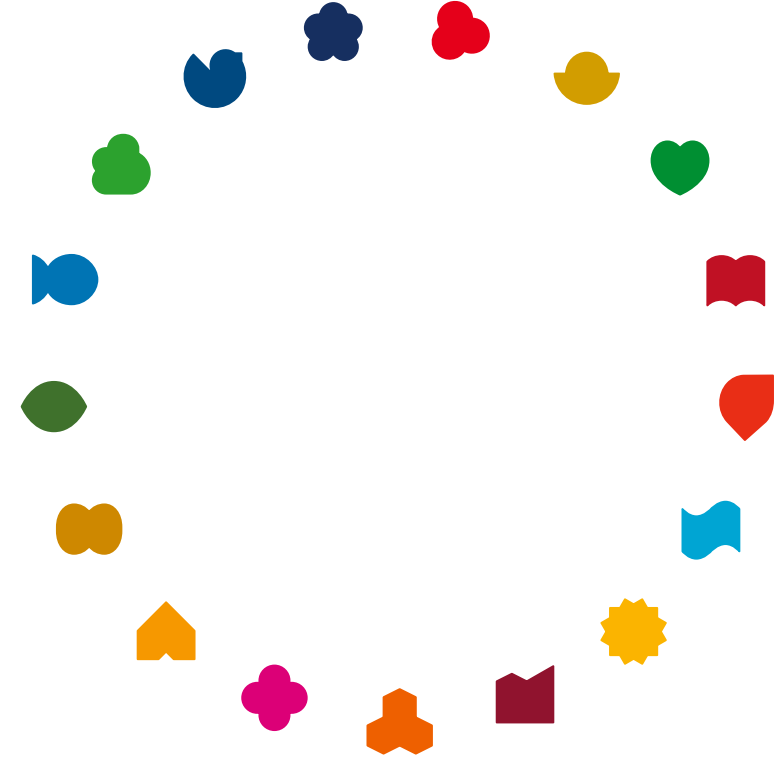






A visual approach to the  
United Nations 2030  
Agenda for Sustainable  
Development and its 17  
Sustainable Development  
Goals



**Editor**  
Thomas Schulz, FSO

**Contents**  
Project Team Road to Bern / UNWDF

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## Dear readers, dear participants in the UN World Data Forum

Statistics provide an indispensable reference point in a world where sustainability has become a question of survival. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will only be deemed successful if it can be measured against reliable criteria.

The book that you hold in your hands is the impressive result of years of work by the UN Statistics Commission. It offers a multitude of data and indicators on the state our world is in. Like looking through a magnifying glass, it focuses in on the places where our collective efforts are bearing fruit – and where they are not (yet).

Especially in times of short-term thinking, polemics and polarisation, this serious and strictly empirical perspective is highly welcome. Only data that is reliable can defuse the emotionality of political debate and bring the discussion back down to earth. Further investment in national and global statistical and data systems is needed to establish a long-term monitoring.



Communicating the data is equally important: its political impact can only be effective if it finds its way into the public domain via visualisations and so-called ‘data-telling’. This is the only way to reduce the enormous complexity of data and condense it into evidence-based positions, always following Einstein’s motto: ‘You should make things as simple as possible – but no simpler.’

This publication invites you to delve visually into the world of sustainability. You will discover fascinating series of numbers, but also disturbing ones. And you will notice that though the facts speak soberly, they encourage us to act. They may even shake us into action. Did you know that in just four years (2016–2020), the share of the world’s population receiving social assistance has increased by 17%? Or a rather more encouraging statistic: that the proportion of seats in national parliaments held by women has almost doubled in the last 20 years, from 13% to 25%?

The more complex the challenges, the more important international cooperation becomes. The same can be said for data: it is a common strategic good. The UN World Data Forum is dedicated to creating an information basis for political engagement – and is therefore indispensable. Because you can only improve what you can measure.

I hope you will find this book an insightful reading.

Federal Councillor and head of the Federal Department of Home Affairs (FDHA)



Alain Berset



## The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

In September 2015, the Member States of the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2030 Agenda applies to all countries – in the North and the South – and sets out the priorities for sustainable development.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with their 169 targets, form the core of the 2030 Agenda. They balance the economic, social and ecological dimensions of sustainable development, and place the fight against poverty and sustainable development on the same agenda for the first time with the '5 Ps': People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, Partnership.



## The United Nations World Data Forum 2021

The United Nations World Data Forum (UNWDF) 2021 is an event of global importance directly related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It provides a platform for discussion between different communities of data producers and users. Bringing these parties together and harnessing the power of technology and other innovative tools, they are both essential to fulfil the data demands of the 2030 Agenda. Also open to representatives of the economy, science, media, national statistical offices, as well as other administrations and fields, this community can engage in a productive dialogue and identify ways to better mobilise the necessary resources for data development.

The Swiss Confederation is organising, in cooperation with the United Nations, the third edition of the UNWDF, which will take place from Sunday, 3rd to Wednesday, 6th October 2021 in Bern. The 'Bern Data Compact for the Decade of Action' will be launched at the end of the Forum with the aim of supporting and guiding development in the field of data and statistics until 2030.

## About this book

The Swiss Confederation has established a sustainability concept for the implementation of the UNWDF with the aim of ensuring that the Forum is as sustainable as possible. The focus of the concept is on the environmental dimension – especially on the reduction of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. However, it was important to follow the general approach of sustainable development that respects all three dimensions: economic, social and ecological.

It is within this approach that the present book for the visitors of the UNWDF follows: it intends to visually depict major developments in the 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in an attractive way – true to the motto that a good statistical graphic often says more than 1,000 data entries. The graphs aim to encourage the visualisation of data and statistics in order to monitor progress towards the 2030 Agenda goals and targets. As you can see, the development over the last few decades has been truly positive in many areas.



We hope you enjoy reading the book and seeing some of the SDG indicators in a new form. In addition, once you have read it, please pass it on to a friend or a partner in the spirit of sustainability, and let us continue working together on making our planet a better place for all.



## About the graphs

Tables and databases are important and indispensable working tools in statistics. However, to understand statistical indicators, their inherent message and their implications for evidence-based decision-making, more suitable, visual information carriers are required in dissemination. A graph is indeed worth a thousand numbers. It was therefore our wish to express the rich data treasures around the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in this book primarily through visualisations. With little text and a focus on graphic representations, some essential SDG indicators are brought closer to the conference participants and readers – in an attractive and accessible way.

Each selected indicator is presented through three graphs: The introductory graph gives an overview of the current data situation (where do individual countries stand in the implementation of each goal?), while the following ones visually compare, in an almost portrait-like manner, numbers from around the world (world average) and from Switzerland. These are partly supplemented by further dimensions available in the data sets



such as development over time, and regional or demographic aspects. This creates a direct link to Switzerland as the host of the current UN World Data Forum.

Thanks to its immediate clarity, the abacus method was chosen as a uniform method of representation for these two last graphs. This approach was developed in the 1920s in the course of the Viennese ‘Bildstatistik’ (statistics using pictorial images / icons) and has been experiencing a revival in statistical visualisation for some years now. It pictures a number of simple geometric figures that each correspond to a respective value. The figures are arranged in countable blocks and allow large data sets to be summarised into easily manageable and countable subsets, giving the reader an immediate appreciation. For the entire book, we have decided on a frame of 100 symbols for each graph, each symbol representing a certain number of entities or proportions of 100%. For readers interested in the details of the statistical bases, the corresponding references to the databases and sources are given at the end of the book.

## Choice of indicators and structure of the book

The book's limited space and the equally limited time available for the readers to absorb information, require a selection and limitation of the topics in such a project. There must be a balance between presenting as many interesting subjects from the database as possible while remaining straightforward, relevant and consumable. With this in mind, we decided to select and present only one indicator per SDG. This results in 17 chapters, which of course do not have to be read in any particular order. Follow your interests and browse as you like!

Each of the chosen indicators points to a significant development in a goal. In order to have been selected, they must be easy to understand, i.e. without large statistical footnotes and methodological explanations in the graph. Finally – and this must be the pragmatic insight of any such work – the data availability and the technical parameters for the graphs to be implemented have always and above all else the greatest influence on the selection of the indicators. Topics can only be depicted if the data are available and suited to the selected graph. Thus, the data for our visualisa-



tions had to be quantitative in nature and available as relative data sets. Furthermore, they had to allow for temporal and regional differentiations as well as covering at least two thirds of the world.

The book cannot claim to be complete, nor to provide a conclusive overview of all SDGs. It is primarily intended to entertain (or let's say 'infotain') readers and to point spotlights on the individual indicators, which will encourage further study of the topic and the data. With this in mind, we wish you a stimulating read and exciting new insights!

The team behind the book

**1** NO  
POVERTY



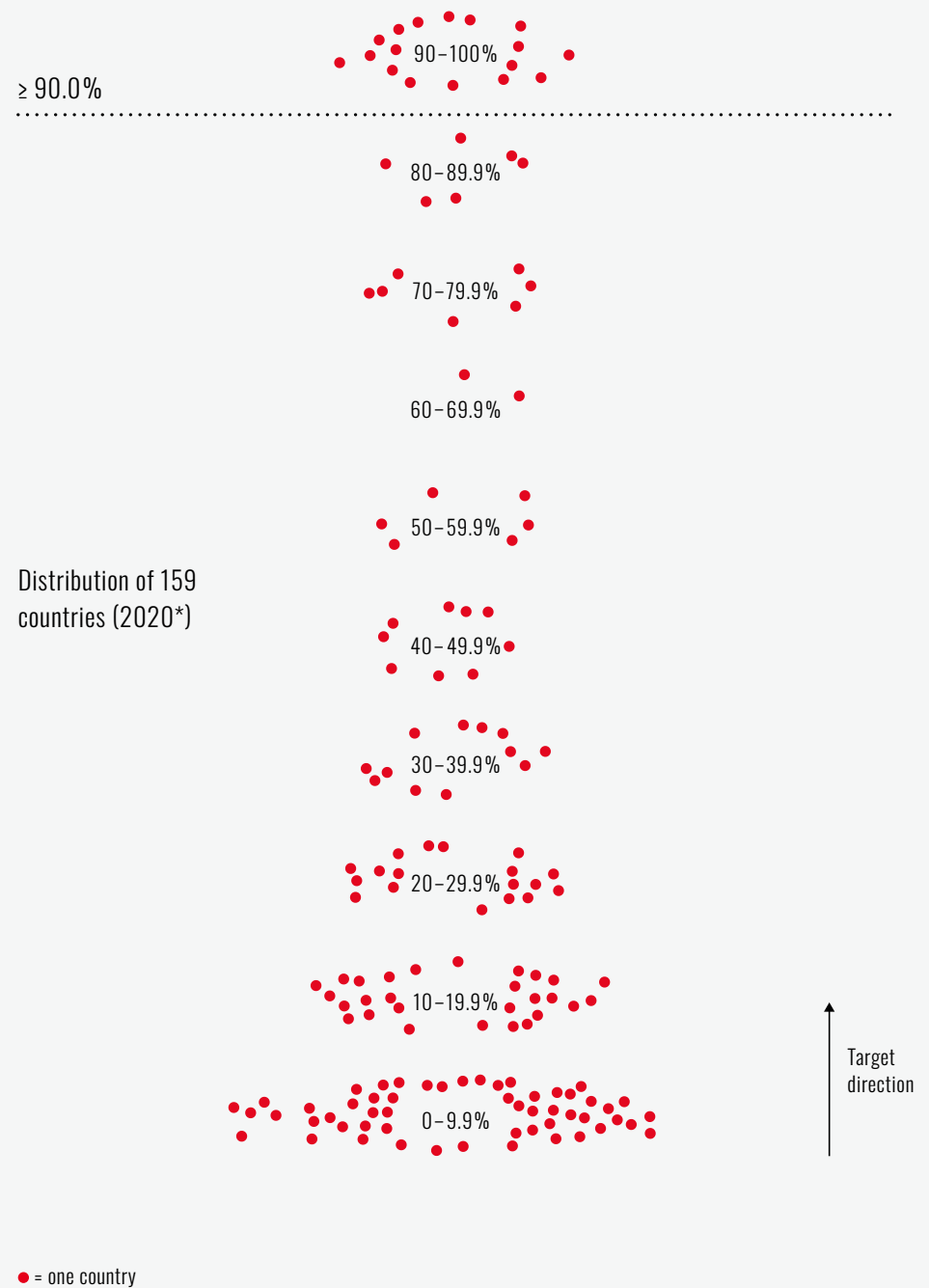
SDG 1 is to 🍀 end poverty in all its forms everywhere 🍀. The goal has 7 targets and 13 indicators to measure progress.

The SDGs are a bold commitment to finish what we started, and end poverty in all forms and dimensions by 2030. This involves targeting the most vulnerable, increasing basic resources and services, and supporting communities affected by conflict and climate-related disasters.

While the number of people living in extreme poverty-  
 dropped by more than half between 1990 and 2015,  
 many are still struggling for the most basic human  
 needs. However, the pace of change is decelerating and  
 the COVID-19 pandemic risks reversing decades  
 of progress in the fight against poverty. The global  
 extreme poverty rate rose for the first time in over 20  
 years, and 119 to 124 million people were pushed  
 back into extreme poverty in 2020. Many new social  
 protection measures were introduced in 2020:  
 between 1 February and 31 December, the Govern-  
 ments of 209 countries and territories announced  
 more than 1,600 such measures in response to  
 the crisis, but almost all (94.7%) were short term in  
 nature. As of April 2020, 120 countries reported  
 that they had developed and adopted national and/or  
 local disaster risk reduction strategies.



