |
| **Comoros** | Low income |
| **Congo, Dem. Rep.** | Low income |
| **Congo, Rep.** | Lower middle income |
| **Côte d'Ivoire** | Lower middle income |
| **Equatorial Guinea** | Upper middle income |
| **Eritrea** | Low income |
| **Ethiopia** | Low income |
| **Gabon** | Upper middle income |
| **Gambia, The** | Low income |
| **Ghana** | Lower middle income |
| **Guinea** | Low income |
| **Guinea-Bissau** | Low income |
| **Kenya** | Lower middle income |
| **Lesotho** | Lower middle income |
| **Liberia** | Low income |
| **Madagascar** | Low income |
| **Malawi** | Low income |
| **Mali** | Low income |
| **Mauritania** | Lower middle income |
| **Mauritius** | Upper middle income |
| **Mozambique** | Low income |
| **Namibia** | Upper middle income |
| **Niger** | Low income |
| **Nigeria** | Lower middle income |
| **Rwanda** | Low income |
| **São Tomé and Principe** | Lower middle income |
| **Senegal** | Low income |
| **Seychelles** | High income |
| **Sierra Leone** | Low income |
| **Somalia** | Low income |
| **South Africa** | Upper middle income |
| **South Sudan** | Low income |
| **Sudan** | Lower middle income |
| **Swaziland** | Lower middle income |
| **Tanzania** | Low income |
| **Togo** | Low income |
| **Uganda** | Low income |
| **Zambia** | Lower middle income |
| **Zimbabwe** | Low income |

# 1 No poverty

## End poverty in all its forms everywhere

**Ending extreme poverty is at the heart of the SDG agenda. Between 1990 and 2013 the number of people living below $1.90 a day fell by over 1 billion.**

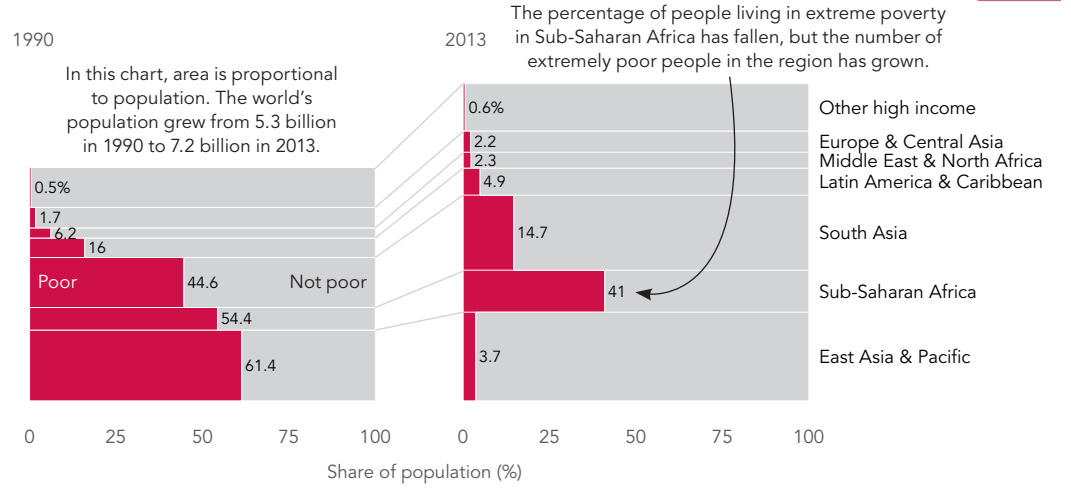
SDG 1.1




Source: World Bank PovcalNet (database). http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/home.aspx

**The world's population has grown, and the regional distribution of poverty has changed. Compared with 1990, there are now more poor people in Sub-Saharan Africa and fewer in South Asia and East Asia & Pacific.**

SDG 1.1

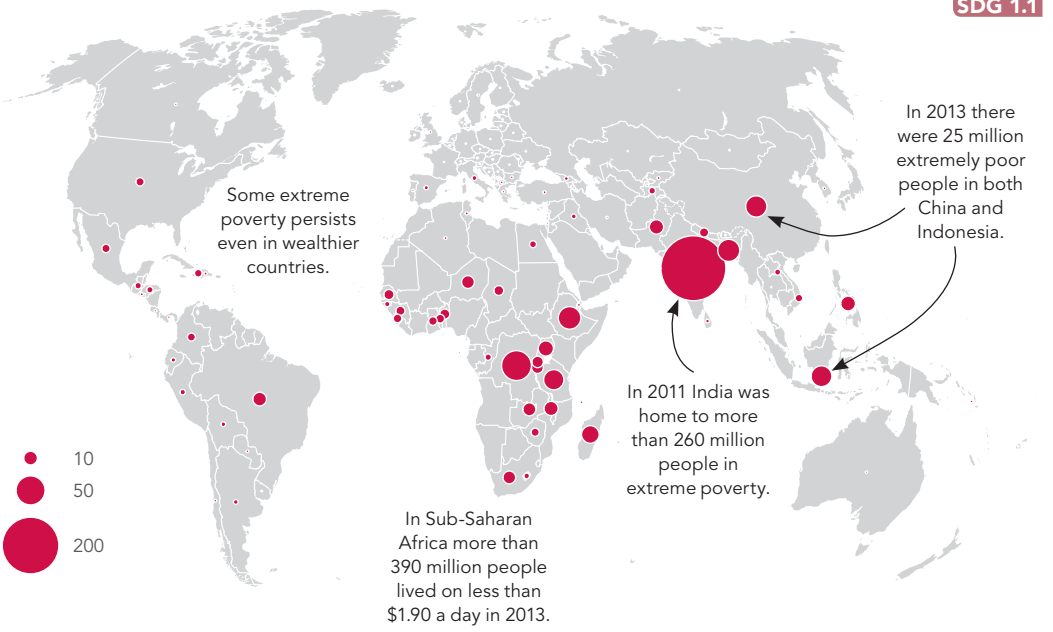



Note: Poor refers to people living on less than $1.90 a day (2011 PPP). Regional aggregates exclude certain high-income countries.
Source: World Bank PovcalNet (database). http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/home.aspx

## Populous countries such as China, India, Indonesia, and Bangladesh are home to a significant share of the total number of people living in extreme poverty.

Number of people living on less than $1.90 a day (2011 PPP), most recent value in 2010–13 (millions)

SDG 1.1

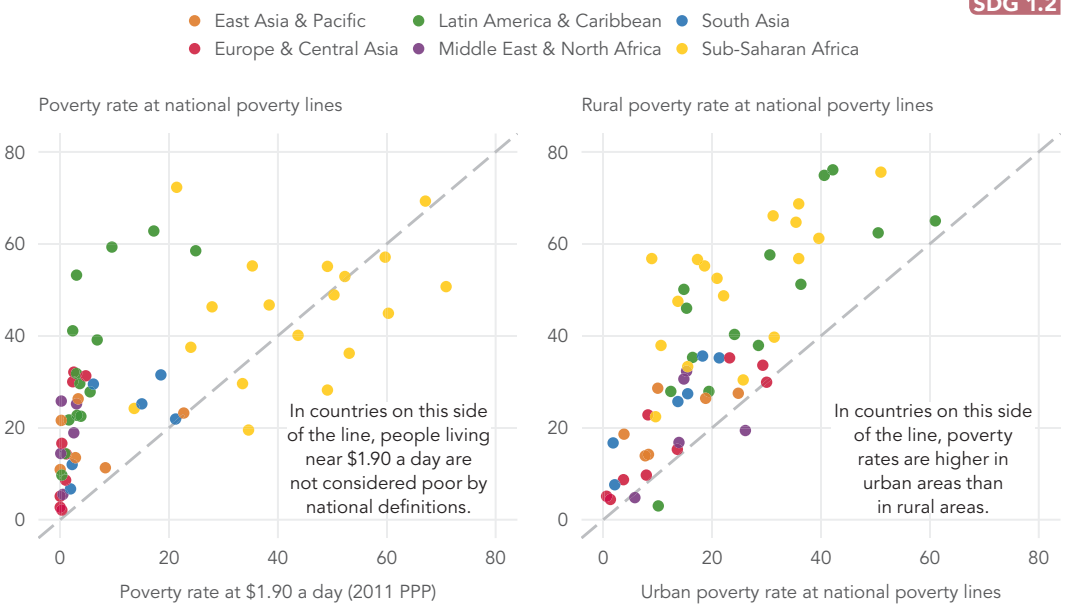



Source: World Bank PovcalNet. World Development Indicators (SI.POV.DDAY; SP.POP.TOTL).

## Poverty rates at national poverty lines are generally higher than at the international $1.90 a day line, and they are higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Poverty headcount ratio, most recent value in 2010–15 (% of population)

SDG 1.2

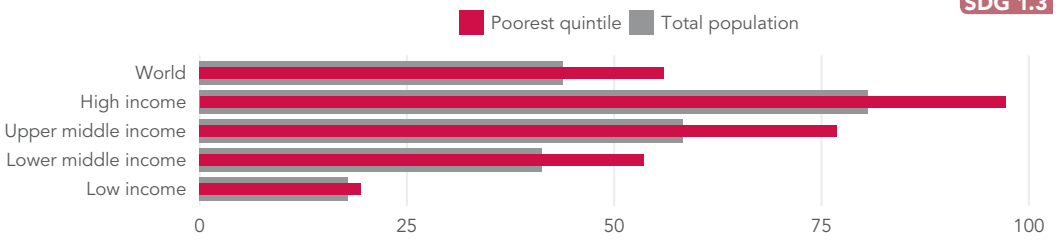



Source: World Bank PovcalNet. World Development Indicators (SI.POV.DDAY; SI.POV.NAHC; SI.POV.RUHC; SI.POV.URHC).

## Richer countries have more comprehensive social protection programs. Within countries the poorest are more likely to be covered by such programs, but targeting support toward the poor remains challenging.

Share of population covered by any social protection and labor program, most recent survey in 2008–16 (%)

SDG 1.3



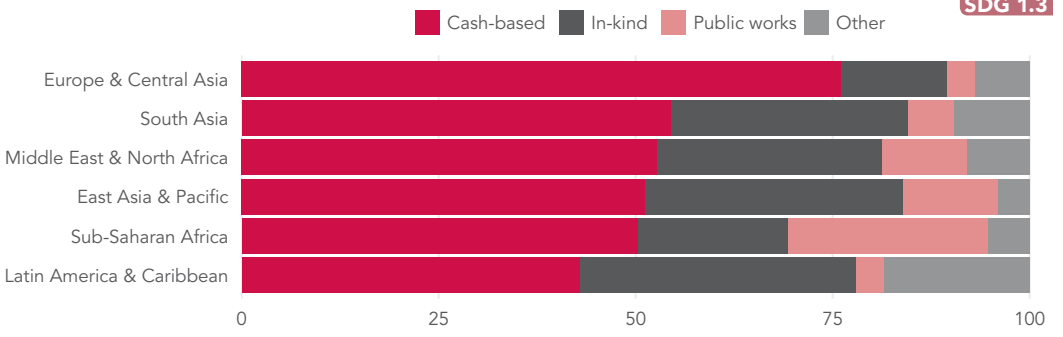

Note: Calculated using simple averages of country-level coverage rates across income groups. Actual coverage may be higher as not all programs are captured by household surveys in some countries. Poorest quintile is calculated using pre-transfer welfare (income or consumption) per capita.

Source: World Bank ASPIRE: Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity 2018. http://hdl.handle.net/10986/29115

## The most common social protection programs in every region are cash based.

Share of spending on the social safety net, by program (%)

SDG 1.3



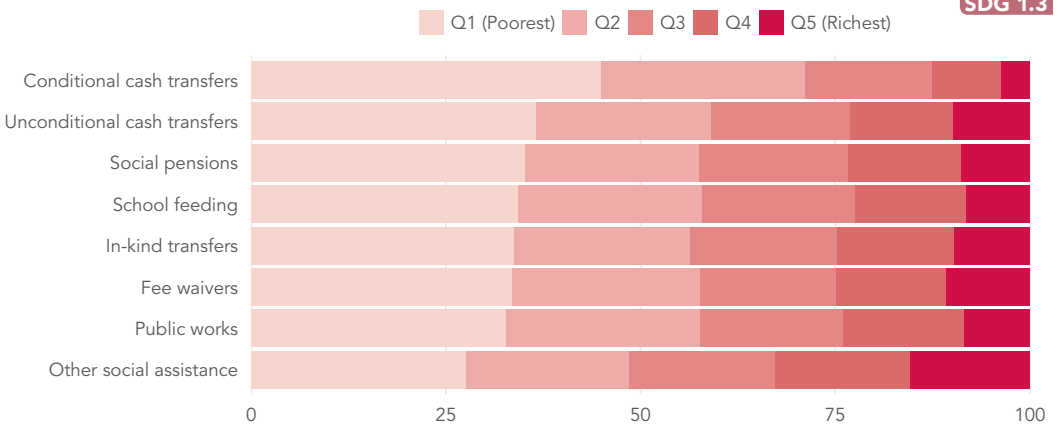

Note: Based on administrative data. Cash-based programs include universal cash transfers, conditional cash transfers, and social pensions. In-kind programs include school feeding, fee waivers and other in-kind transfers.

Source: World Bank ASPIRE: Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity 2018. http://hdl.handle.net/10986/29115

## Cash transfer programs are the most likely to be directed toward the poor.

Share of social security programs benefiting each population quintile, most recent survey in 2008–16 (%)

SDG 1.3



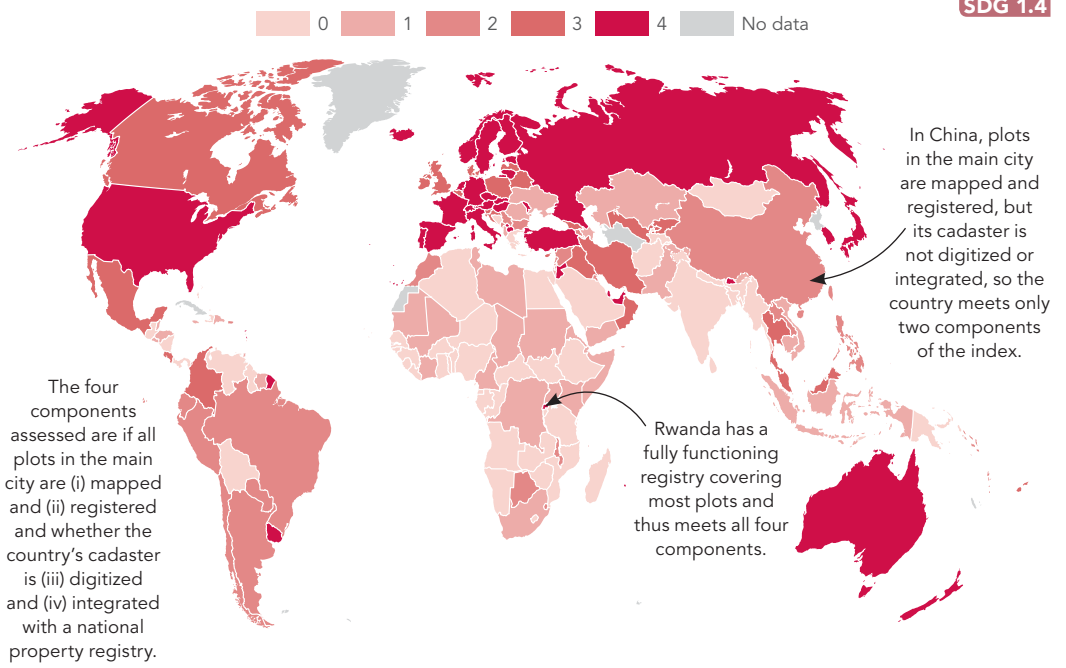

Note: Calculated using simple averages of country-level coverage rates across regions. Poorest quintile is calculated using pre-transfer welfare (income or consumption) per capita.

Source: World Bank ASPIRE: Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity 2018. http://hdl.handle.net/10986/29115

## Land rights provide security of tenure and are important for reducing poverty. But many countries lack a comprehensive land registry that records ownership.

Number of components related to property registration from Doing Business Index (0–4, higher is better)

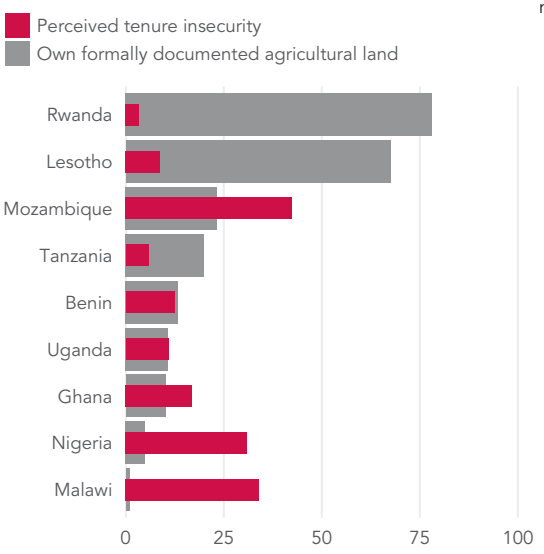
SDG 1.4




Source: World Bank Doing Business (database). http://www.doingbusiness.org

## People with documented ownership of land and property feel more secure.

Share of households, most recent value in 2010–15 (%)



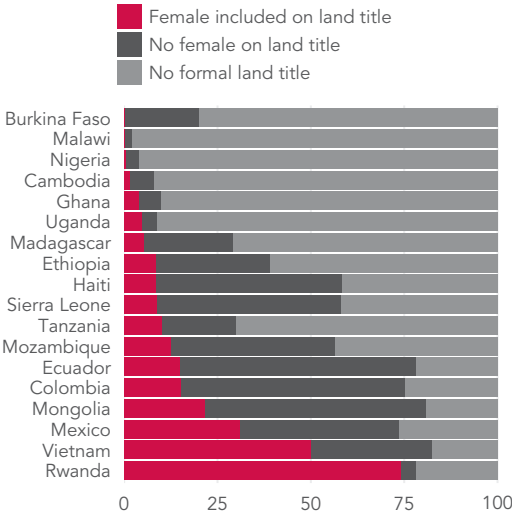

Note: Data from a study covering selected countries.

Source: Carletto, Deininger, Hilhorst, and Zakout (2018).

## In some countries few women are documented on formal land titles.

Share of households that own agricultural land or houses, most recent value in 2001–15 (%)

SDG 1.4




Note: Data from a study covering selected countries.

Source: Carletto, Deininger, Hilhorst, and Zakout (2018).

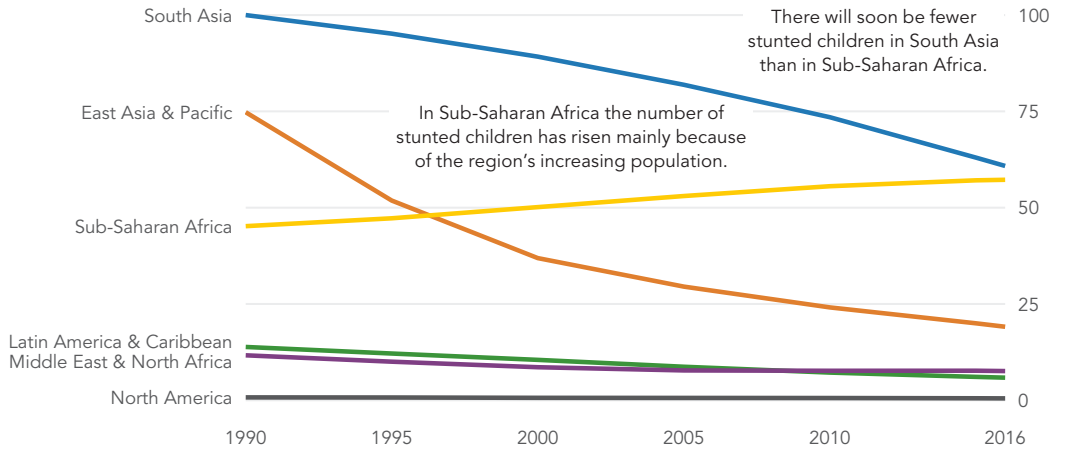
# 2 Zero hunger

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

### Young children and infants are most vulnerable to the effects of malnutrition. Globally, over 95 million fewer children were stunted in 2016 than in 1990.

Number of children under age 5 that are stunted, height for age (millions)

SDG 2.2



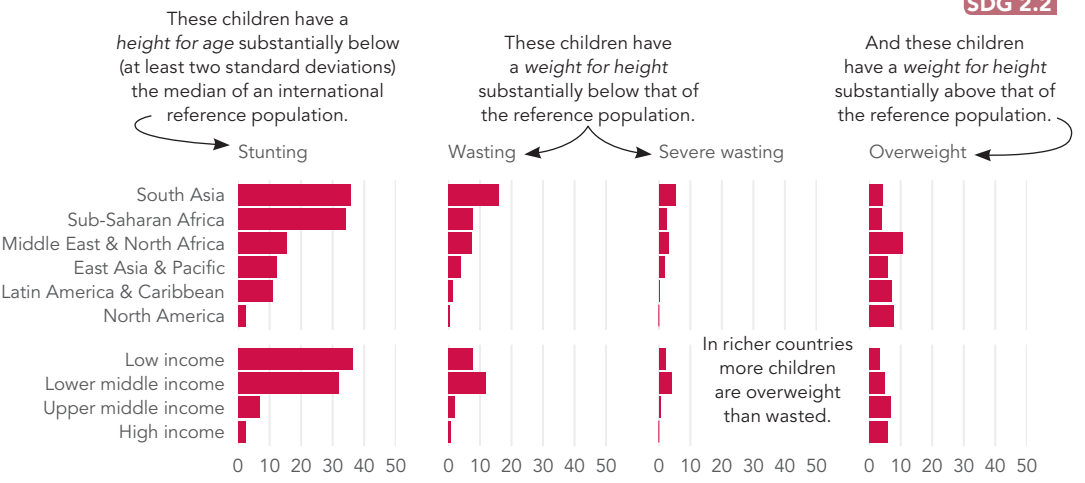

Note: Estimates not available for Europe & Central Asia due to poor data coverage.

Source: UNICEF, WHO and World Bank. WDI (SH.STA.STNT.ZS); Health Nutrition and Population Statistics (SP.POP.0004.FE; SP.POP.0004.MA).

### Malnutrition is manifested in multiple ways. In lower-middle-income countries 12 percent of children suffer from wasting, while 5 percent are overweight.

Prevalence of different types of malnutrition, children under age 5, 2016 (%)

SDG 2.2

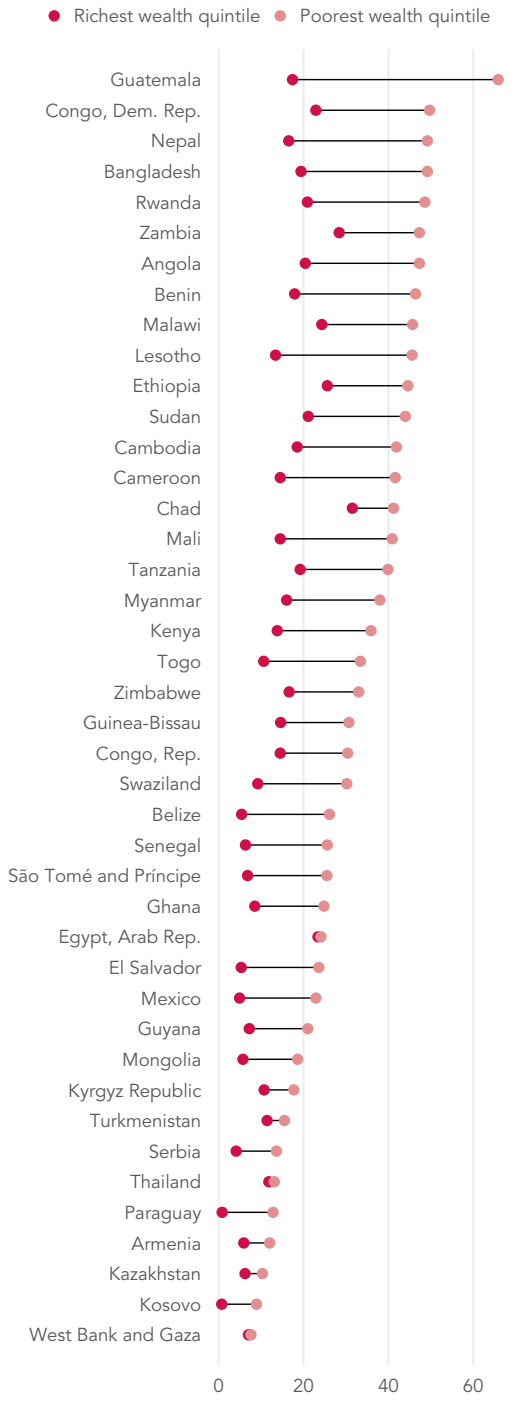



Note: Regional aggregates for Europe & Central Asia are not available.

Source: UNICEF, WHO and World Bank. WDI (SH.STA.STNT.ZS; SH.STA.WAST.ZS; SH.SVR.WAST.ZS; SH.STA.OWGH.ZS).

## There are large differences in stunting rates between rich & poor households...

Prevalence of stunting, children under age 5, most recent value in 2014–16 (%)

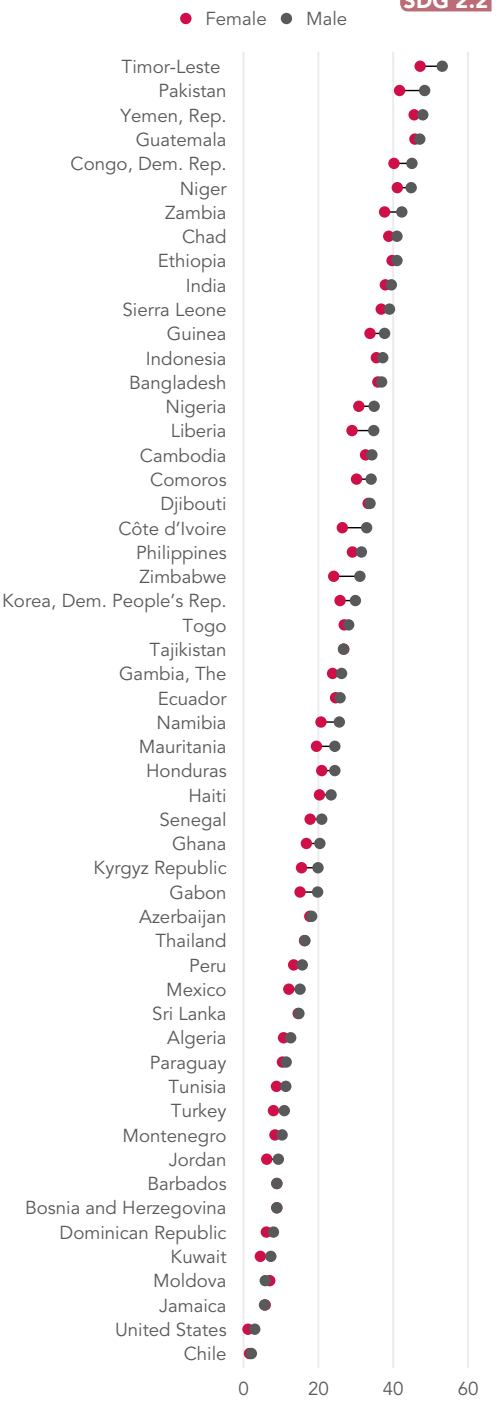



Source: UNICEF and The DHS Program. Health Nutrition and Population Statistics by Wealth Quintile (SH.STA.STNT.Q1.ZS; SH.STA.STNT.Q5.ZS)

## ...and in many countries boys are more likely to be stunted than girls.

Prevalence of stunting, children under age 5, most recent value in 2012–15 (%)

SDG 2.2

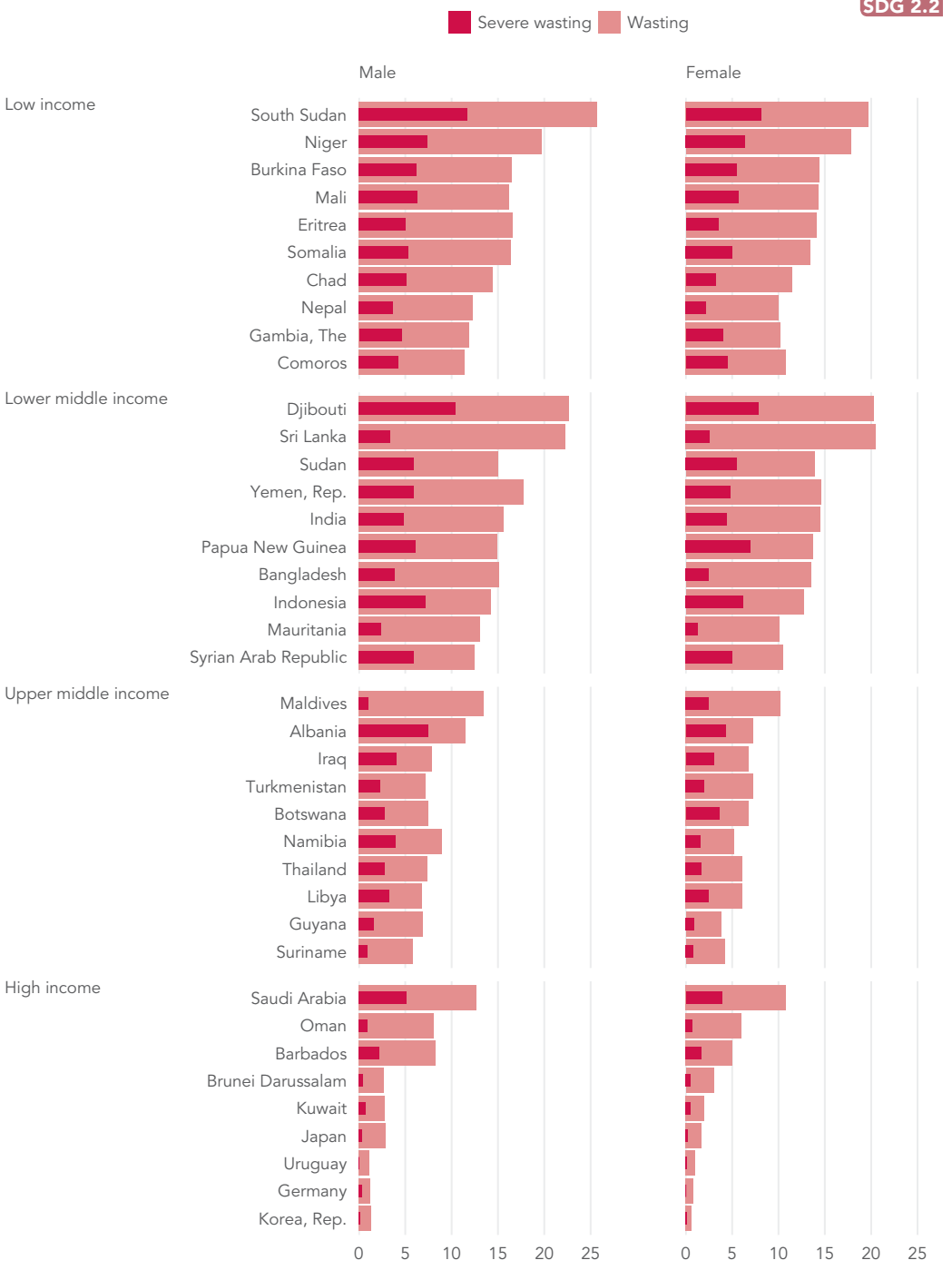



Source: WHO. World Development Indicators (SH.STA.STNT.FE.ZS; SH.STA.STNT.MA.ZS).

**Wasting affects 1 in 13 children globally. These 50 million children weigh less than expected for their height. Half of them live in South Asia, and a quarter live in Sub-Saharan Africa. Boys are more often affected than girls.**

Prevalence of wasting, children under age 5, most recent value in 2005–15 (%)

SDG 2.2



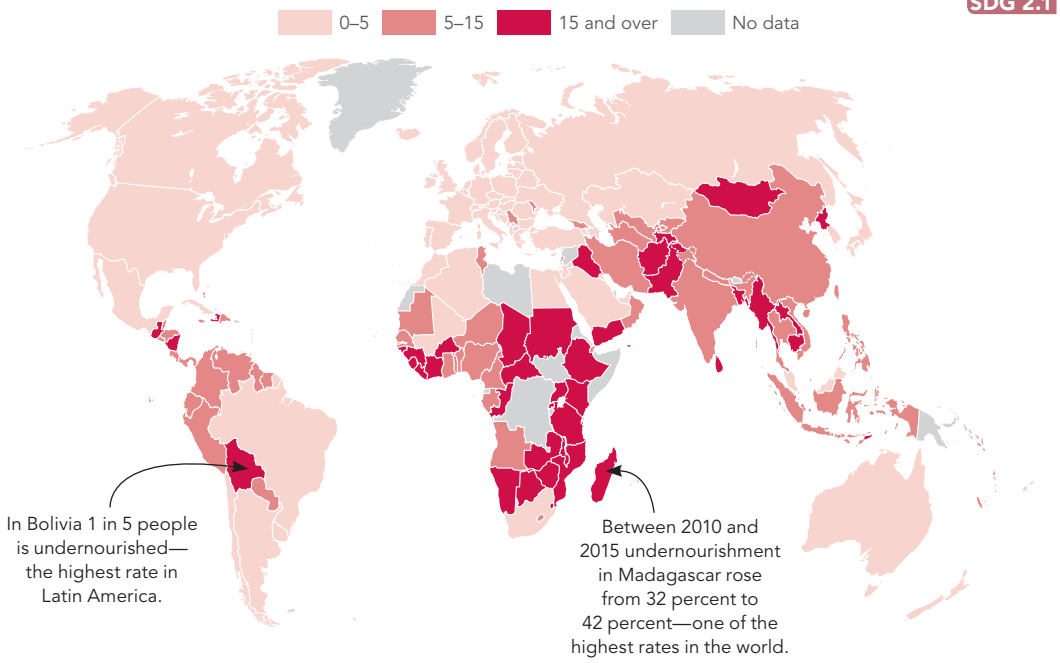

Note: For each income group, up to 10 countries with the highest average wasting rate and data available for both sexes are shown.

Source: UNICEF, WHO, and World Bank.. WDI (SH.STA.WAST.MA.ZS; SH.SVR.WAST.MA.ZS; SH.STA.WAST.FE.ZS; SH.SVR.WAST.FE.ZS).

## Globally, 1 in 10 people is undernourished and does not have enough food to meet his or her dietary needs. Undernourishment is most widespread in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and East Asia & Pacific.

Prevalence of undernourishment, 2015 (% of population)

SDG 2.1

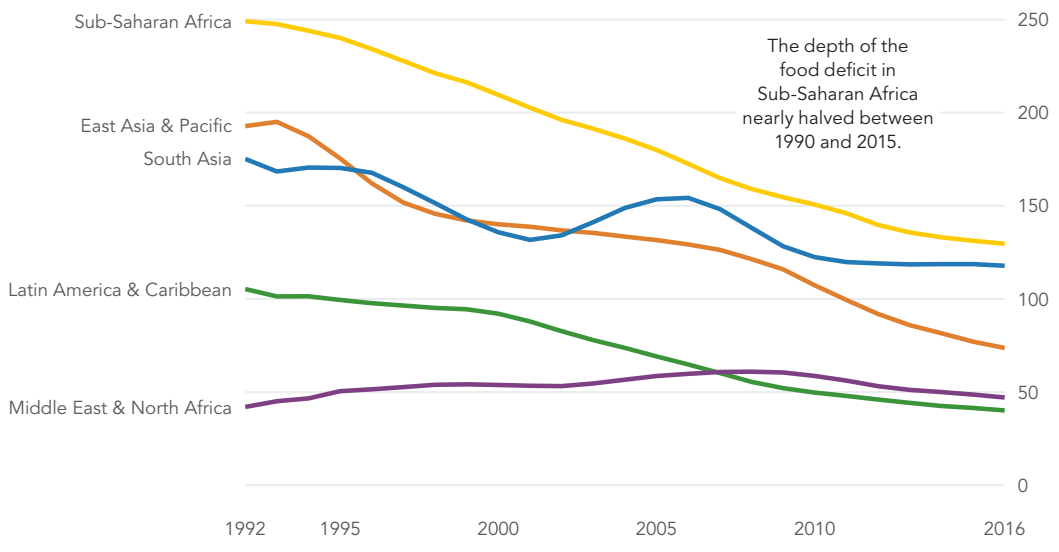



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization. World Development Indicators (SN.ITK.DEFC.ZS).

## The food deficit measures, on average, how much food people need to stop them from being considered undernourished. Food deficits have generally been declining but remain at levels at which many people lack sufficient calories.

Depth of the food deficit (kilocalories per person per day)

SDG 2.1

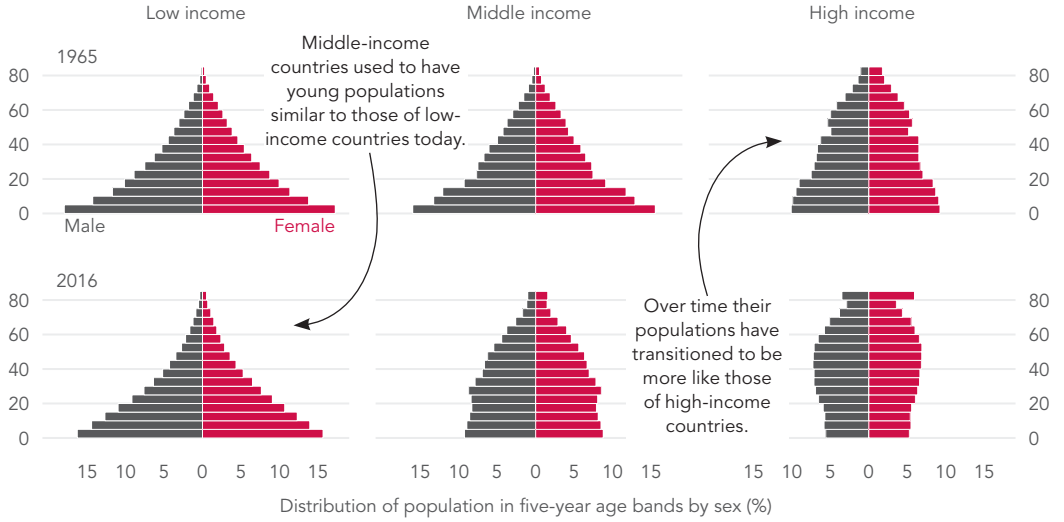



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization. World Development Indicators (SN.ITK.DFCT).