### Proportion of vulnerable population receiving social assistance cash benefit, in %



# Proportion of vulnerable population receiving social assistance cash benefit, in %

Switzerland  
70.2% in 2020 +0.0% since 2016



# Target 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 (SI\_COV\_VULN)

World  
28.9% in 2020 +4.2% since 2016



♥ = 1% of the vulnerable population

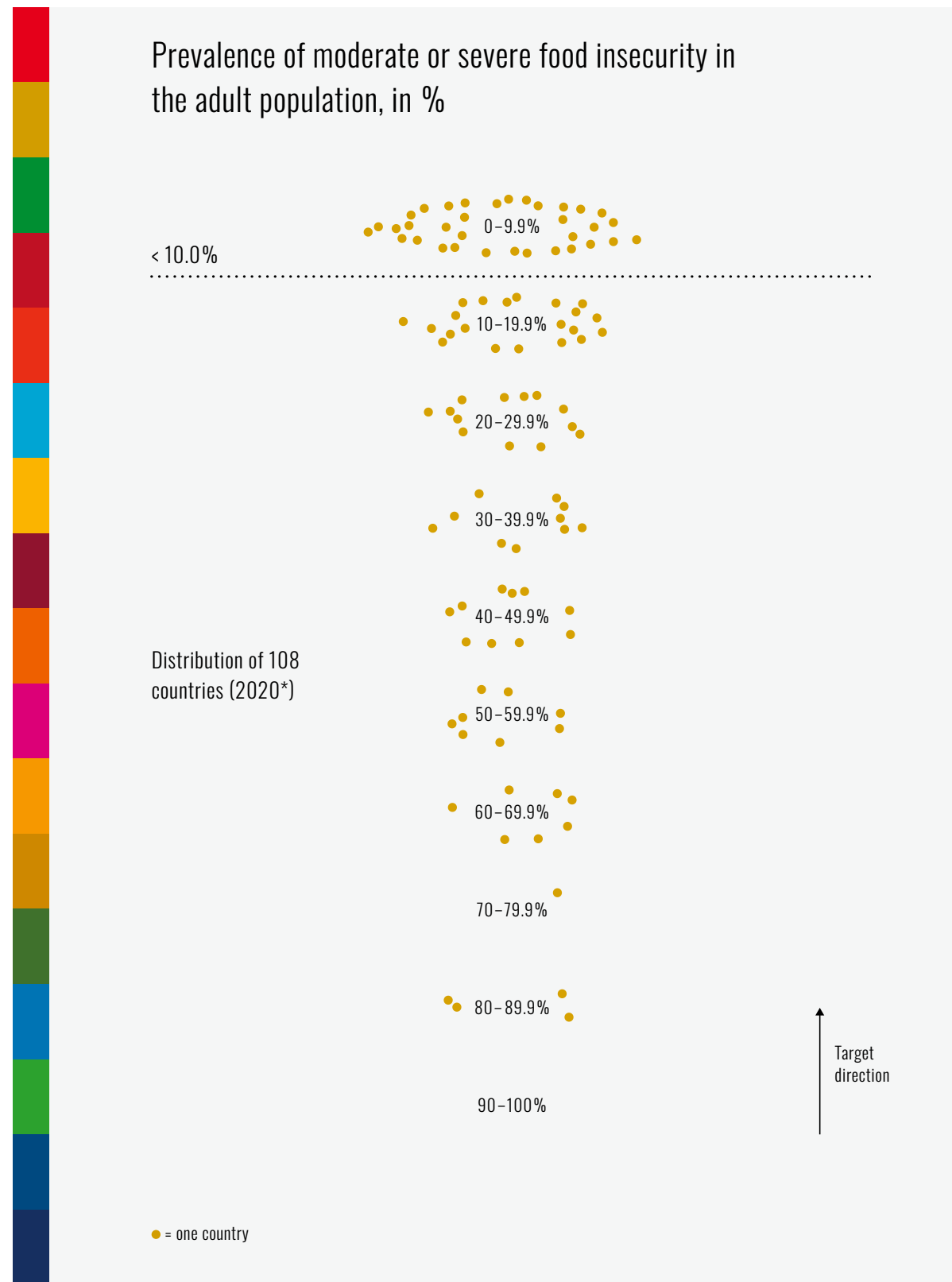
**2** ZERO  
HUNGER



SDG 2 is to  end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture . SDG 2 has 8 targets and 14 indicators to measure progress.

This SDG aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making sure that all people – especially children – have sufficient and nutritious food all year. This involves promoting sustainable agriculture, supporting small-scale farmers and equal access to land, technology and markets. It also requires international cooperation to ensure investment in infrastructure and technology to improve agricultural productivity.

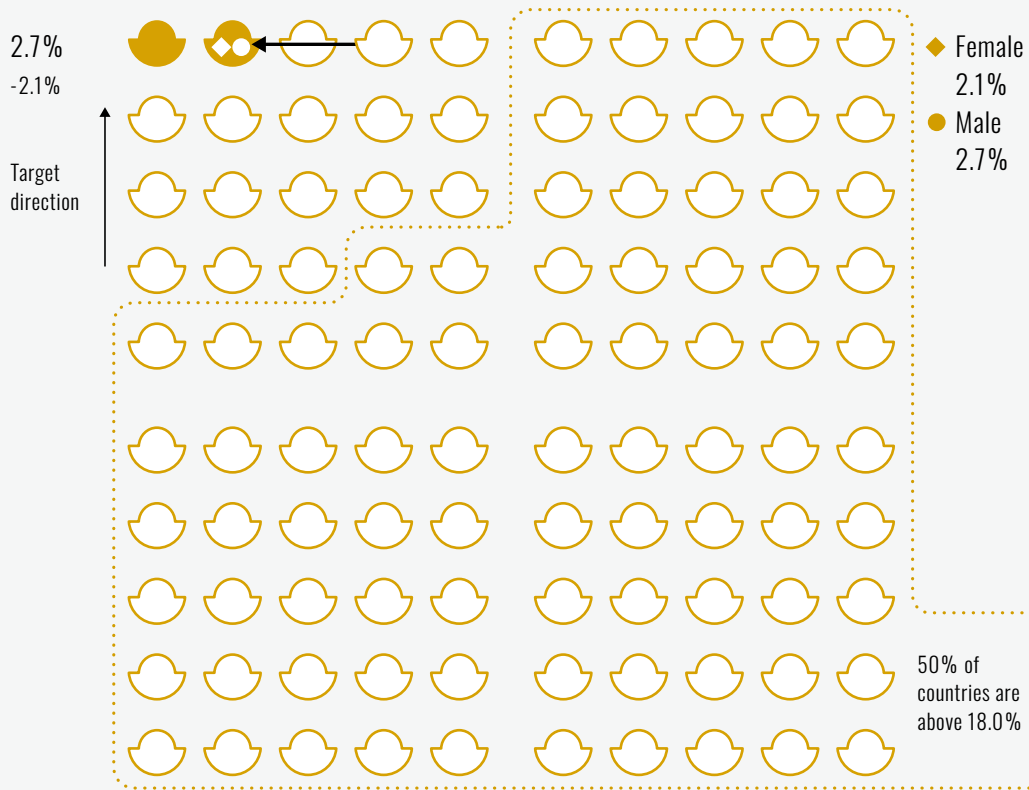
The number of undernourished people has dropped by almost half in the past two decades because of rapid economic growth and increased agricultural productivity. Many developing countries that used to suffer from famine and hunger can now meet their nutritional needs. Central and East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean have all made huge progress in eradicating extreme hunger. An estimated 690 million people suffered from hunger in 2019 (8.9% of the world's population), up by nearly 60 million over five years. Children are considered stunted, or chronically malnourished, when they are too short for their age. In 2020, 22% of children under 5 worldwide (149.2 million) suffered from stunting. This proportion is down from 33.1% in 2000 and 24.4% in 2015.



# Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the adult population, in %

## Switzerland

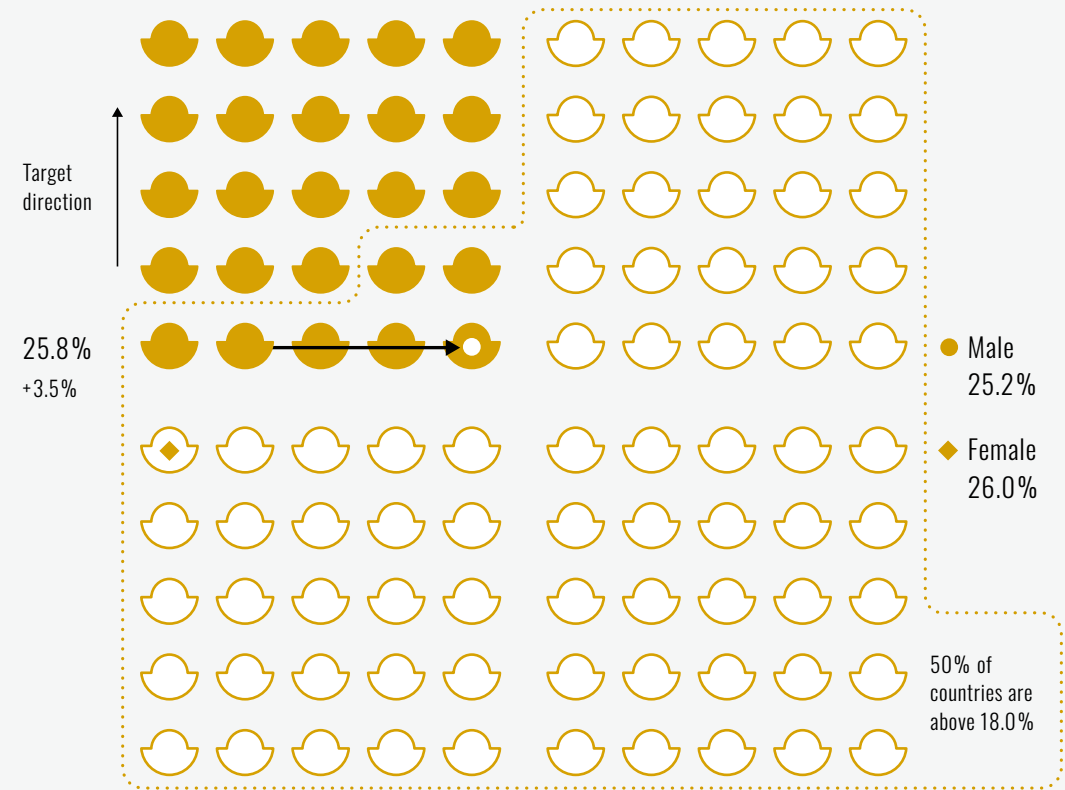
2.7% in 2018 -2.1% since 2015



Target 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 (AG\_PRD\_FIESMS)

## World

25.8% in 2018 +3.5% since 2015



● = 1% of the adult population



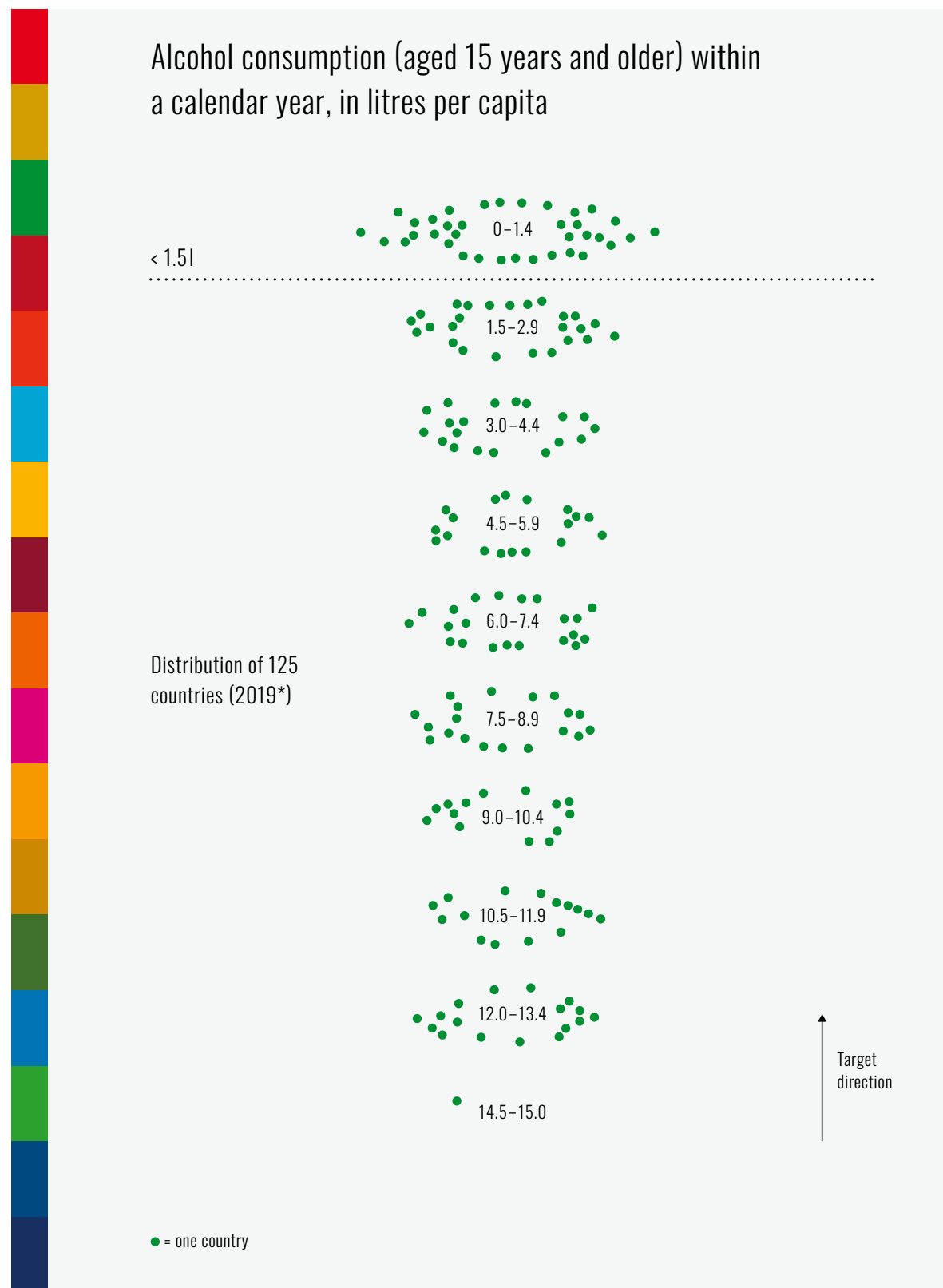
### 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



SDG 3 is to ♥ ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages ♥. SDG 3 has 13 targets and 28 indicators to measure progress toward targets.

Good health is essential to sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda reflects the complexity and interconnectedness of the two. It takes into account widening economic and social inequalities, rapid urbanization, threats to the climate and the environment, the continuing burden of HIV and other infectious diseases, and emerging challenges such as non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Universal health coverage will be integral to achieving SDG 3, ending poverty (SDG 1) and reducing inequalities (SDG 10).

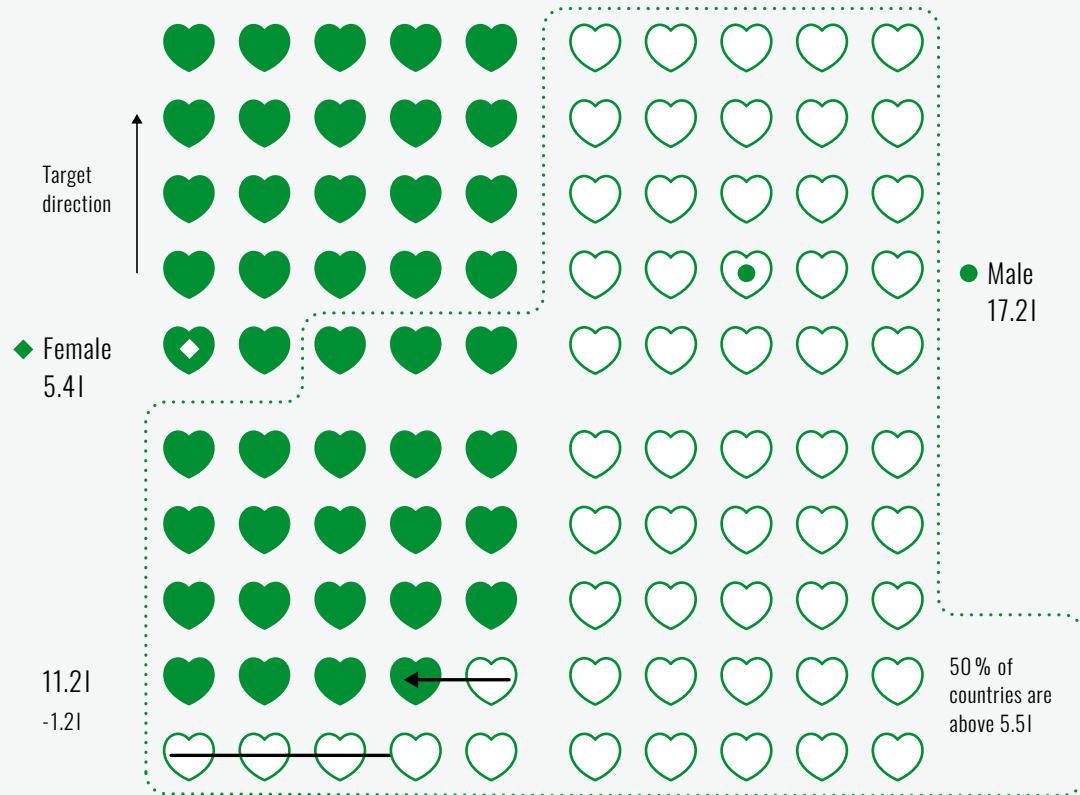
As of June 2021, total reported deaths from COVID-19 reached 3.7 million globally. Europe and Northern America experienced the largest loss at close to 1.7 million, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean at about 1.2 million, and Central and Southern Asia at slightly under half a million. The global under-5 mortality rate was halved from 2000 to 2019 – falling from 76 to 38 deaths per 1,000 live births. Over the same period, the global neonatal mortality rate (death in the first 28 days of life) fell from 30 to 17 deaths per 1,000 live births. Between 2010 and 2019, the probability of dying from any of the four main NCDs for people between the ages of 30 and 70 (cardiovascular diseases, cancers, respiratory diseases and diabetes) declined from 19.9% to 17.8%. The COVID-19 pandemic has compounded the challenges facing individuals with NCDs.



# Alcohol consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year, in litres per capita

## Switzerland

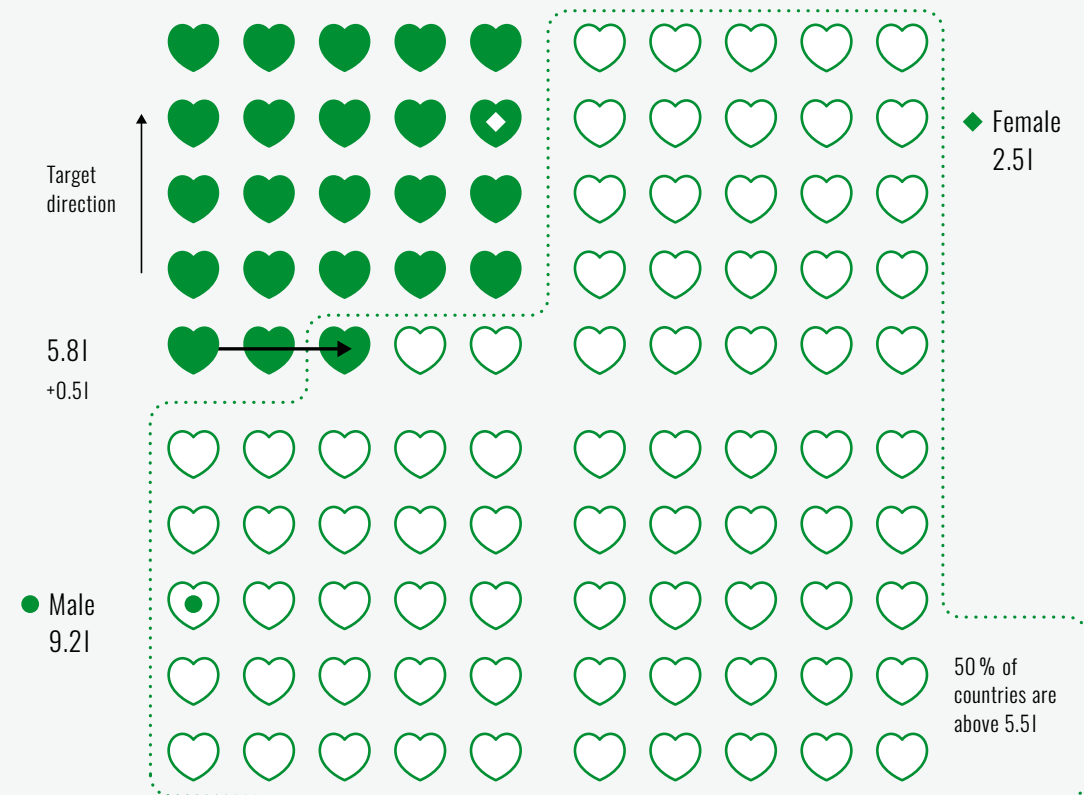
11.2 litres in 2019 -1.2 litres since 2000



# Target 3.5–Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol (SH\_ALC\_CONSPT)

## World

5.8 litres in 2019 +0.5 litres since 2000



♥ = 0.25l

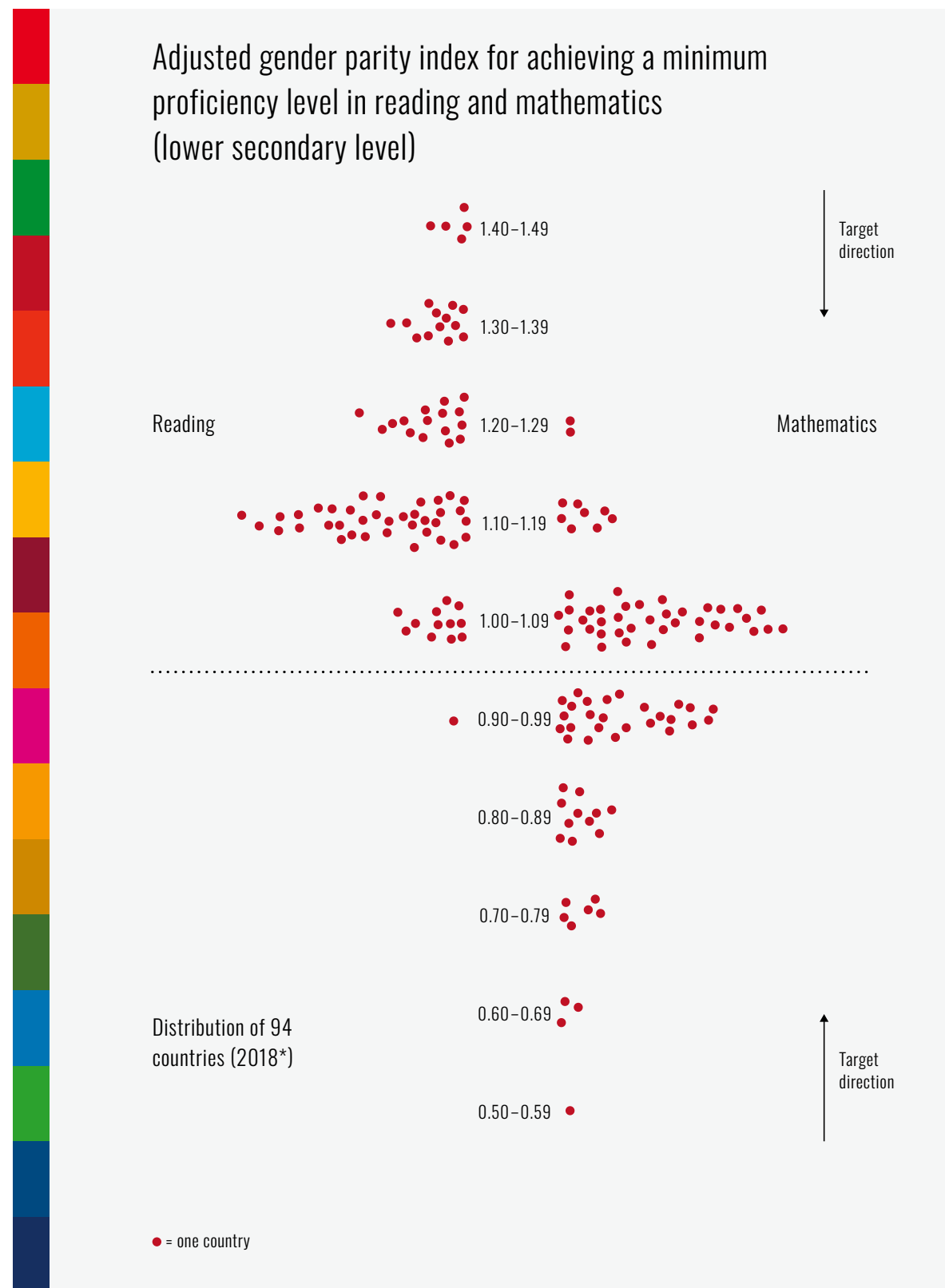
## 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



SDG 4 is to  ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all . SDG 4 has 10 targets and 12 indicators to measure progress.

Achieving inclusive and quality education for all reaffirms the belief that education is one of the most powerful and proven vehicles for sustainable development. This goal ensures that all girls and boys complete free primary and secondary schooling by 2030. It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training, to eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and achieve universal access to a quality higher education.

Since 2000, there has been enormous progress in achieving the target of universal primary education. The total enrollment rate in developing regions reached 91% in 2015, and the worldwide number of children out of school has declined by almost half. There has also been a considerable increase in literacy rates, and many more girls are in school than 20 years before. The COVID-19 pandemic, however, wipes out the progress achieved in education over the past 20 years. Similar declines are observed in the area of mathematics. Improving basic school infrastructure is critical for school reopening, a first step on the road to recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Data from 2016 to 2019 show that, globally, more than a fifth of primary schools lacked access to basic drinking water or single-sex toilets, more than a third lacked basic handwashing facilities, and one in four did not have electricity.



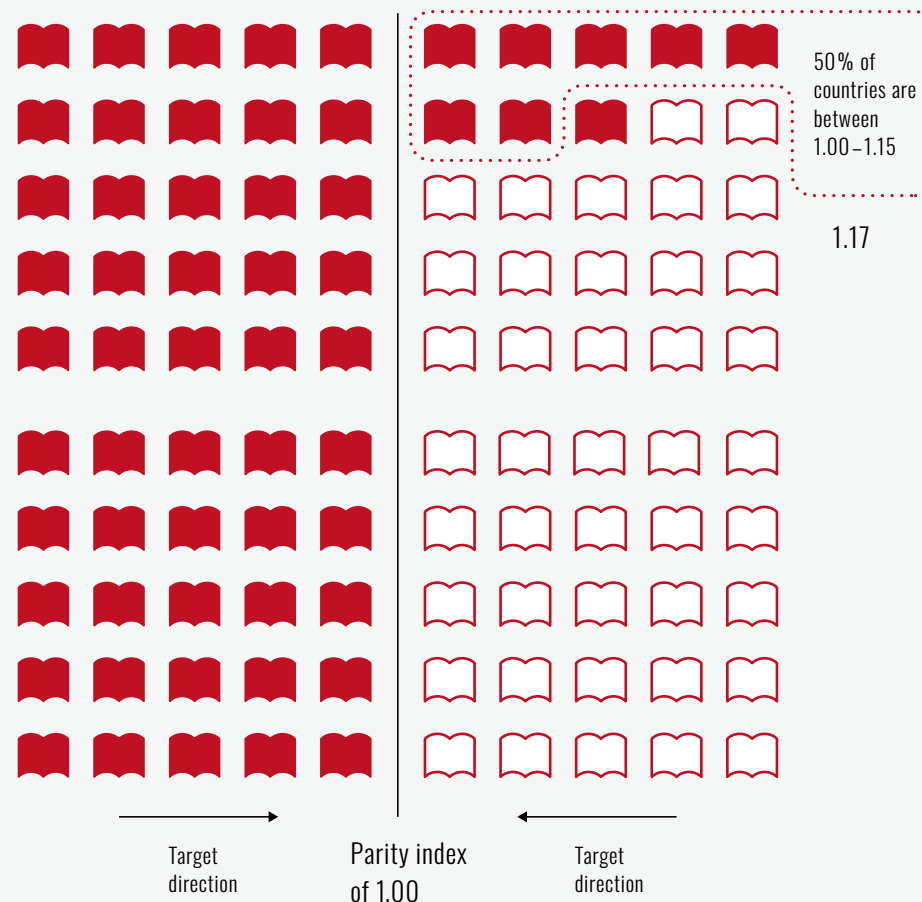
# Adjusted gender parity index for achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading (lower secondary level)

## Switzerland Parity index of 1.12 in 2018



Target 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 (SE\_TOT\_GPI)

## World Parity index of 1.17 in 2018



= 0.02 steps (ratio)

**5** GENDER  
EQUALITY



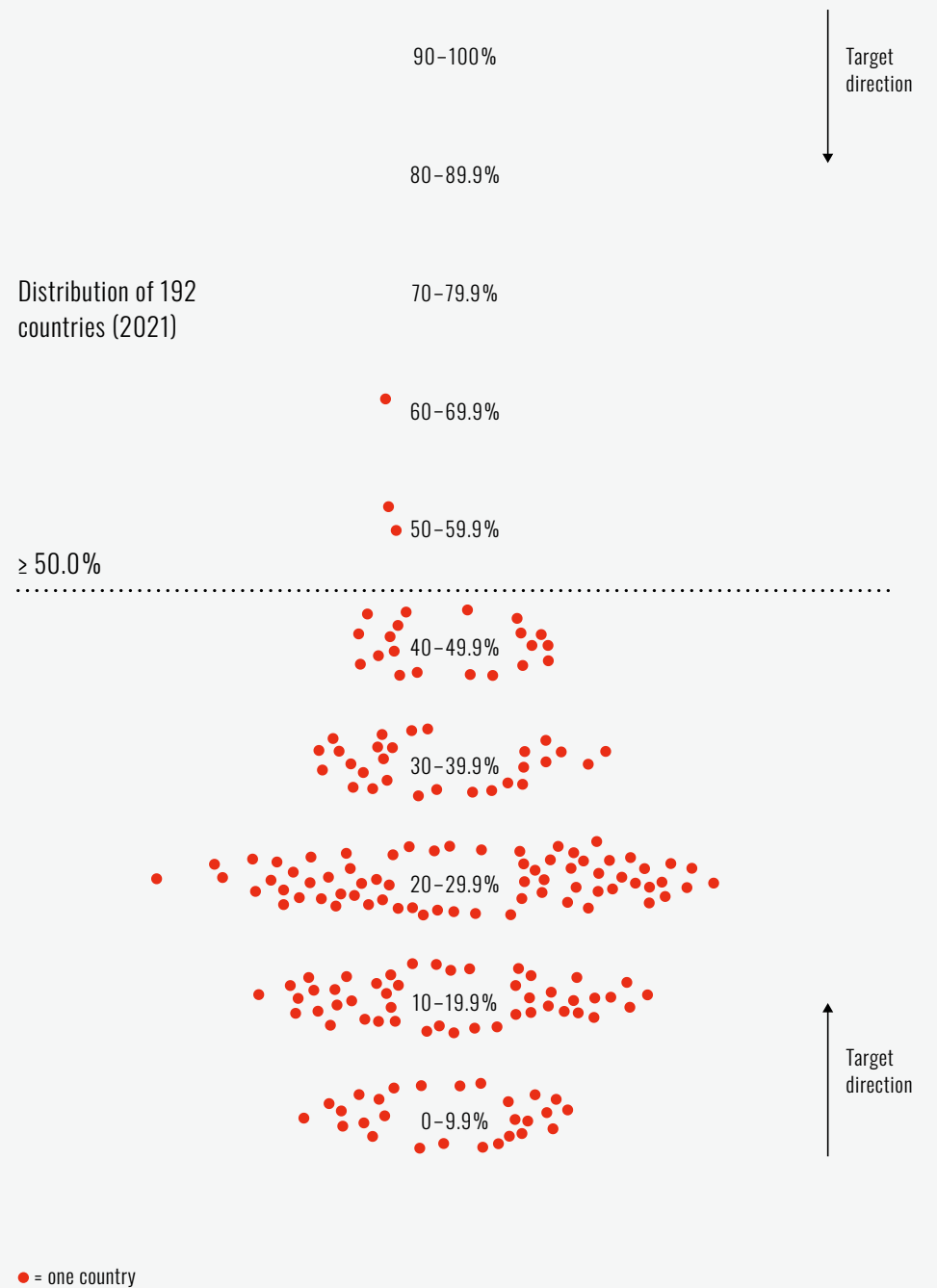
SDG 5 is to  achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls . SDG 5 has 9 targets and 14 indicators to measure progress.