# 3 Good health and well-being

## Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

**Low-income countries have younger populations than high-income countries do. As countries become richer, fertility rates fall and life expectancy rises.**



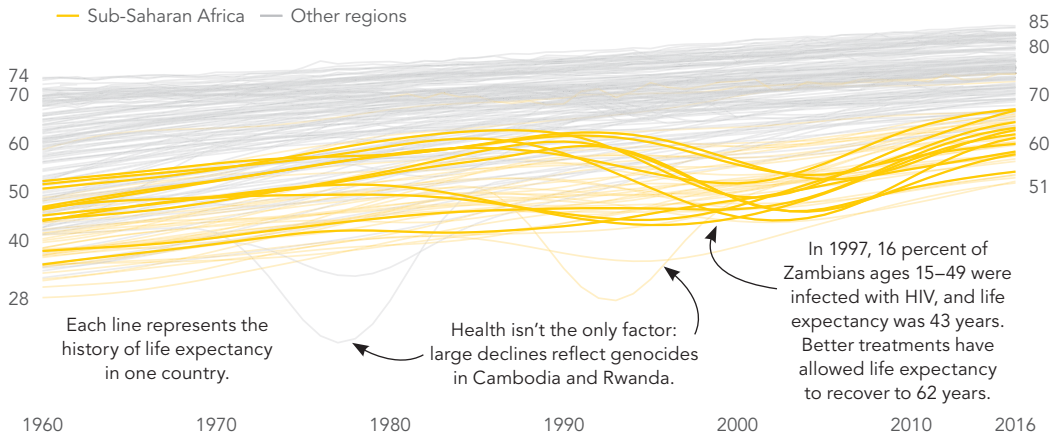

Note: Ages 80 and older are combined into a single group.

Source: World Bank and UN Population Division. World Development Indicators (SP.POP.0004.MA.5Y and other five-year bands by sex).

**Demography is closely related to health outcomes: while life expectancy has generally risen, HIV/AIDS caused sharp declines in many countries in the 1990s.**

Life expectancy at birth, by country (years)

SDG 3.3



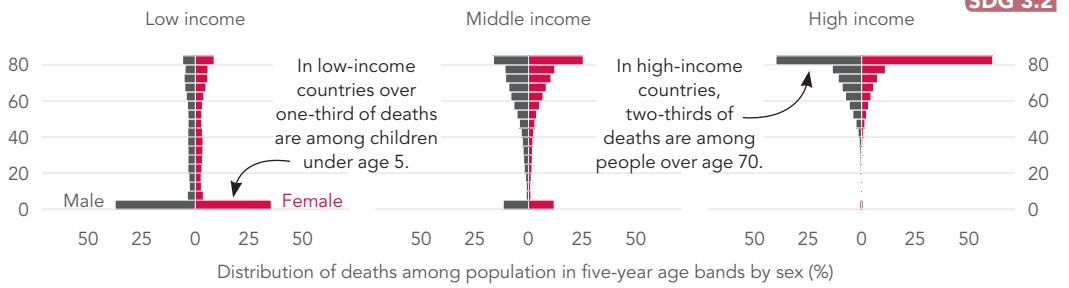

Note: The countries highlighted with heavier lines are those where all-time peak HIV prevalance exceeded 10 percent.

Source: UN Population Division and other sources. World Development Indicators (SP.DYN.LE00.IN).

## In high-income countries the majority of people who die are old. But in low-income countries children under age 5 account for one in three deaths.

Deaths by sex and age group, 2010–15

SDG 3.2

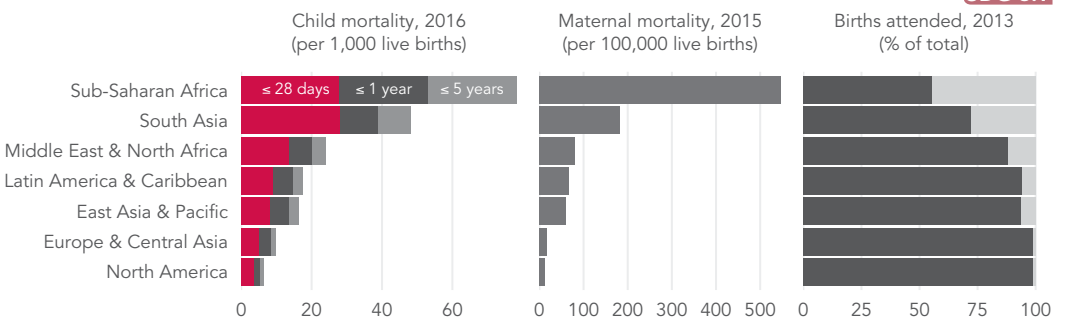



Note: Ages 80 and older are combined into a single group.

Source: UN Population Division, World Population Prospects 2017.

## Children are at greatest risk in the first 28 days of life. Birth attendance by skilled health staff helps reduce maternal and neonatal mortality.

SDG 3.1

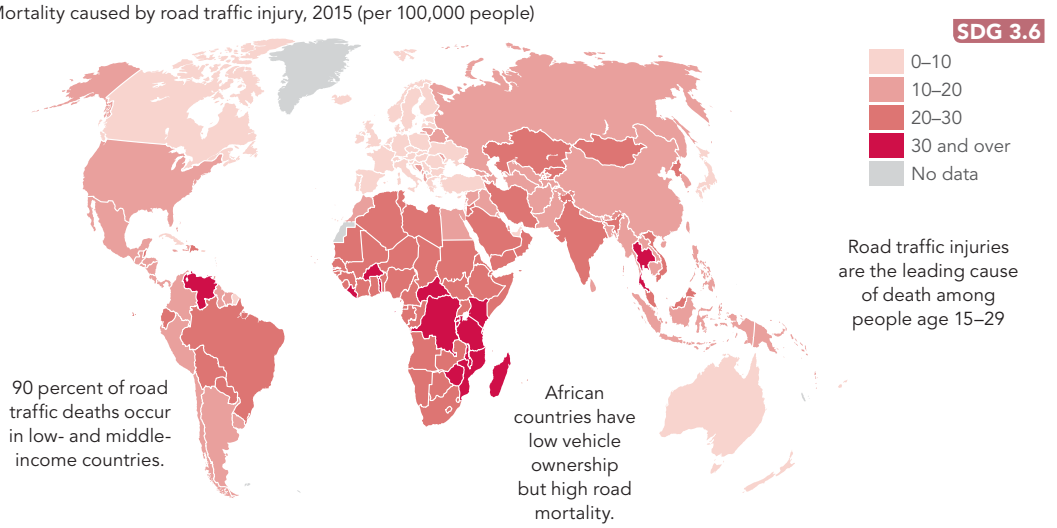



Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank, and UN Population Division. World Development Indicators (SH.DYN.NMRT; SP.DYN.IMRT.IN; SH.DYN.MORT; SH.STA.MMRT; SH.STA.BRTC.ZS).

## Globally, 1 in 11 deaths is due to injury, and traffic accidents account for over a quarter of these. Over 1.25 million people died from road traffic injuries in 2015.

Mortality caused by road traffic injury, 2015 (per 100,000 people)

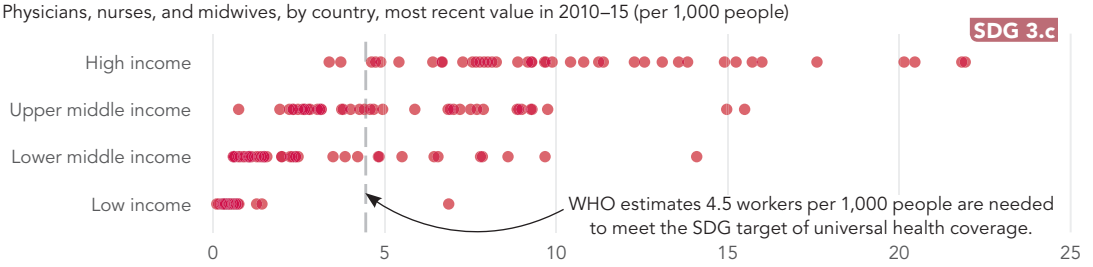
SDG 3.6




Source: WHO. World Development Indicators (SH.STA.TRAF.P5).

## Not every country has enough health workers to meet the needs of its population. High-income countries have 15 times as many physicians as low-income countries do.

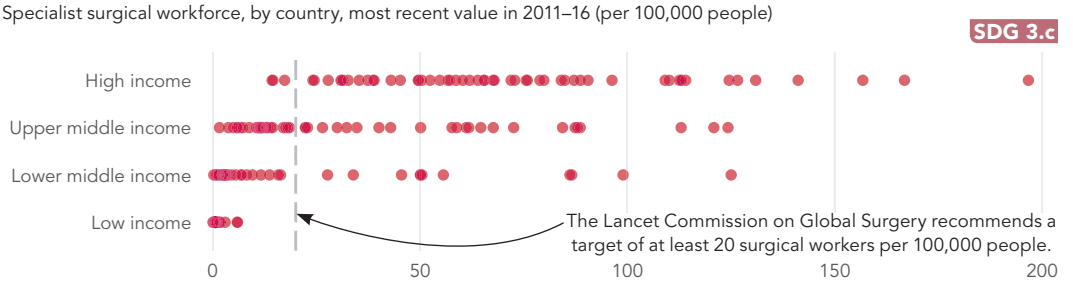
Physicians, nurses, and midwives, by country, most recent value in 2010–15 (per 1,000 people)




Source: WHO, OECD, and other sources. World Development Indicators (SH.MED.PHYS.ZS; SH.MED.NUMW.P3).

## Low-income countries have a severe shortage of specialist surgical workers. All low- and most lower-middle-income countries have fewer than the target number.

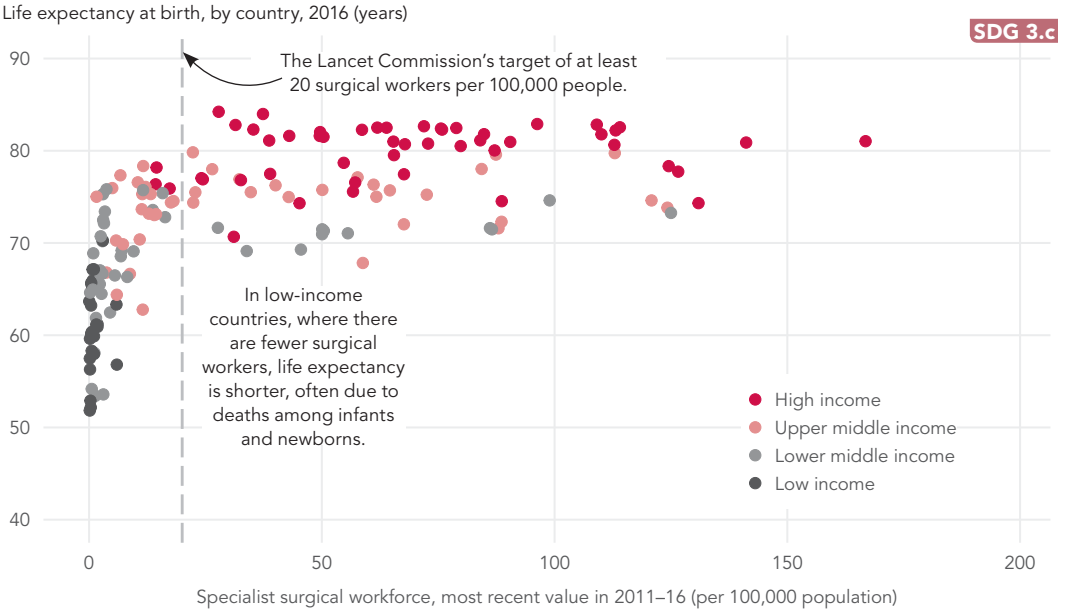
Specialist surgical workforce, by country, most recent value in 2011–16 (per 100,000 people)




Source: The Lancet Commission on Global Surgery. World Development Indicators (SH.MED.SAOP.P5).

## Better-staffed health systems can lead to improved health outcomes. For example, life expectancies are higher where there are more surgical workers per person.

Life expectancy at birth, by country, 2016 (years)

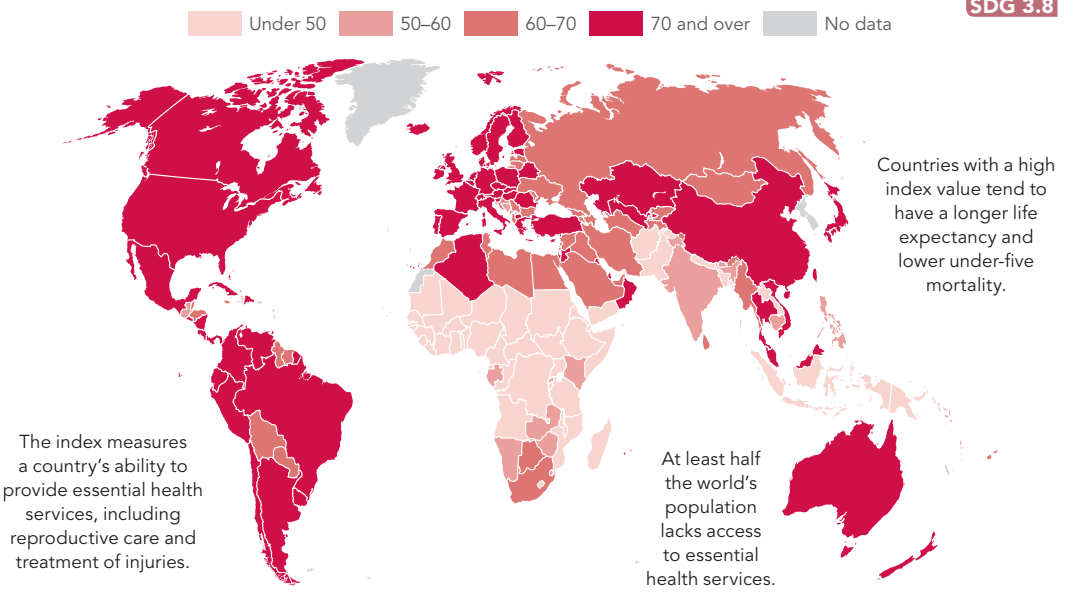



Source: The Lancet Commission on Global Surgery and UN Population Division. WDI (SH.MED.SAOP.P5; SP.DYN.LE00.IN).

## Universal health coverage is about all people having access to the care they need without financial hardship. Service coverage varies widely across countries.

Universal Health Coverage service index, 2015

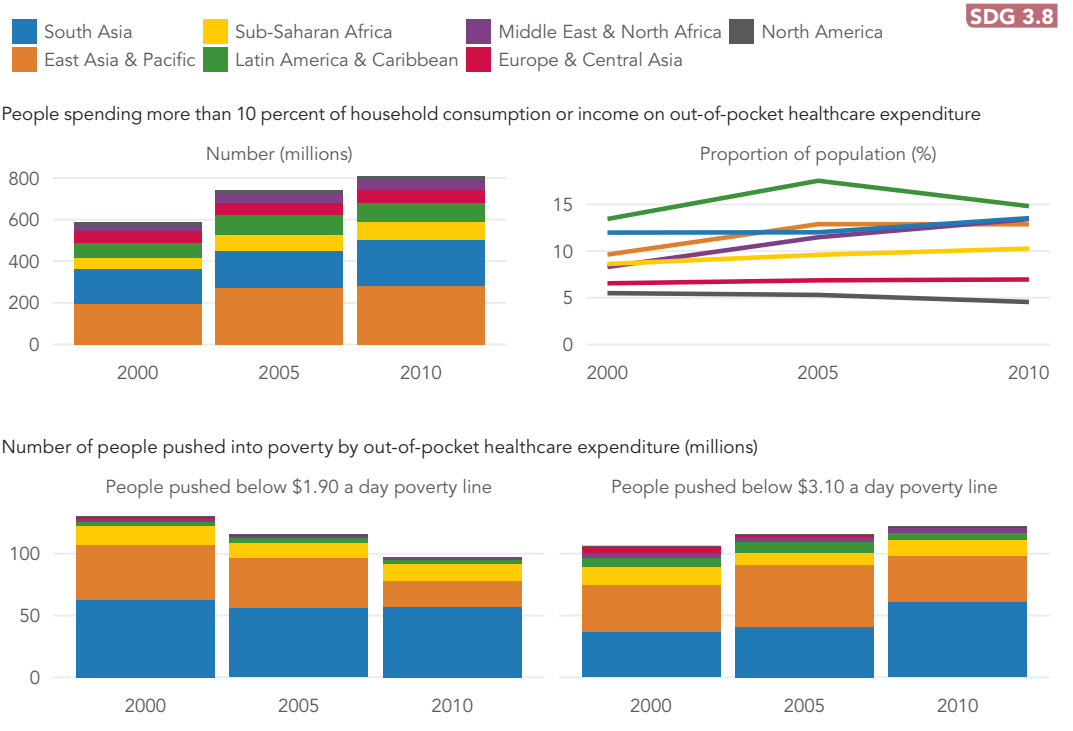
SDG 3.8




Source: Hogan and others. Universal Health Coverage (SH.UHC.SV.COV.IND).

## In 2010, 800 million people spent over 10 percent of their household budget on healthcare, and 97 million were pushed into extreme poverty by health spending.

SDG 3.8



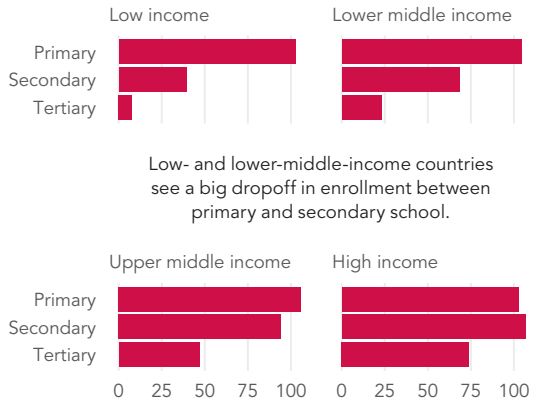

Source: Wagstaff and others. WDI (SH.UHC.NOP1.TO; SH.UHC.NOP2.TO; SH.UHC.OOPC.10.TO; SH.UHC.OOPC.10.ZS).

# 4 Quality education

## Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

### While most children are enrolled in primary education, fewer enroll at the secondary and tertiary levels.

Gross enrollment ratio, 2015 (%)

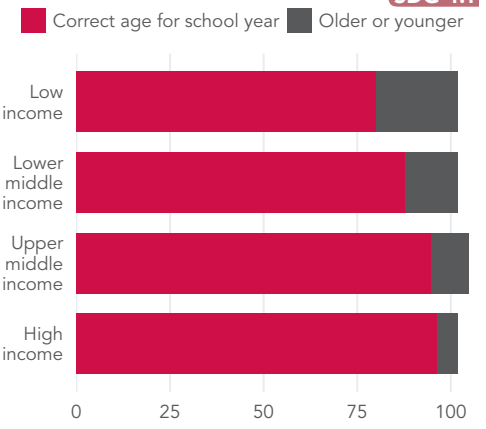



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. WDI (SE.PRM.ENRR; SE.SEC.ENRR; SE.TER.ENRR).

### Not all children attend school at the right age, and so gross enrollment rates can exceed 100 percent.

Gross primary enrollment ratio, 2015 (%)

SDG 4.1

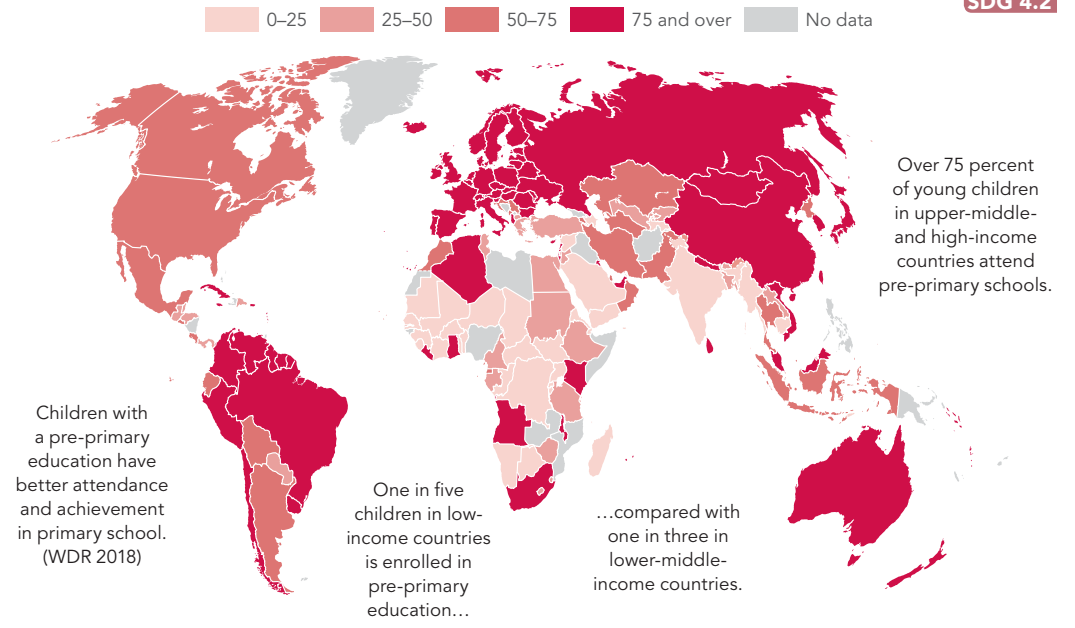



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. WDI (SE.PRM.ENRR; SE.PRM.NENR).

### Despite its importance, enrollment in pre-primary education is not universal.

Gross pre-primary enrollment ratio, most recent value in 2011–16 (%)

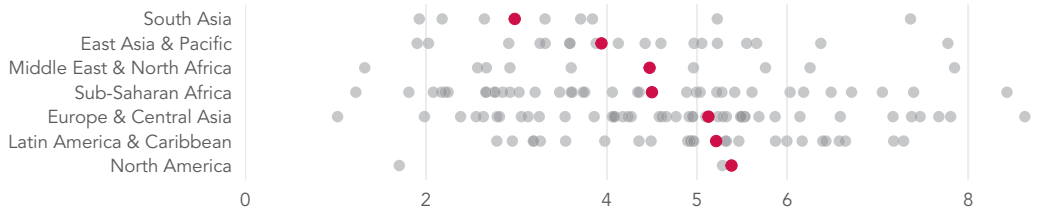
SDG 4.2




Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. World Development Indicators (SE.PRE.ENRR).

## Education is an investment. All governments bear some responsibility for funding education; median spending on education worldwide is 5 percent of GDP.

Government spending on education, by country and regional median, most recent value in 2011–16 (% of GDP)



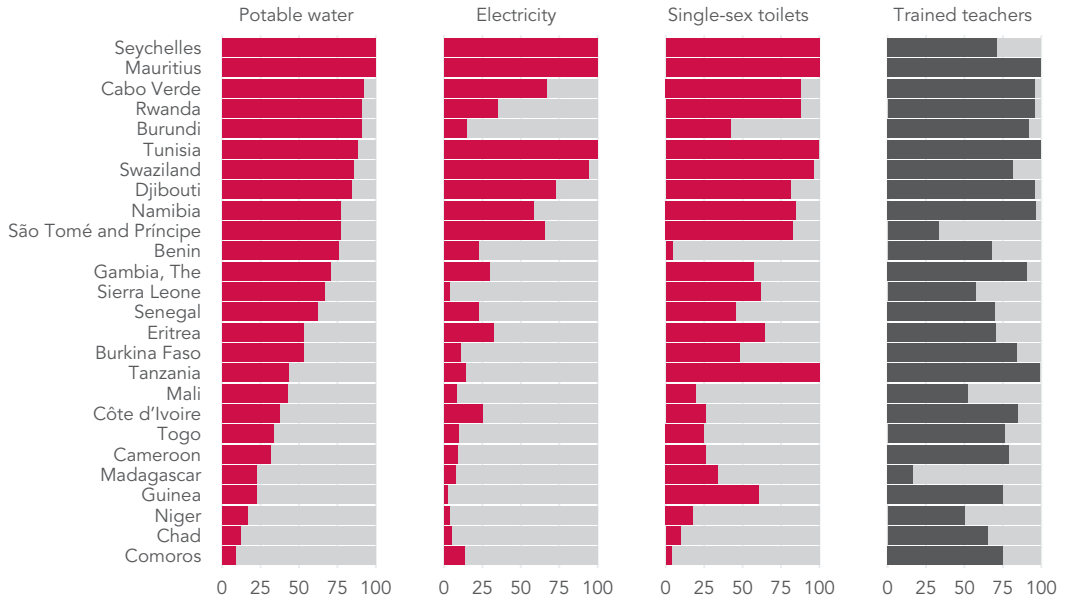

Note: Excludes Micronesia which is an outlier. Middle East & North Africa median value is from 2008.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. World Development Indicators (SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS).

## Many primary schools in Sub-Saharan Africa lack access to basic facilities that support learning, and many children are taught by teachers without qualifications.

Primary schools with access to facilities, and trained teachers, most recent value in 2010–14 (%)

SDG 4.a
SDG 4.c



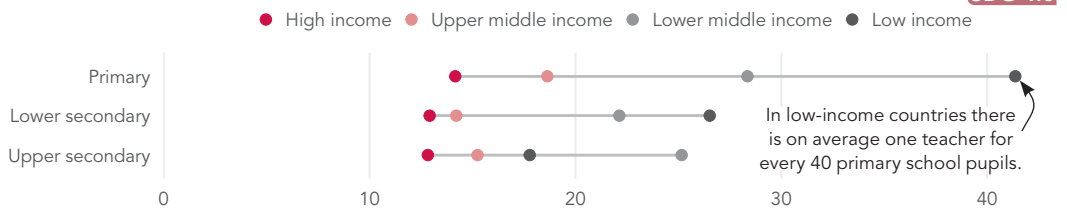

Note: Dataset limited to Sub-Saharan Africa. Only countries with data on all four dimensions shown.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, EdStats, and World Development Indicators (UIS.AFR.SCHBSP.1.PU.WELEC; UIS.AFR.SCHBSP.1.PU.WSTOIL; UIS.AFR.SCHBSP.1.PU.WPOWAT; SE.PRM.TCAQ.ZS).

## Large class sizes are common in low- and lower-middle-income countries.

Average number of pupils per teacher, 2015

SDG 4.c

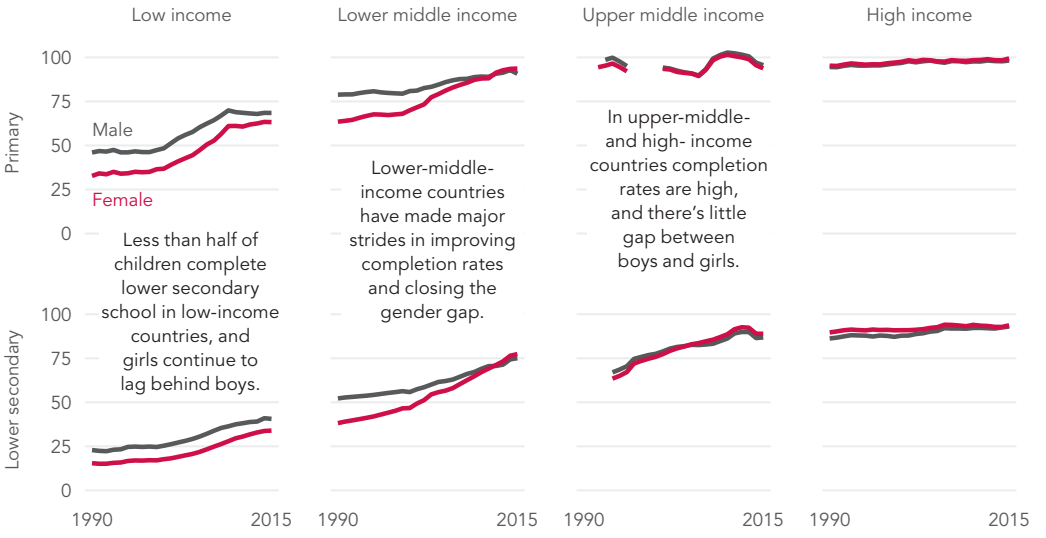



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. World Development Indicators (SE.PRM.ENRL.TC.ZS; SE.SEC.ENRL.LO.TC.ZS; SE.SEC.ENRL.UP.TC.ZS).

## Gender gaps in early education completion have closed, except in low-income countries, where completion rates are about 5 percentage points higher for boys.

Completion rate (% of relevant age group)

SDG 4.5

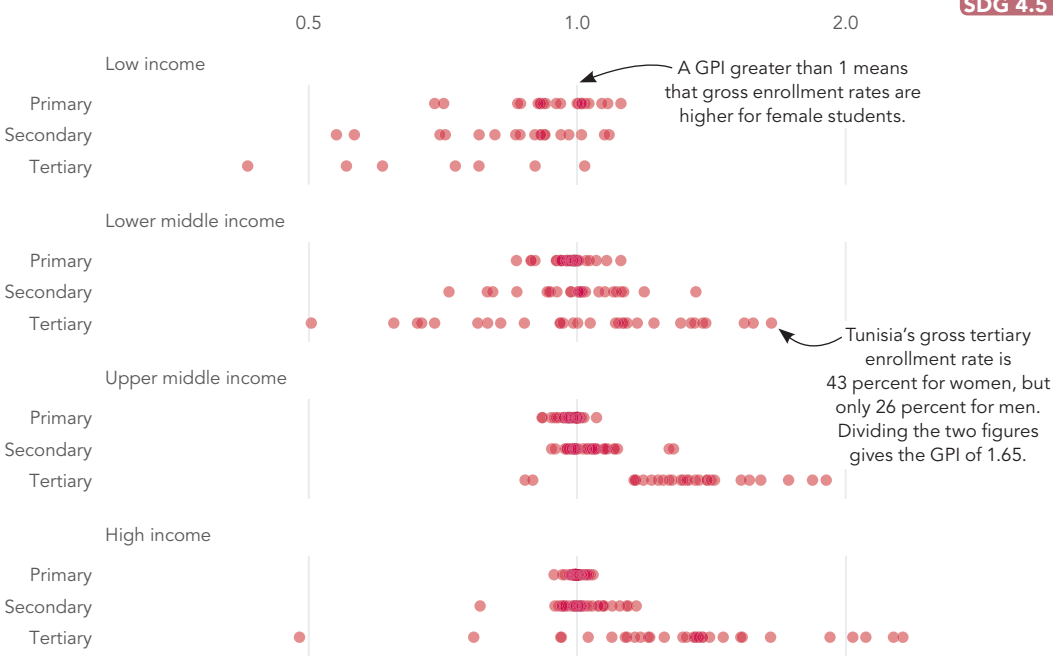



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. WDI (SE.PRM.CMPT.MA.ZS; SE.PRM.CMPT.FE.ZS; SE.SEC.CMPT.LO.MA.ZS; SE.SEC.CMPT.LO.FE.ZS).

## The relative share of male and female students enrolled in education varies substantially between countries, especially at the tertiary level.

Gender parity index (GPI) in gross school enrollment, by country, 2015

SDG 4.5



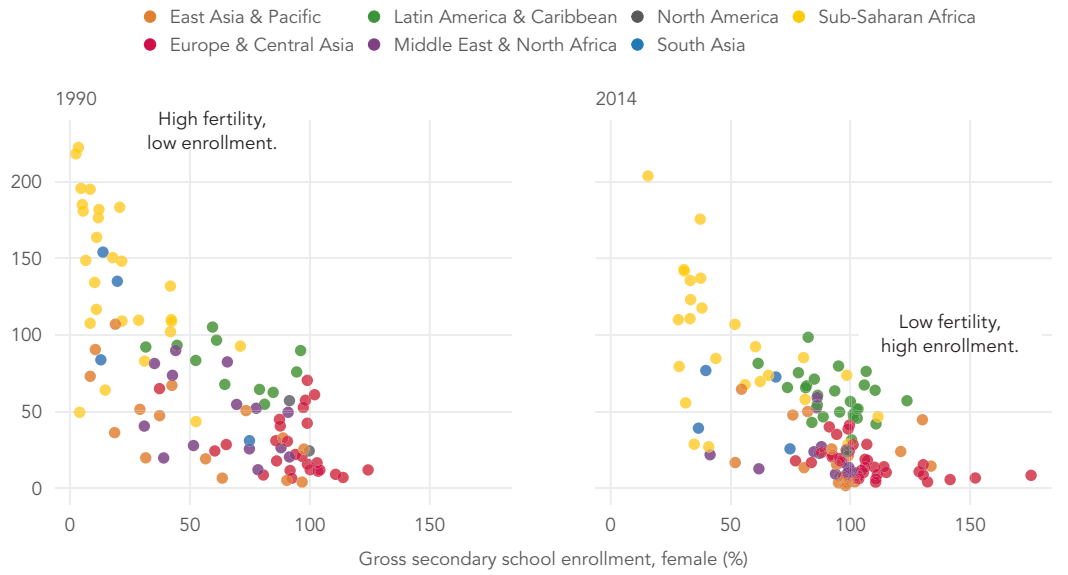

Note: Qatar's tertiary GPI of 6.95 is excluded as an outlier because of the large share of men in the general population.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. World Development Indicators (SE.ENR.PRIM.FM.ZS; SE.ENR.SECO.FM.ZS; SE.ENR.TERT.FM.ZS).

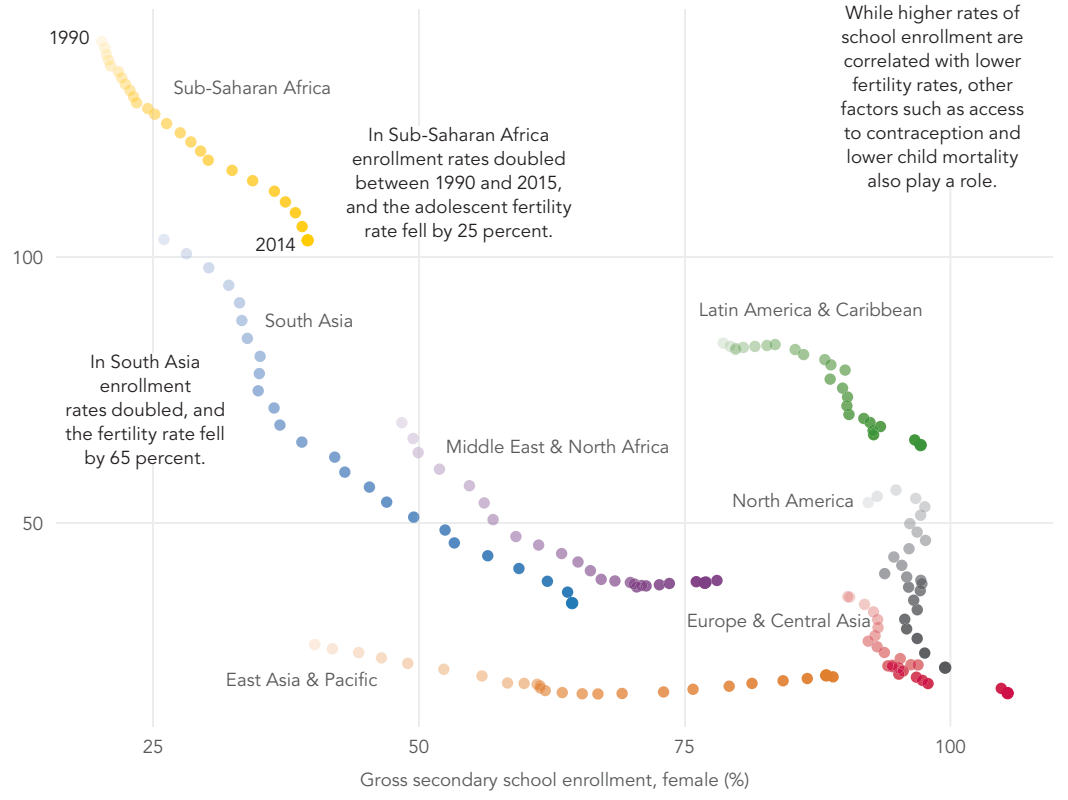
## Girls enrolled in school are less likely to become pregnant as teenagers. Between 1990 and 2014 every region saw an increase in the share of girls enrolled in secondary school and a decline in adolescent fertility rates.

SDG 4.1

Adolescent fertility rate, by country (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)




Adolescent fertility rate, by region, 1990–2014 (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)




Source: UN Population Division and UNESCO Institute for Statistics. World Development Indicators (SE.SEC.ENRR.FE; SP.ADO.TFRT).

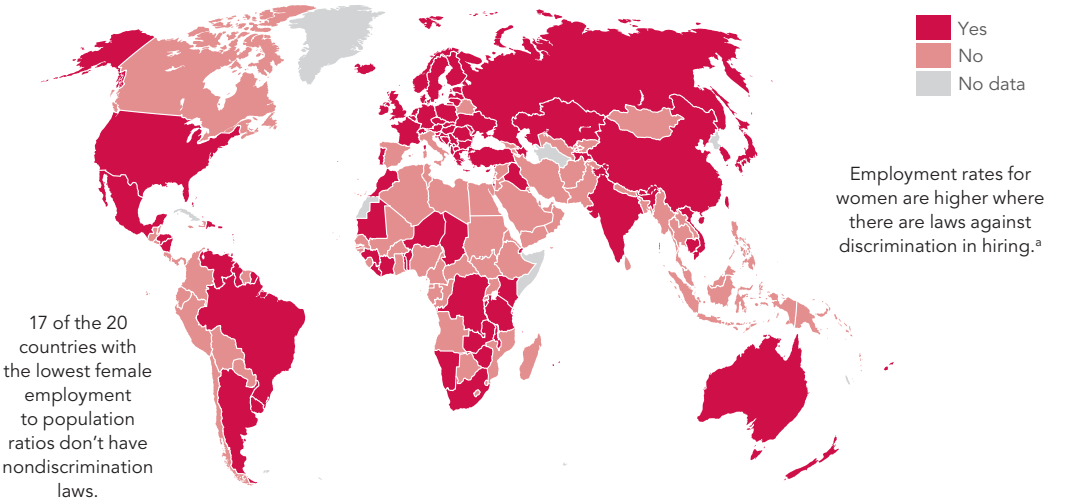
# 5 Gender equality

## Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

### Laws are a first step in helping women and girls achieve gender equality. About half of all countries have laws against gender-based discrimination in hiring.