It is vital to give women equal rights to land and property, sexual and reproductive health, and access to technology and the internet. Today there are more women in public administration than ever before, but encouraging more women leaders will help achieve greater gender equality.

There has been progress over the last decades: More girls are going to school, fewer girls are forced into early marriage, more women are represented in parliament or are holding positions of leadership, and laws are being reformed to advance gender equality. Despite these gains, many challenges remain: discriminatory laws and social norms remain pervasive, women continue to be underrepresented at all levels of political leadership, and 1 in 5 women and girls between the ages of 15 and 49 report experiencing physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner within a 12-month period. Also under SDG 5, progress made in the last years were erased: The profound effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are putting girls at higher risk of early marriage due to a combination of economic shocks, school closures and interruptions in reproductive health services. Over the next decade, up to 10 million more girls will be at risk of child marriage because of the pandemic, in addition to the 100 million who were already projected to become child brides.



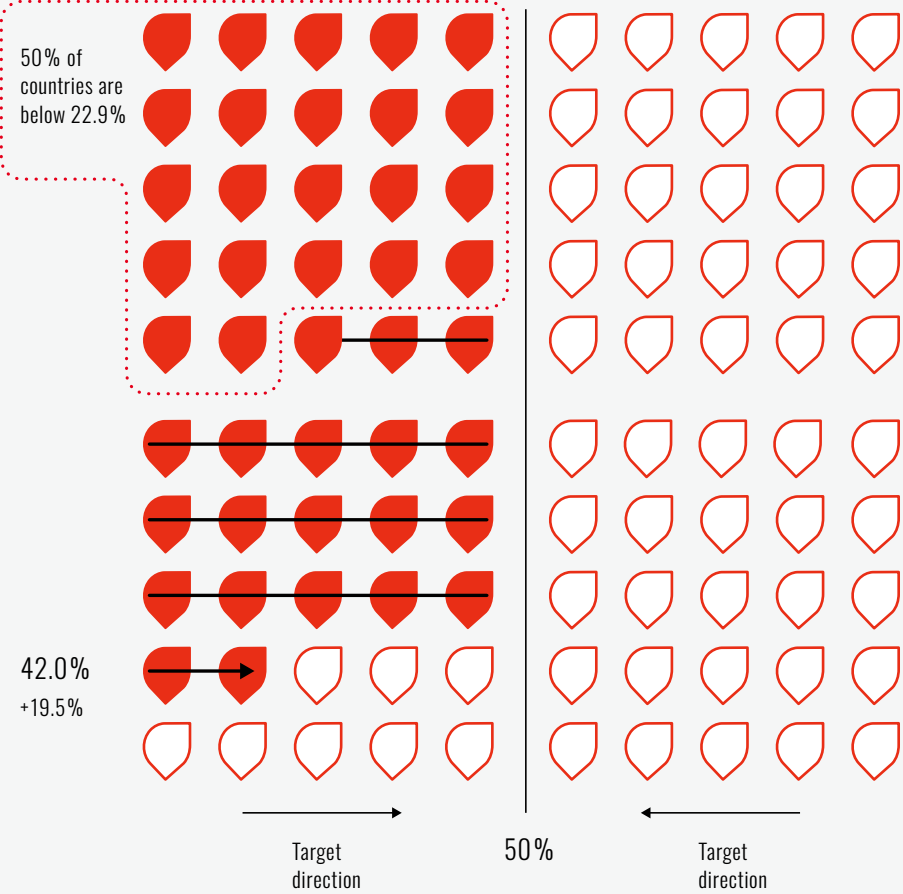
## Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, in %





# Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, in %

**Switzerland**  
42.0% in 2021 +19.5% since 2000



# Target 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 (SG\_GEN\_PARL)



**World**  
25.6% in 2021 +12.3% since 2000



🔴 = 1% of all seats

## 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



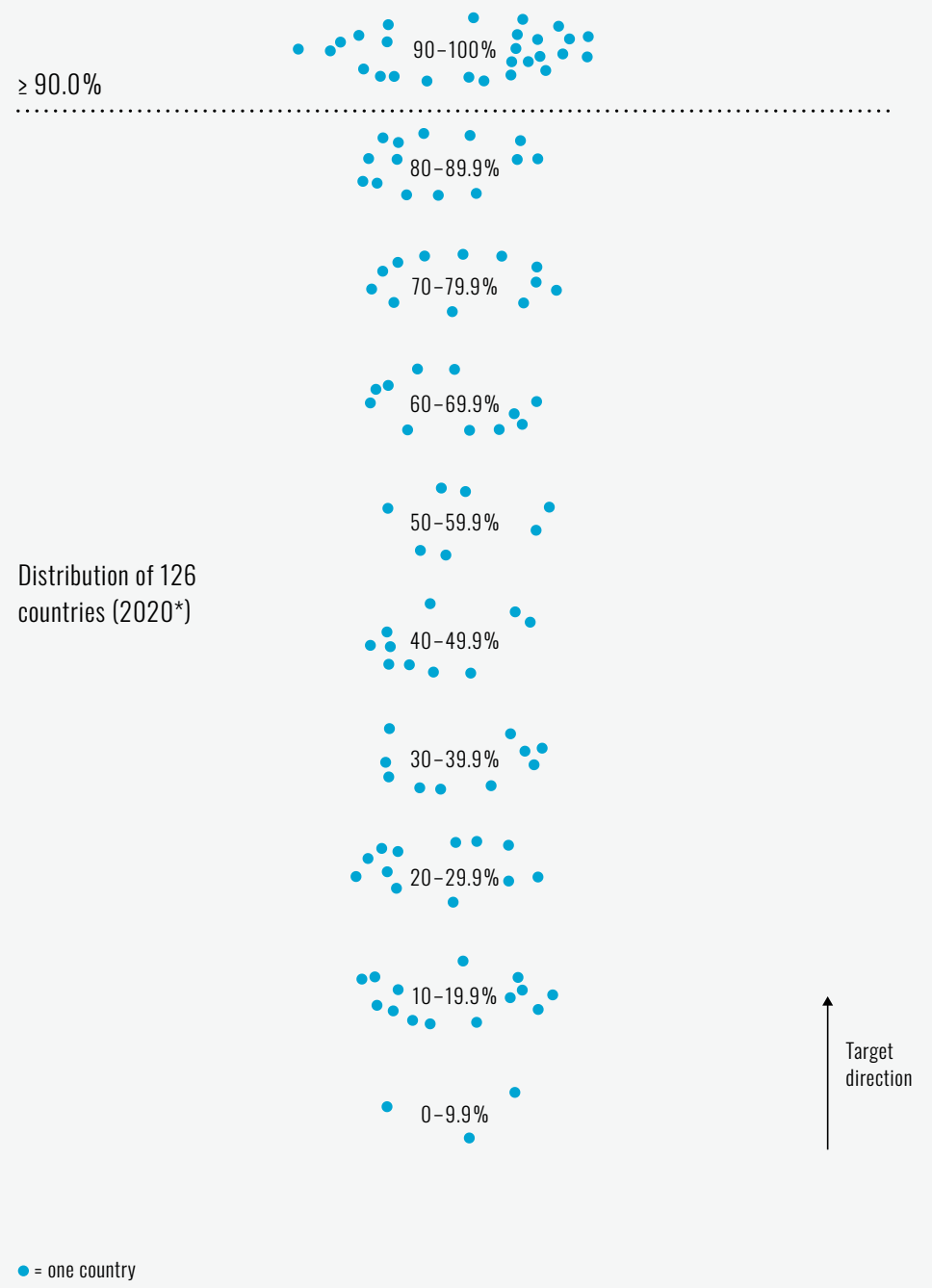
SDG 6 is to  ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all . SDG 6 has 8 targets and 11 indicators to measure progress.

The supply of drinking water and access to sanitary facilities is a fundamental prerequisite for a decent life and for sustainable development worldwide. Ensuring the supply of drinking water and sanitation worldwide is key for the 2030 Agenda.

Water scarcity affects more than 40% of people globally. Although 2.1 billion people have improved water sanitation since 1990, dwindling drinking water supplies are affecting every continent. Between 2015 and 2020, the proportion of the global population using safely managed drinking water services increased from 70.2% to 74.3%. Despite this progress, another 2 billion people still lacked safely managed drinking water in 2020, including 771 million who were without even basic drinking water. In 2020, despite the COVID-19 pandemic, 128 out of 153 countries sharing transboundary basins submitted national reports on the status of their cooperative arrangements. To balance competing demands for water, many countries have strengthened water laws, developed relevant policies and reinforced institutions. Globally, the average implementation rate for the integrated management of water resources increased from 49% in 2017 to 54% in 2020.

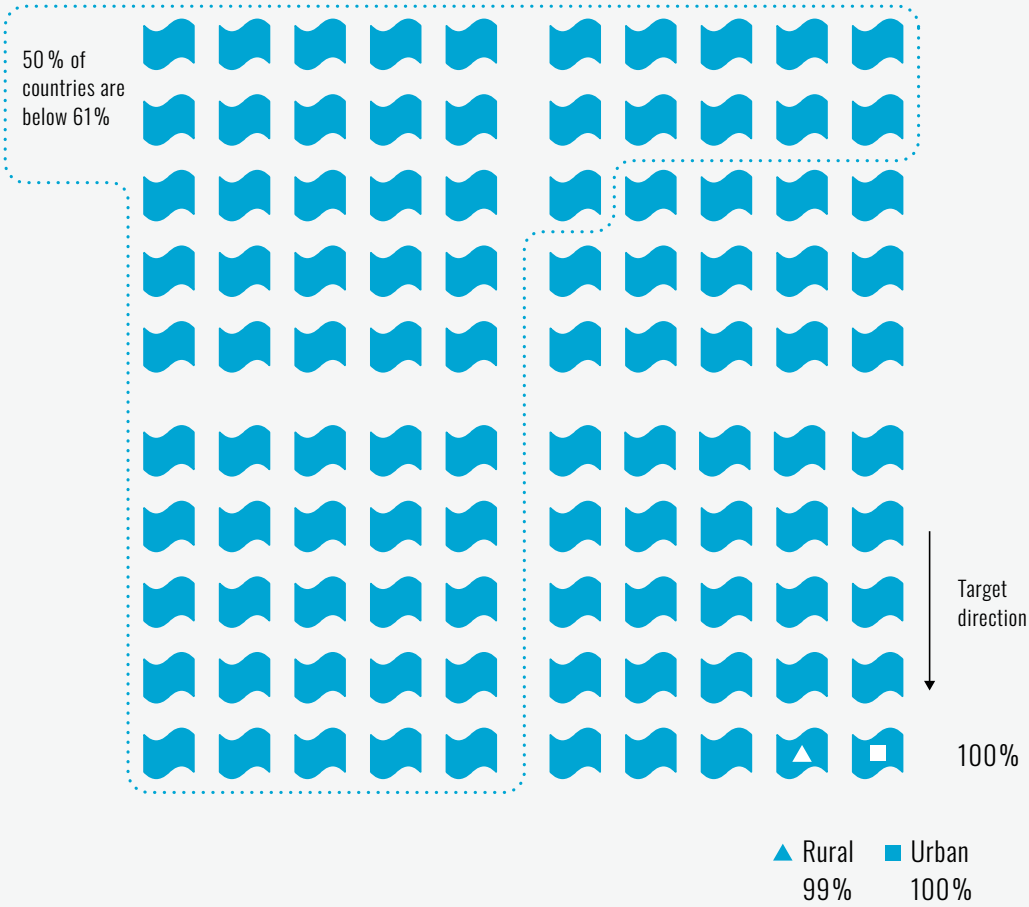


### Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, in %



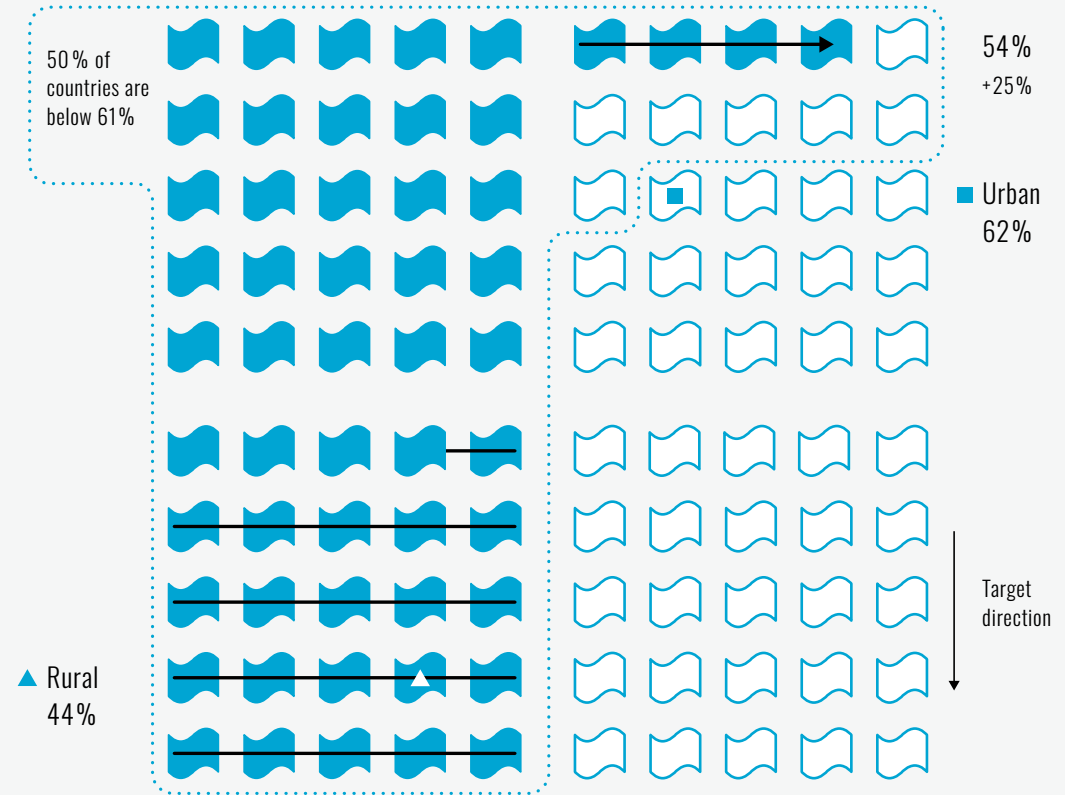
# Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, in %

**Switzerland**  
100% in 2020 +0% since 2000



Target 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 (SH\_SAN\_SAFE)