Does the law mandate nondiscrimination based on gender in hiring? 2017

SDG 5.1
SDG 5.c



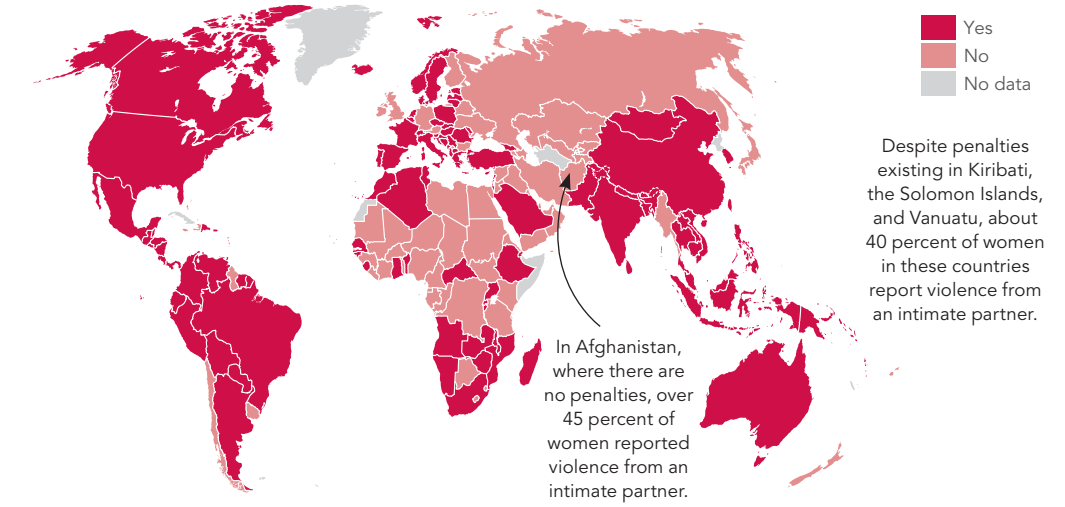

a. World Bank Women, Business and the Law 2016

Source: World Bank Women, Business and the Law 2018. World Development Indicators (SG.LAW.NODC.HR; SL.EMP.TOTL.SP.FE.ZS).

### Laws may help protect women from violence, but two out of five countries have no clear penalties for domestic violence.

Are there clear criminal penalties for domestic violence? 2017

SDG 5.2

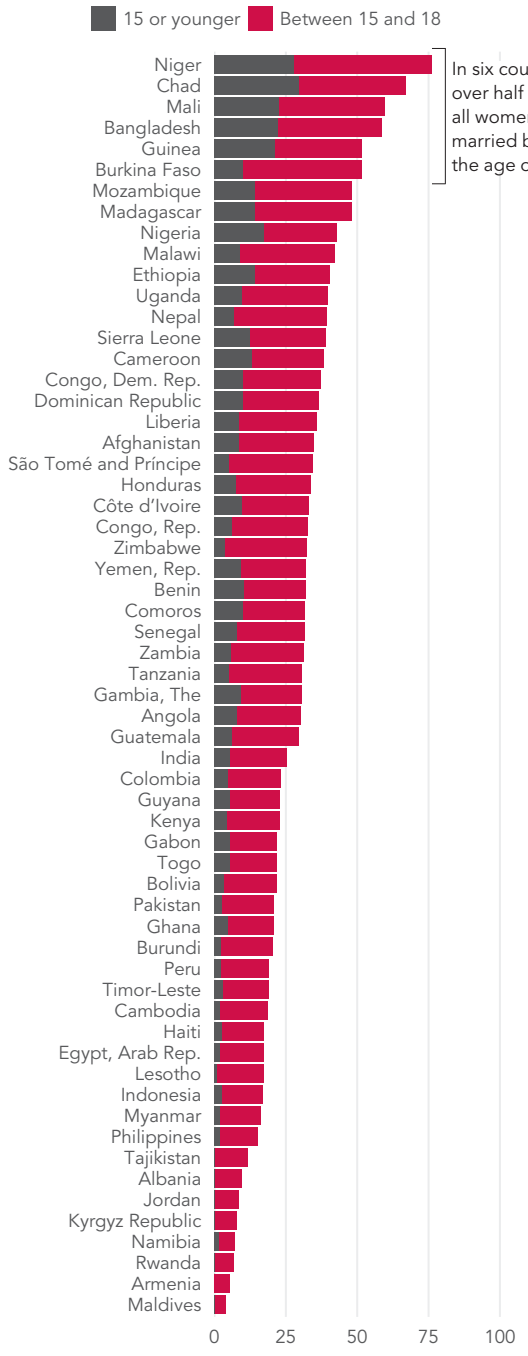



Source: World Bank Women, Business and the Law 2018. World Development Indicators (SG.VAW.1549.ZS).

## Although the legal age of marriage is 18 in most countries, a large share of women are married at an earlier age.

Age at first marriage, most recent value in 2008–16 (% of women ages 20–24)

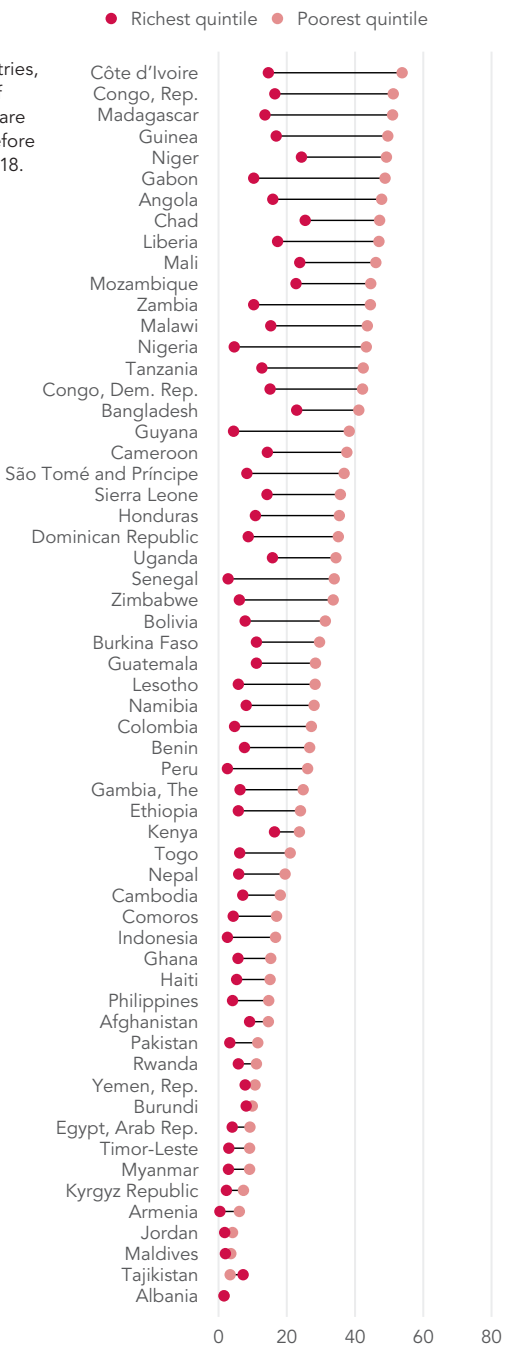
SDG 5.3




Source: Household surveys (DHS) and World Bank Women, Business and the Law. World Development Indicators (SP.M18.2024.FE.ZS; SP.M15.2024.FE.ZS).

## Girls from poorer households are more likely to become teenage mothers than are girls from wealthier households.

Had a child or is currently pregnant, most recent value in 2008–16 (% of women ages 15–19)

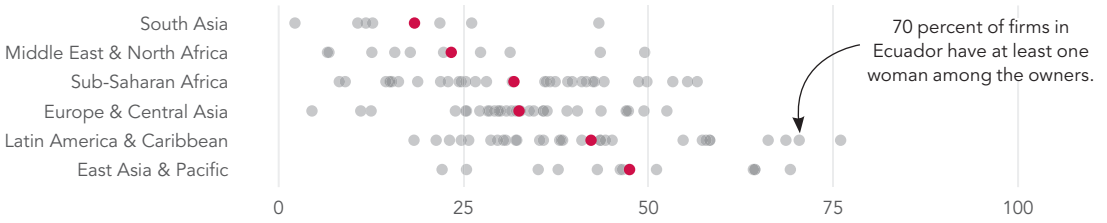



Source: Household surveys (DHS, MICS). Health Nutrition and Population Statistics by Wealth Quintile (SP.MTR.1519.Q1.ZS; SP.MTR.1519.Q5.ZS).

## Women lag behind men in business ownership. In every region, on average less than half of firms are even partially owned by women.

Firms with female participation in ownership, by country and regional median, most recent value in 2010–17 (%)

SDG 5.5



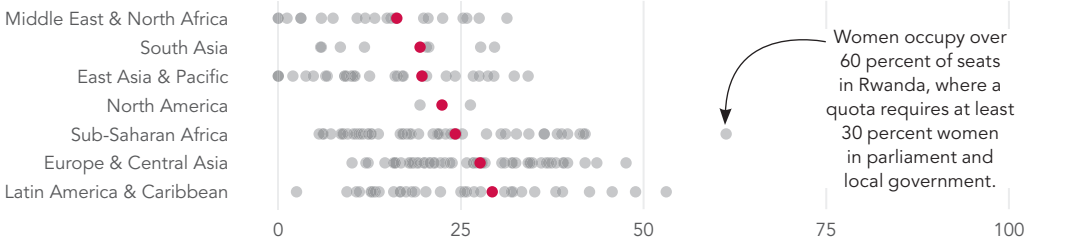

Note: Aggregates are based mostly on low- and middle-income countries.

Source: World Bank Enterprise Surveys. World Development Indicators (IC.FRM.FEMO.ZS).

## In political life, men are overrepresented. Across regions, women on average occupy less than a quarter of parliamentary seats.

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, by country and regional median, 2017 (%)

SDG 5.5




Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union. World Development Indicators (SG.GEN.PARL.ZS).

## Women average 2.6 times as much time on unpaid care and domestic work as men do.

Proportion of time spent on unpaid care and domestic work, most recent value in 2007–15 (% of 24 hour day)

SDG 5.4




Unpaid care and domestic work include chores such as cooking and cleaning and the care of family members such as children and the elderly. This work places a burden on women's time and can limit their ability to participate in the labor force.

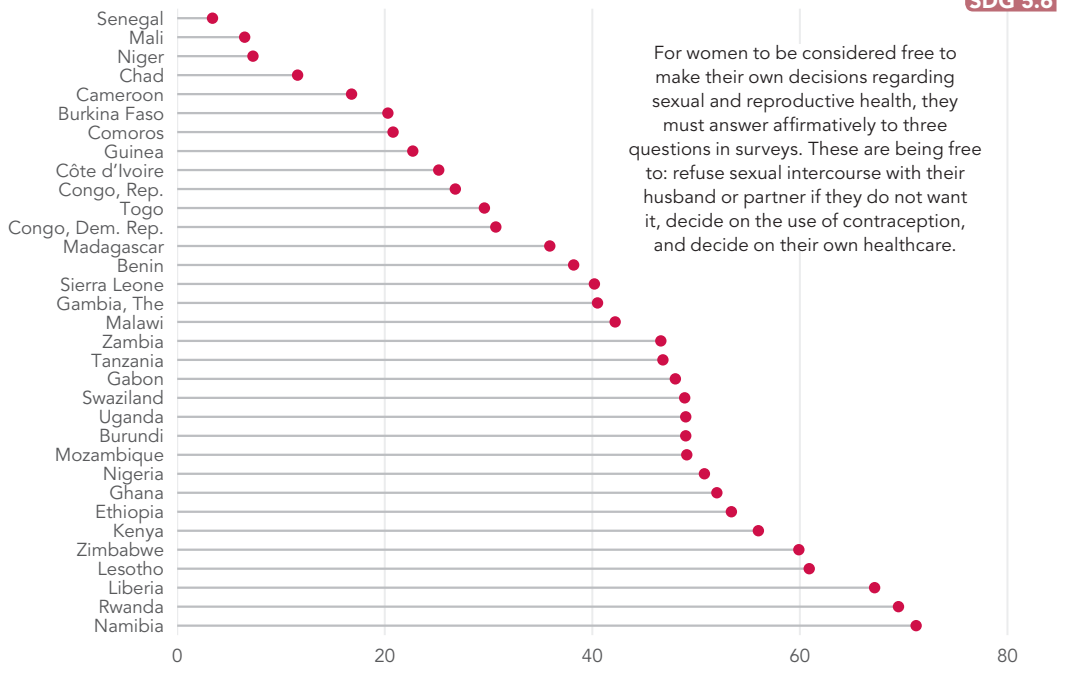
Note: 2.6 times estimate from UN Women (2018) http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/sdg-report. Data may not be strictly comparable across countries as the method and sampling used for data collection may differ.

Source: UN Statistics Division. World Development Indicators (SG.TIM.UWRK.MA; SG.TIM.UWRK.FE).

## Many women in Sub-Saharan Africa are not free to make their own decisions about reproductive health and sexual relations.

Women making their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive healthcare, most recent value in 2007–15 (% of women ages 15–49)

SDG 5.6



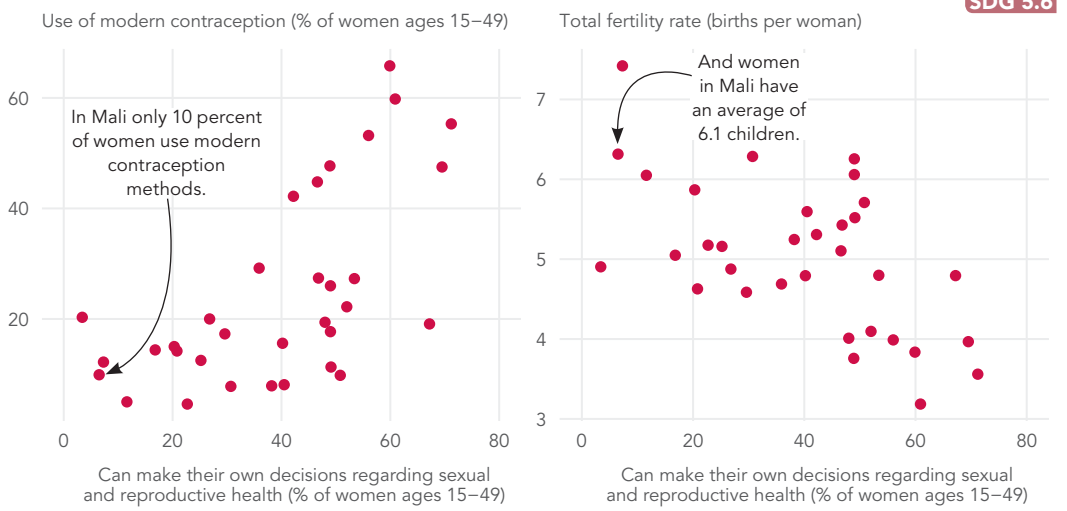

Note: Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa with available data shown.

Source: Household surveys (DHS) compiled by United Nations Population Fund. WDI (SG.DMK.SRCR.FN.ZS).

## Women with greater decision making power are more likely to use modern contraceptive methods and to have fewer children.

Most recent value in 2007–15

SDG 5.6




Note: All countries plotted are in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Source: Household surveys (DHS, MICS) and UN Population Division. WDI (SP.DYN.CONM.ZS; SG.DMK.SRCR.FN.ZS; SP.DYN.TFRT.IN).

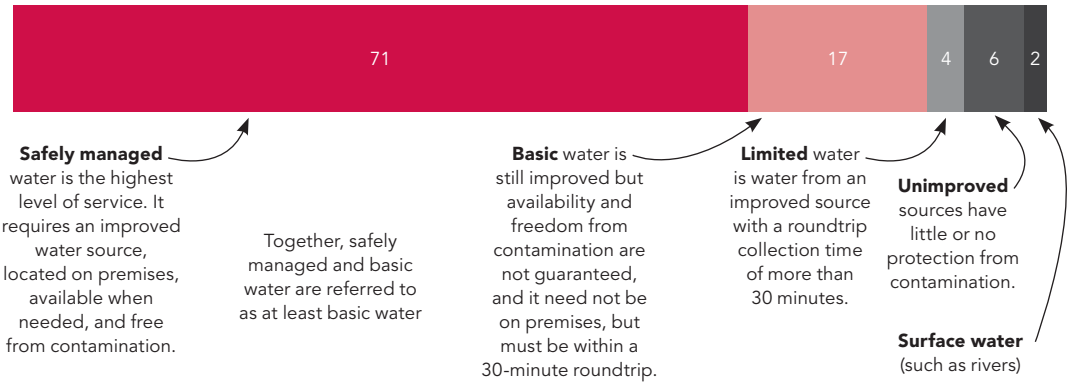
# Clean water and sanitation

## Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

### Drinking water is essential to life, but only 71 percent of people have water that is considered safely managed.

Access to water at different categories, 2015 (% of global population)

SDG 6.1



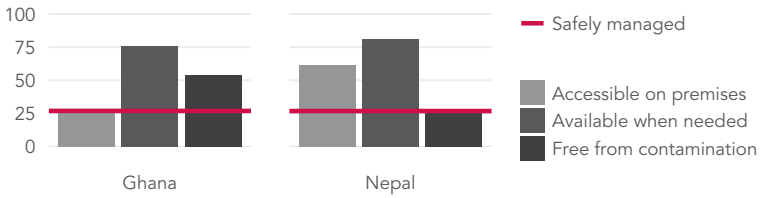

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, https://washdata.org. WDI (SH.H2O.SMDW.ZS; SH.BASW.ZS).

### Countries may have similar rates of safely managed access for different reasons.

Components of safely managed water for two countries, 2015 (% of population)

SDG 6.1

In both Ghana and Nepal an estimated 27 percent of people have access to safely managed water. However, the limiting factor in Ghana is accessibility, whereas in Nepal it is contamination.

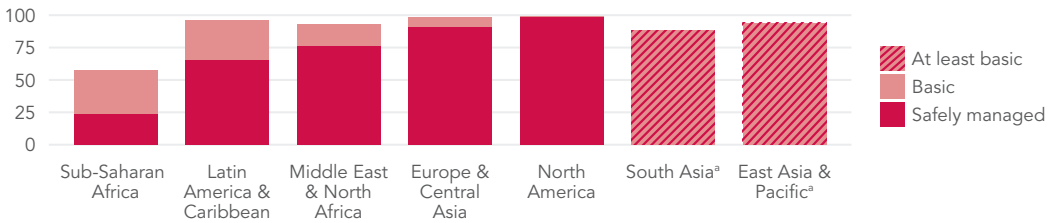



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, https://washdata.org. WDI (SH.H2O.SMDW.ZS).

### In Sub-Saharan Africa 58% of people have access to at least basic water, but less than half of those have access to safely managed water.

Access to safely managed and basic water, 2015 (% of population)

SDG 6.1

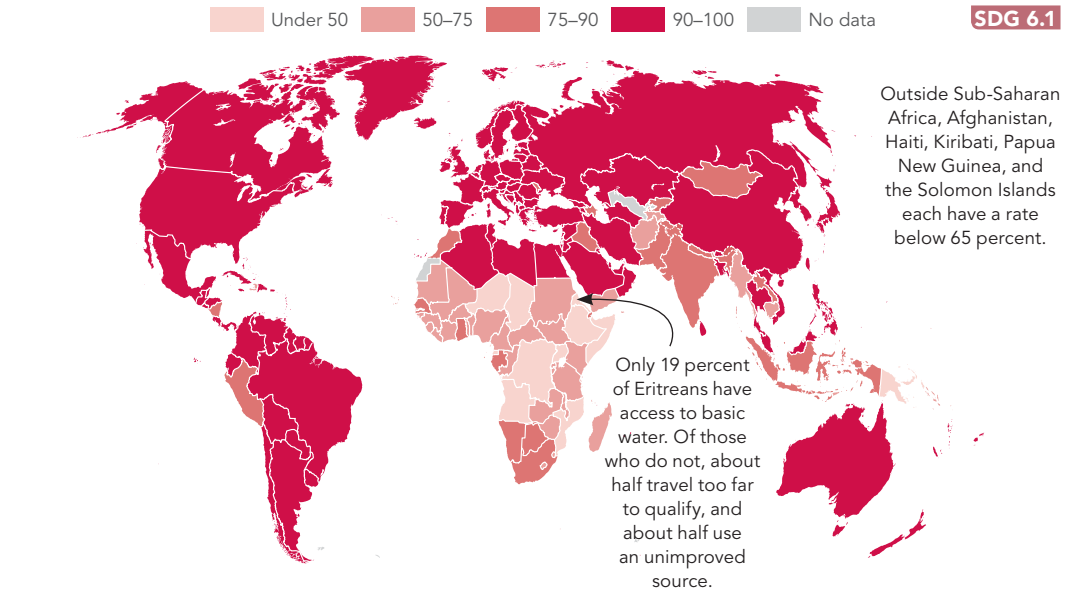



a. Too few countries have data on safely managed water to calculate the regional aggregate for South Asia and East Asia & Pacific.

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, https://washdata.org. WDI (SH.H2O.SMDW.ZS; SH.BASW.ZS).

## At least basic water requires only an improved water source within a 30-minute roundtrip, but 42 percent of people in Sub-Saharan Africa lack even that.

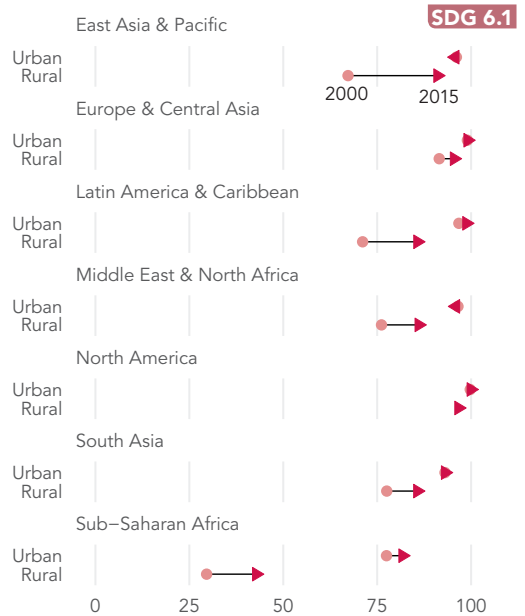
People using at least basic water services, 2015 (% of population)




Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene. World Development Indicators (SH.H2O.BASW.ZS).

## Rural dwellers are less likely than their urban counterparts to have access to at least basic water.

People using at least basic water services (%)

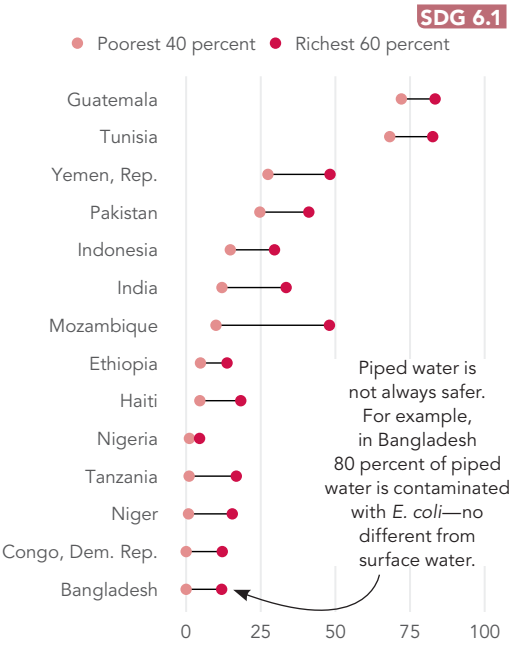



Note: Data not available for North America (rural) for 2000.

Source: WDI (SH.H2O.BASW.UR.ZS; SH.H2O.BASW.RU.ZS).

## Poorer people are less likely to have the convenience and potential safety of water piped to their homes.

People using piped water on premises, most recent value (%)

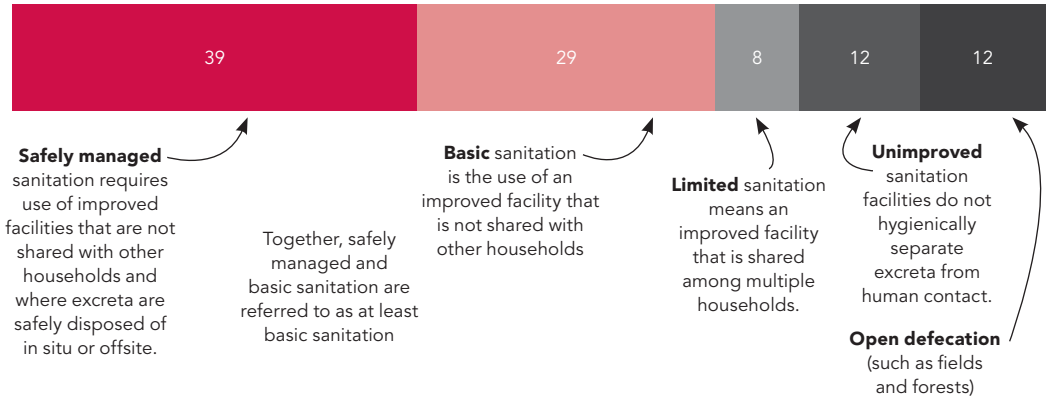



Source: World Bank (2017). http://hdl.handle.net/10986/27831

## Globally, 6 in 10 people use sanitation facilities that are not safely managed and may contribute to the spread of disease.

Access to sanitation at different categories, 2015 (% of global population)

SDG 6.2

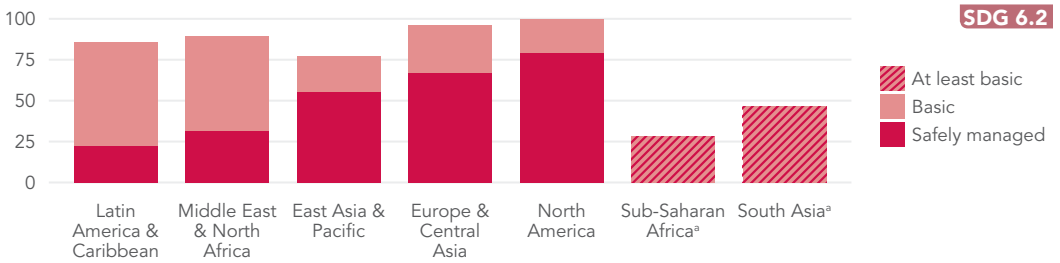



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, https://washdata.org. WDI (SH.STA.SMSS.ZS; SH.STA.BASS.ZS).

## In Latin America & Caribbean 86 percent of people have access to at least basic sanitation, but only a quarter of those have access to safely managed sanitation.

Access to safely managed and basic sanitation, 2015 (% of population)

SDG 6.2



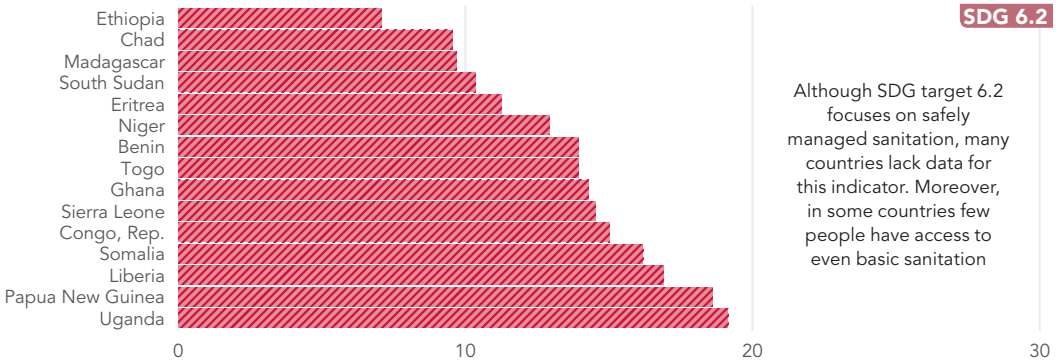

a. Too few countries have data on safely managed sanitation to calculate the regional aggregate for Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene. WDI (SH.STA.SMSS.ZS; SH.STA.BASS.ZS).

## Even by the less demanding standard of at least basic sanitation, many countries, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, have very low rates of access.

Access to at least basic sanitation, 2015 (% of population)

SDG 6.2



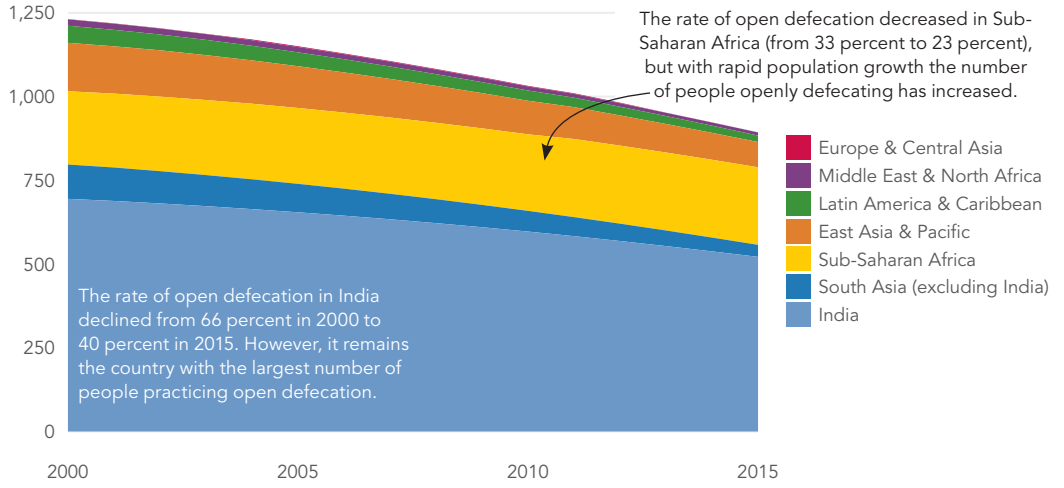

Note: The 15 countries with lowest access to at least basic sanitation (out of 210 countries with data).

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene. World Development Indicators (SH.STA.BASS.ZS).

## India still has the largest number of people practicing open defecation.

People practicing open defecation (millions)

SDG 6.2



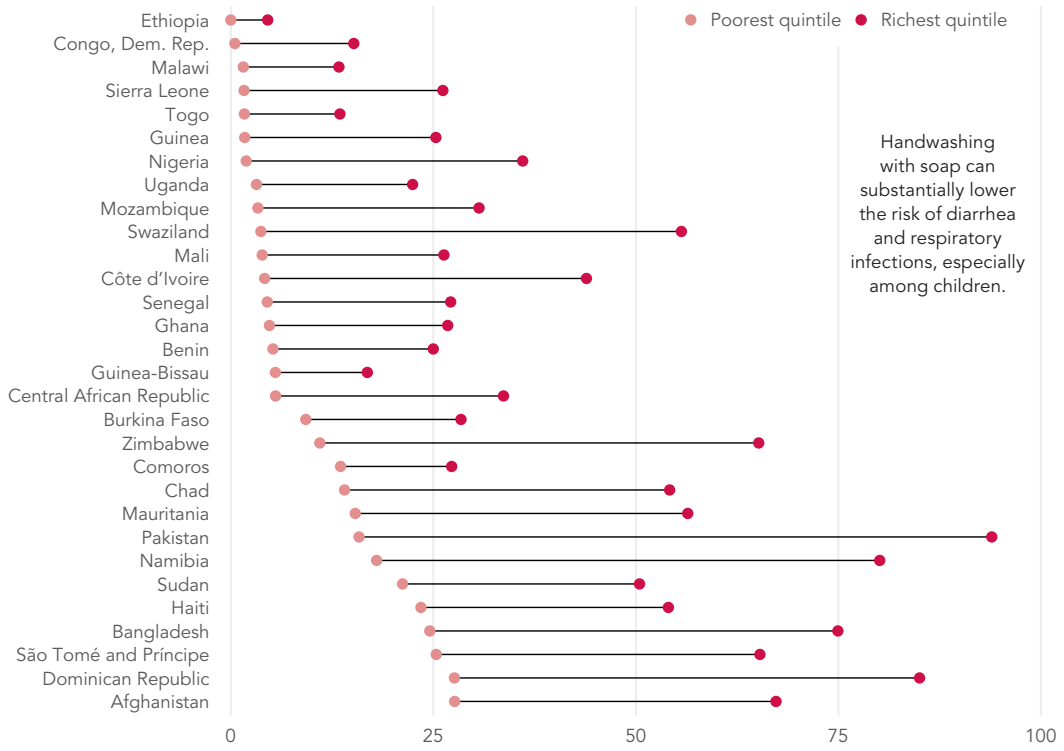

Note: North America is zero over the entire period; Europe & Central Asia is zero from 2013.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene. WDI (SH.STA.ODFC.ZS; SP.POP.TOTL).

## Handwashing makes an important contribution to hygiene, but many households, especially among the poor, lack basic facilities.

Access to handwashing facilities with soap and water on premises, most recent value in 2010–14 (%)

SDG 6.2




Note: The 30 countries with lowest access among the poorest wealth quintile (out of 51 countries with data).

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene. WDI (SH.STA.HYGN.Q1.ZS; SH.STA.HYGN.Q5.ZS).

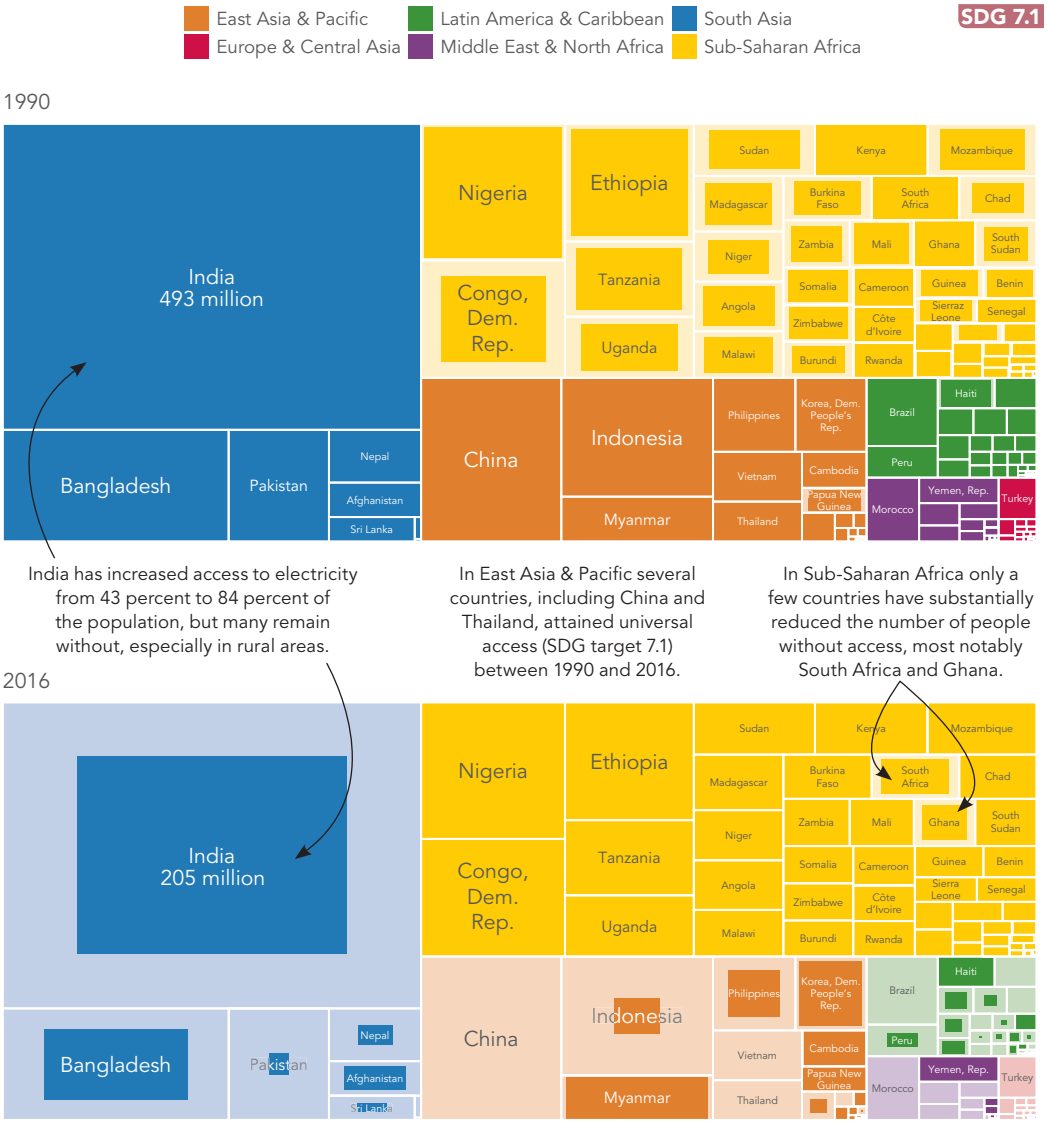
# 7 Affordable and clean energy

## Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

**Population growth has outpaced energy infrastructure development in Sub-Saharan Africa, where more people now live without electricity than in 1990.**

People without access to electricity, 1990 and 2016

SDG 7.1

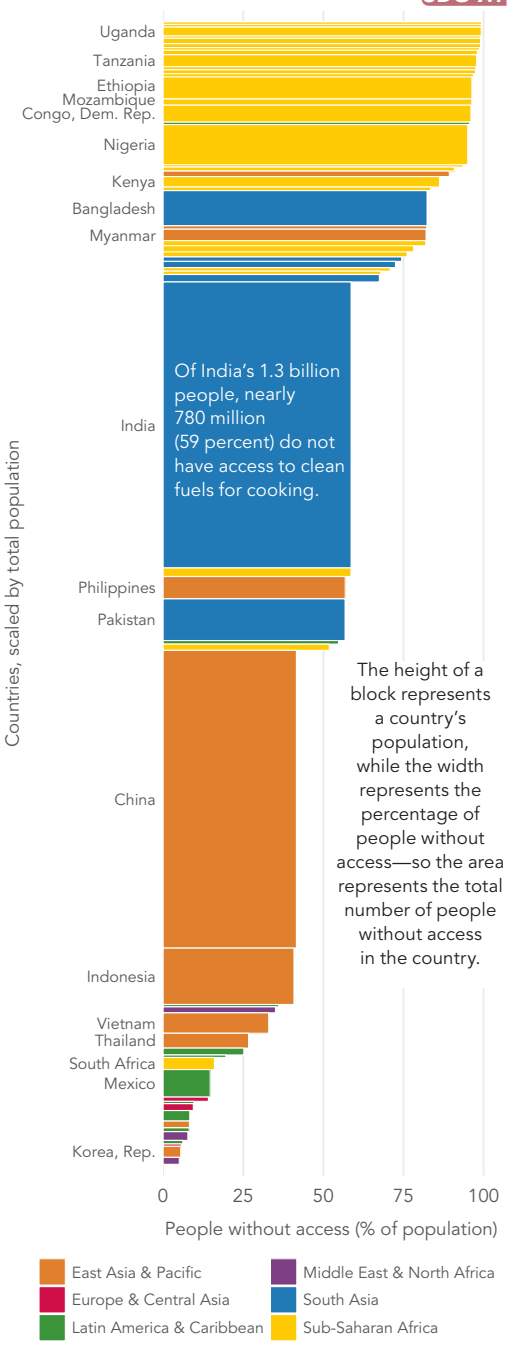



Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators (EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS; SP.POP.TOTL).

## Worldwide, 3 billion people lack access to clean cooking fuels and instead use fuels that create health risks.

People without access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking, 2016

SDG 7.1

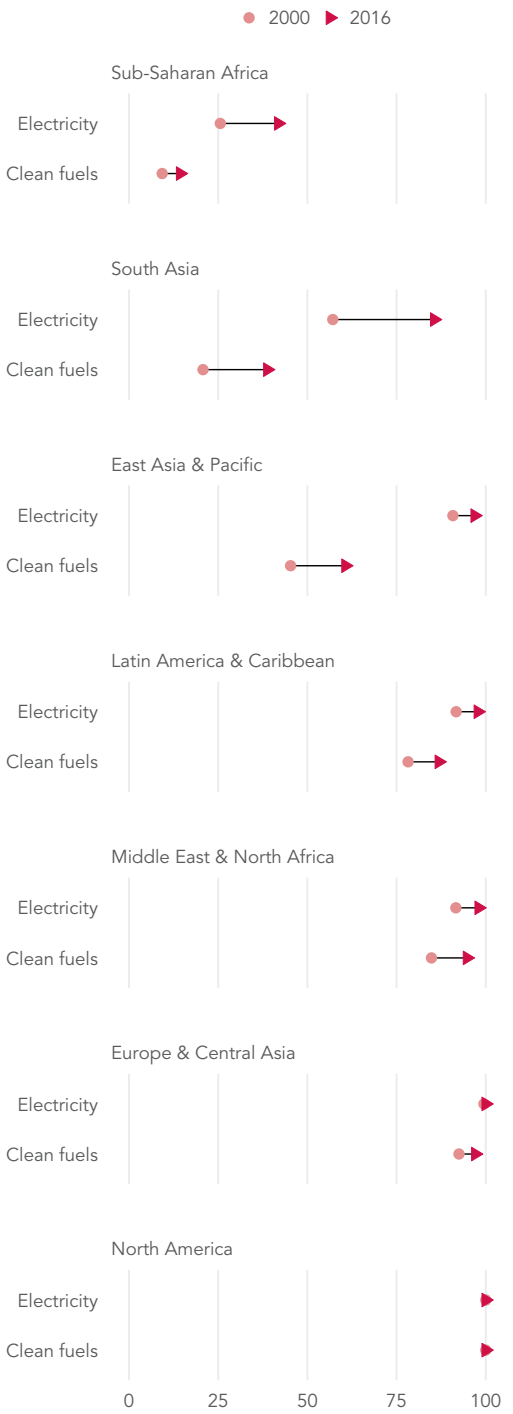



Note: Excludes countries with a population of less than 10 million or an access rate above 95 percent

Source: WHO. WDI (EG.CFT.ACCS.ZS; SP.POP.TOTL).

## In South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa gains in access to clean fuels have not kept up with those in access to electricity

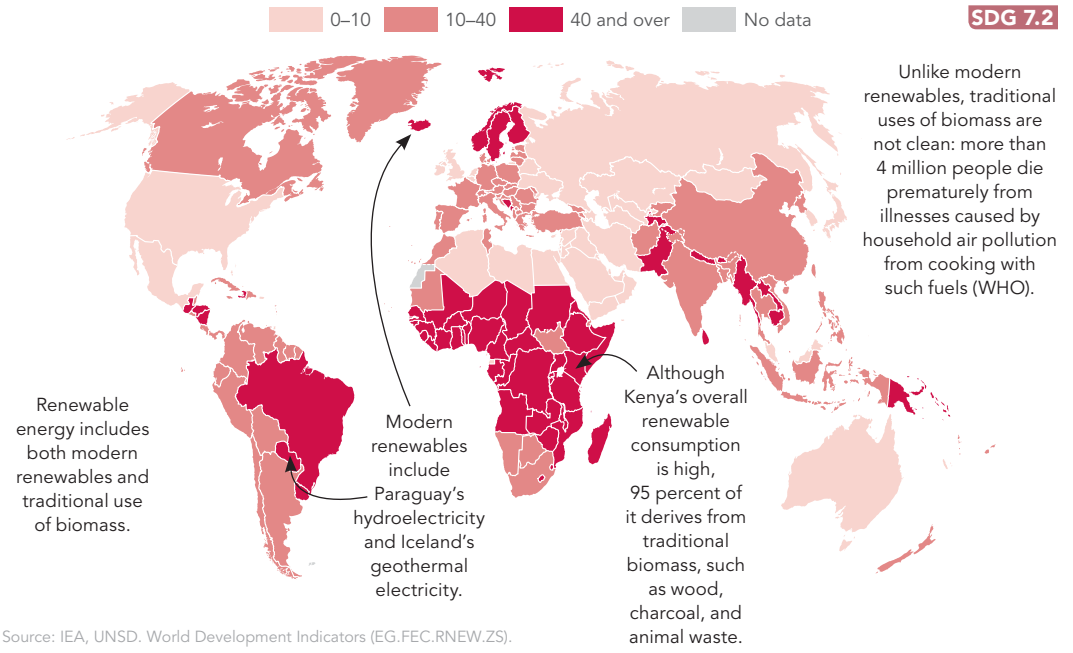
Access rates, 2000 and 2016 (% of population)




Source: World Bank, WHO. WDI (EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS; EG.CFT.ACCS.ZS).

## Renewable energy accounts for a large share of energy consumption in Sub-Saharan Africa, but that often reflects burning of biomass in traditional ways in open fires.

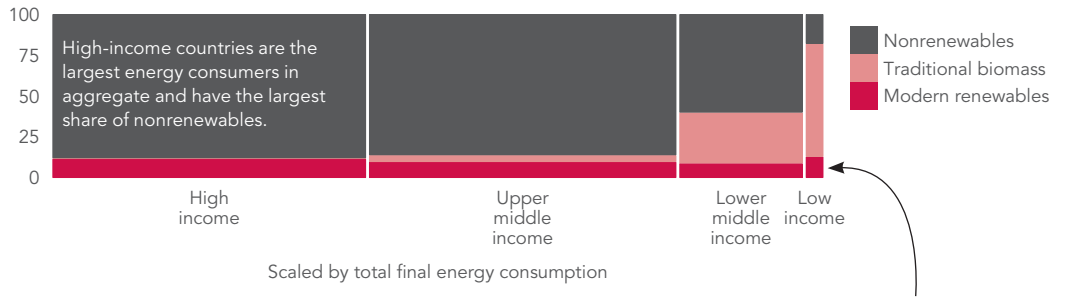
Renewable energy consumption, 2015 (% of total final energy consumption)




Source: IEA, UNSD. World Development Indicators (EG.FEC.RNEW.ZS).

## Modern renewables still make a modest contribution across all income groups.

Global total final energy consumption, by income group and source, 2015 (% of income group total)

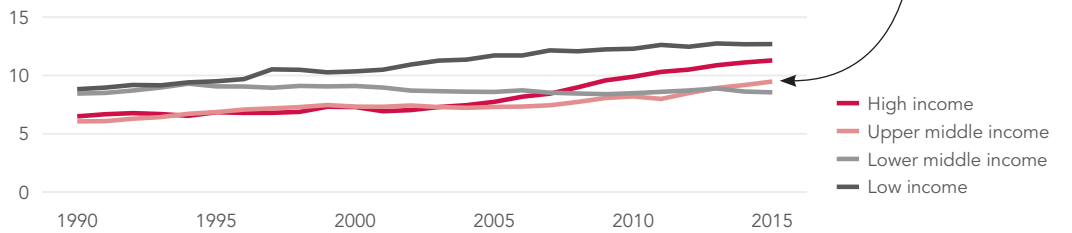



Source: IEA, UNSD, Global Tracking Framework. http://gtf.esmap.org/

The share of modern renewables is relatively similar across income groups, about 10 percent, and growing, except in lower-middle-income countries.

## But the share of modern renewables has been growing.

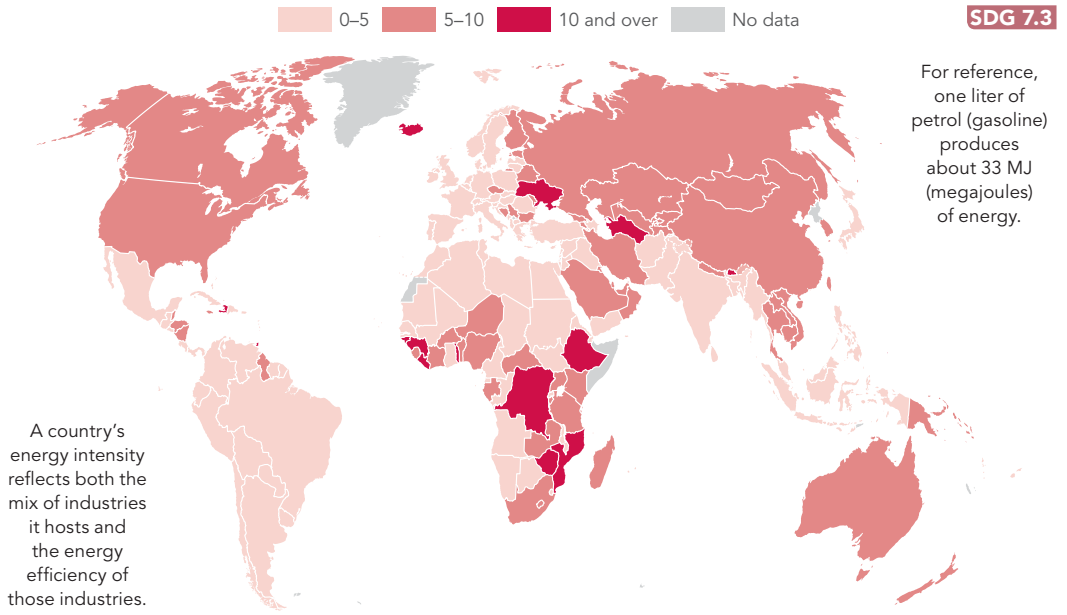
Modern renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)




Source: IEA, UNSD, Global Tracking Framework. http://gtf.esmap.org/

## The amount of energy used to produce one dollar's worth of goods and services varies around the world.

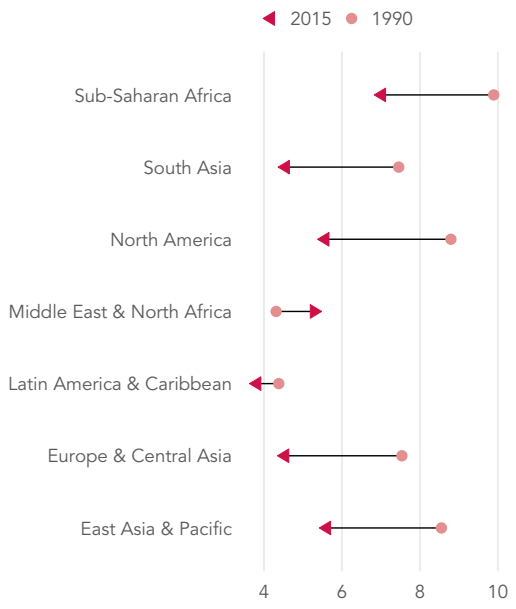
Energy intensity of primary energy, 2015 (MJ/2011 PPP$ GDP)




Source: IEA, UNSD, and World Bank. World Development Indicators (EG.EGY.PRIM.PP.KD).

## Energy intensity has fallen everywhere but the Middle East & North Africa.

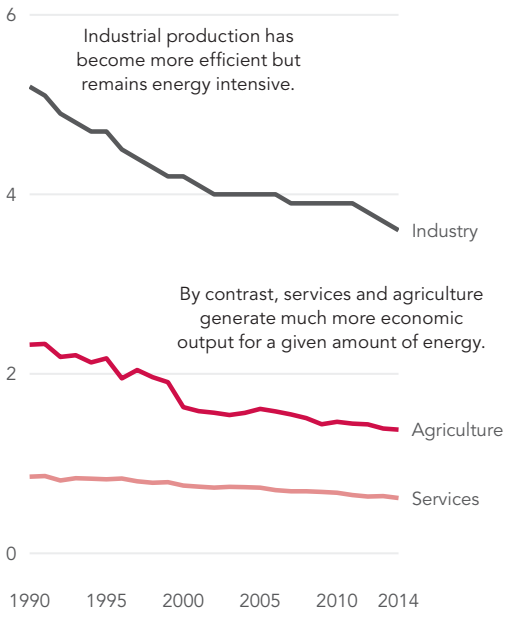
Energy intensity of primary energy (MJ/2011 PPP$ GDP)




Source: IEA, UNSD, and World Bank. WDI (EG.EGY.PRIM.PP.KD).

## And globally, energy intensity has fallen in all sectors.

Energy intensity (MJ/2011 PPP$ GDP)




Source: IEA, UNSD, and World Bank. http://gtf.esmap.org/

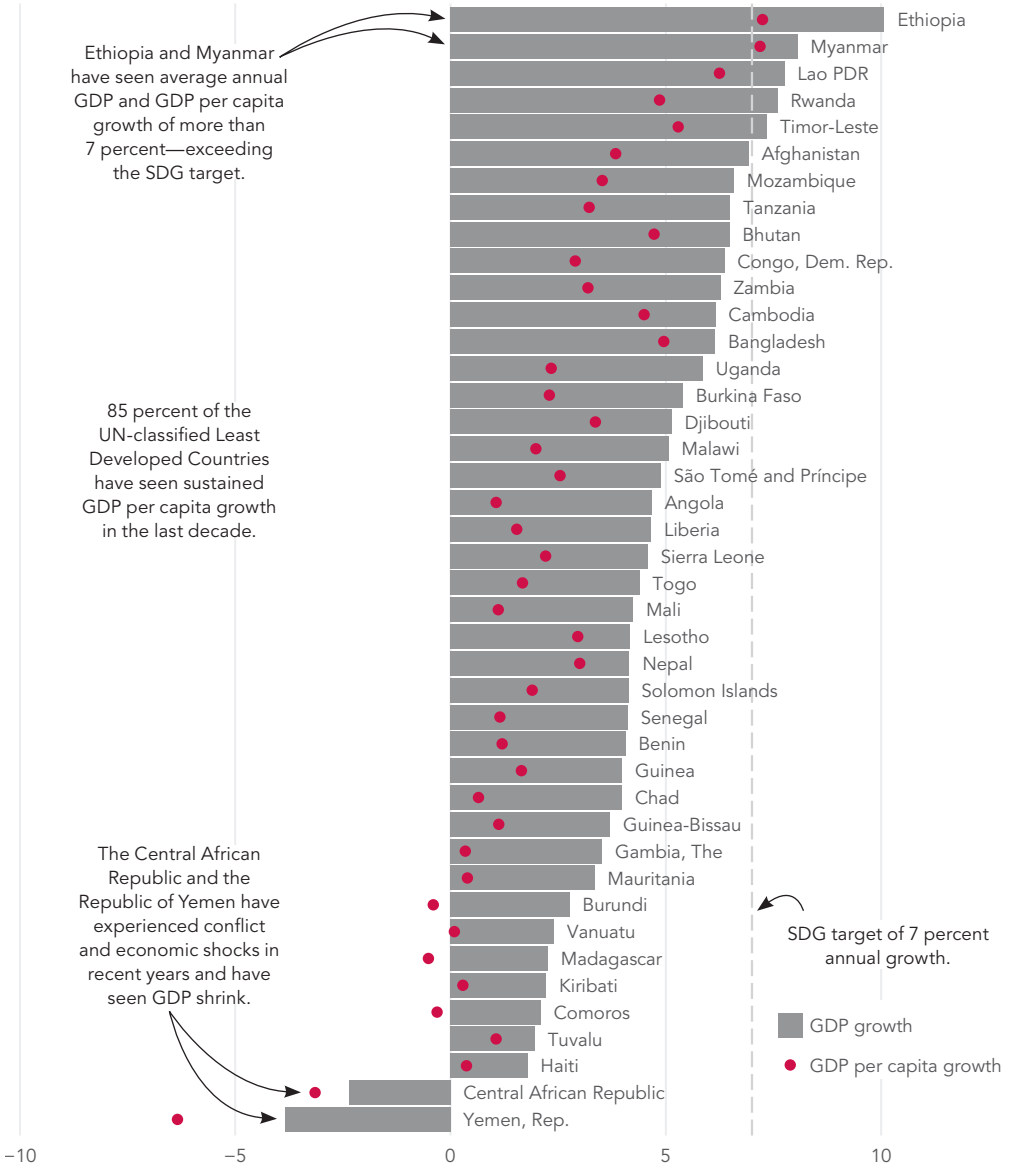
# Decent work and economic growth

## Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

**Many Least Developed Countries have seen economic growth in the last decade, but few have achieved the SDG target of 7 percent a year.**

Average annual GDP and GDP per capita growth, 2007–16 (%)

SDG 8.1



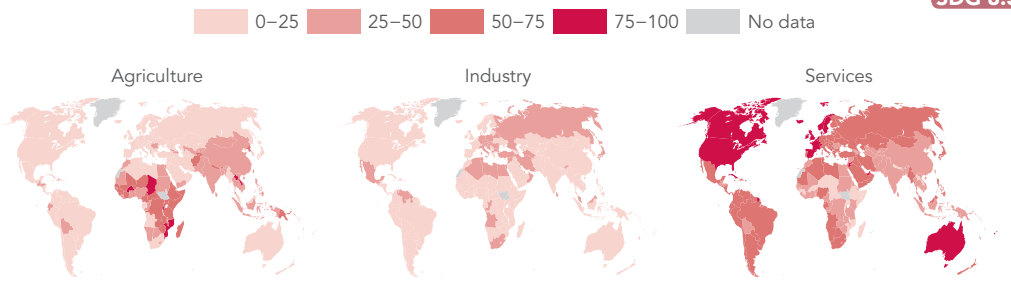

Note: Data are not available for Djibouti, Eritrea, Niger, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan.

Source: World Bank national accounts data and OECD National Accounts data files. WDI (NY.GDP.MKTP.KD; NY.GDP.PCAP.KD).

## Agriculture dominates employment in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, while most people in Europe & Central Asia, Latin America & Caribbean, and North America work in the service sector.

SDG 8.2
SDG 8.3

Employment by sector, 2016 (% of total employment)

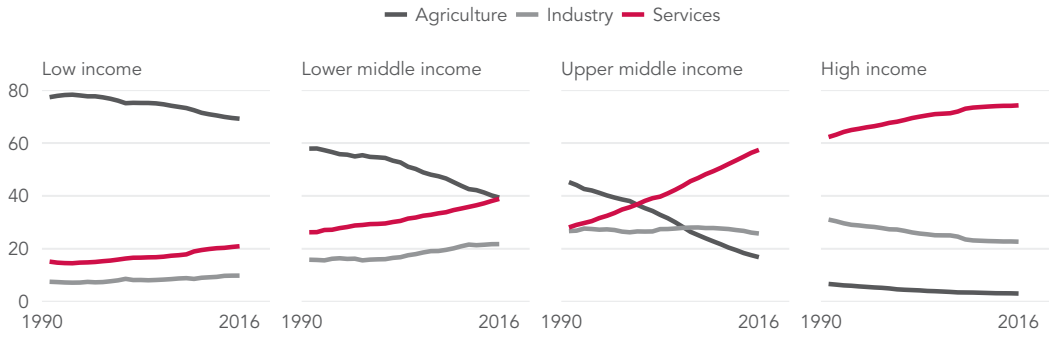



Source: ILO. World Development Indicators (SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS; SL.IND.EMPL.ZS; SL.SRV.EMPL.ZS).

## In the early 2000s the service sector overtook agriculture to become the world's largest employer. Globally, services account for 50 percent of employment, agriculture 30 percent, and industry 20 percent.

SDG 8.2
SDG 8.3

Employment by sector (% of total employment)

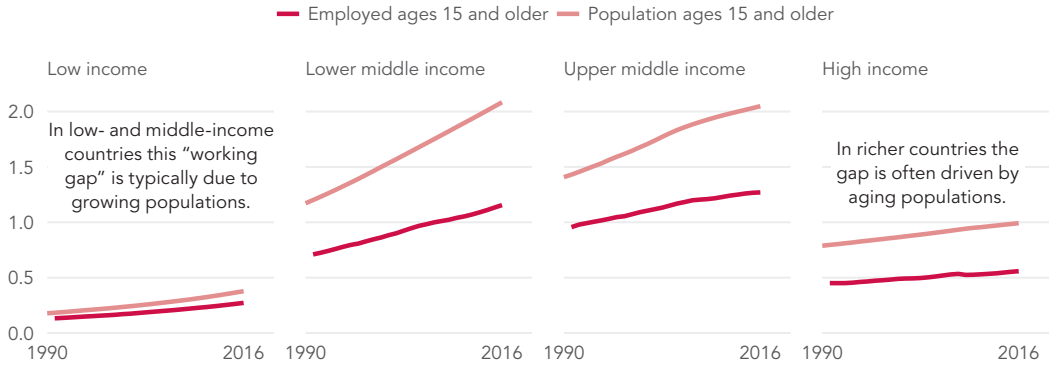



Source: ILO. World Development Indicators (SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS; SL.IND.EMPL.ZS; SL.SRV.EMPL.ZS).

## Not everyone of working age can find employment, especially young people. And as populations age, the share of the population that is working falls.

SDG 8.5

People (billions)

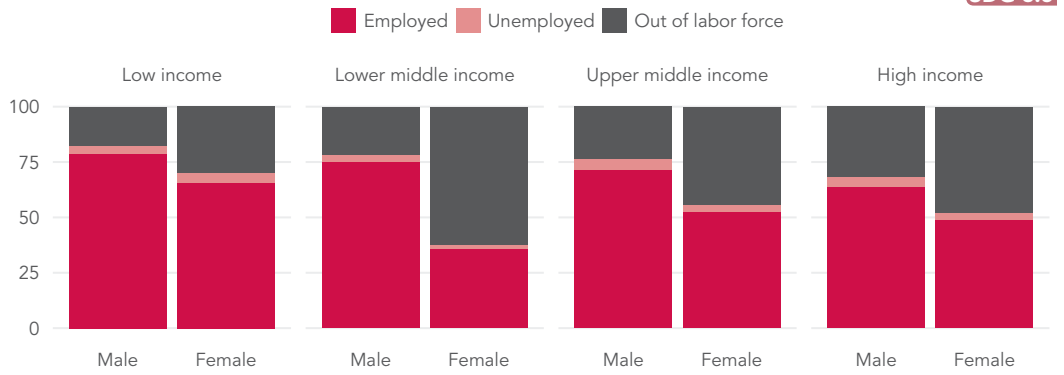



Source: ILO. WDI (SP.POP.TOTL; SP.POP.1564.TO.ZS; SP.POP.65UP.TO.ZS; SL.EMP.TOTL.SP.ZS).

## Globally, women are less likely to be employed than men, but the gap is most pronounced in lower-middle-income countries.

Share of people by employment status, 2016 (% of population ages 15 and older)

SDG 8.5

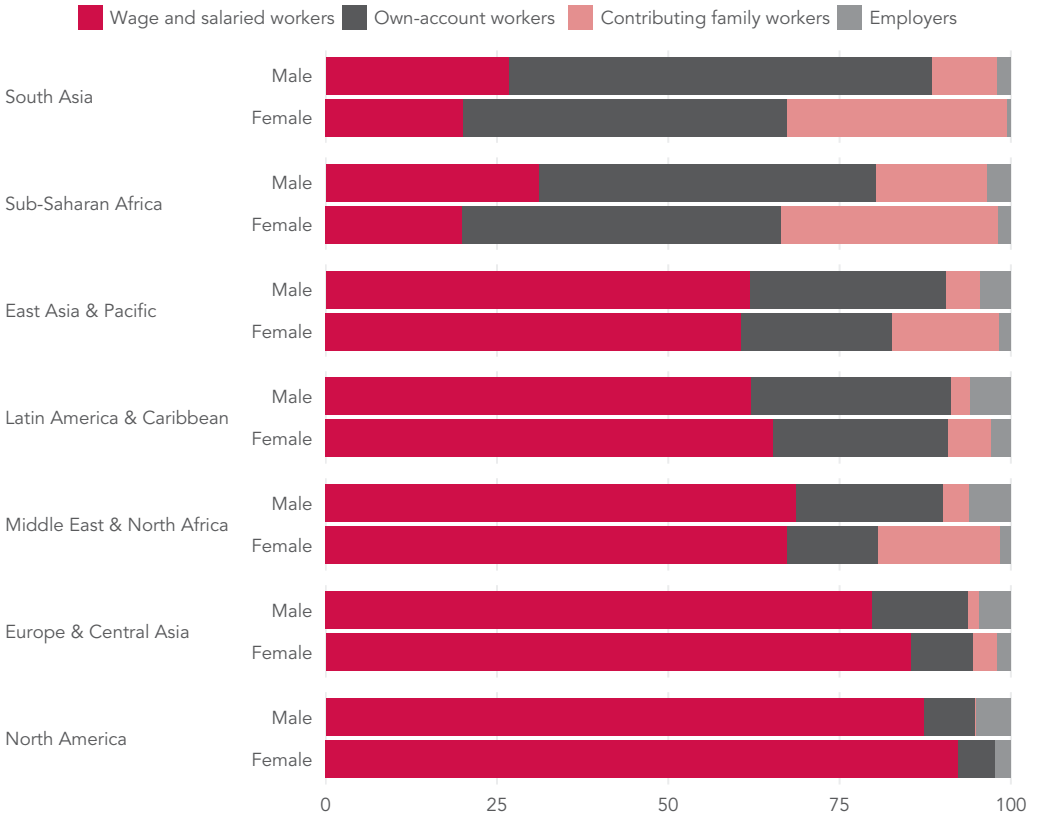



Source: ILO. World Development Indicators (SL.UEM.TOTL.FE.ZS; SL.UEM.TOTL.MA.ZS; SL.TLF.CACT.FE.ZS; SL.TLF.CACT.MA.ZS; SL.EMP.TOTL.SP.FE.ZS; SL.EMP.TOTL.SP.MA.ZS; SP.POP.1564.FE.ZS; SP.POP.65UP.FE.ZS; SP.POP.1564.MA.ZS; SP.POP.65UP.MA.ZS).

## Many people in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa work for themselves or their family. They are more likely to lack social safety nets, and they face a greater risk from economic shocks than salaried workers do.

Employment type, 2016 (% of total employment)

SDG 8.3

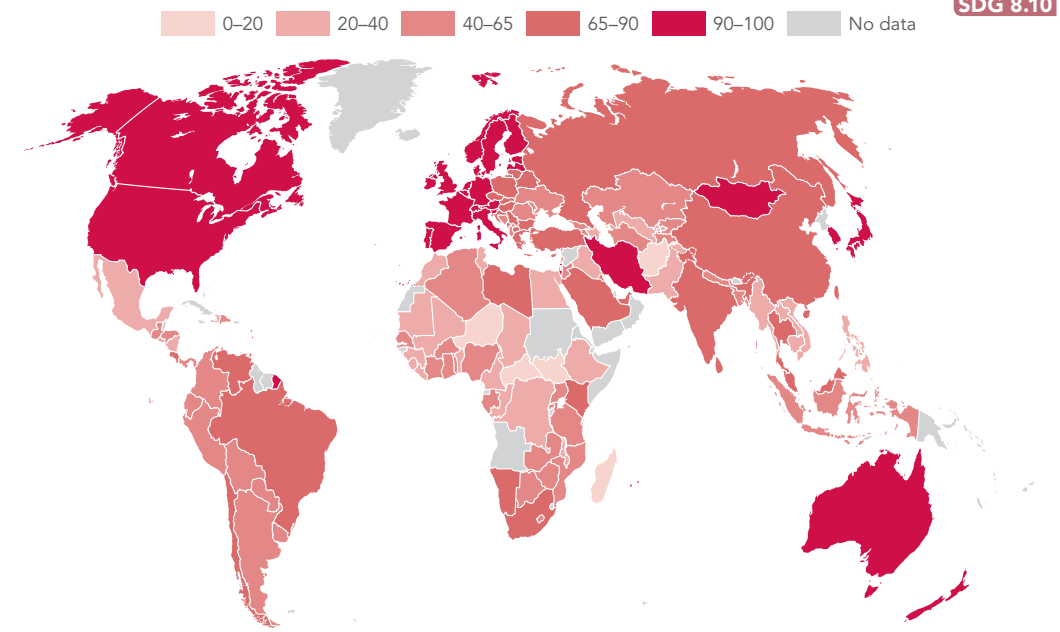



Source: ILO. World Development Indicators (SL.EMP.MPYR.FE.ZS; SL.EMP.MPYR.MA.ZS; SL.EMP.WORK.FE.ZS; SL.EMP.WORK.MA.ZS; SL.EMP.OWAC.FE.ZS; SL.EMP.OWAC.MA.ZS; SL.FAM.WORK.FE.ZS; SL.FAM.WORK.MA.ZS).

## Access to financial services benefits individuals and societies. Globally, 69 percent of adults have an account with a financial institution or mobile money provider.

Account ownership, 2017 (% of population ages 15 and older)

SDG 8.10

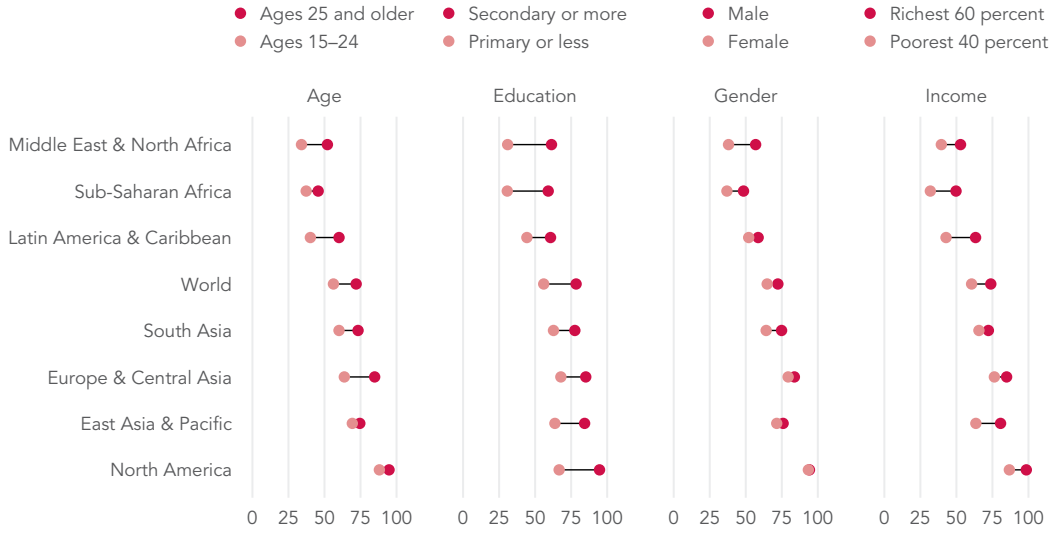



Source: Global Findex Database. World Development Indicators (FX.OWN.TOTL.ZS).

## Financial account ownership is lower among younger adults, those with less education, women, and poorer adults.

Account ownership, 2017 (% of population ages 15 and older)

SDG 8.10




Note: Data refer to the richest 60 percent and poorest 40 percent within individual economies rather than the region as a whole.

Source: Global Findex Database. World Development Indicators (FX.OWN.TOTL.MA.ZS; FX.OWN.TOTL.FE.ZS; FX.OWN.TOTL.YG.ZS; FX.OWN.TOTL.OL.ZS; FX.OWN.TOTL.PL.ZS; FX.OWN.TOTL.SO.ZS; FX.OWN.TOTL.40.ZS; FX.OWN.TOTL.60.ZS).

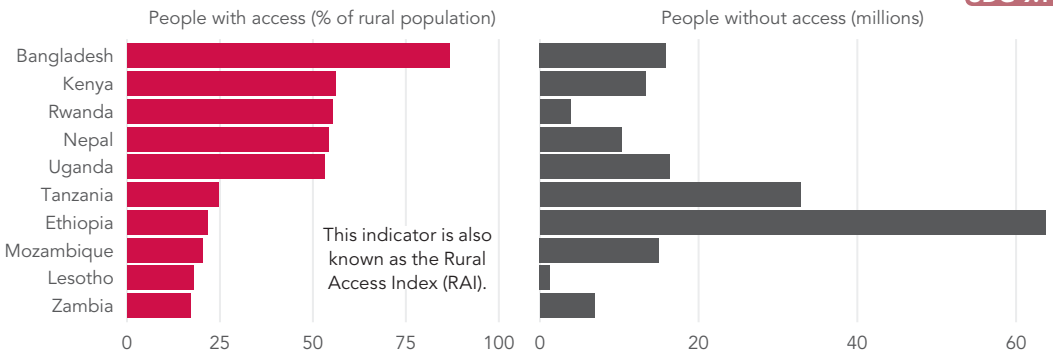
# 9 Industry, innovation, and infrastructure

## Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

### Infrastructure supports communities. Without access to an all-season road, people are cut off from crucial services and markets.

Access to an all-season road, within 2 km, most recent value in 2009–16

SDG 9.1



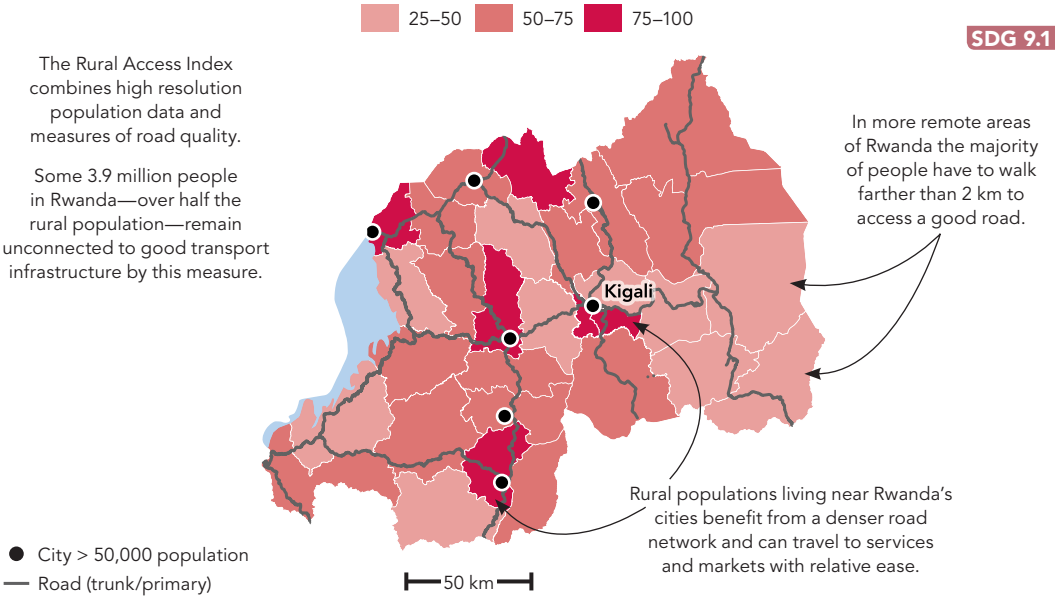

Note: Data available for only 10 countries.

Source: World Bank 2016. http://hdl.handle.net/10986/25187

### Access to physical infrastructure varies within countries: in Rwanda people living in rural areas in the east are less connected.

People within 2 km of an all-season road, Rwanda, by district, 2015 (% of rural population)

SDG 9.1



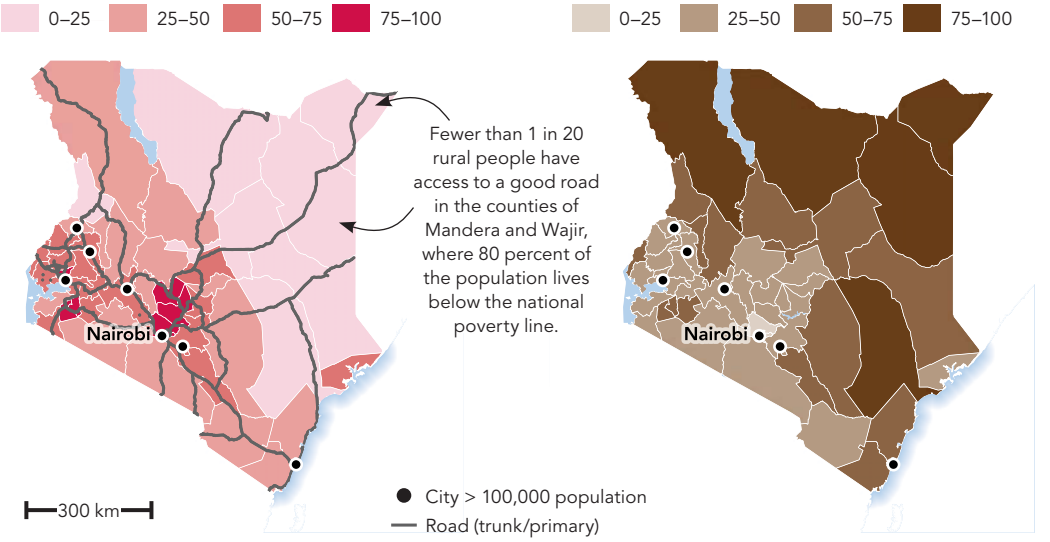

Source: World Bank 2017, Rwanda - Feeder Roads Development Project: additional financing); Natural Earth; OpenStreetMap contributors.

## The rural poor are often most affected by lack of access to good roads. In Kenya and Mozambique poverty and lack of access are closely correlated.