**World**  
54% in 2020 +25% since 2000



= 1% of the total population

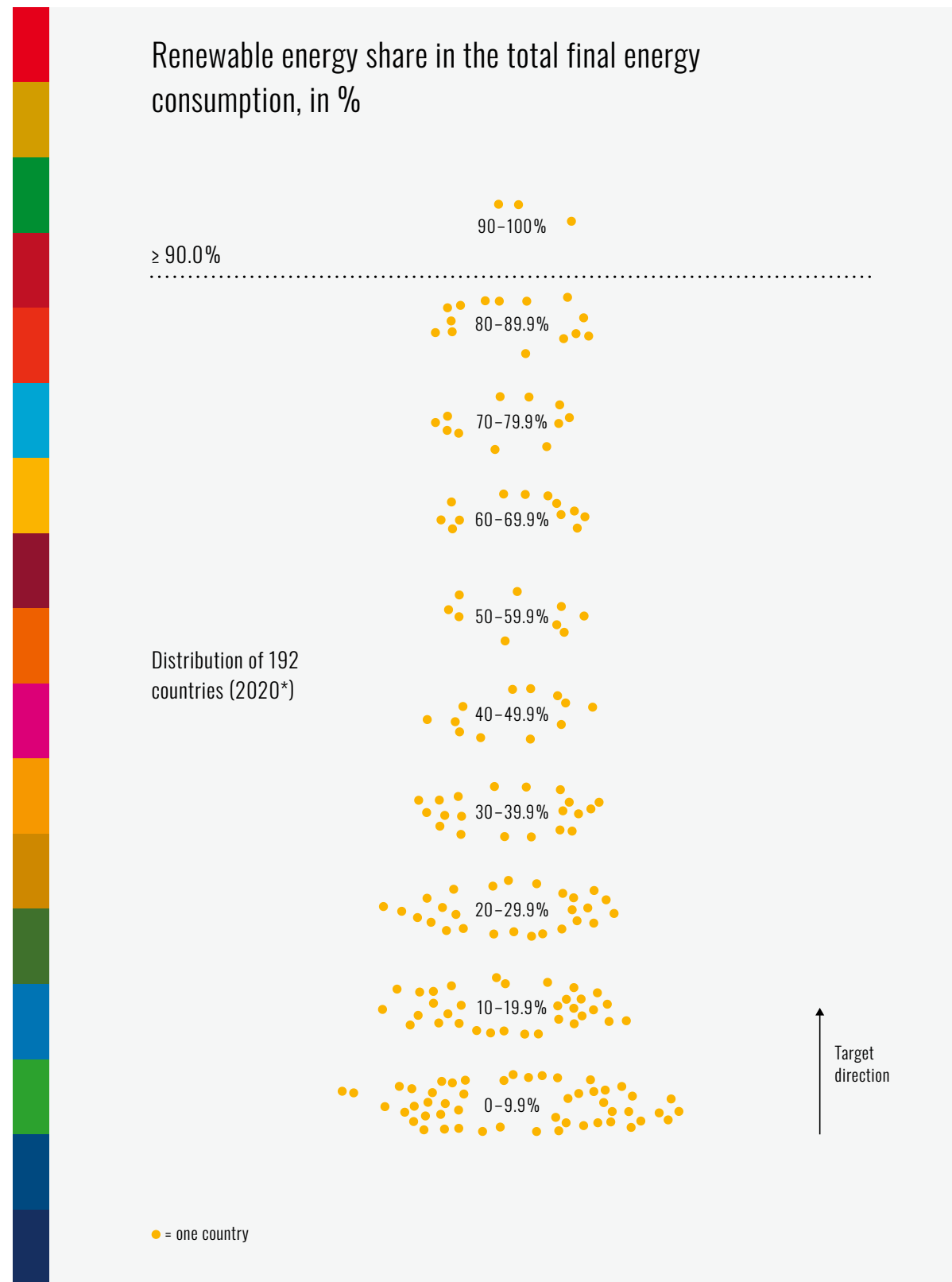
## 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



SDG 7 is to  ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all . The goal has 5 targets to be achieved by 2030 and 6 indicators measure the progress.

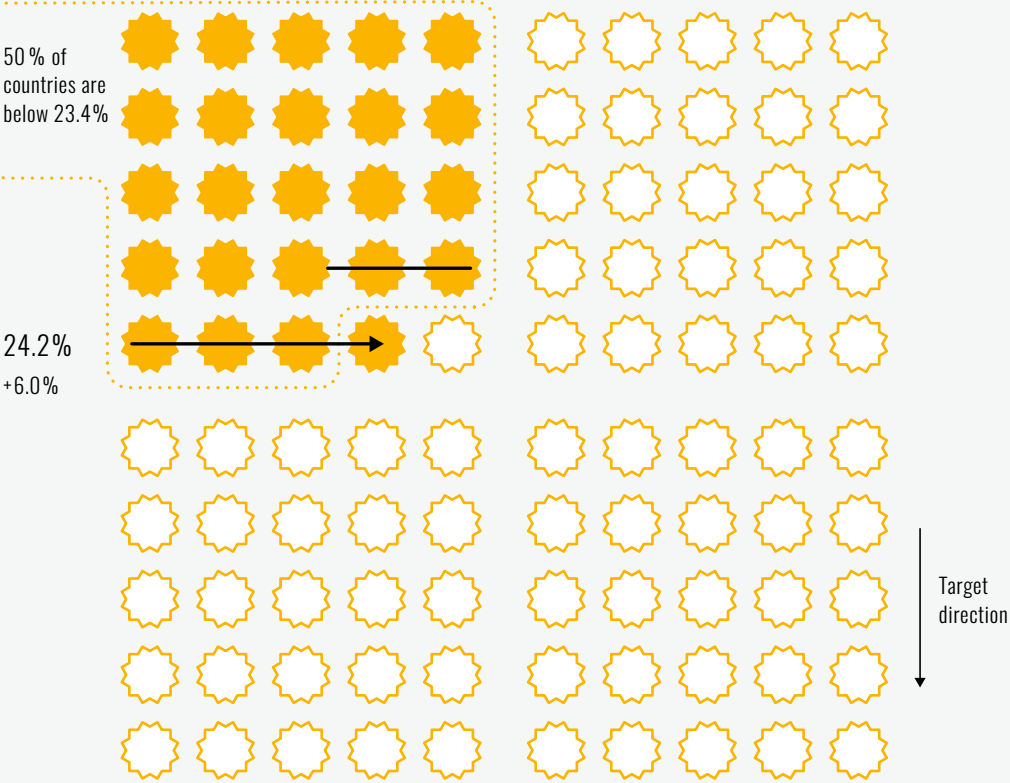
Investing in solar, wind and thermal power, improving energy productivity and ensuring energy for all is vital if we are to achieve SDG 7 by 2030. Expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology to provide clean and more efficient energy in all countries will encourage growth and help the environment.

The world is making progress towards Goal 7, with encouraging signs that energy is becoming more sustainable and widely available. The global electricity access rate improved from 83% in 2010 to 90% in 2019, with 1.1 billion people receiving electricity for the first time. However, 759 million people were still without access in 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic could reverse progress in some countries. In 2010, 57% of the global population were using clean cooking fuels and technologies, rising to 66% in 2019. This means that 2.6 billion people still have been left behind. The share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption gradually increased to 17.1% in 2018, up from 16.4 in 2010. The main contribution came from the electricity sector, where the share of renewables now exceeds 25%. Nonetheless, electricity makes up only around 21% of final energy use.



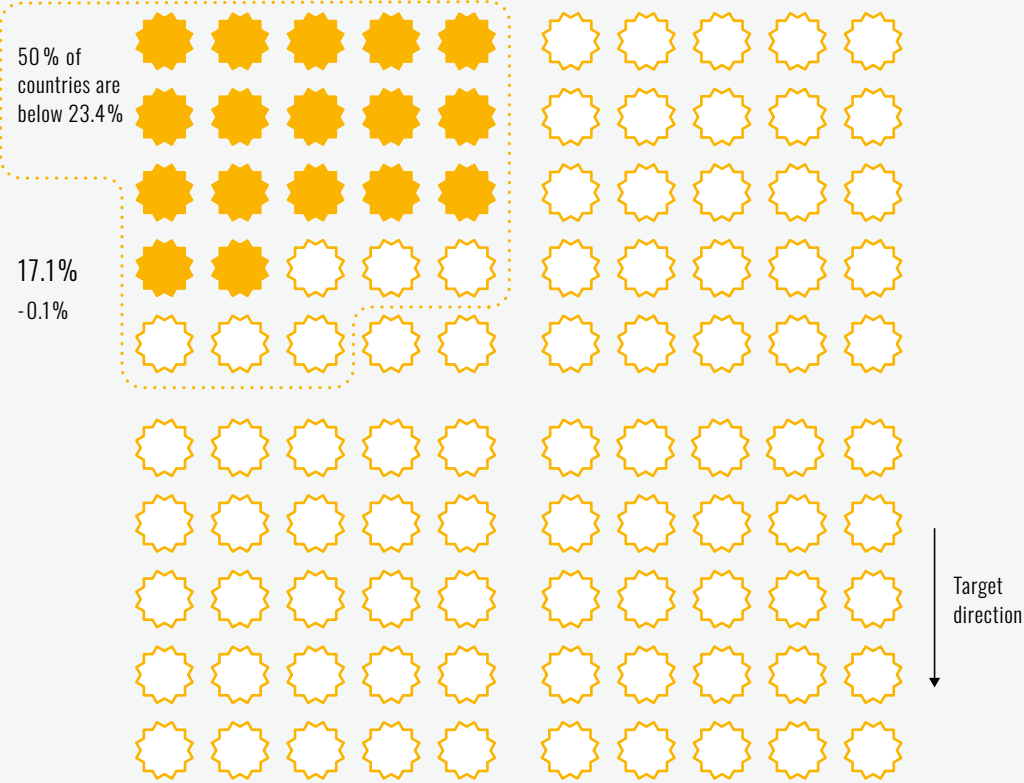
# Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption, in %

Switzerland  
24.2% in 2020 +6.0% since 2000



Target 7.2 - By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix (EG\_FEC\_RNEW)

World  
17.1% in 2018 -0.1% since 2000



= 1% of the total energy consumption

## 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

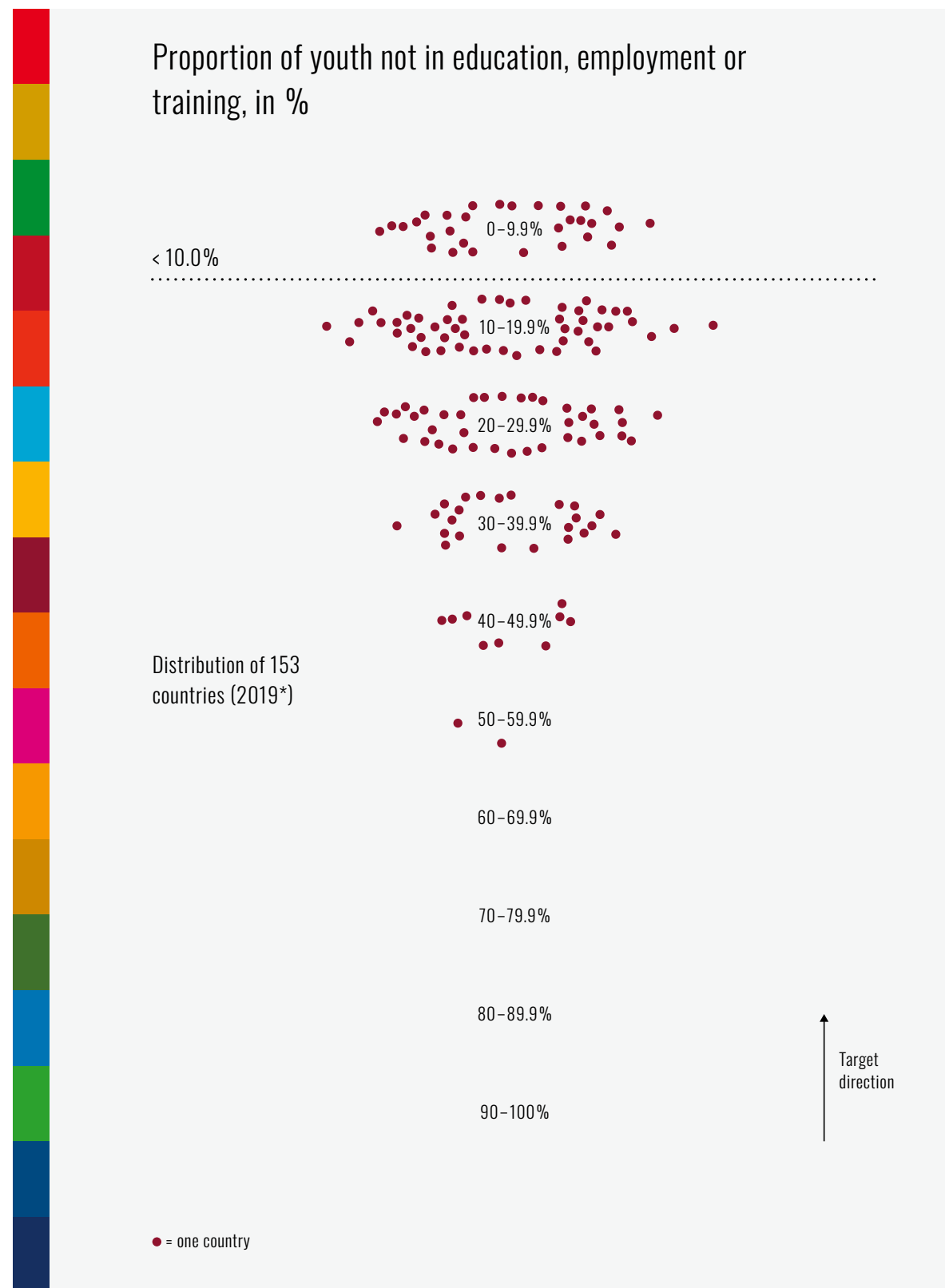


SDG 8 is to  promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all . SDG 8 has 12 targets and 16 indicators.

The SDGs promote sustained economic growth, higher levels of productivity and technological innovation. Encouraging entrepreneurship and job creation are key to this, as are effective measures to eradicate forced labour, slavery and human trafficking. With these targets in mind, the goal is to achieve full and productive employment, and decent work, for all women and men by 2030.



Over the past 25 years, the number of workers living in extreme poverty has declined dramatically, despite the lasting impact of the 2008 economic crisis and global recession. In developing countries, the middle class now makes up more than a third of total employment – a number that has almost tripled between 1991 and 2015. However, the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted economic activities around the world and caused the worst recession since the Great Depression. In 2020, 8.8% of global working hours were lost, equivalent to 255 million full-time jobs – about four times the number lost during the global financial crisis in 2007–2009. By 2020, the global unemployment rate reached 6.5%, up 1.1% age points from the previous year. Estimates suggest that three quarters of informal economy workers (1.6 billion) were significantly affected by lockdown measures and/or were working in the hardest-hit sectors.



# Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training, in %

## Switzerland

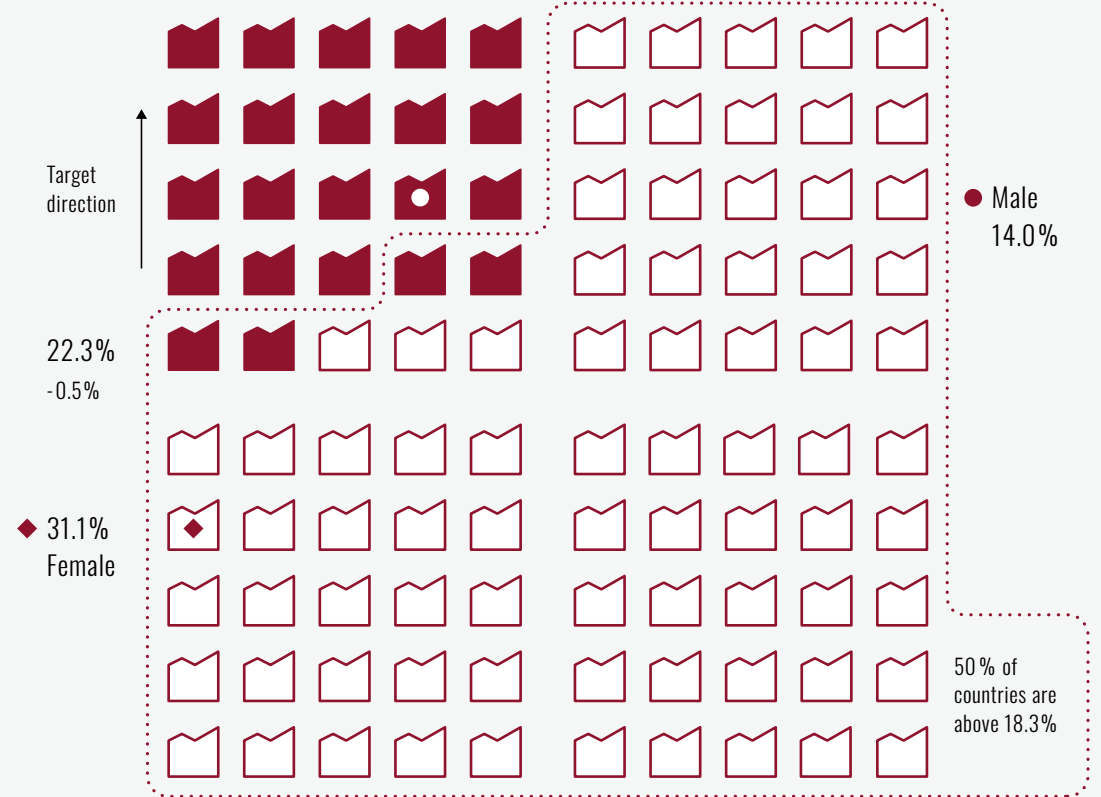
6.2% 2019 -1.1% since 2005



# Target 8.6 – By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training (SL\_TLF\_NEET)

## World

22.3% 2019 -0.5% since 2005



■ = 1% of the youth population

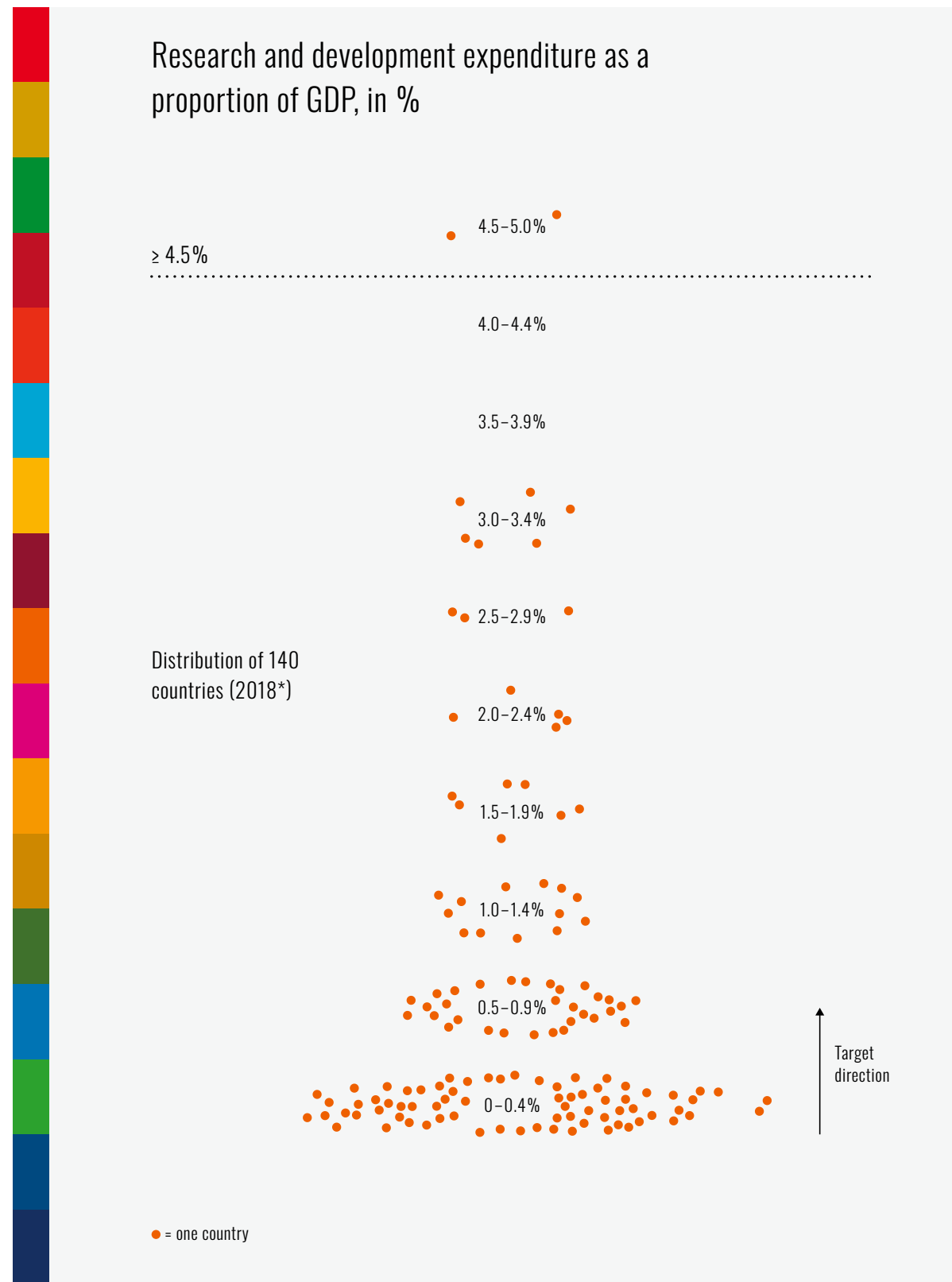
## 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



SDG 9 is to  build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation . SDG 9 has 8 targets, and progress is measured by 12 indicators.

With over half of the world population now living in cities, mass transport and renewable energy are becoming ever more important, as are the growth of new industries and information and communication technologies. Technological progress is also key to finding lasting solutions to both economic and environmental challenges, such as providing new jobs and promoting energy efficiency. Promoting sustainable industries, and investing in scientific research and innovation, are all important ways to facilitate sustainable development.

The importance of investing in research and development (R&D) has never been more apparent. The rapid development of COVID-19 vaccines demonstrates the critical role of innovation in unexpected crises. Global investment in R&D reached \$2.2 trillion (purchasing power parity) in 2018, up from \$1.4 trillion in 2010. In terms of communications infrastructure, almost the entire world population lived within range of mobile networks (in 2020); with 85% covered by a fourth-generation (4G) network. Between 2015 and 2020, global 4G coverage doubled. The pandemic hit the manufacturing sector harder than during the 2007–2009 global financial crisis, resulting in a drop in production of 6.8% in 2020.



# Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP, in %

Switzerland  
3.37% in 2018 +1.04% since 2000



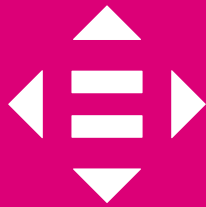
Target 9.5 – Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and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

World  
1.73% in 2018 +0.22% since 2000



= 0.05% of the total GDP

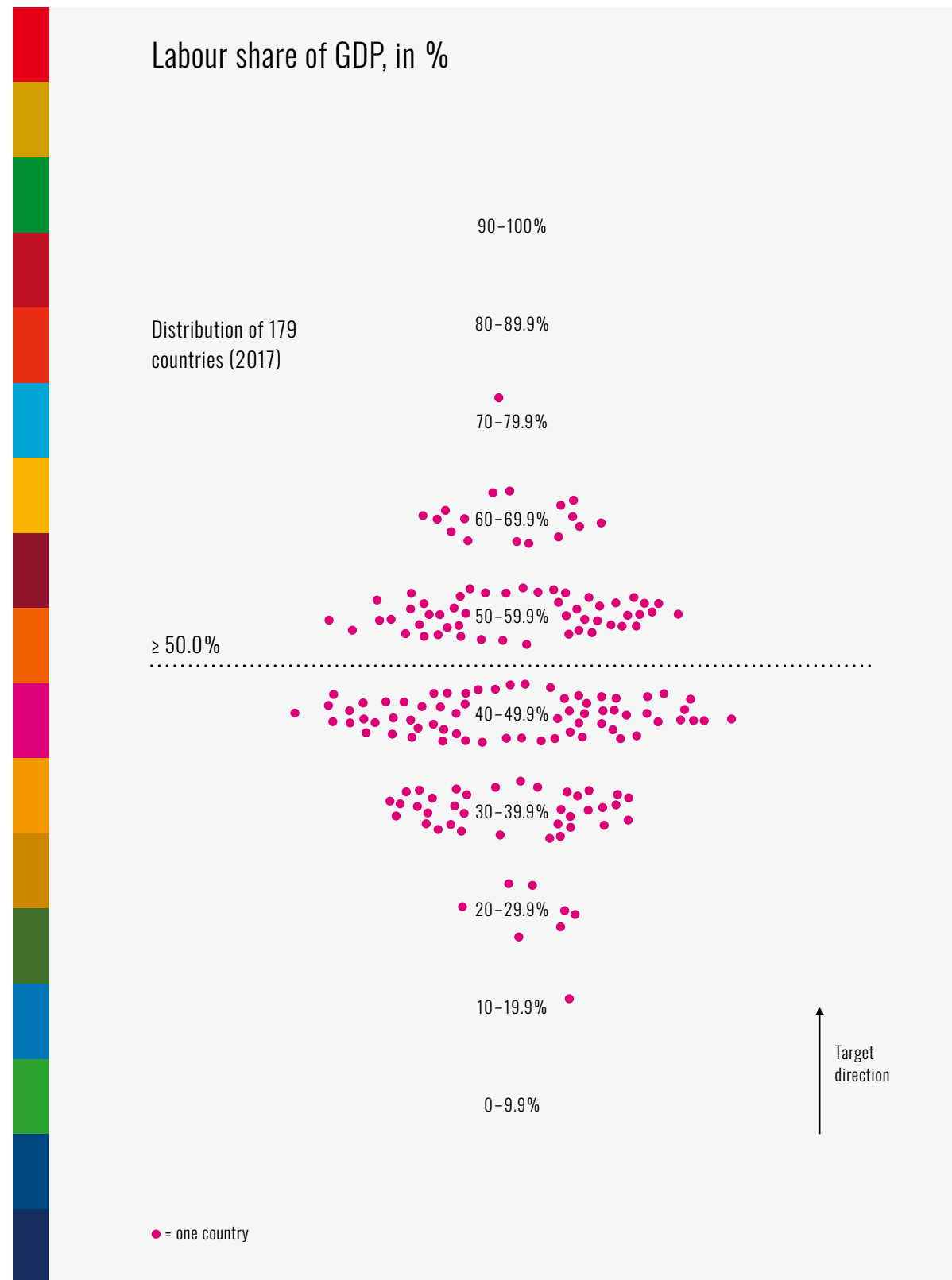
**10** REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES



SDG 10 is to  reduce inequality within and among countries . This goal has 10 targets and 14 indicators to measure progress.

Reducing inequalities and ensuring that no one is left behind are integral to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Inequality requires global solutions. This involves improving the regulation and monitoring of financial markets and institutions, encouraging development assistance and foreign direct investment to regions where the need is greatest. Facilitating the safe migration and mobility of people is also key to bridging the widening divide.

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, various measures showed a decrease in inequality. Low-income countries continued to benefit from preferential trade status. The transaction costs of remittances were going down. Most countries with available data had policies that facilitated orderly, safe and responsible migration. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the average Gini index for emerging market and developing countries had been falling. However, the World Economic Outlook of the International Monetary Fund estimates that the COVID-19 pandemic will cause an increase of the average Gini index for these countries by 2.6 points to 42.7 (a 6% increase). The latest figures show that, as of 2019, just 54% of countries had a comprehensive set of policy measures to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, based on the 111 countries with available data.

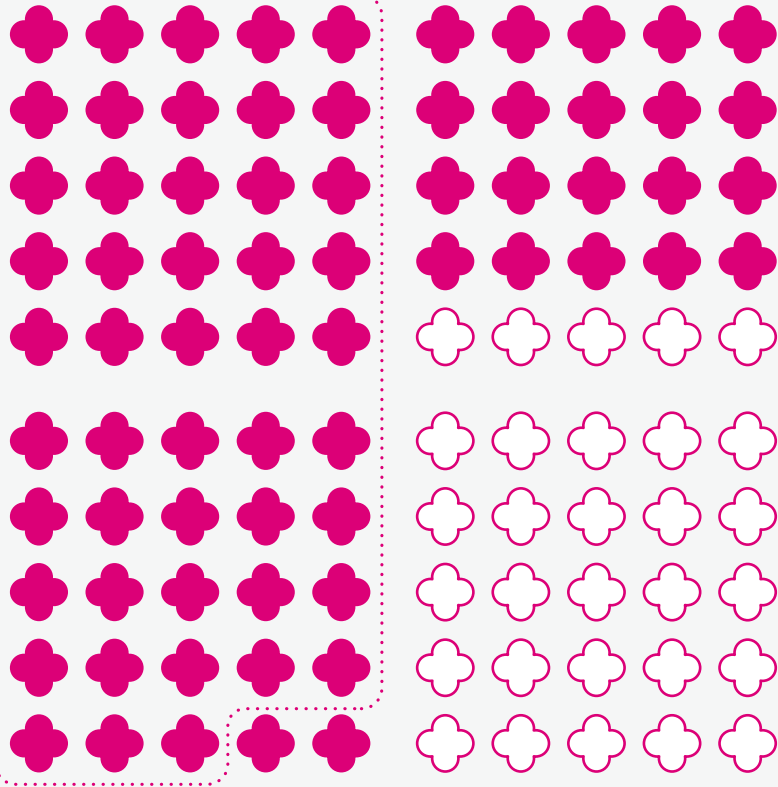


# Labour share of GDP, in %

## Switzerland

70.7% in 2017 +0.2% since 2004

50 % of countries are below 47.5%



70.7%  
+0.2%

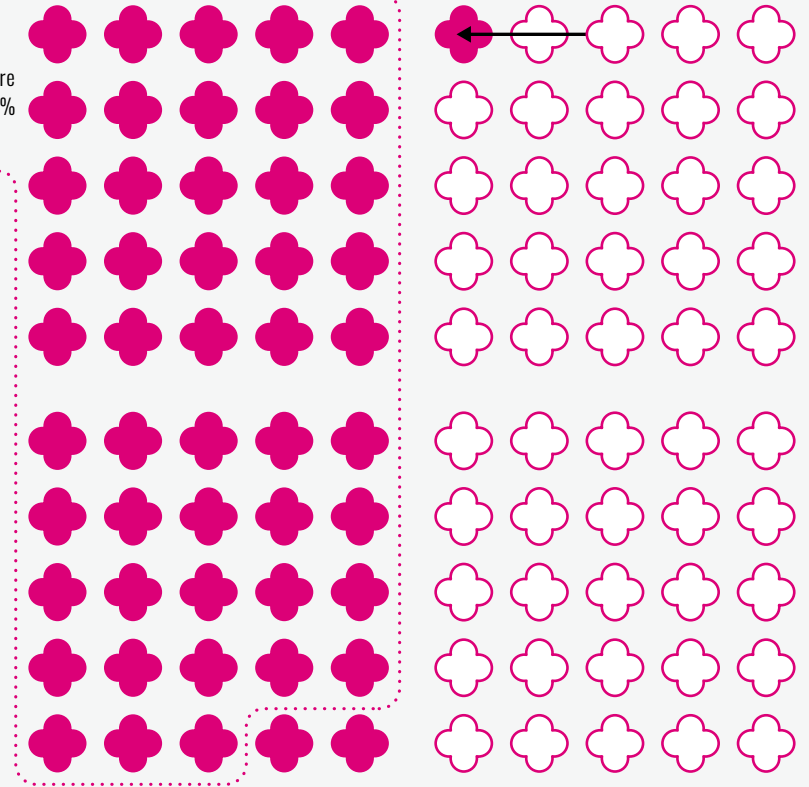
Target  
direction

Target 10.4—Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality (SL\_EMP\_GTOTL)