SDG 9.1

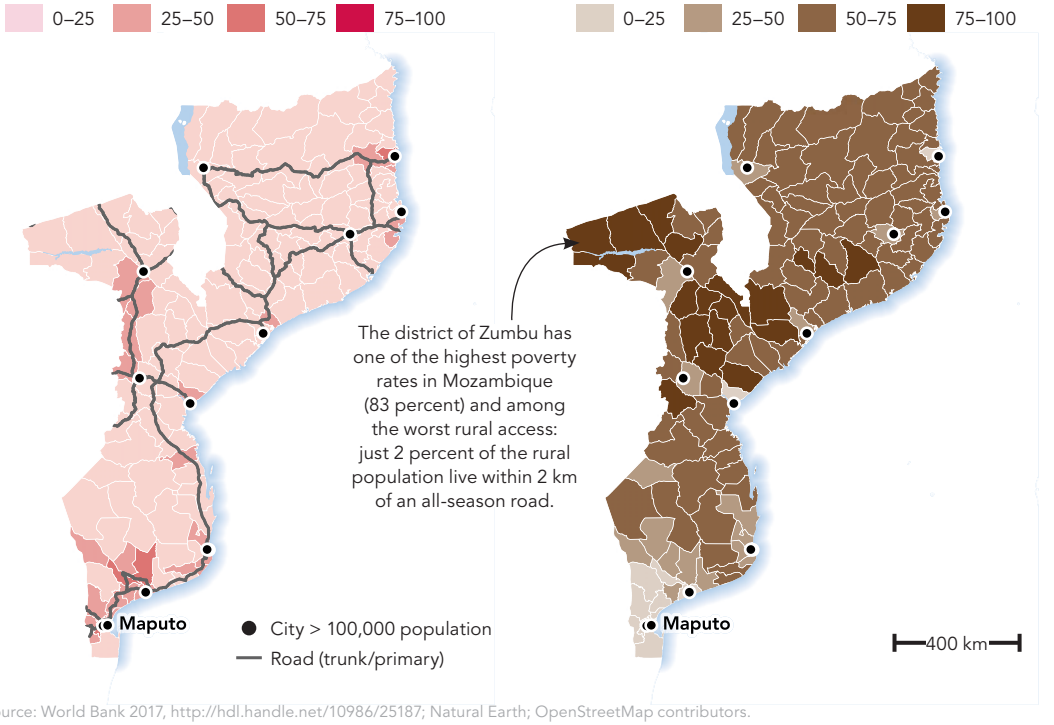
People within 2 km of an all-season road, Kenya, by district, 2009 (% of rural population)

Poverty headcount, national poverty line, Kenya, by district, 2009 (% of rural population)




People within 2 km of an all-season road, Mozambique, by district, 2010 (% of rural population)

Poverty headcount, national poverty line, Mozambique, by district, 2007 (% of rural population)

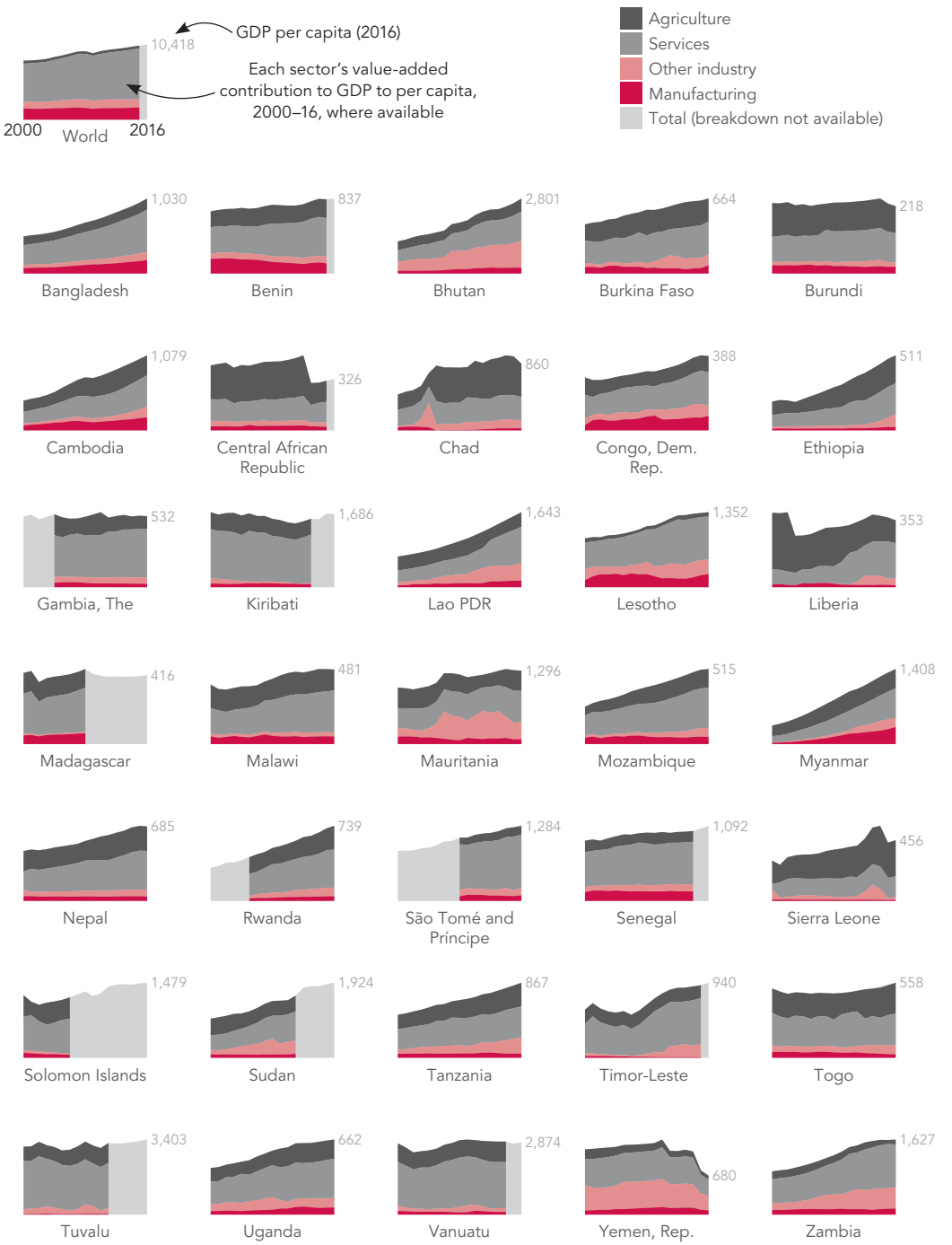



Source: World Bank 2017, http://hdl.handle.net/10986/25187; Natural Earth; OpenStreetMap contributors.

## Manufacturing and other industry is a large source of employment. But many Least Developed Countries have a small manufacturing sector.

GDP per capita, by sector value added, 2000–16 (constant 2010 US$, each country scaled independently)

SDG 9.2

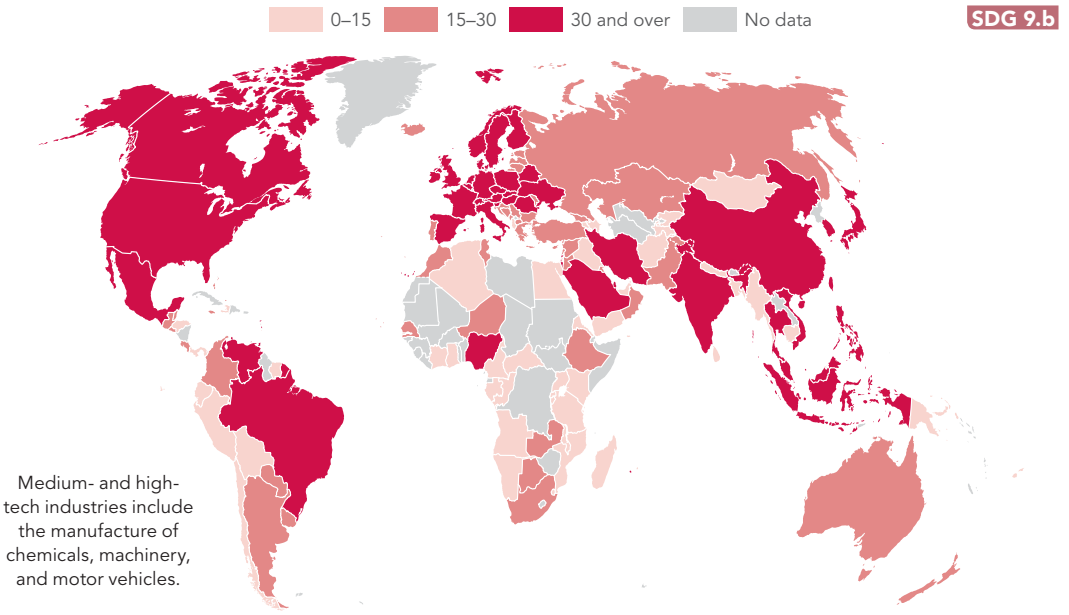



Note: Includes Least Developed Countries (UN classification) with complete GDP per capita data and at least five years of sector value-added data.
Source: World Bank and OECD. WDI (NV.IND.MANF.ZS; NV.IND.TOTL.ZS; NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS; NV.SRV.TETC.ZS; NY.GDP.PCAP.KD).

## Medium- and high-tech industry allows for greater diversification and offers better opportunities for skills development and innovation.

Medium- and high-tech industry (% manufacturing value added)

SDG 9.b



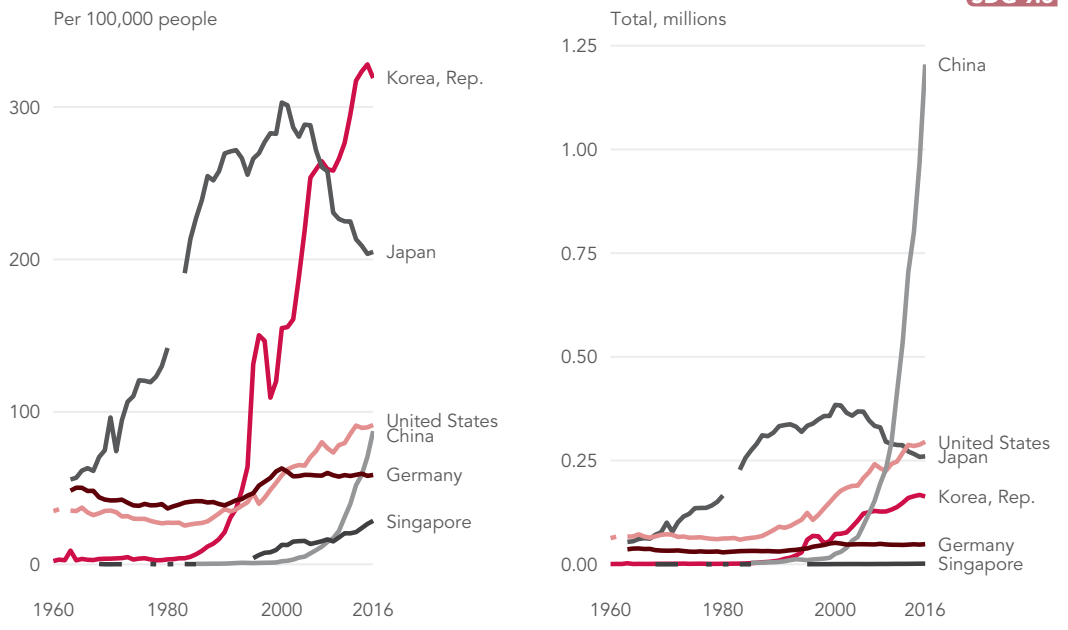

Medium- and high-tech industries include the manufacture of chemicals, machinery, and motor vehicles.

Source: UNIDO. World Development Indicators (NV.MNF.TECH.ZS.UN).

## Patents are designed to encourage innovation by providing incentives for research and development.

Patent applications, residents, top six countries in 2016

SDG 9.5

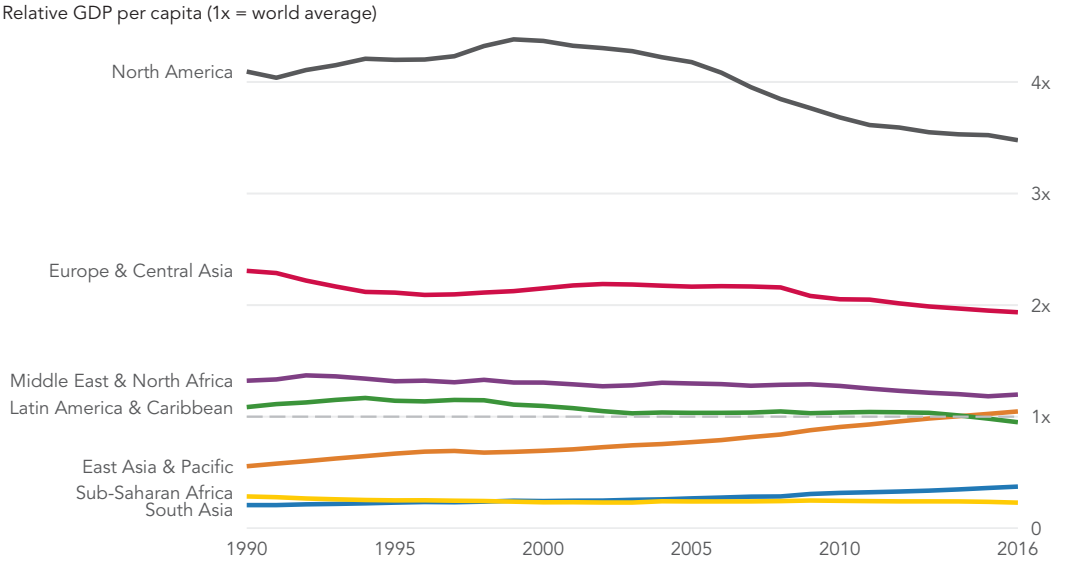



Source: WIPO. World Development Indicators (IP.PAT.RESD; SP.POP.TOTL).

# Reduced inequalities

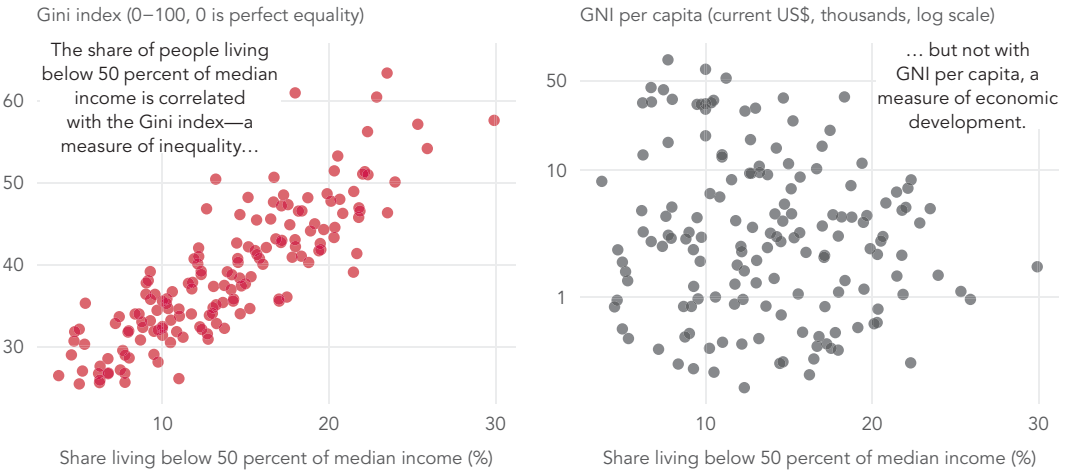
## Reduce inequality within and among countries

**There is great inequality across countries and regions. North America is 3.5 times richer than the world average, but its relative income per capita has been falling. By contrast, relative incomes are rising in South Asia and East Asia & Pacific.**




Source: World Bank, International Comparison Program database. WDI (NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.KD).

**One simple way to measure inequality within a country is to consider the share of people living below 50 percent of its median income.**

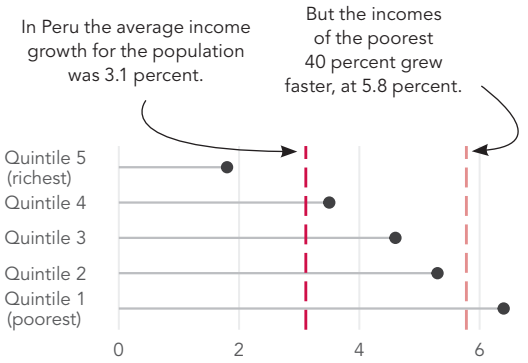



Source: World Bank PovcalNet (database). WDI (SI.POV.GINI; NY.GNP.PCAP.CD).

## Changes in inequality can be measured by the relative income growth of the poorest 40 percent of people.

Annualized growth rate, Peru, 2009–14 (%)

SDG 10.1

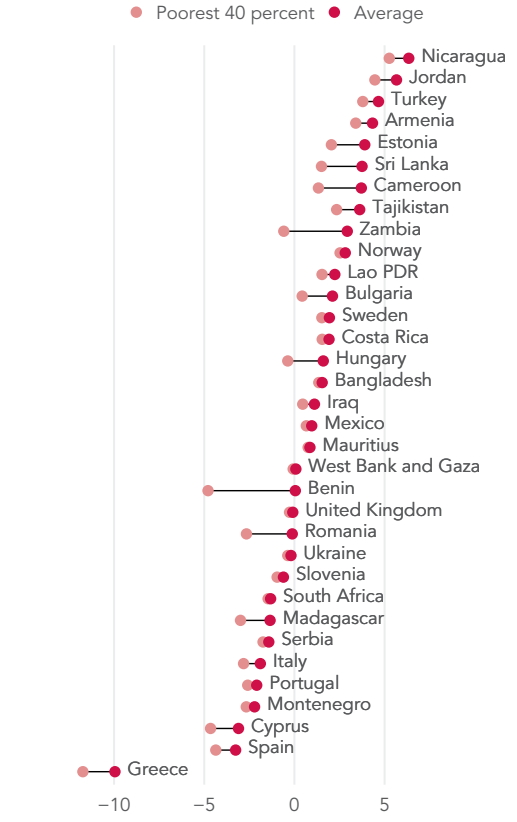



Source: World Bank Global Database of Shared Prosperity. WDI (SP.SPR.PCAP.ZG; SP.SPR.PC40.ZG; SI.SPR.PCAP; SI.DST.FRST.20; SI.DST.02ND.20; SI.DST.03RD.20; SI.DST.04TH.20; SI.DST.05TH.20).

## In 34 countries income growth among the poorest was slower than average.

Annualized growth rate, circa 2009–14 (%)

SDG 10.1



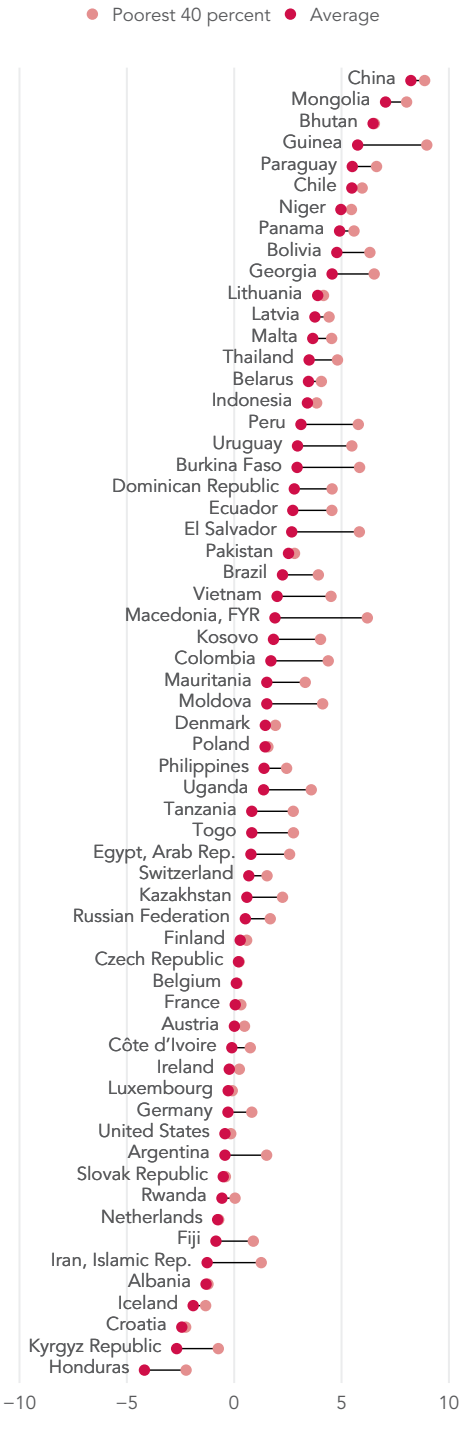

Note: Growth rates refer to real survey mean consumption or income.

Source: World Bank Global Database of Shared Prosperity. WDI (SI.SPR.PC40.ZG; SI.SPR.PCAP.ZG).

## In 61 countries income growth among the poorest was faster than average.

Annualized growth rate, circa 2009–14 (%)

SDG 10.1

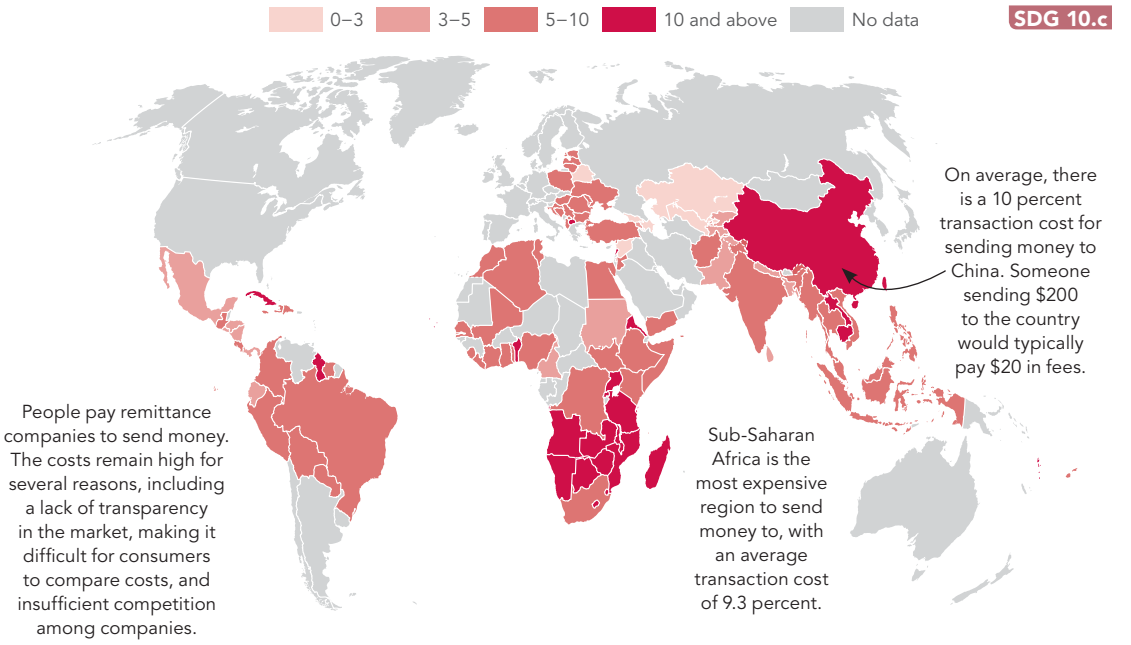



Note: Growth rates refer to real survey mean consumption or income.

Source: World Bank Global Database of Shared Prosperity. WDI (SI.SPR.PC40.ZG; SI.SPR.PCAP.ZG).

## Personal remittances are an important source of income for people in low- and middle-income countries. But the average cost of sending this money remains high.

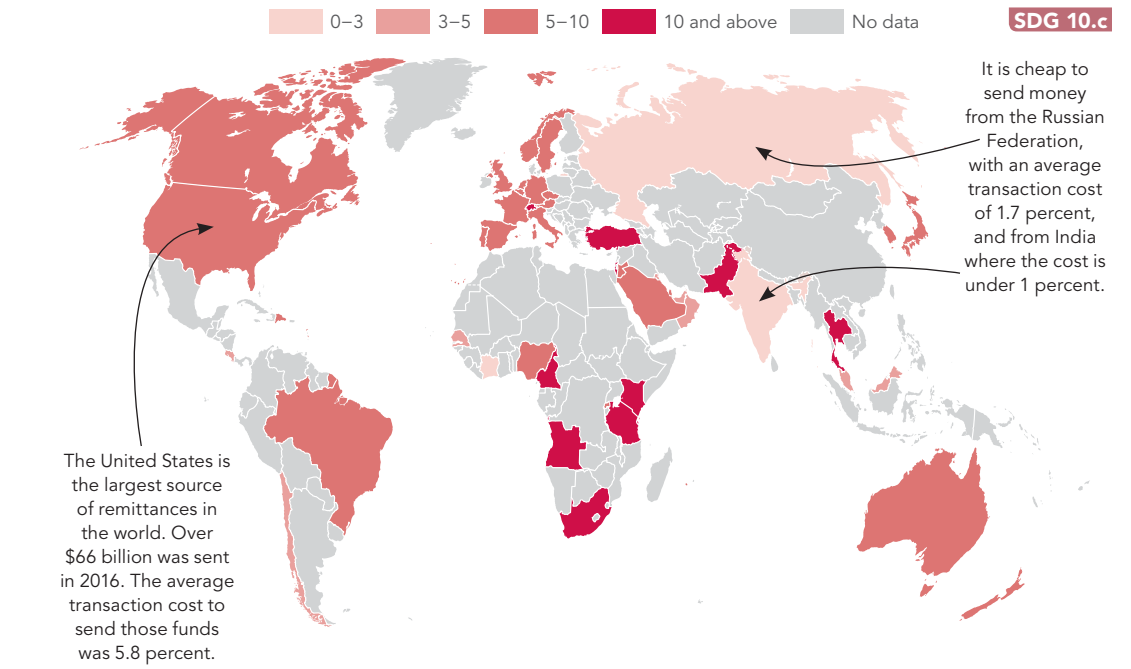
Average cost of sending remittances to a country, Q1 2017 (% of transaction)




Source: World Bank, Remittances Prices Worldwide (database) https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/

## The cost of sending remittances also varies by the country from which they are sent.

Average cost of sending remittances from a country, Q1 2017 (% of transaction)

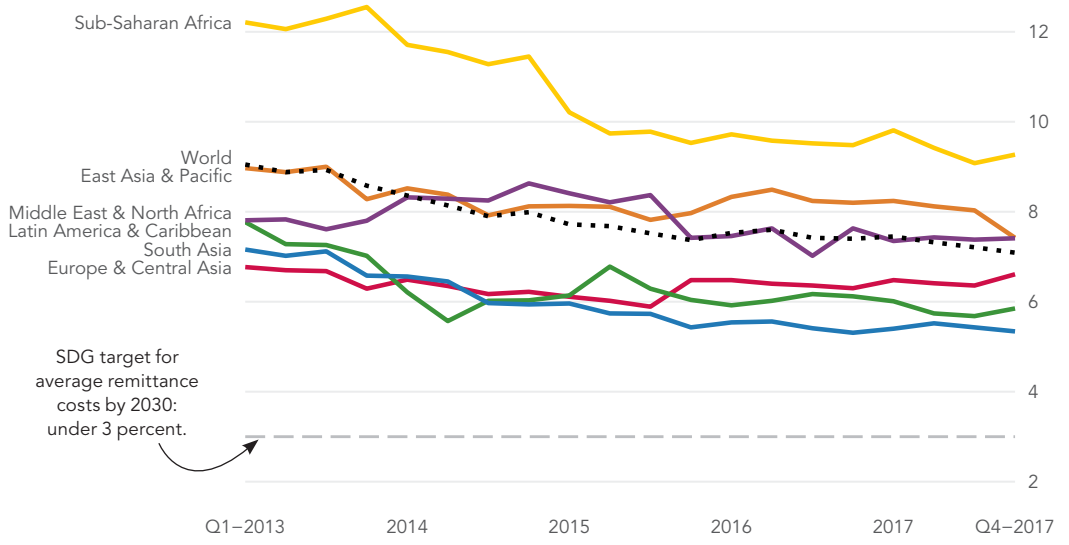



Source: World Bank, Remittances Prices Worldwide (database) https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/

## Globally, the average cost to send remittances fell from 9.1 percent to 7.1 percent over the last four years, but it remains above the SDG target of 3 percent.

Average cost of remittance services, by receiving region (% of transaction)

SDG 10.c

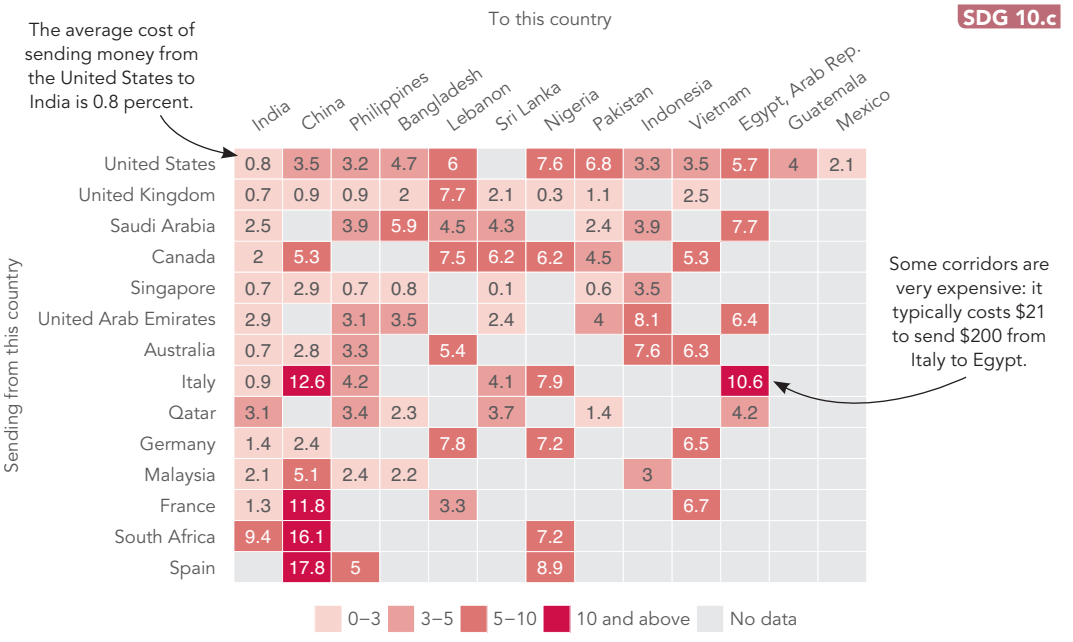



Source: Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank, Issue 24. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/

## Remittance costs vary between sending and receiving country corridors. The SDG target aims to bring all corridor costs to below 5 percent of the amount remitted.

Average cost of sending remittances between countries (% of transaction)

SDG 10.c




Note: The costs shown use the Smart Remitter Target methodology, which averages the three cheapest services for remitting money. Remittance corridors with the largest flows of money are shown. The dataset does not cover corridors where remittance flows are relatively small.

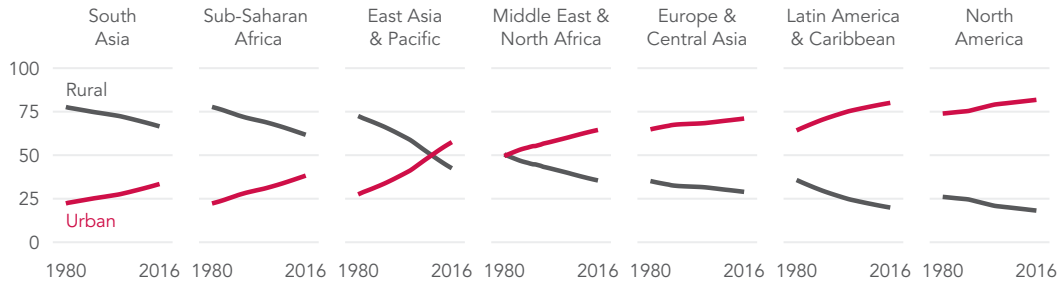
Source: World Bank, Remittances Prices Worldwide (database) https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/

# 11 Sustainable cities and communities

## Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

### Since about 2008 the majority of the world's population has lived in urban areas. Only South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa remain more rural than urban.

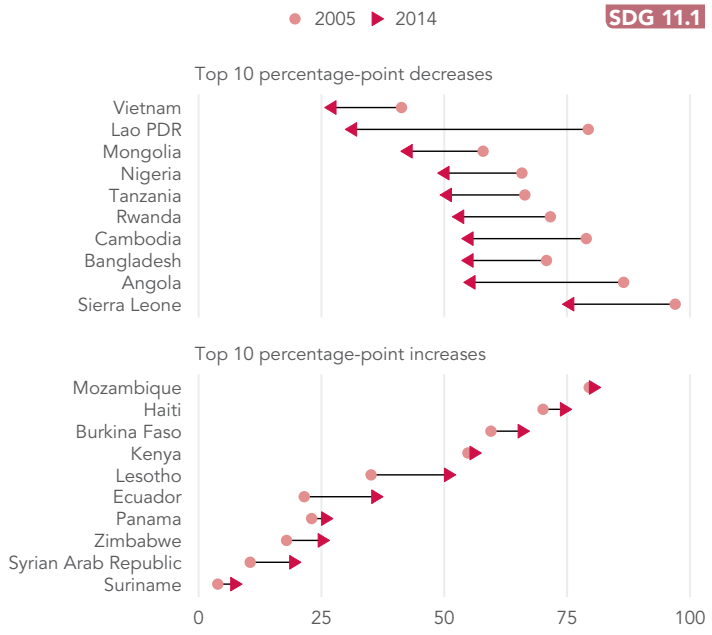
Share of total population (%)




Source: UN Population Division. WDI (SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS; SP.RUR.TOTL.ZS).

### Despite increasing urbanization, many countries have reduced the share of urban dwellers living in slums.

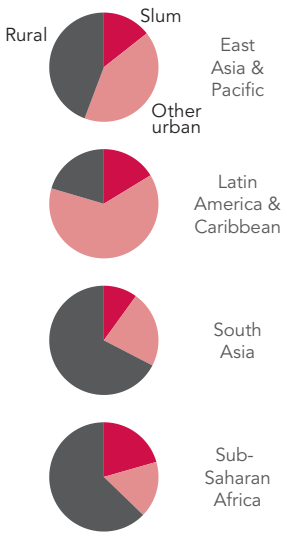
Population living in slums, 2005 and 2014 (% of urban population)




Source: UN-Habitat. World Development Indicators (EN.POP.SLUM.UR.ZS).

### But substantial slum populations still exist.

Population, by locale, 2014 (%)



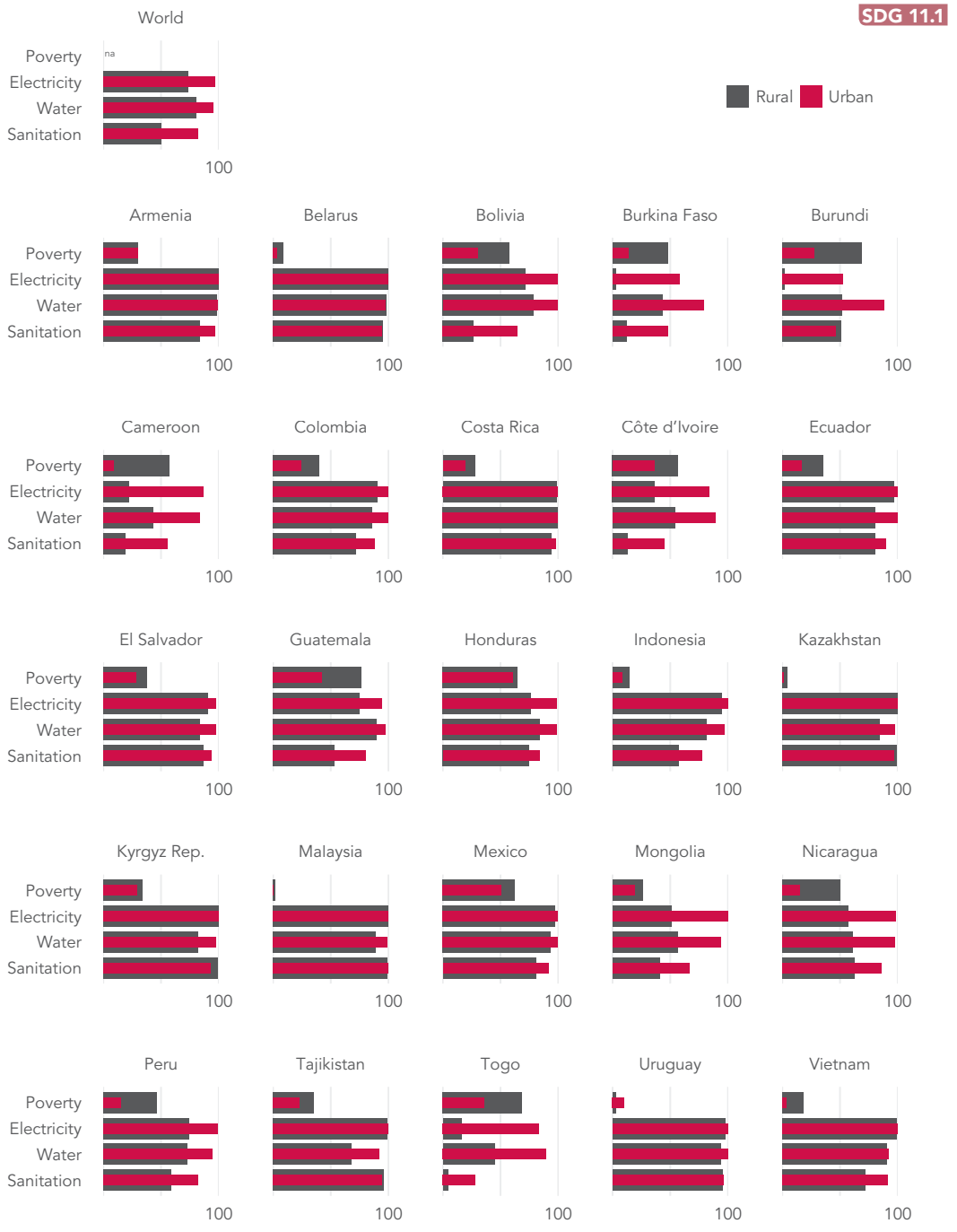

Note: Other regions not shown due to limited country data.

Source: WDI (EN.POP.SLUM.UR.ZS; SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS; SP.RUR.TOTL.ZS).

## Reliable infrastructure helps cities to thrive: urban dwellers have better access to services and tend to be less poor than their rural counterparts.

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines; and access to electricity, at least basic water and at least basic sanitation, countries with all four indicators available, 2014 (% of rural and urban populations)

SDG 11.1



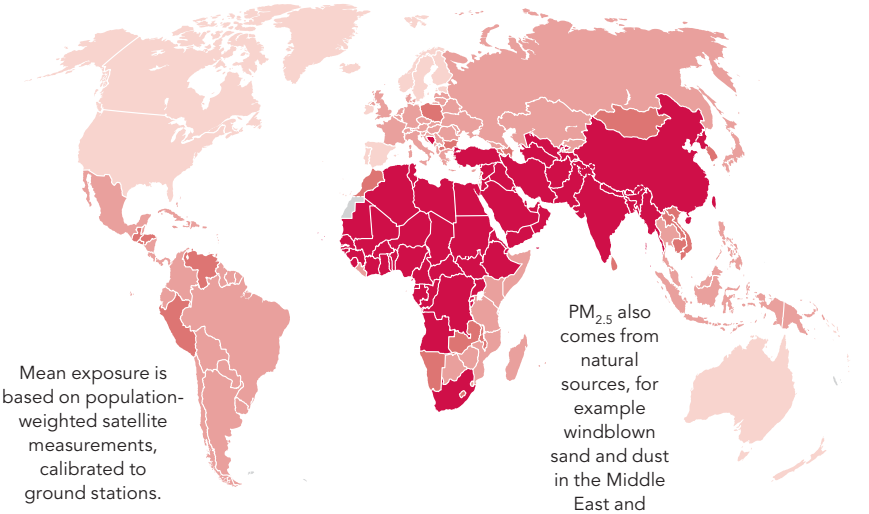

a. Poverty aggregate based on national poverty lines not available for world since these lines differ by country.

Source: World Bank; WHO; and WHO/UNICEF JMP for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene. WDI (SI.POV.URHC; SI.POV.RUHC; EG.ELC.ACCS.UR.ZS; EG.ELC.ACCS.RU.ZS; SH.H2O.BASW.UR.ZS; SH.H2O.BASW.RU.ZS; SH.STA.BASS.UR.ZS; SH.STA.BASS.RU.ZS).

## Most countries exceed safe levels of fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) pollution. Industry, transport, and household uses of solid fuels are among the sources.