## World

51.7% in 2017 -2.0% since 2004

50 % of countries are below 47.5%



51.7%  
-2.0%

Target  
direction

 = 1% of the total GDP



**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
AND COMMUNITIES



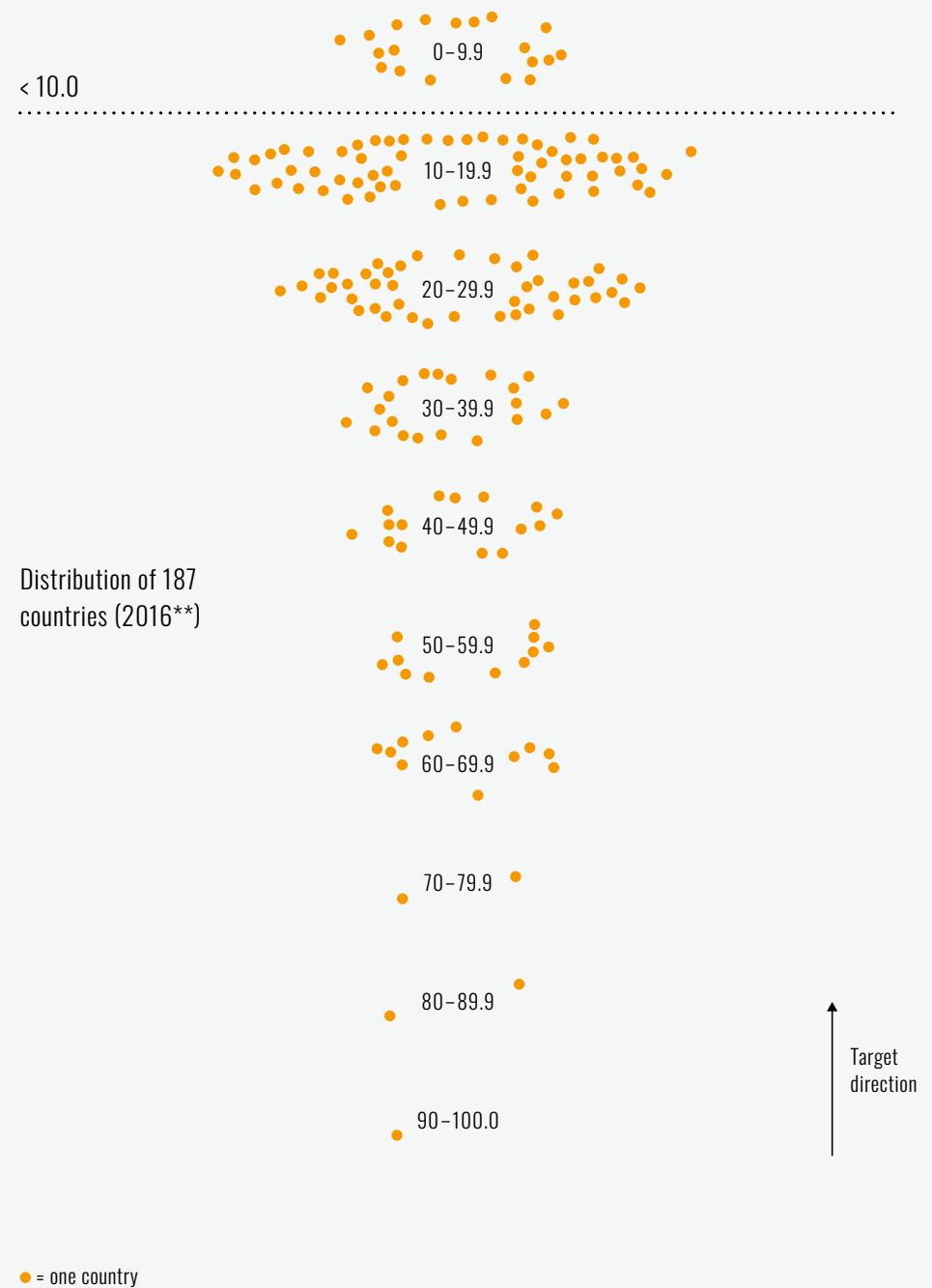
SDG 11 is to 🏠 make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable 🏠. SDG 11 has 10 targets and 14 indicators to measure progress.

Making cities sustainable means creating career and business opportunities, safe and affordable housing, and building resilient societies and economies. It involves investment in public transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in participatory and inclusive ways.

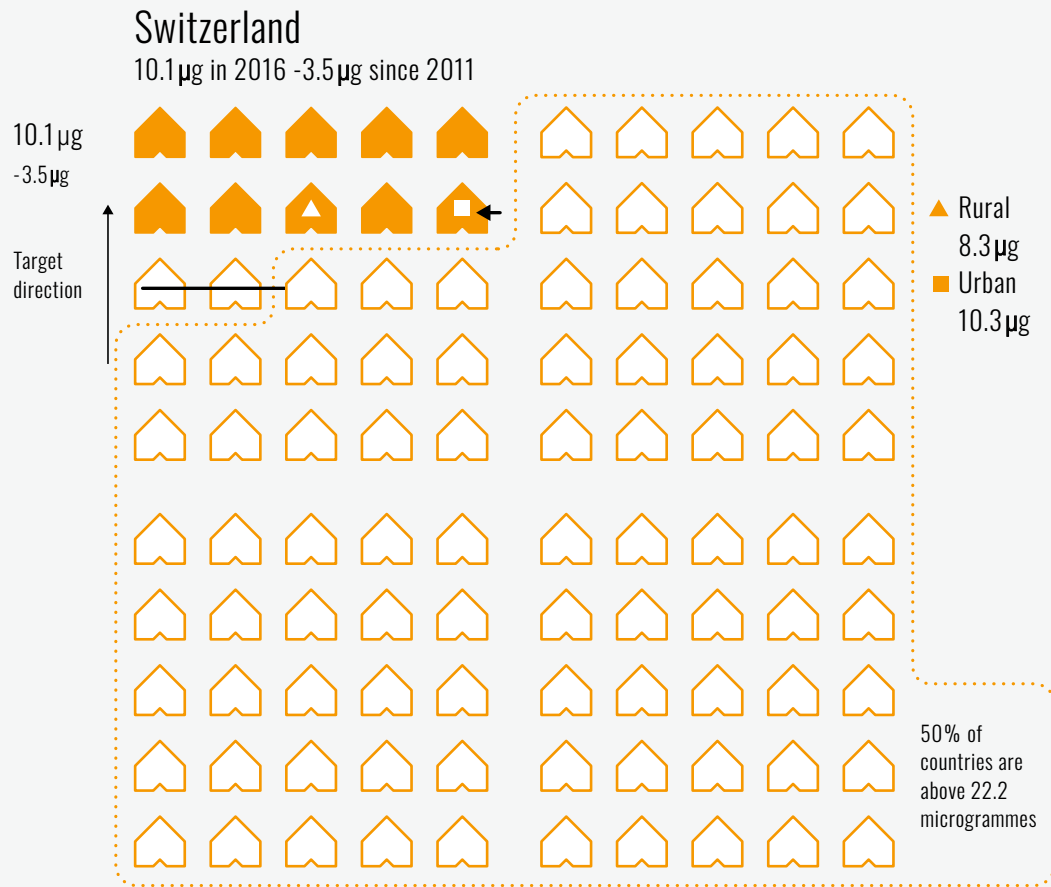
Since 2007, half the world's population has been living in cities, and that share is projected to rise to 60% by 2030. Between 2014 and 2018, the proportion of the urban population living in slums worldwide increased from 23% to 24%, translating to over 1 billion slum dwellers. Cities and metropolitan areas are powerhouses of economic growth – contributing about 60% of global GDP. However, they also account for about 70% of global carbon emissions and over 60% of resource use. Only about half of the world's population live within 500 meters walking distance of low-capacity transport systems (such as buses or trams) and within 1,000 meters of high-capacity systems (such as trains and ferries), according to 2019 data from 610 cities in 95 countries. Countries around the world are increasingly adopting national urban policies. As of March 2021, 156 countries had developed such policies. Almost half of these countries were already in the implementation stage, 40% were in the early stages of developing policies, and 12% were monitoring and evaluating how well these policies were functioning.



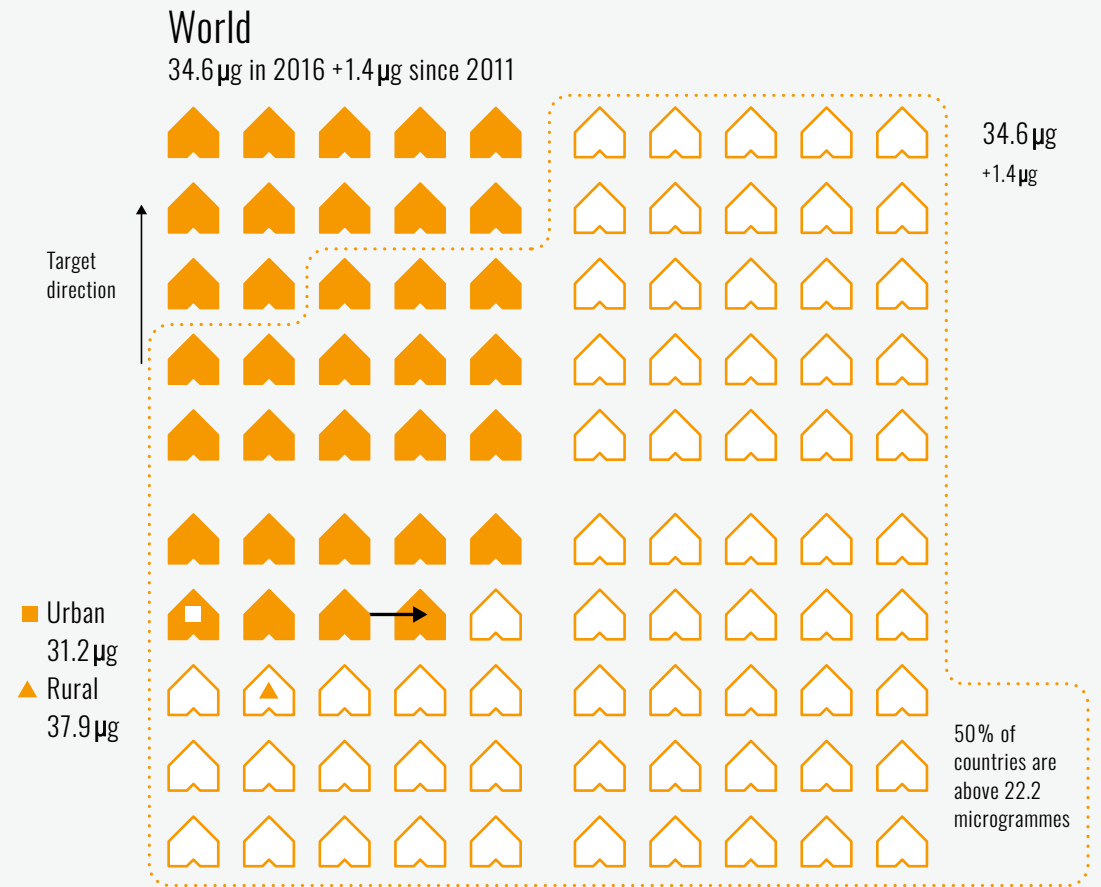
### Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter, in microgrammes per cubic metre\*



# Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter, in microgrammes per cubic metre\*



Target 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 (EN\_ATM\_PM25)



🏠 = 1 microgramme

**12** RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION



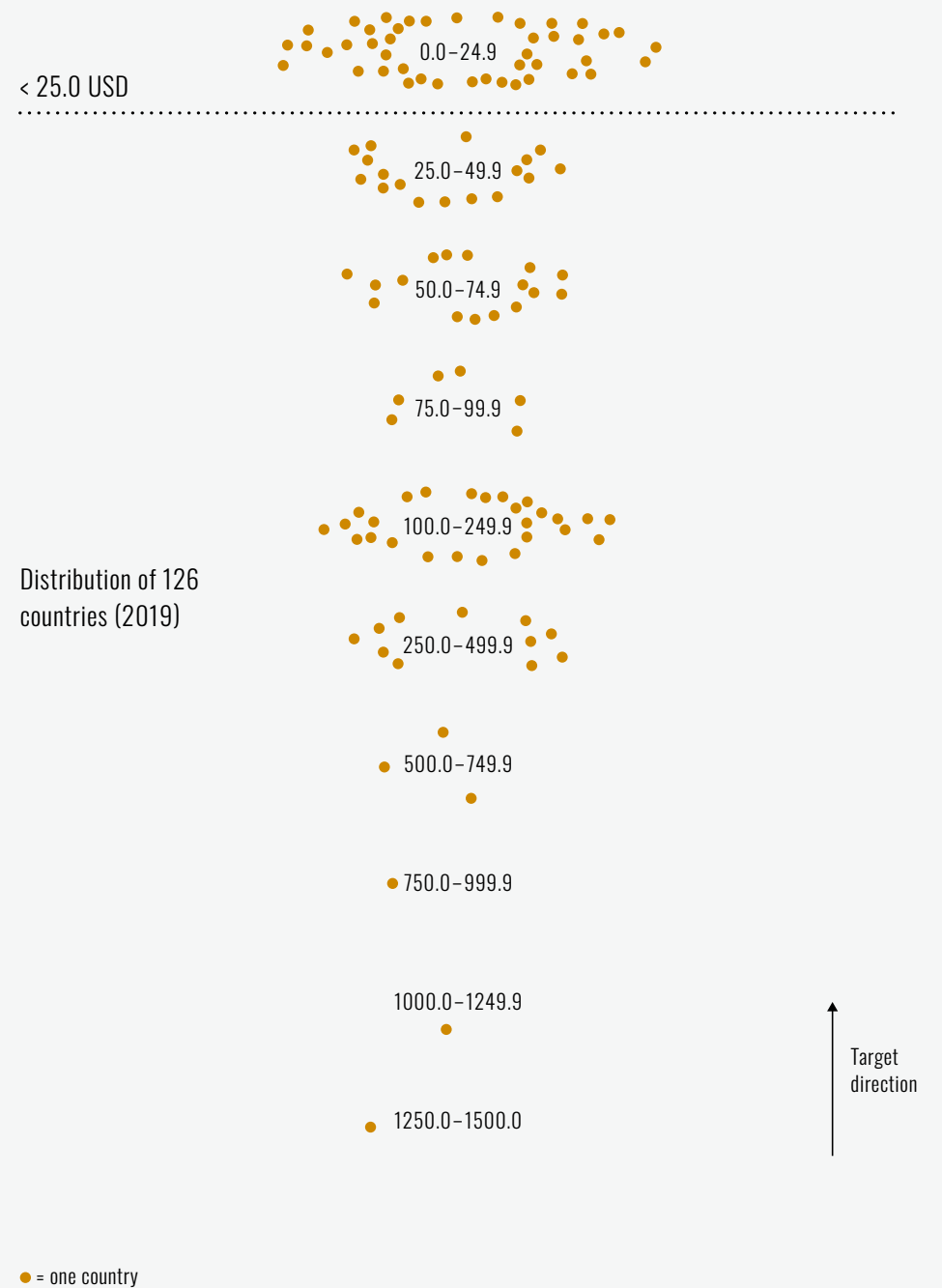
SDG 12 is to  ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns . SDG 12 has 11 targets and 13 indicators to measure progress.