Ambient air pollution, $PM_{2.5}$, annual mean exposure, 2016 (micrograms per cubic meter, $\mu g/m^3$)

SDG 11.6



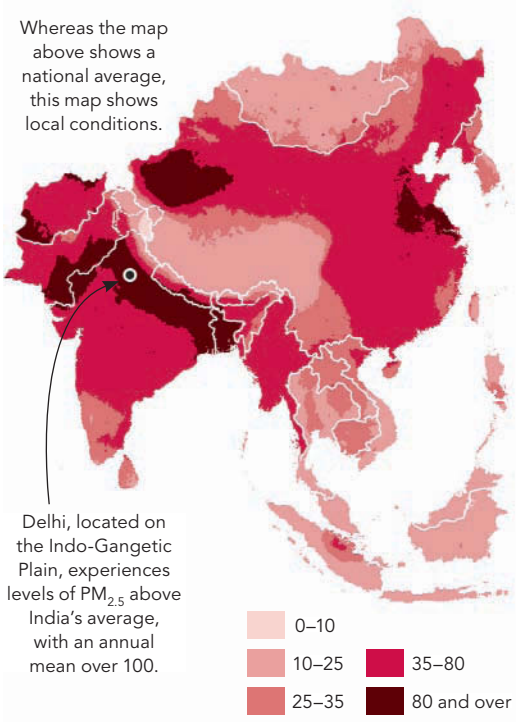

$PM_{2.5}$ particles are less than 2.5 microns in diameter and can penetrate deep into the respiratory tract.

WHO recommends that annual mean exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ pollution not exceed 10 micrograms per cubic meter.

Source: van Donkelaar and others 2016. World Development Indicators (EN.ATM.PM25.MC.M3).

## But $PM_{2.5}$ measurements show local variation from the national means.

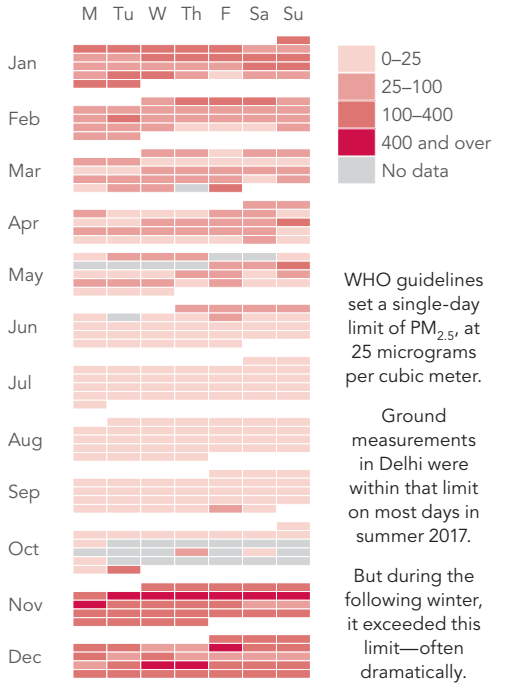
$PM_{2.5}$, gridded by 0.1 degree, 2016 ($\mu g/m^3$)




Source: van Donkelaar and others 2016. http://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.5b05833

## And even in a specific location, $PM_{2.5}$ varies with seasons and weather.

$PM_{2.5}$, daily mean, DTU[a] Delhi, 2017 ($\mu g/m^3$)




WHO guidelines set a single-day limit of $PM_{2.5}$, at 25 micrograms per cubic meter.

Ground measurements in Delhi were within that limit on most days in summer 2017.

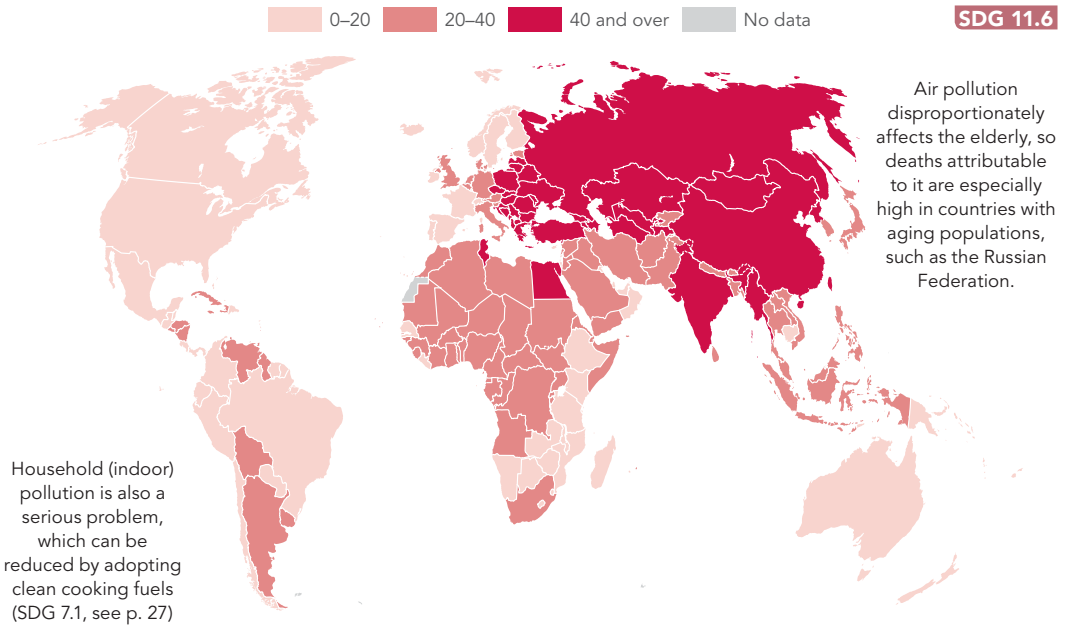
But during the following winter, it exceeded this limit—often dramatically.

a. Sampled at Delhi Technological University (DTU).

Source: India Central Pollution Control Board. https://app.cpcbccr.com

## Ambient air pollution has many adverse consequences, including increased risk of premature death.

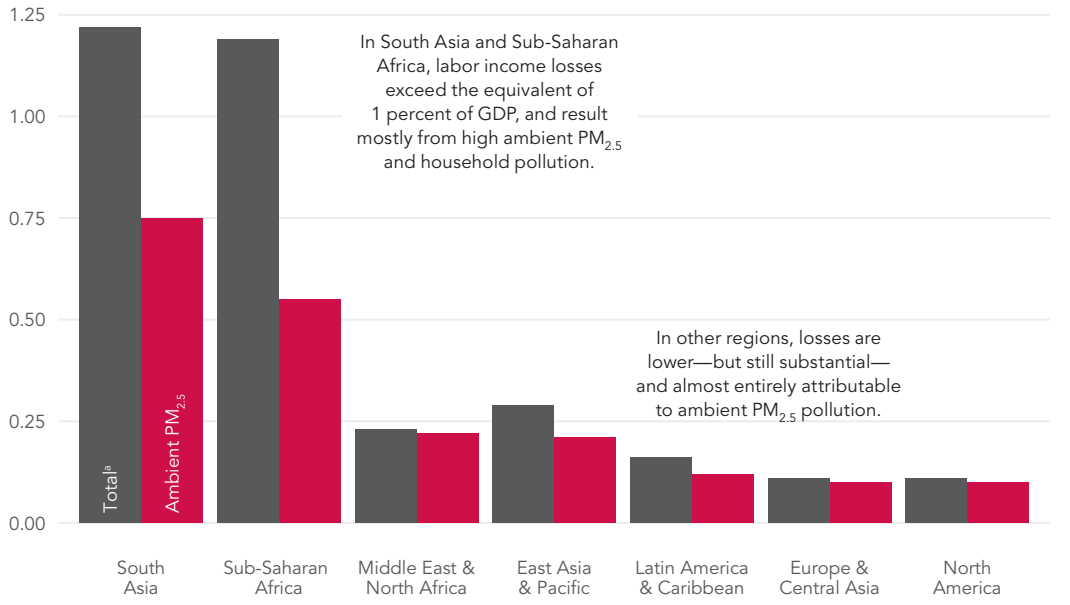
Deaths attributable to ambient air pollution, 2012 (per 100,000)




Source: WHO Global Health Observatory (database). http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.BODAMBIENTAIRDTHS

## In addition to the human toll, premature deaths attributable to air pollution have an economic cost to countries.

Estimated annual labor income losses from deaths due to air pollution, by type, 2015 (% of GDP)




a. Includes losses attributable to household $PM_{2.5}$ air pollution and ambient ozone.

Source: World Bank 2018. http://hdl.handle.net/10986/29001

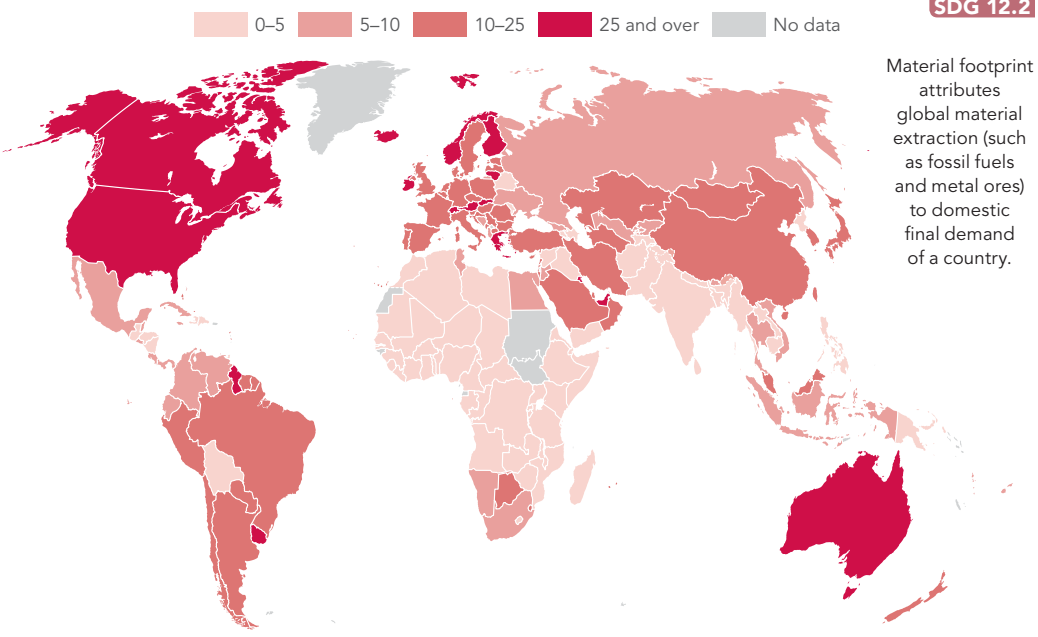
# 12 Responsible consumption and production

## Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

### People in high-income countries consume more extracted materials than people elsewhere do.

Material footprint, 2010 (metric tons per capita)

SDG 12.2



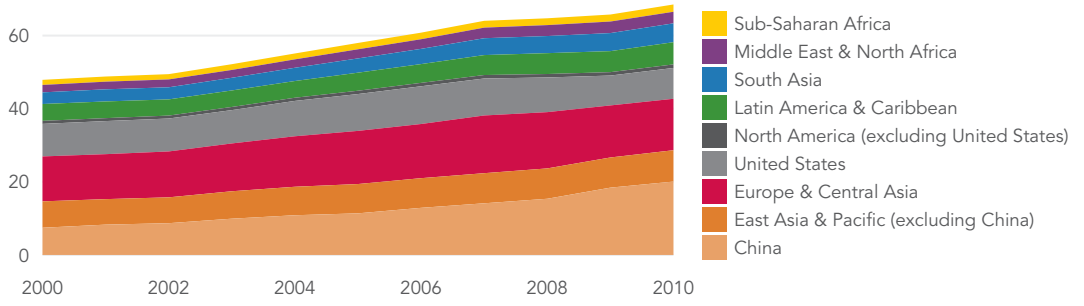

Material footprint attributes global material extraction (such as fossil fuels and metal ores) to domestic final demand of a country.

Source: UNEP (database). https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database?indicator=12.2.1

### China's material footprint increased threefold between 2000 and 2010, overtaking that of the United States in 2003.

Total material footprint (metric tons, billions)

SDG 12.2

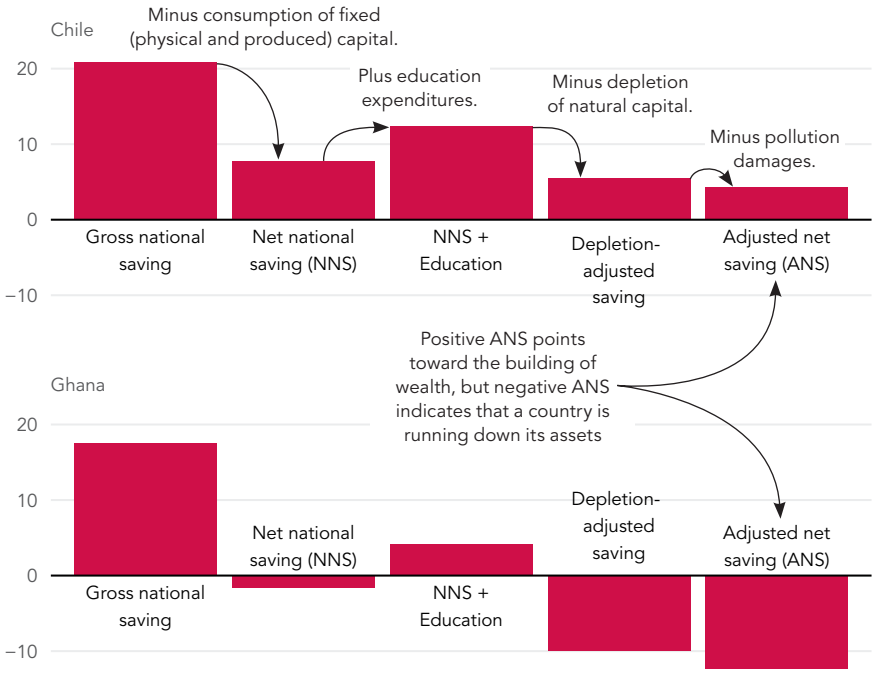



Source: UNEP (database). https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database?indicator=12.2.1

## Adjusted net saving is a measure of economic sustainability. It monitors whether savings and investment compensate for depreciation and depletion of physical and natural capital and for pollution damages.

Share of gross national income, 2015 (%)

SDG 12.2




Chile, and other high-income countries, tend to have high savings and investment that offset the depletion of natural capital. As a result, ANS is positive.

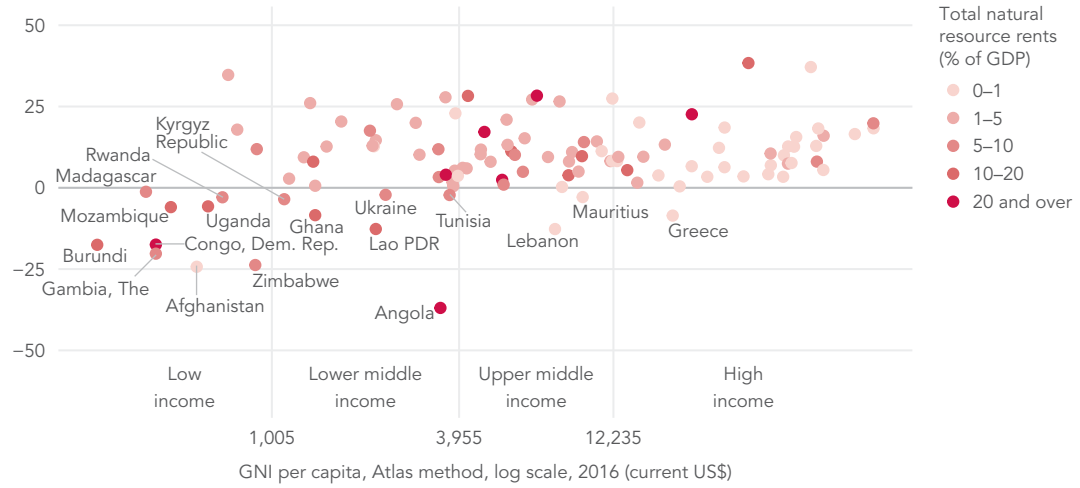
But in countries such as Ghana, savings and investment in education are not enough to offset the running down of physical capital and depletion of natural resources. As a result, ANS is negative.

Source: World Bank and OECD. WDI (NY.ADJ.ICTR.GN.ZS; NY.ADJ.DKAP.GN.ZS; NY.ADJ.AEDU.GN.ZS; NY.ADJ.DFOR.GN.ZS; NY.ADJ.DNGY.GN.ZS; NY.ADJ.DMIN.GN.ZS; NY.ADJ.DCO2.GN.ZS; NY.ADJ.DPEM.GN.ZS).

## Transforming natural resources into other forms of wealth is a major challenge. Many resource-rich low-income countries have negative adjusted net saving.

Adjusted net saving, average, 2010–16 (% of GNI)

SDG 12.2

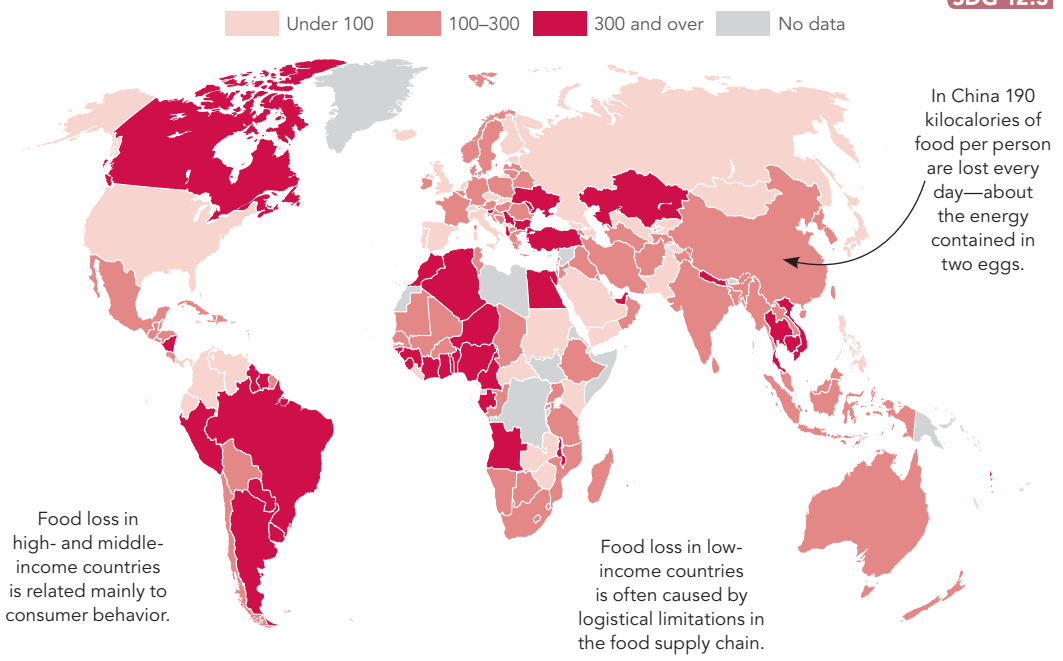



Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators (NY.GNP.PCAP.CD; NY.ADJ.SVNG.GN.ZS; NY.GDP.TOTL.RT.ZS).

## One-third of food produced for human consumption is lost or wasted. This is a waste of the resources used to produce, manage, and transport it.[a]

Food loss, 2013 (kilocalories per person per day)

SDG 12.3



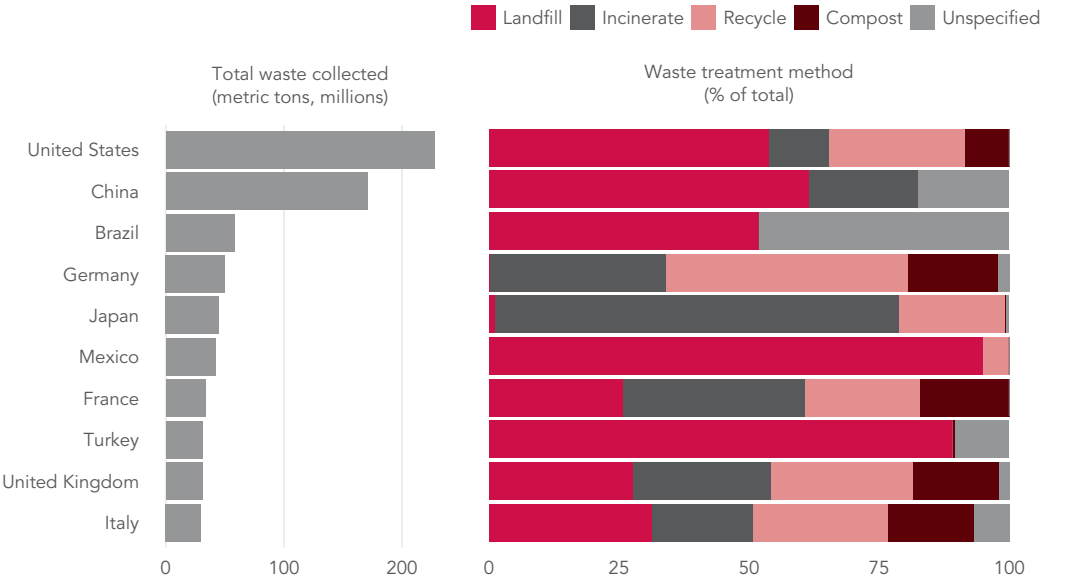

a. FAO 2011 http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/mb060e/mb060e00.htm

Source: FAO Food Balance Sheets (database). http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS

## The United States and China collect the most municipal waste, the majority of which makes its way to landfills.

Municipal waste, top 10 countries with data by total waste collected, most recent value in 2012–14

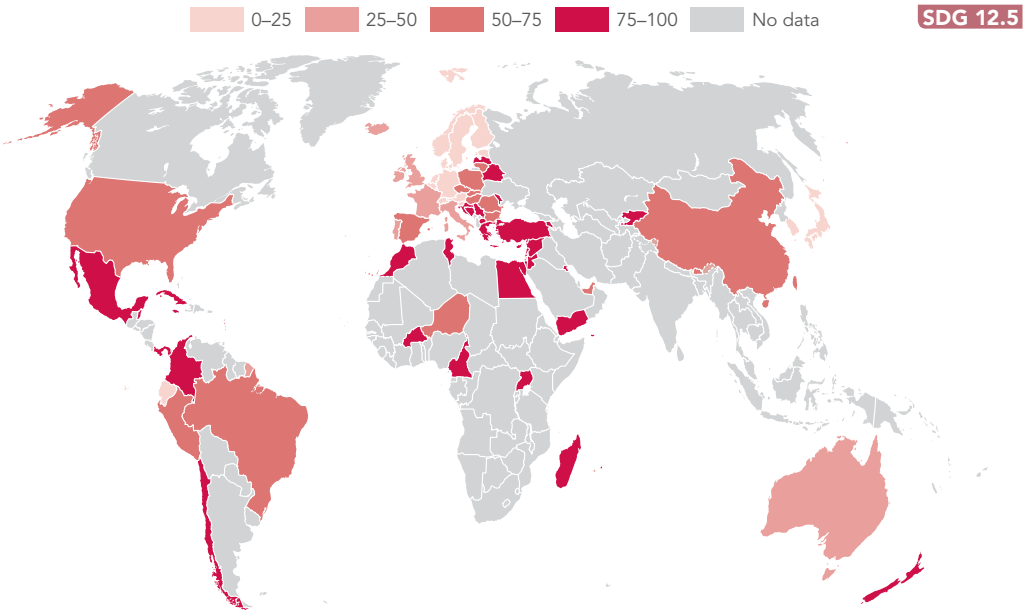
SDG 12.5




Source: UNEP, UNSD (database). https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/qindicators.cshtml

## In two-thirds of countries for which there are data, over 50 percent of municipal waste goes to landfill. These statistics are still being developed by many countries.

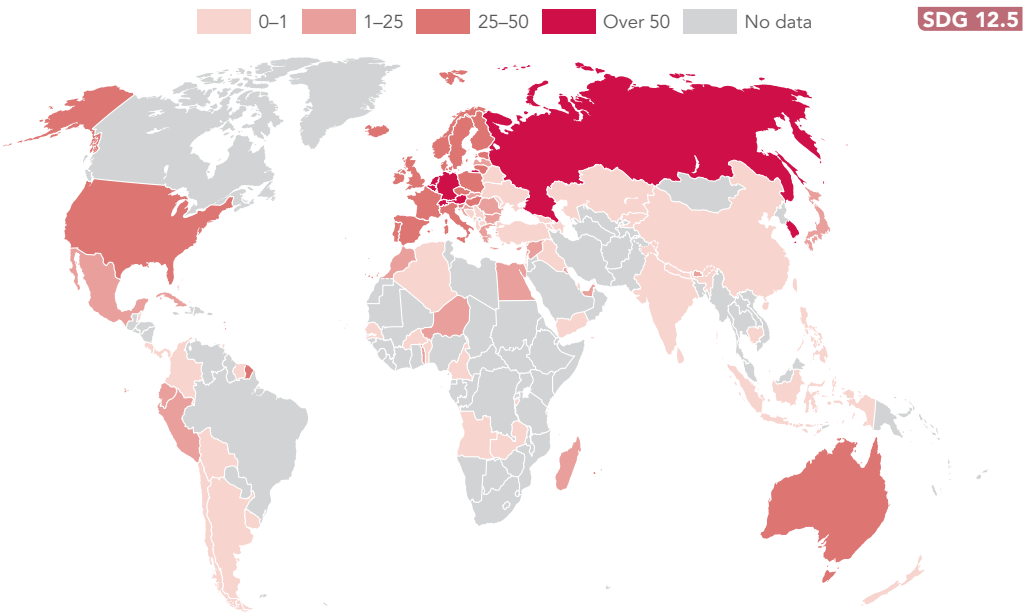
Share of municipal waste that is sent to landfill, most recent value in 2012–14 (%)




Source: UNEP, UNSD (database). https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/qindicators.cshtml

## Only 1 in 10 countries with available data recycles or composts more than 50 percent of municipal waste.

Share of municipal waste that is recycled or composted, most recent value in 2012–14 (%)




Source: UNEP, UNSD (database). https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/qindicators.cshtml

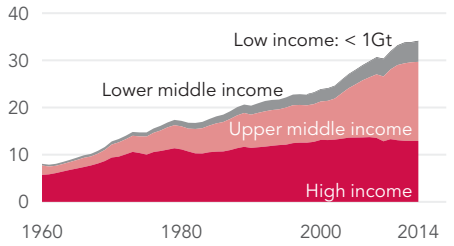
13

# Climate action*

## Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

### Carbon dioxide ($CO_2$) emissions have been growing steadily...

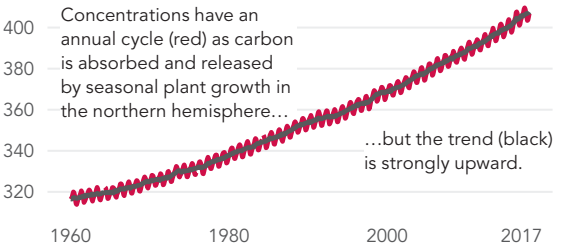
Annual $CO_2$ emissions, by income group (Gt)




Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center. World Development Indicators (EN.ATM.CO2E.KT).

### ...so its concentration in the atmosphere is also growing—at an accelerating rate.

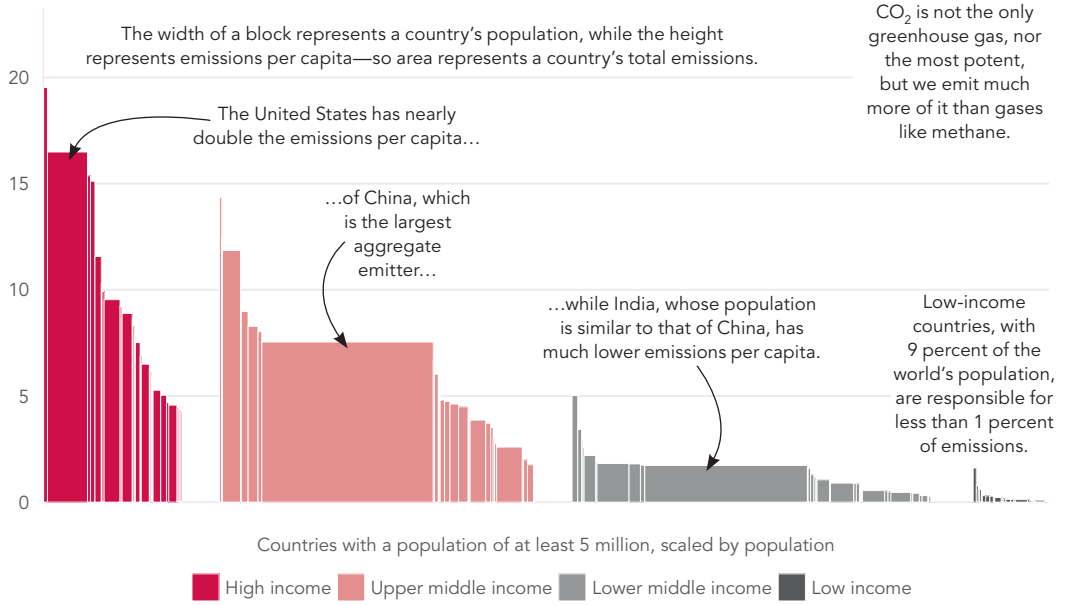
Atmospheric $CO_2$, at Mauna Loa, Hawaii (parts per million)




Source: Tans, P / NOAA/ESRL & Keeling, R / Scripps Institution of Oceanography. http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends

### Climate change is caused by this atmospheric $CO_2$ and other greenhouse gases. Emissions per capita vary across and within income groups.

$CO_2$ emissions, by country and income group, 2014 (metric tons per capita)

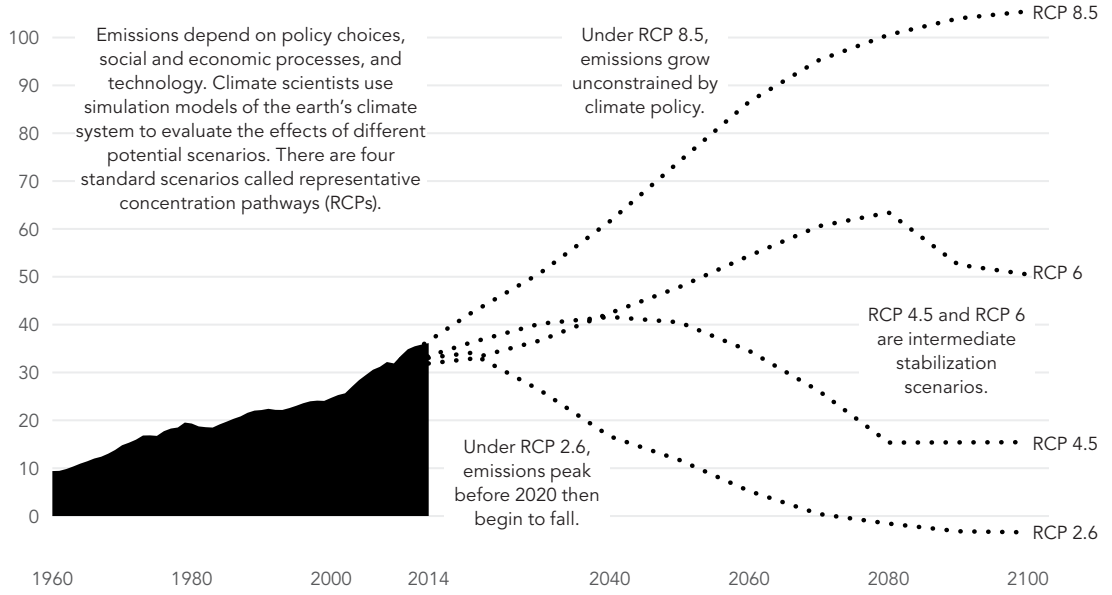



Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center. World Development Indicators (EN.ATM.CO2E.KT; SP.POP.TOTL).

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

## Further climate change is inevitable, but the degree of change depends on the path of future emissions of $CO_2$ and other greenhouse gases.

Annual $CO_2$ emissions, historical and four future scenarios used in climate modeling (Gt)



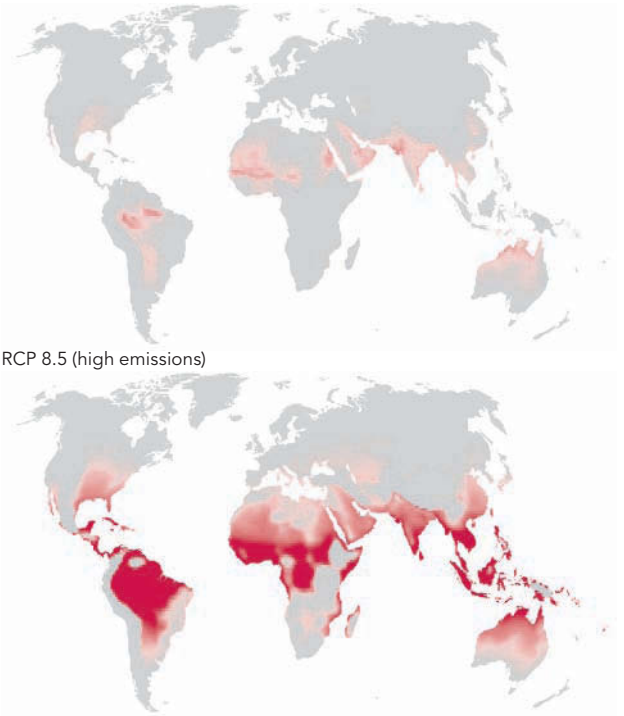

Source: RCP Database (version 2.0.5). http://tntcat.iiasa.ac.at:8787/RcpDb

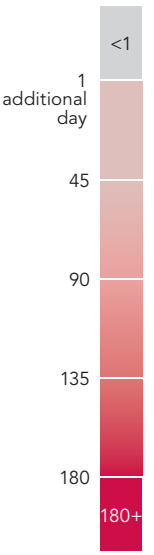
## More frequent and intense extreme weather events are predicted, including extreme heat days, which threaten human health and agricultural productivity.

Annual additional days with heat index >35 degrees Celsius, projection for 2080–99, difference from 1986–2005

RCP 2.6 (low emissions)

RCP 8.5 (high emissions)






Heat index is a humidity-adjusted temperature scale designed to reflect perceived temperature.

A heat index above 35 degrees Celsius is associated with moderate to high risk of heat disorders with prolonged exposure or strenuous activity, such as agricultural work. Heat disorders include heat exhaustion, heat cramps, and heat stroke.

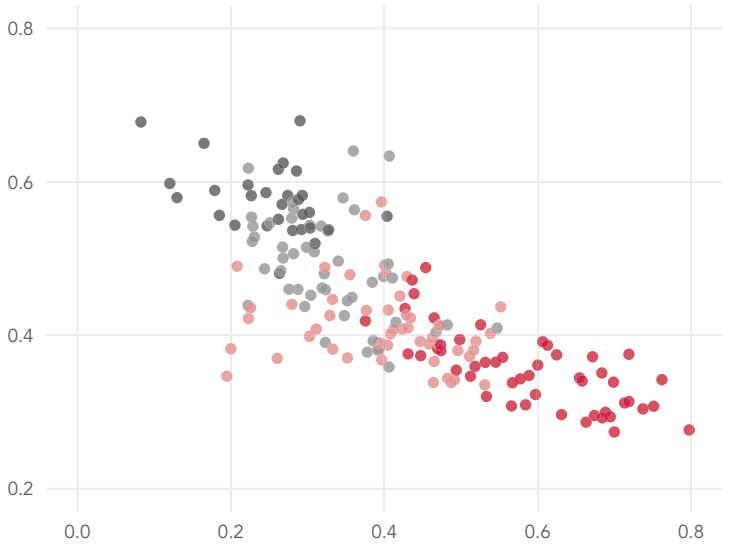
Extreme heat also increases energy demand for air conditioning.

Other extreme weather events are also predicted to become more frequent with climate change, including drought and flooding.

Note: CMIP5 Ensemble Model Projection.
Source: World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal. http://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org

## Low-income countries tend to be more vulnerable to, and less equipped to invest against, extreme climate impacts.

Vulnerability to climate hazards, score, by country, 2016 (0–1, higher is more vulnerable)




The Notre Dame-Global Adaptation Index is based on public data.

It measures vulnerability in six sectors: food, water, health, ecosystem service, human habitat, and infrastructure.

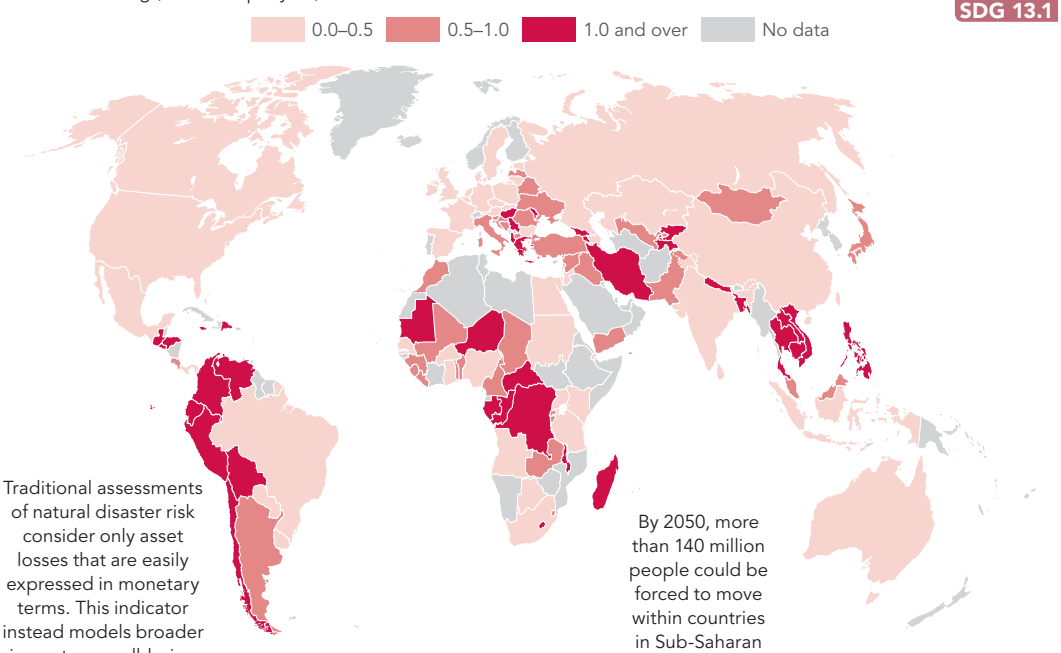
It measures readiness using three components: economic readiness, governance readiness and social readiness.

Source: Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative Country Index (database). https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index

## The risk to well-being from natural disasters is greater than narrow measures of asset loss suggest. The risk falls more heavily on the poor within countries.

Risk to well-being (% of GDP per year)

SDG 13.1




Traditional assessments of natural disaster risk consider only asset losses that are easily expressed in monetary terms. This indicator instead models broader impacts on well-being

By 2050, more than 140 million people could be forced to move within countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Latin America.[a]

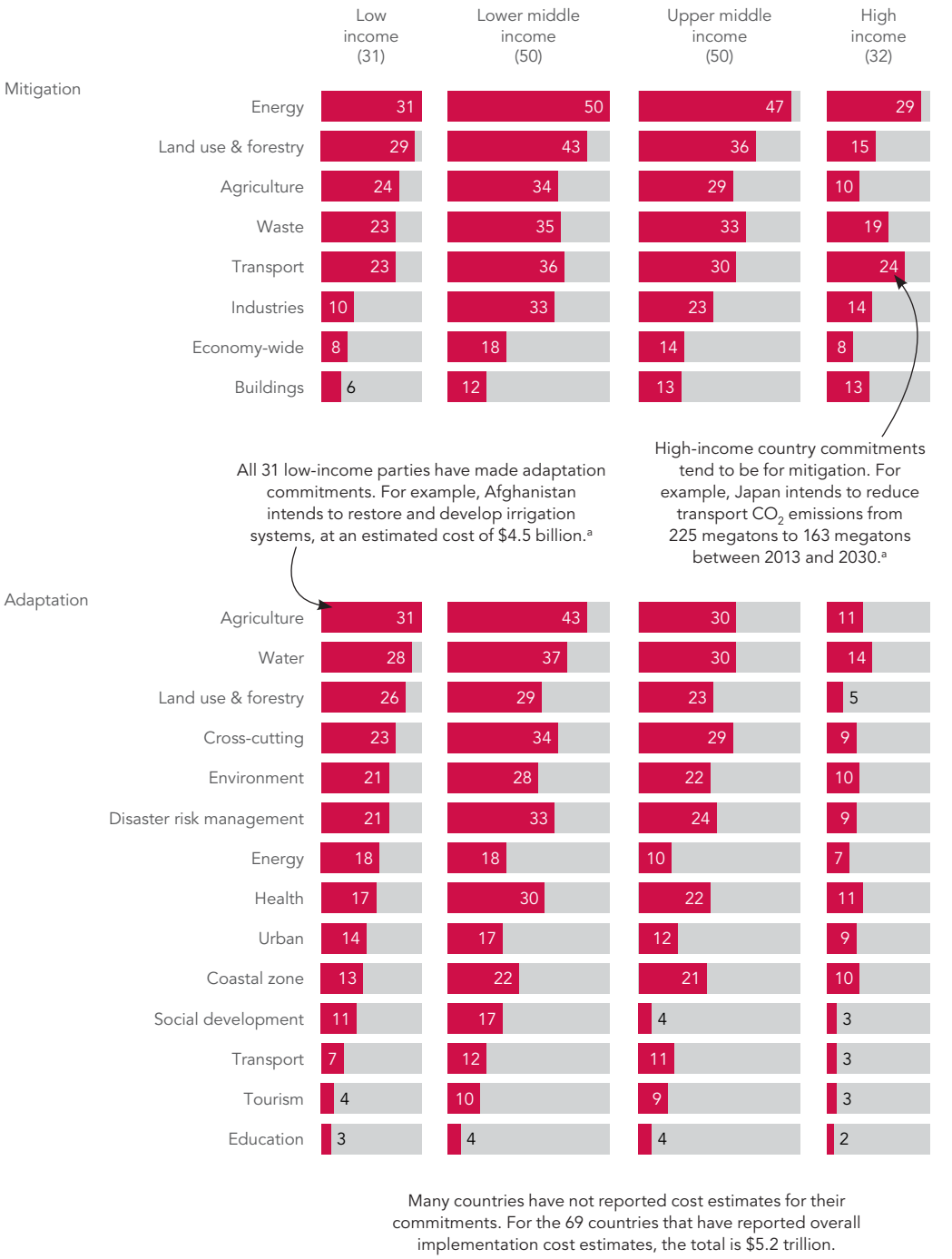
a. World Bank 2018. http://hdl.handle.net/10986/29461

Source: World Bank 2017. http://hdl.handle.net/10986/25335

## Under the Paris Agreement, countries make commitments to reduce emissions (mitigation) and manage the adverse impacts of climate change (adaptation).

Number of countries with a commitment, by sector and income group

SDG 13.1
SDG 13.a




Note: Totals shown for each income group reflect the number of countries that have submitted Intended National Determine Contributions. As the European Union is a party to the agreement in its own right, it is counted as a single high-income country. a. UNFCCC NDC Registry (interim).

Source: World Bank Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (database). http://indc.worldbank.org.

# 14 Life below water

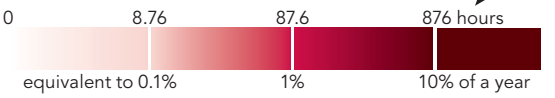
## Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

### Industrial fishing takes place in more than half the world's ocean area, about four times the area of land-based agriculture.

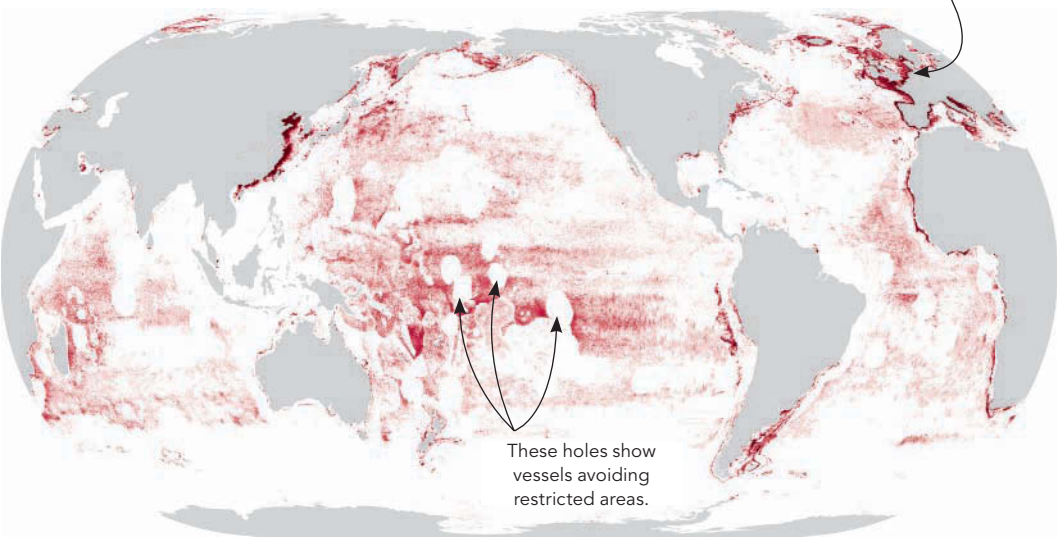
Vessel-hours of fishing activity, 2016 (per sq. km)

SDG 14.4

This recently published dataset uses radio transmissions, emitted for collision avoidance, to track fishing vessels. It excludes small vessels and, probably, illegal fishing.



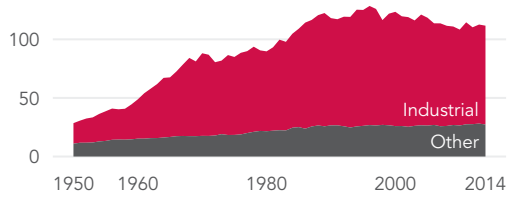

Each square kilometer of the most heavily fished regions of Europe and East Asia had activity equivalent to more than 10 percent of the 8,760 hours in a year.




Source: Kroodsma and others 2018. http://doi.org/10.1126/science.aao5646

### And 75 percent of fish catch is industrial.

Global fish catch (millions of metric tons)

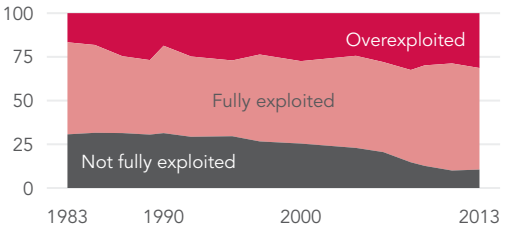



Note: "Other" includes subsistence, recreational, and artisanal sectors.

Source: Pauly and Zeller 2016. http://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms10244

### Fish stocks are increasingly overfished.

State of global fish stocks (% of total stocks)

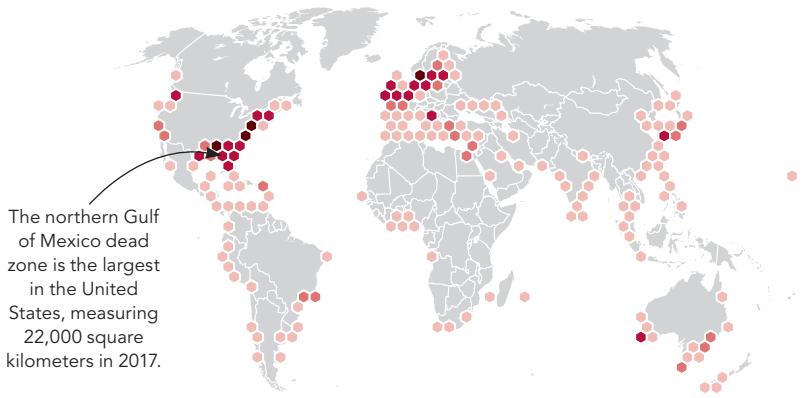



Source: FAO via UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database (14.4.1).

## Activity on land can also damage seas. Hundreds of marine dead zones exist, with oxygen concentrations too low to support most life.

Marine dead zones, 2017 (count by hexagonal area)

SDG 14.1
SDG 14.2




The northern Gulf of Mexico dead zone is the largest in the United States, measuring 22,000 square kilometers in 2017.

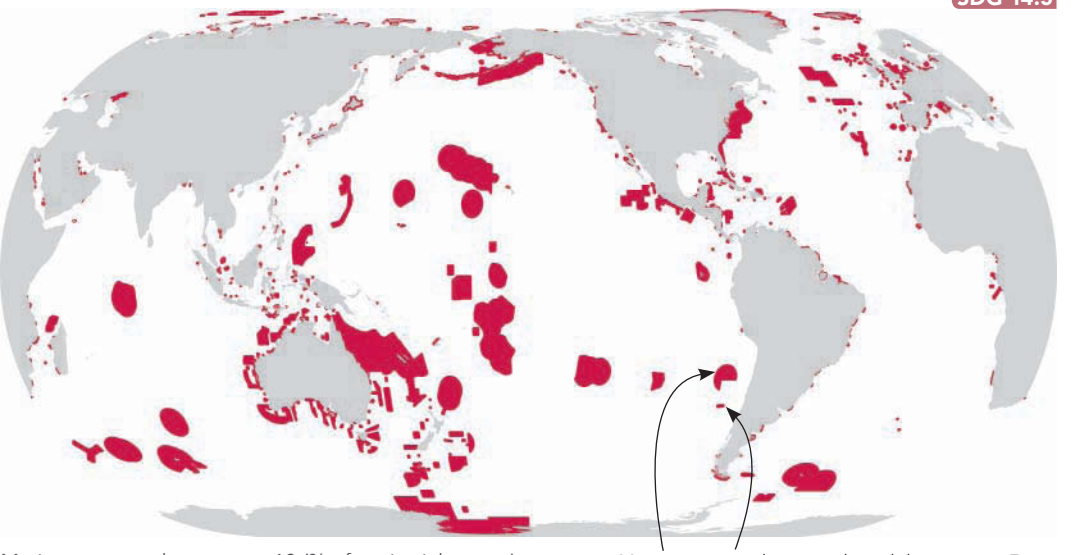
Dead zones occur primarily when fertilizer runoff enters the water. This promotes the growth of algae, which depletes the water of oxygen that more complex organisms need to live.

Source: Diaz and Rosenberg 2008. http://doi.org/10.1126/science.1156401. Current data at http://www.vims.edu/research/topics/dead_zones

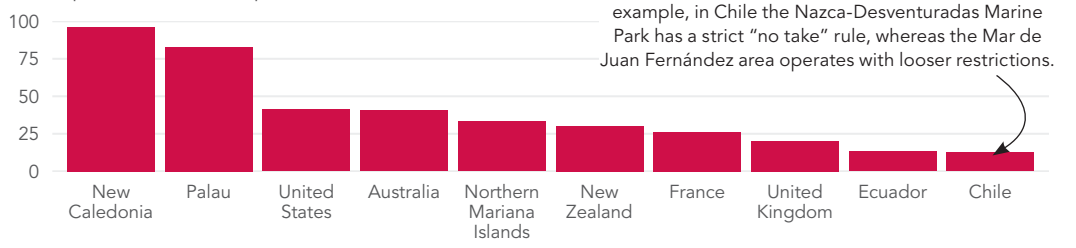
## Only about 7 percent of the world's ocean area is designated as marine protected area, officially reserved for long-term conservation.

Marine protected areas, 2018

SDG 14.5



Marine protected areas, top 10 (% of territorial waters)




Marine protected area is a broad designation. For example, in Chile the Nazca-Desventuradas Marine Park has a strict "no take" rule, whereas the Mar de Juan Fernández area operates with looser restrictions.

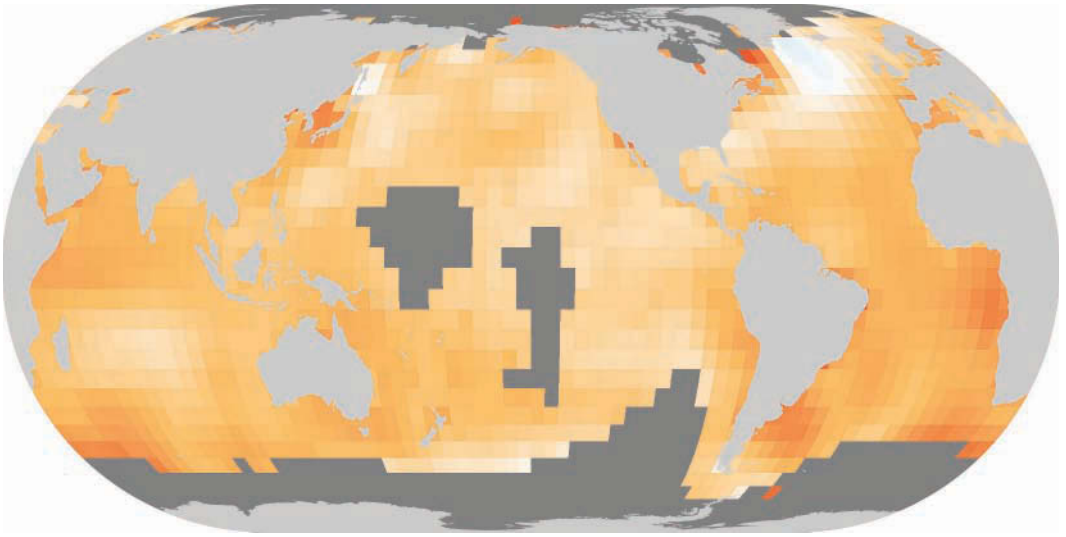
Note: Excludes countries with less than 50,000 sq. km of protected area.

Source: UNEP–World Conservation Monitoring Centre Database on Protected Areas. WDI (ER.MRN.PTMR.ZS) and https://protectedplanet.net

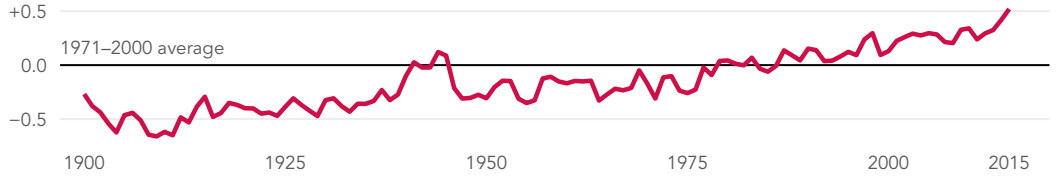
## Oceans are warmer because of climate change: sea surface temperature has increased in most places since 1901.

Change in sea surface temperature, 1901–2015 (degrees Celsius)

Sea surface temperature is now measured by satellite and compared with historical records obtained by hand.



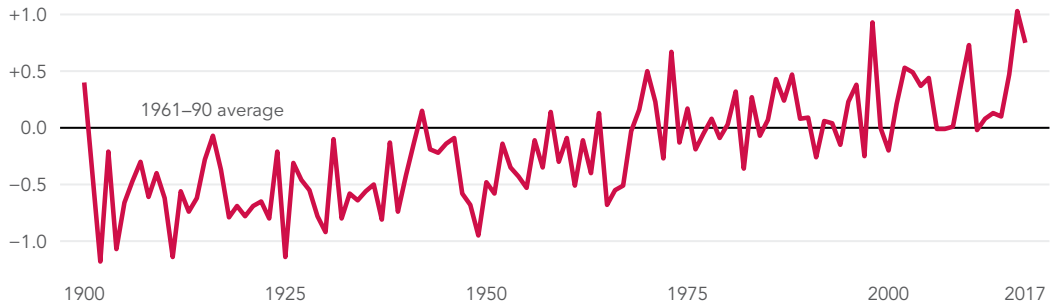

Average global sea surface temperature anomaly, relative to 1971–2000 average (degrees Celsius)




Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. https://www.epa.gov/climate-indicators/climate-change-indicators-sea-surface-temperature

## Warmer seas lead to coral bleaching or death, an outcome already observed in parts of Australia's Great Barrier Reef.

Average sea surface temperature anomaly, Great Barrier Reef, relative to 1961–90 average (degrees Celsius)




Source: Australian Bureau of Meteorology. http://www.bom.gov.au/web01/ncc/www/cli_chg/timeseries/sst/0112/GBR/latest.txt

## Marine organisms are also affected directly by atmospheric carbon dioxide, which dissolves in the oceans, raising acidity beyond safe levels.

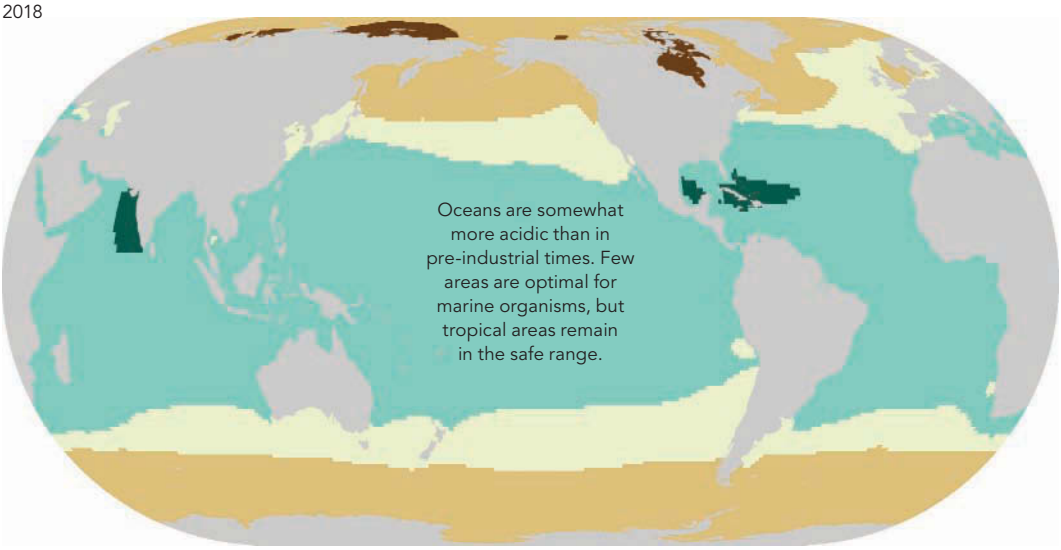
Surface aragonite saturation state ($\Omega_{arg}$)

SDG 14.2

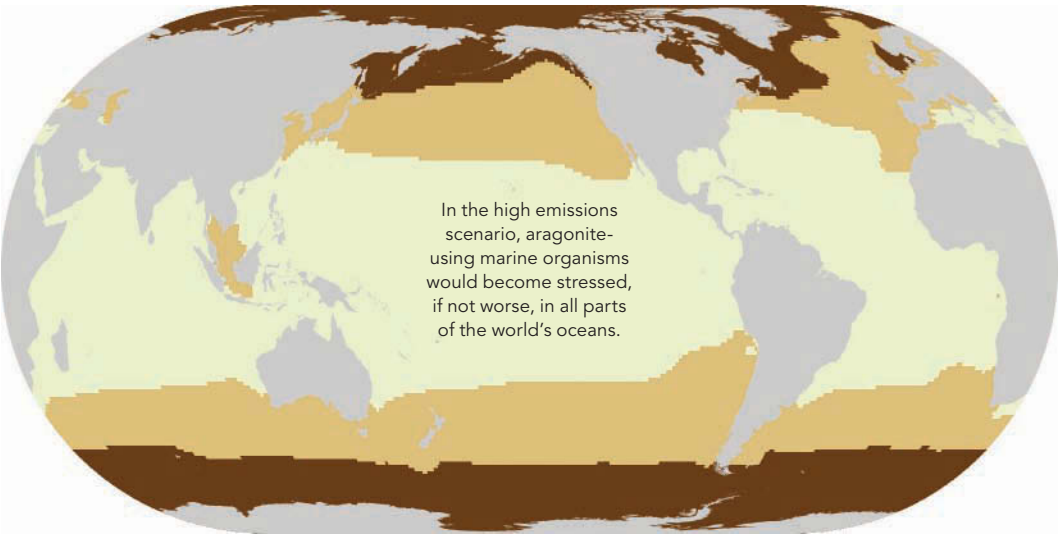
Aragonite is a mineral used in constructing the shells of marine organisms at the bottom of the food chain. When oceans acidify, aragonite cannot form and dissolves, threatening ecosystems and fisheries.

| Up to 1 | 1–2 | 2–3 | 3–4 | 4–5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shells and coral skeletons begin to dissolve. | Organisms are stressed and may struggle to survive and reproduce. | | Organisms can more easily build shells and skeletons. Above 4 is considered optimal. | |

2018




2100, projected under RCP8.5 (high emissions) climate scenario (see page 51)




Source: Friedrich, T. http://iprc.soest.hawaii.edu/users/tobiasf/Outreach/OA/Ocean_Acidification.html

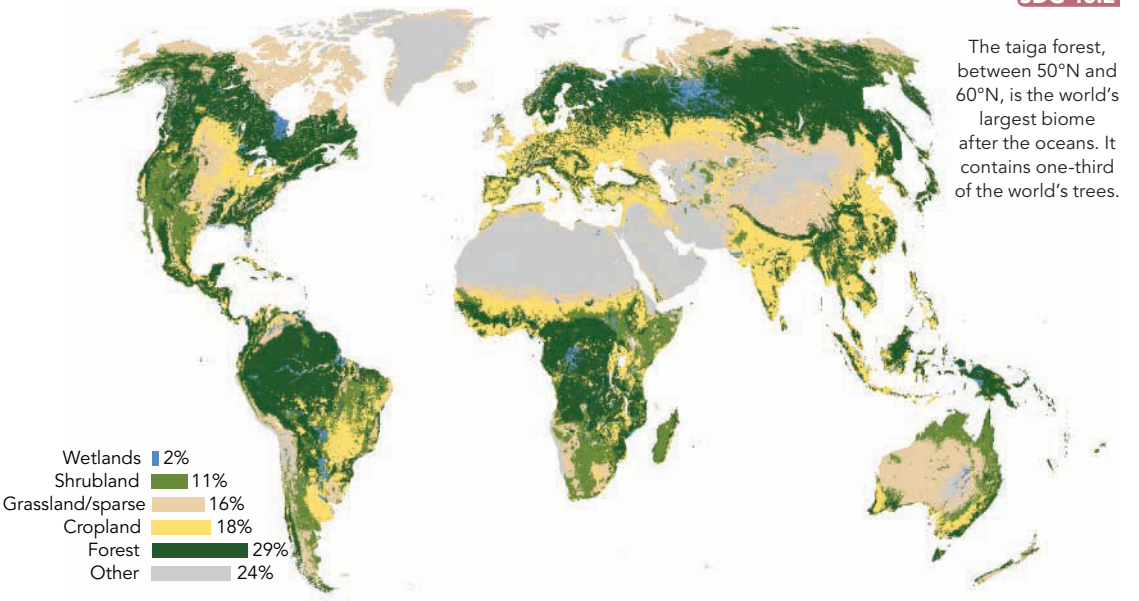
# Life on land

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

### Most land is covered in vegetation. Forests dominate many regions.

Land cover, vegetation types, based on satellite imagery, 2015

SDG 15.1
SDG 15.2



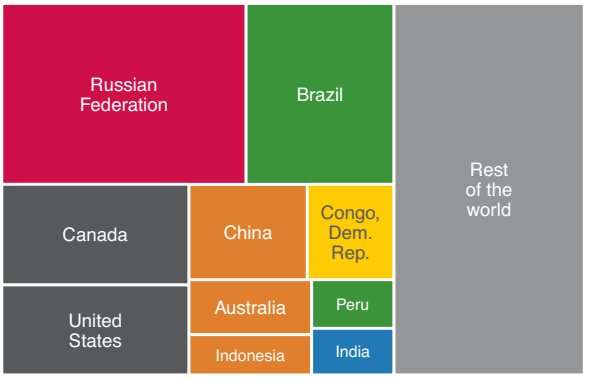

The taiga forest, between 50°N and 60°N, is the world's largest biome after the oceans. It contains one-third of the world's trees.

Source: European Space Agency. https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/?q=node/175

### Just 10 countries account for two-thirds of global forest cover.

Forest area, by region with top 10 countries, 2015

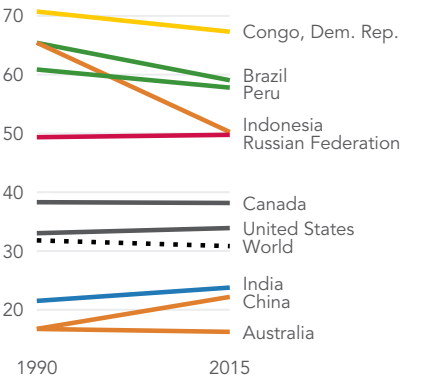
SDG 15.2




Source: FAO. WDI (AG.LND.FRST.K2).

### Of these, only China's cover has been growing substantially.

Forest area, 1990 & 2015 (% of land area)

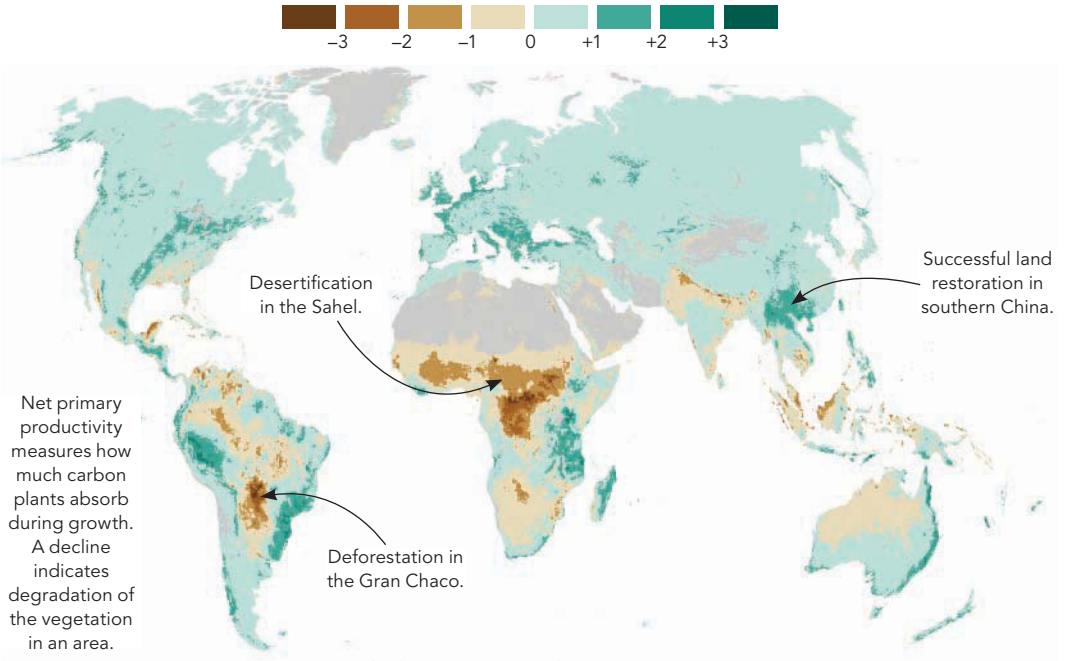



Source: FAO. WDI (AG.LND.FRST.ZS).

## Some regions have experienced severe land degradation since 2000.

Change in net primary productivity, 2000-16 (grams of carbon per square meter per year)

SDG 15.3

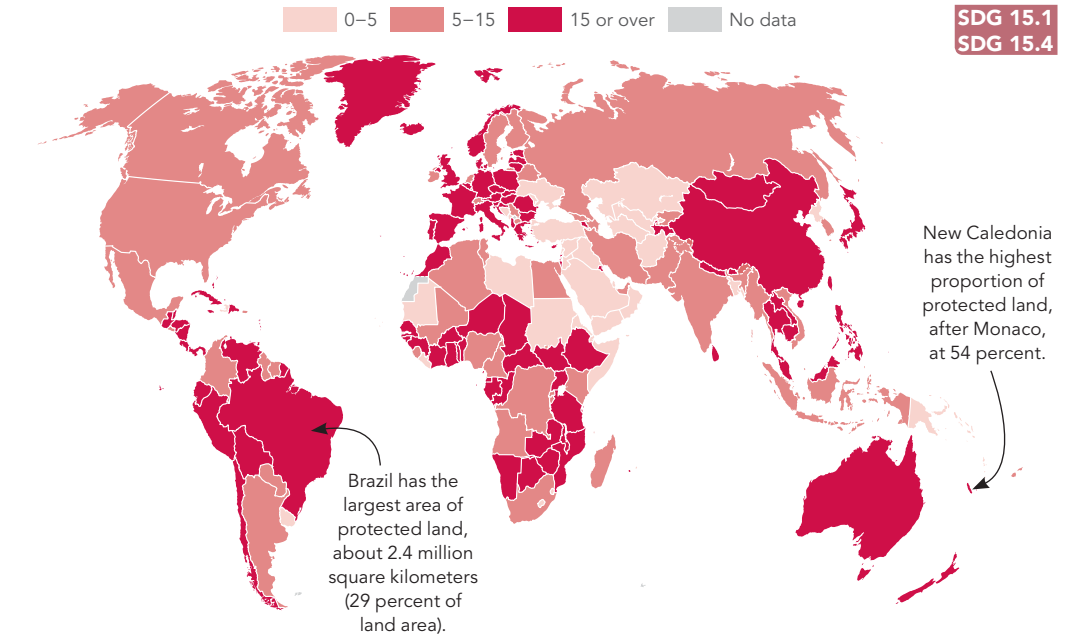



Source: European Space Agency. https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/?q=node/175

## Globally, about 14 percent of land is protected as national park, wildlife preserve, or a similar designation.

Terrestrial protected areas, 2016 (% of total land area)

SDG 15.1
SDG 15.4

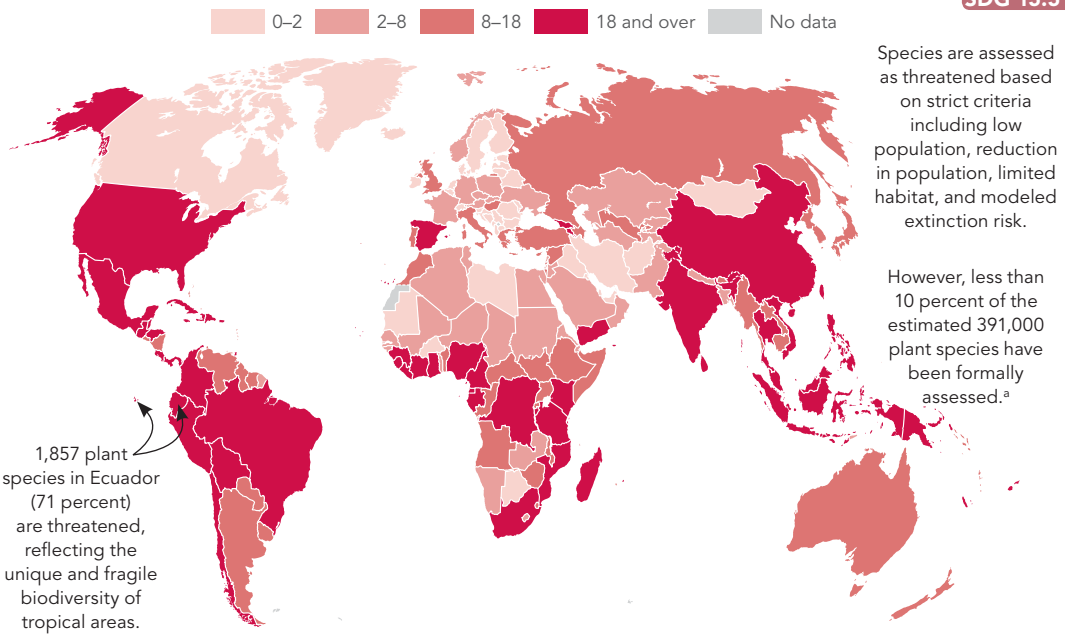



Source: UNEP, World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and WRI. WDI (ER.LND.PTLD.ZS).

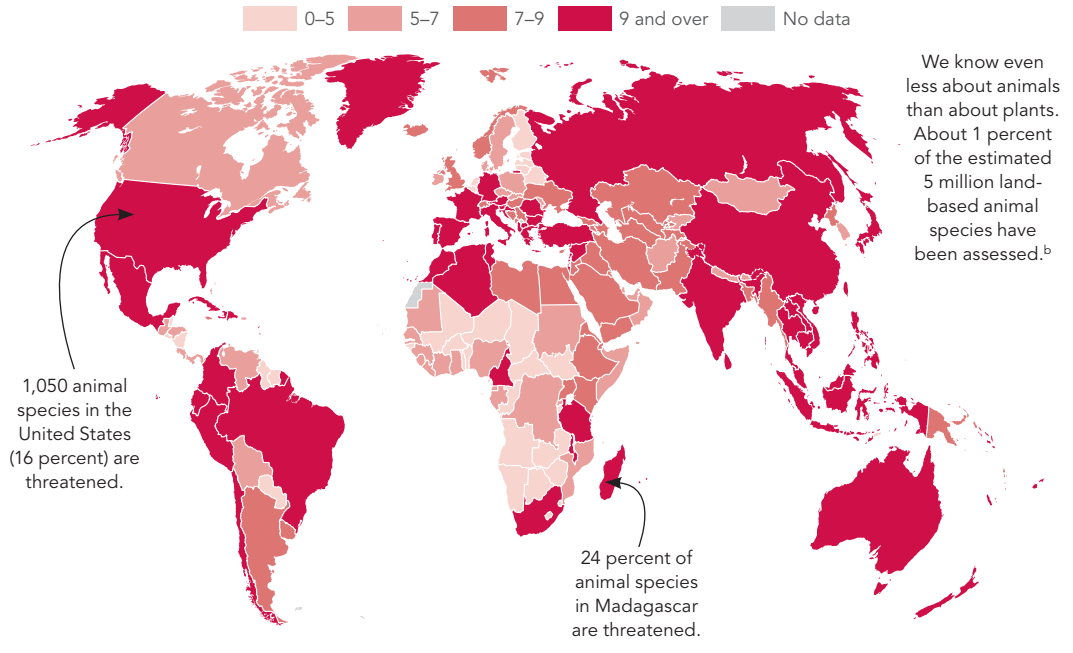
## Over half of assessed plant species and one-quarter of assessed animal species are threatened.

SDG 15.5

Threatened plant species, 2017 (% of all extant assessed plant species)




Threatened animal species, 2017 (% of all extant assessed animal species)



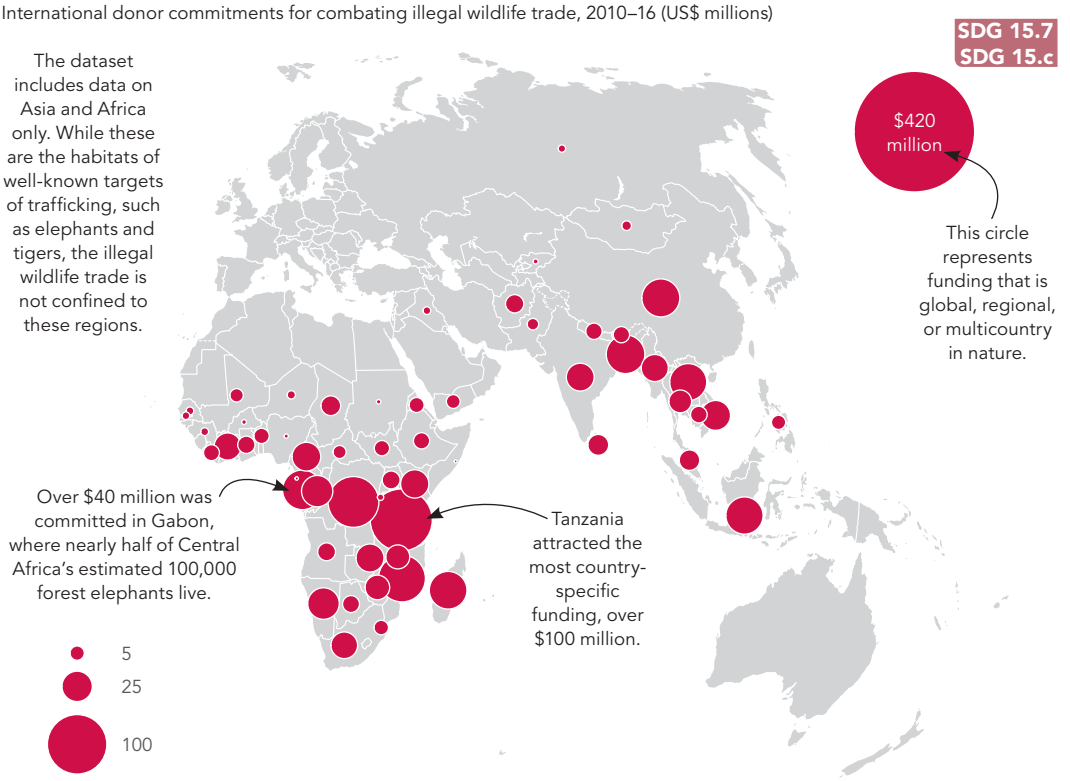

Note: Assumes data-deficient species are threatened in equal proportion to data-sufficent species. The proportion of threatened species can be larger for the world than for any country as threatened species, on average, exist in a smaller number of countries than nonthreatened species.
a. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew 2016, https://stateoftheworldsplants.com. b. Mora and others 2011. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.1001127

Source: IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. http://http://www.iucnredlist.org

## For some species, poaching is an existential threat. Commitments to tackling illegal wildlife trade in Africa and Asia totaled $1.3 billion between 2010 and 2016.

International donor commitments for combating illegal wildlife trade, 2010–16 (US$ millions)

SDG 15.7
SDG 15.c

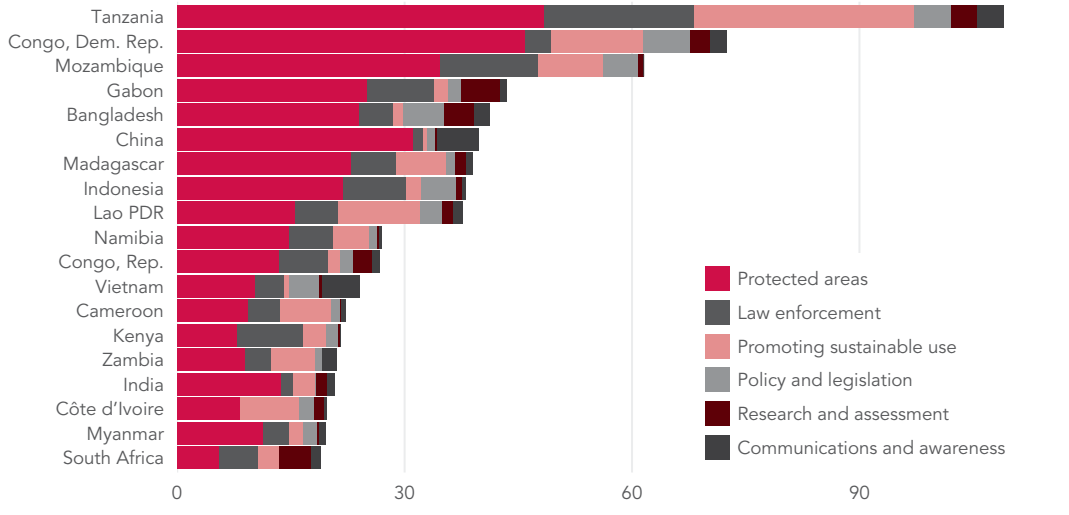



Source: World Bank 2016. http://hdl.handle.net/10986/25340

## The largest category of funding for most countries is for the management of protected areas, to prevent poaching.

International donor commitments for combating illegal wildlife trade, top 19 recipient countries in Africa and Asia, 2010–16 (US$ millions)

SDG 15.7
SDG 15.c




Source: World Bank 2016. http://hdl.handle.net/10986/25340

# Peace, justice, and strong institutions

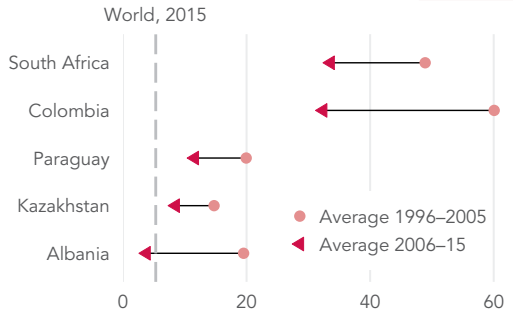
16

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

## Homicide rates have declined dramatically in some countries.

Intentional homicides, five countries with largest reductions in rate (per 100,000 people)

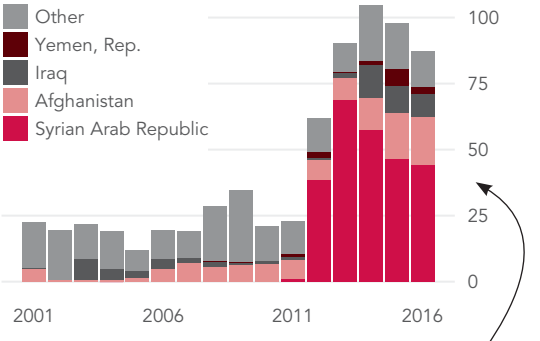
SDG 16.1




Source: UNODC. WDI (VC.IHR.PSRC.P5; SP.POP.TOTL).

## But battle-related deaths remain high because of the continuing Syrian conflict.

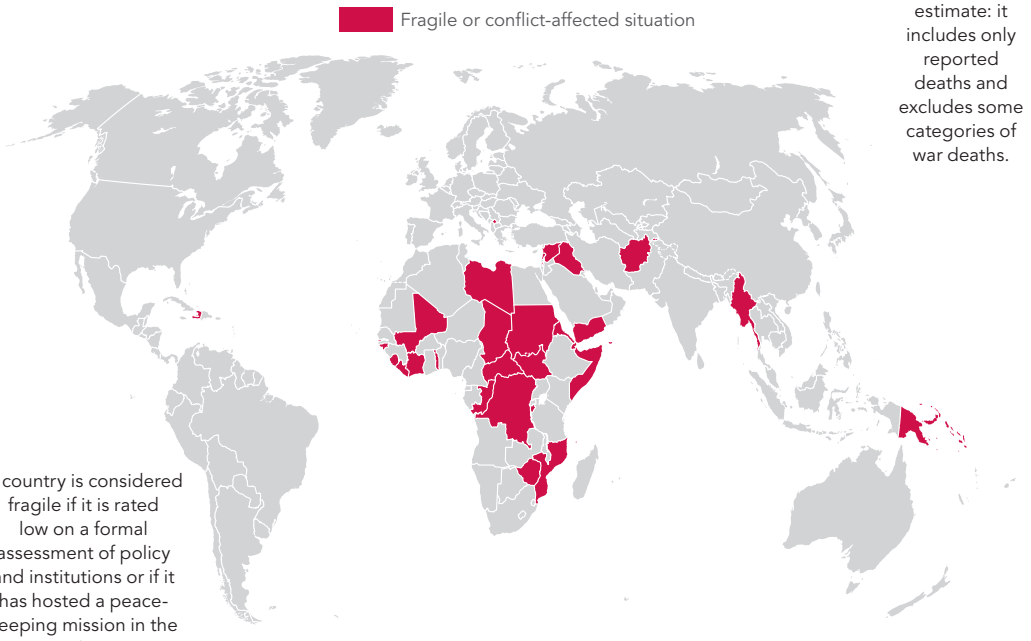
Battle-related deaths (thousands of people)




Source: Uppsala Conflict Data Program. WDI (VC.BTL.DETH).

This indicator is a minimum estimate: it includes only reported deaths and excludes some categories of war deaths.

## The World Bank currently identifies 36 fragile situations globally.

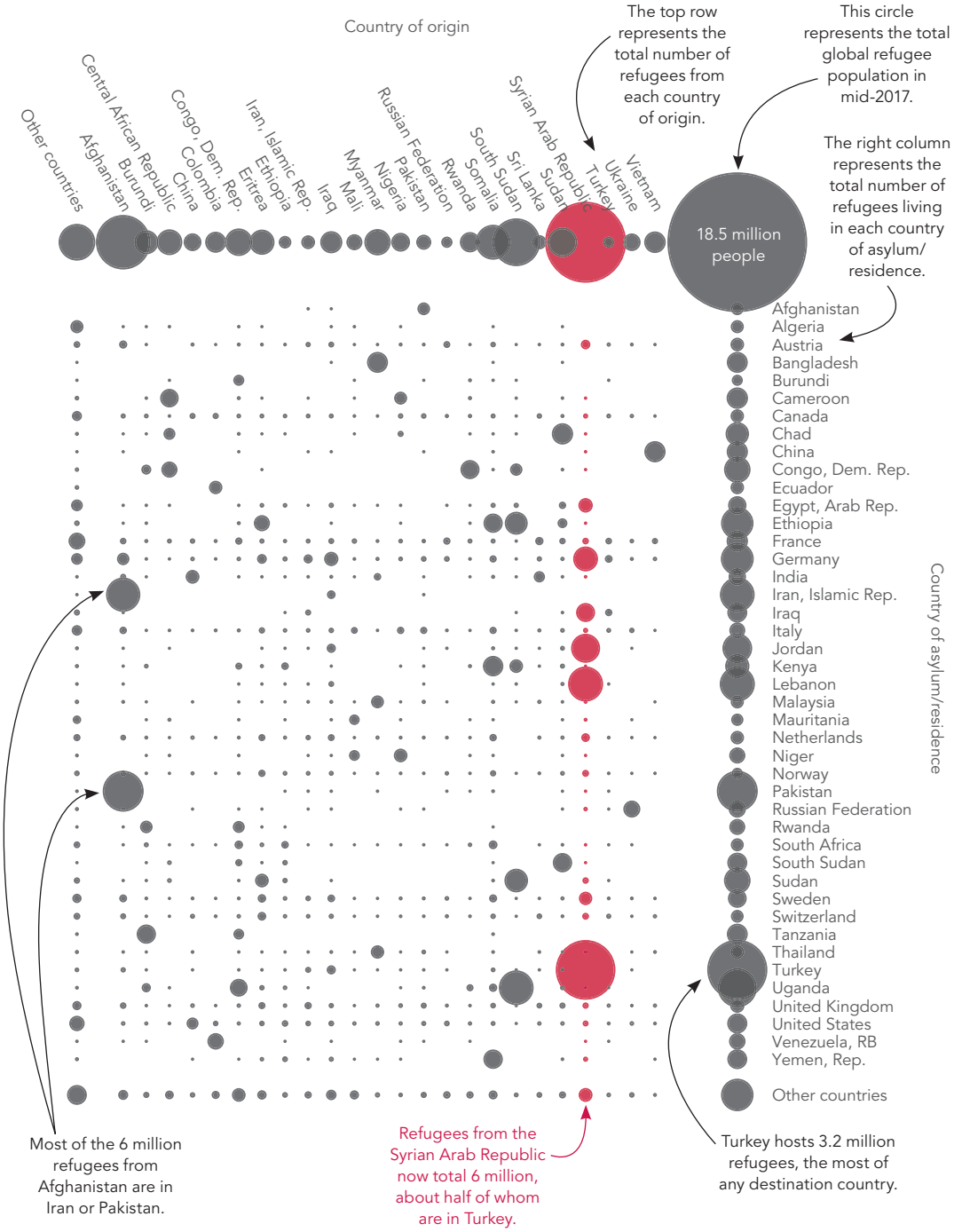



A country is considered fragile if it is rated low on a formal assessment of policy and institutions or if it has hosted a peace-keeping mission in the previous three years.

Source: World Bank. http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations

## People often cross borders to seek refuge from conflict and fragility, but most remain in directly neighboring countries. Only a minority travel farther afield.

Refugees, by country of origin and country of asylum/residence, mid-2017



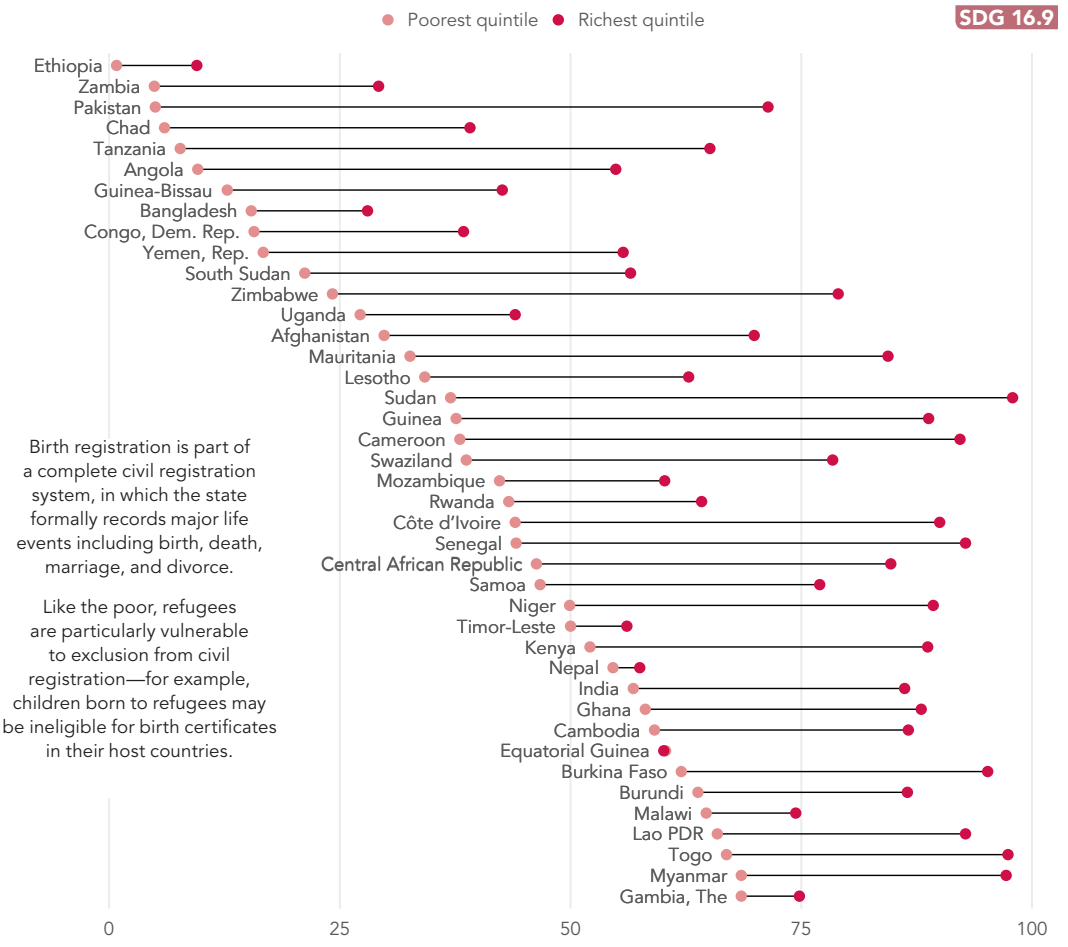

Note: "Other countries" includes countries and territories of origin or asylum/residence with a total refugee population of less than 50,000. Population is people reported by UNHCR to be refugees or in a refugee-like situation.

Source: UNHCR Population Statistics, mid-year 2017, version 3 (database). http://popstats.unhcr.org

## A legal identity ensures basic human rights and allows participation in the formal economy. But registration at birth is often unavailable to the poor.

Completeness of birth registration, 40 countries with lowest registration in poorest quintile, most recent value in 2010–16 (%)

SDG 16.9




Birth registration is part of a complete civil registration system, in which the state formally records major life events including birth, death, marriage, and divorce.

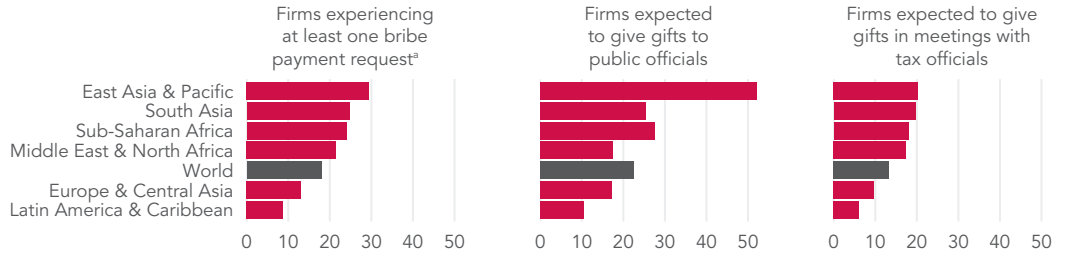
Like the poor, refugees are particularly vulnerable to exclusion from civil registration—for example, children born to refugees may be ineligible for birth certificates in their host countries.

Source: UNICEF. Health Nutrition and Population Statistics by Wealth Quintile (SP.REG.BRTH.Q1.ZS; SP.REG.BRTH.Q5.ZS).

## Corrupt public officials may make it harder for citizens and businesses to access government services.

Bribery and gifts (informal payments), 2016 (% of firms experiencing)

SDG 16.5




Note: Excludes data for most high-income countries. a. During six transactions dealing with utilities access, permits, licenses, and taxes.

Source: World Bank Enterprise Surveys. WDI (IC.FRM.BRIB.ZS; IC.FRM.CORR.ZS; IC.TAX.GIFT.ZS).

## Public consultation in rule making protects the rule of law and provides a buffer against corruption.

SDG 16.6
SDG 16.7

Consolidated regulatory governance score, by country, 2016

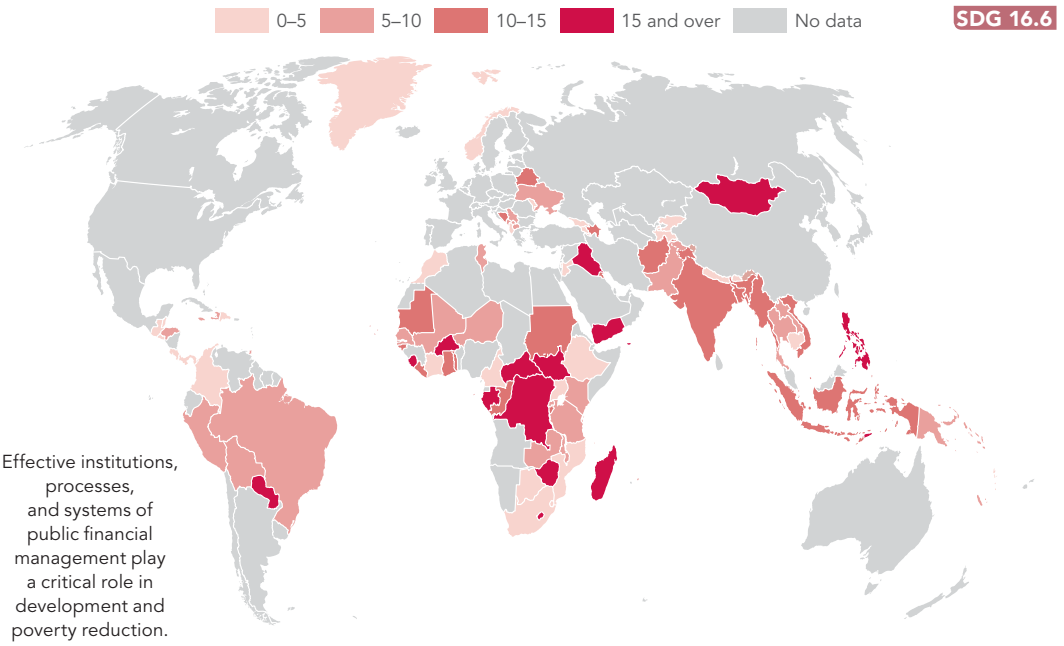



Source: World Bank Global Indicators of Regulatory Governance. World Development Indicators (NY.GNP.PCAP.CD).

## Accountability also means setting, and sticking to, budgets for public expenditure.

Variation from the original approved budget expenditure, most recent value in 2007–17 (% above/below)

SDG 16.6




Source: Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (database). https://pefa.org

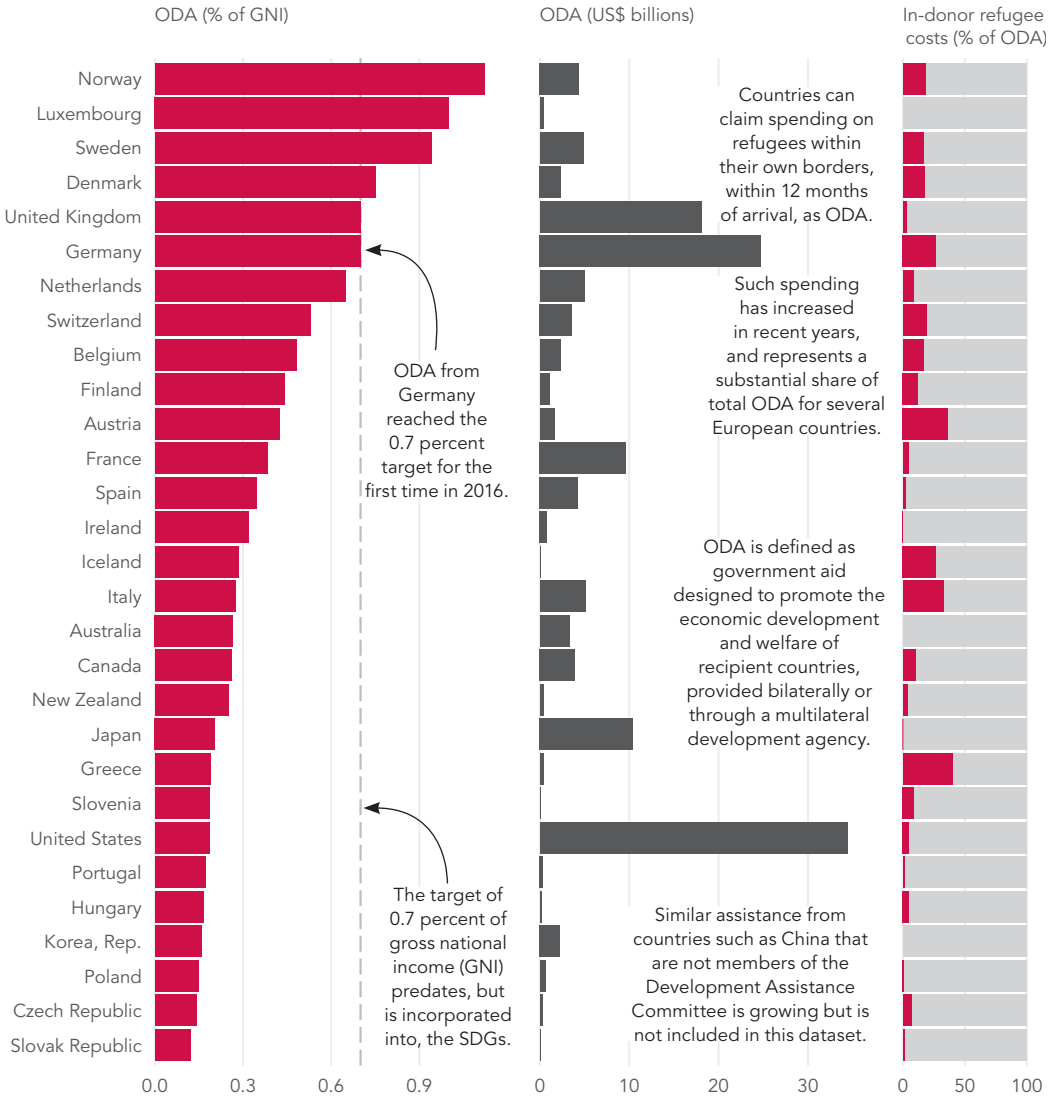
# 17 Partnerships for the Goals

## Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

**Official development assistance totaled $144 billion in 2016, but only six countries met the long-standing commitment to contribute 0.7 percent of GNI.**

Official development assistance (ODA) from members of OECD's Development Assistance Committee, 2016

SDG 17.2

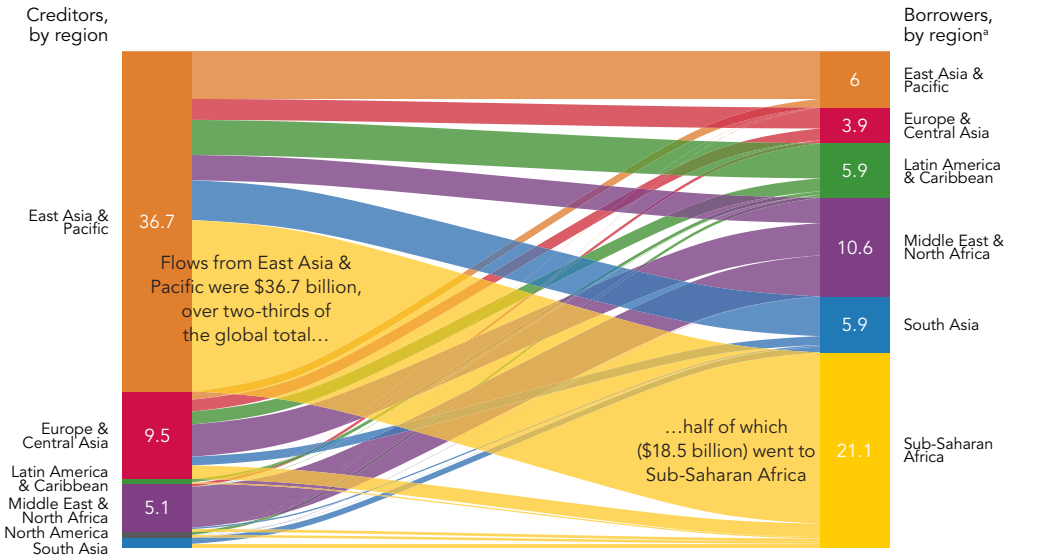



Source: OECD International Development Statistics (database). http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/dev-data-en

## Loan disbursements from bilateral creditors (governments and their agencies) to low- and middle-income countries reached $54 billion in 2016, an all-time high.

Public and publicly guaranteed external debt, bilateral disbursements, 2016 (US$ billions)

SDG 17.3
SDG 17.4



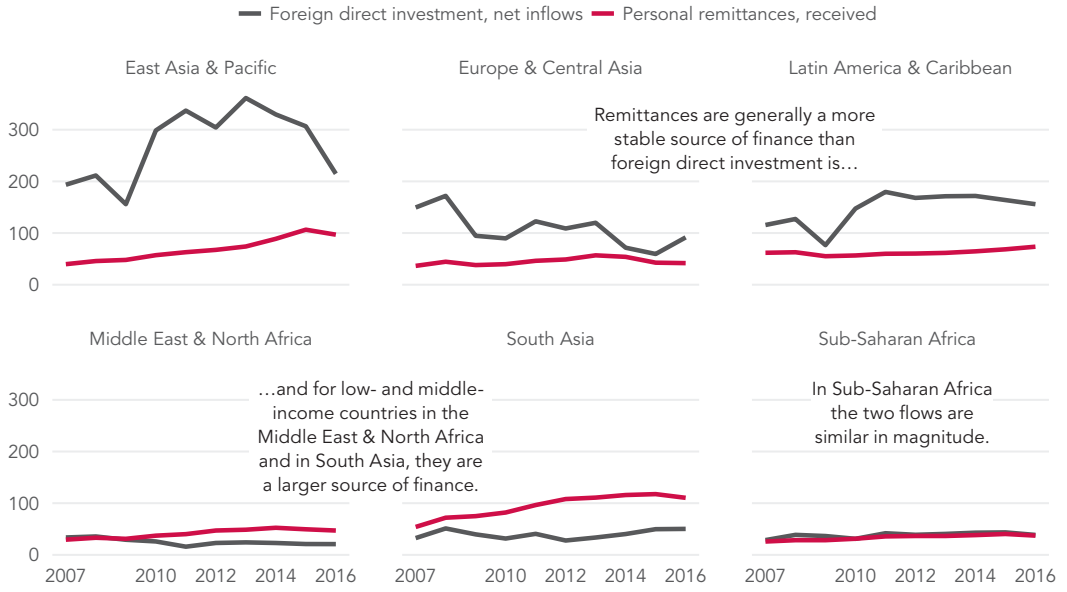

Note: Represents drawings by the borrower on bilateral debt, including loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. a. Excludes high-income countries.

Source: World Bank Debtor Reporting System. Aggregates by borrower available in World Development Indicators (DT.DIS.BLAT.CD).

## Foreign direct investment and remittances to low- and middle-income countries totaled about $1 trillion in 2016.

Foreign direct investment, net inflows, and personal remittances, received (US$ billions)

SDG 17.3

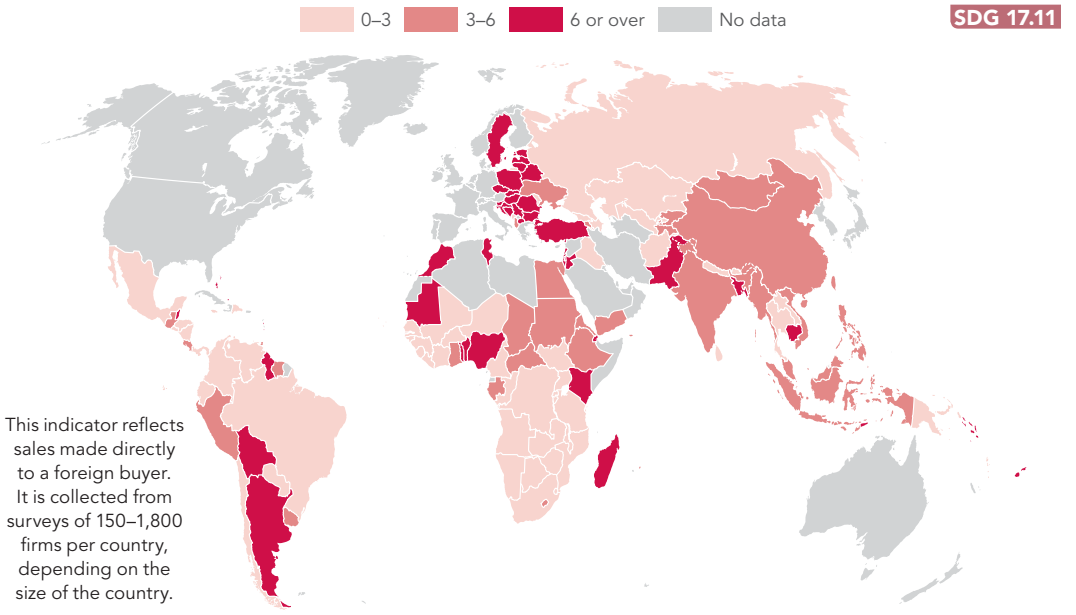



Note: Excludes high-income countries.

Source: World Bank, IMF, and UNCTAD. WDI (BX.KLT.DINV.CD.WD; BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT).

## Exports can promote economic growth, but in many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, firms tend to export little.

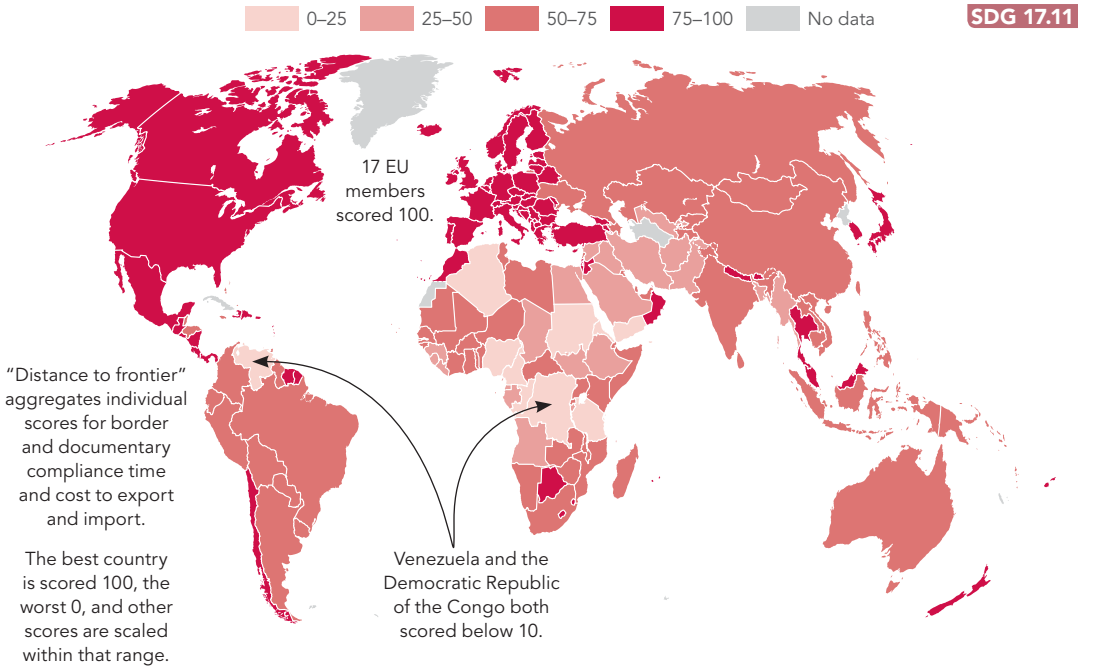
Proportion of total sales that are exported directly, manufacturing firms, most recent value in 2006–17 (%)




Source: World Bank. Enterprise Surveys (IC.FRM.TRD.TR5).

## Engaging in international trade involves more barriers in low- and middle-income countries.

Ease of trading across borders, composite distance to frontier score, 2017 (0–100, higher is better)

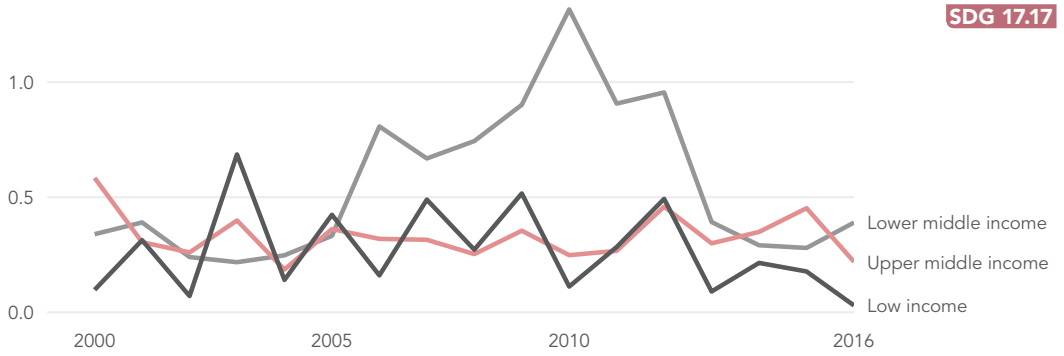



Source: World Bank Doing Business 2018 (database). http://www.doingbusiness.org

## Public-private partnership investment, as a proportion of GDP, has declined in recent years.

Investment commitments in public-private partnerships, by target income group (% of GDP)

SDG 17.17



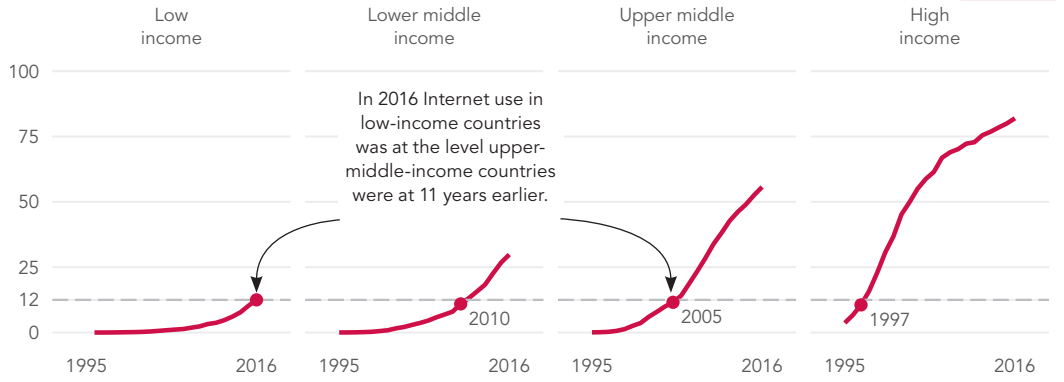

Note: Excludes information, communications, technology projects.

Source: World Bank Private Participation in Infrastructure (database). https://ppi.worldbank.org

## Technology enables human development. In low-income countries only 12 percent of people use the Internet, but usage is growing.

Individuals using the Internet (% of population)

SDG 17.8

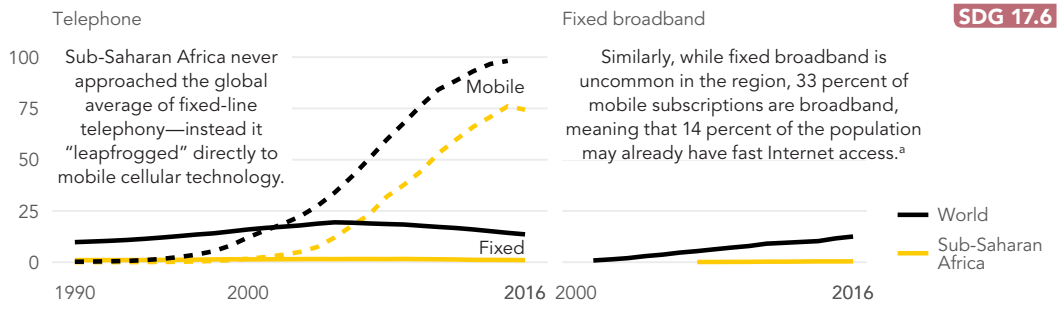



Source: ITU. World Development Indicators (IT.NET.USER.ZS).

## Fixed broadband Internet uptake is still negligible in Sub-Saharan Africa, but as mobile technology improves, this may not matter.

Subscriptions (per 100 people)

SDG 17.6




a. GSMA 2017. https://www.gsma.com/mobileeconomy/sub-saharan-africa-2017/

Source: ITU. World Development Indicators (IT.NET.BBND.P2).

# Sustainable Development Goals and targets

## Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.1 | By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day |
| 1.2 | By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions |
| 1.3 | Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable |
| 1.4 | By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance |
| 1.5 | By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters |
| 1.a | Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions |
| 1.b | Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions |

## Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

| | |
|---|---|
| 2.1 | By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round |
| 2.2 | By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons |
| 2.3 | By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment |
| 2.4 | By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality |
| 2.5 | By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed |
| 2.a | Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries |
| 2.b | Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round |
| 2.c | Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility |

## Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

| | |
|---|---|
| 3.1 | By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births |
| 3.2 | By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births |
| 3.3 | By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases |
| 3.4 | By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being |
| 3.5 | Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol |
| 3.6 | By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents |

| | |
|---|---|
| 3.7 | By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes |
| 3.8 | Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all |
| 3.9 | By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination |
| 3.a | Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate |
| 3.b | Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all |
| 3.c | Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States |
| 3.d | Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 4.1 | By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes |
| 4.2 | By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education |
| 4.3 | By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university |
| 4.4 | By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship |
| 4.5 | By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations |
| 4.6 | By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy |
| 4.7 | By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development |
| 4.a | Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all |
| 4.b | By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries |
| 4.c | By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States |

**Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

| | |
|---|---|
| 5.1 | End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere |
| 5.2 | Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation |
| 5.3 | Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation |
| 5.4 | Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate |
| 5.5 | Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life |
| 5.6 | Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences |
| 5.a | Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws |
| 5.b | Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women |
| 5.c | Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 6.1 | By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all |
| 6.2 | By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations |
| 6.3 | By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally |
| 6.4 | By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity |
| 6.5 | By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate |
| 6.6 | By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes |
| 6.a | By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies |
| 6.b | Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management |

## Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

| | |
|---|---|
| 7.1 | By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services |
| 7.2 | By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix |
| 7.3 | By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency |
| 7.a | By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology |
| 7.b | By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 8.1 | Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries |
| 8.2 | Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors |
| 8.3 | Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services |
| 8.4 | Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead |
| 8.5 | By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value |
| 8.6 | By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training |
| 8.7 | Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms |
| 8.8 | Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment |
| 8.9 | By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products |
| 8.10 | Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all |
| 8.a | Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries |
| 8.b | By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization |

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

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

## Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 percent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent

## Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

## Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

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

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

## Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"

**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**

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

**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**

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

**Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development**

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

**The Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018** is built around *World Development Indicators* — the World Bank's compilation of statistics from over 200 economies about global development and the quality of people's lives. For each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, selected indicators have been identified and visualized to analyze trends and challenges, and to catalyze discussion on measurement issues.



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

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