The efficient management of the shared natural resources, and the way how toxic waste and pollutants are disposed, are important targets to achieve this goal. Encouraging industries, businesses and consumers to recycle and reduce waste is equally important, as is supporting developing countries to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption by 2030. Worldwide consumption and production rest on the use of the natural environment and resources in a way that continues to have destructive impacts on the planet.

About 14% of the world's food is lost along the supply chain prior to the retail level. Around the world, 1 million plastic drinking bottles are purchased every minute. However, there is a positive trend in the development of national instruments and strategies aimed at supporting Goal 12. By 2020, 83 countries and the European Union reported a total of 700 policies and implementation activities under the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production. The significant increase in capacity in developing countries can be attributed primarily to the uptake of new solar and wind capacity, which increased by a compound annual growth rate of 72% and 22%, respectively, from 2010 to 2019. Renewable energy capacity continued to grow at an even higher level in 2020.



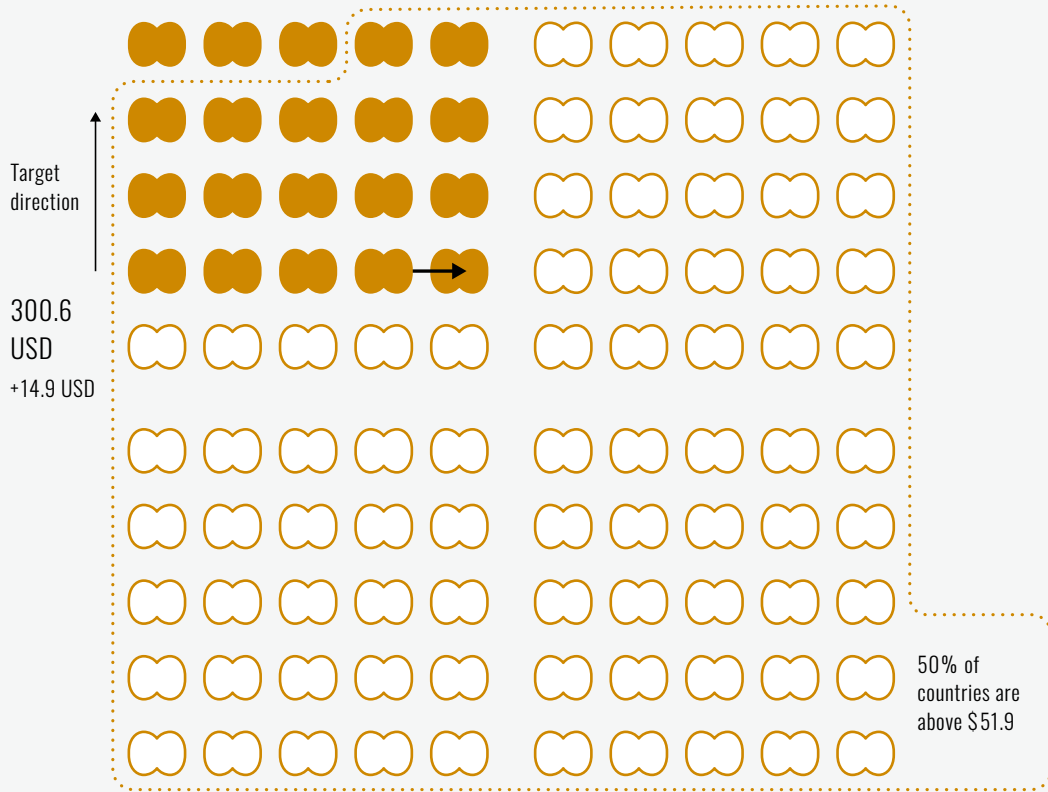
## Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production), in US Dollars per capita



# Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production), in US Dollars per capita

## Switzerland

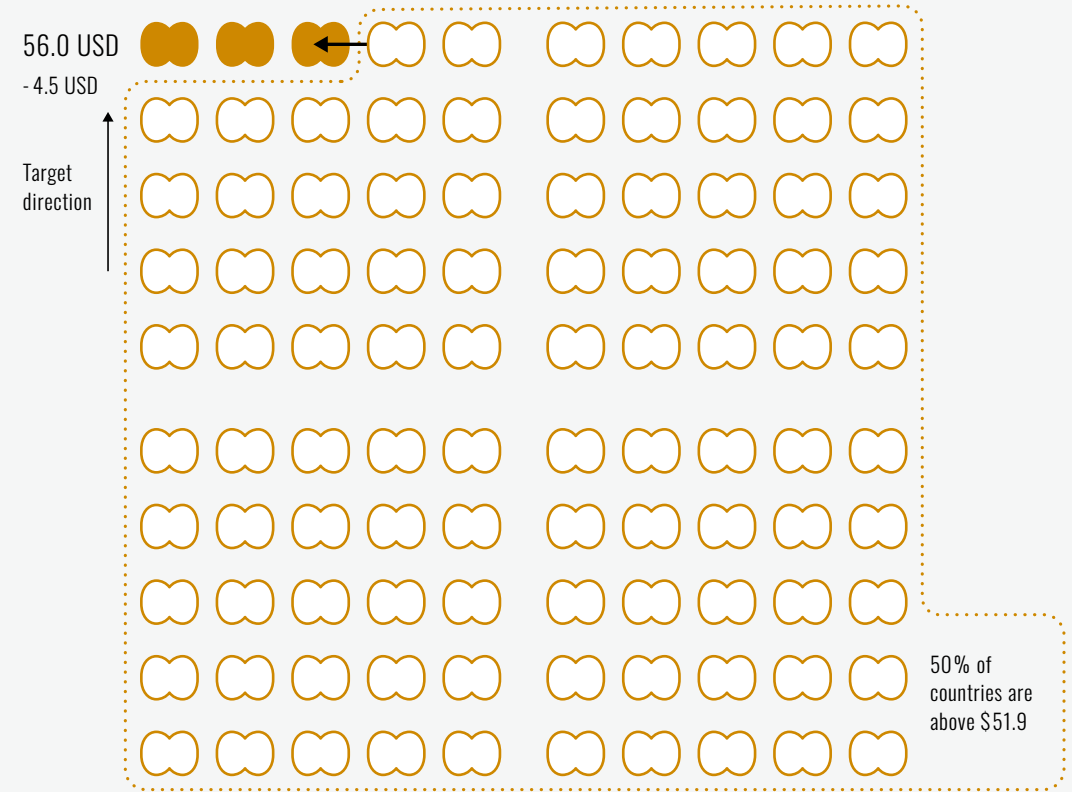
300.6 USD in 2018 +14.9 USD since 2015



Target 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 (ER\_FFS\_CMPT\_PC)

## World

56.0 USD in 2018 -4.5 USD since 2015



● = 15.0 USD

# 13 CLIMATE ACTION



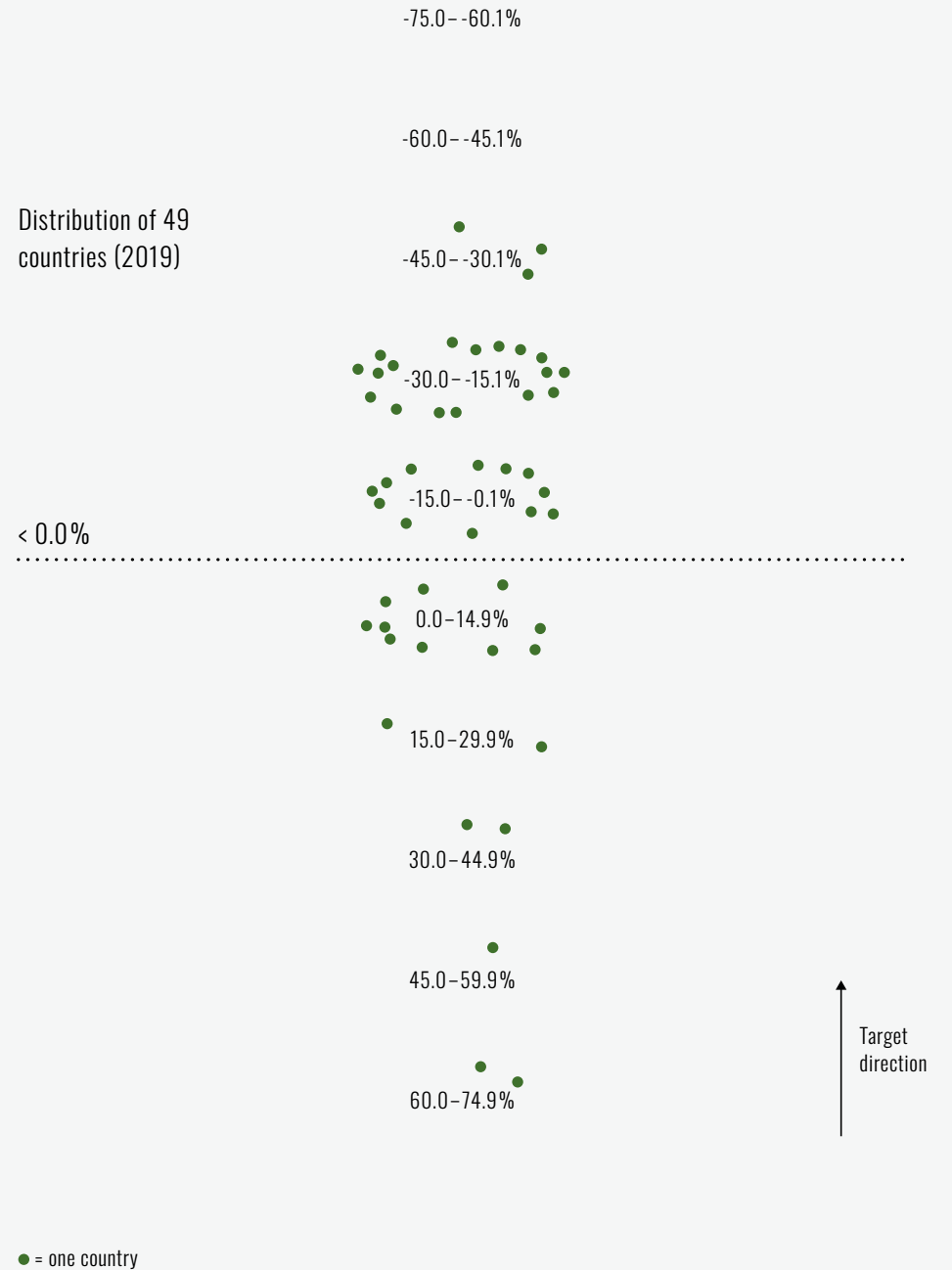
SDG 13 is to ● take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts ●. SDG 13 has 5 targets and 8 indicators.

Climate change is a key challenge with regard to sustainable development. The warming of the earth's atmosphere is triggering changes in the global climate system that threaten the livelihoods of large sections of the population in less developed countries, while infrastructure and certain economic sectors in particular are vulnerable to the risks of climate change in developed regions.

Concentrations of greenhouse gases continued to increase in 2020, reaching new record highs. It was one of the three warmest years on record, with the global average temperature about 1.2°C above the 1850–1900 baseline. The world remains off track in meeting the Paris Agreement target of limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and reaching net-zero carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions globally by 2050. As of May 2021, 125 of 154 developing countries were in the process of formulating and implementing national adaptation plans, and 22 countries have submitted their plans to the Framework Convention on Climate Change secretariat. Developed countries are stepping up their efforts to provide technical guidance and support to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – which are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change – to develop and carry out such plans.



### Total greenhouse gas emissions without LULUCF\*, change in % between 2000–2019

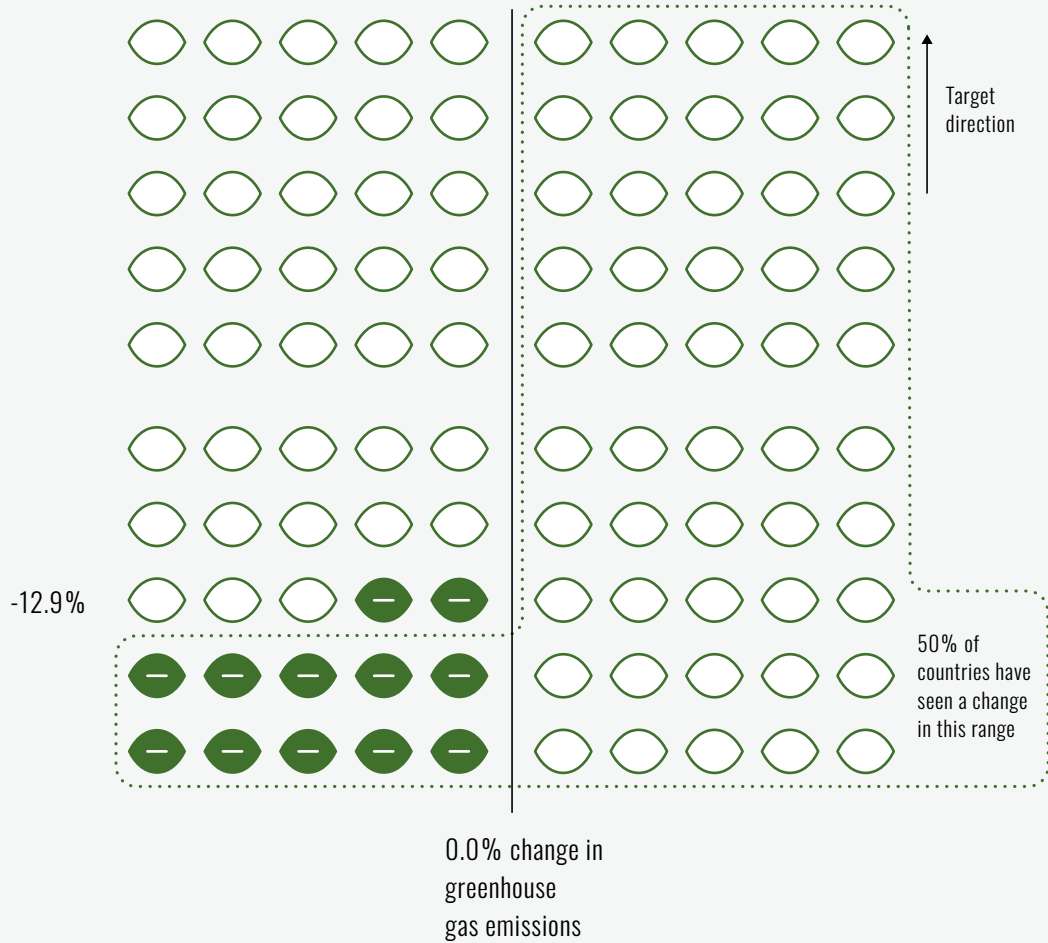




# Total greenhouse gas emissions without LULUCF\*, change in % between 2000–2019

## Switzerland

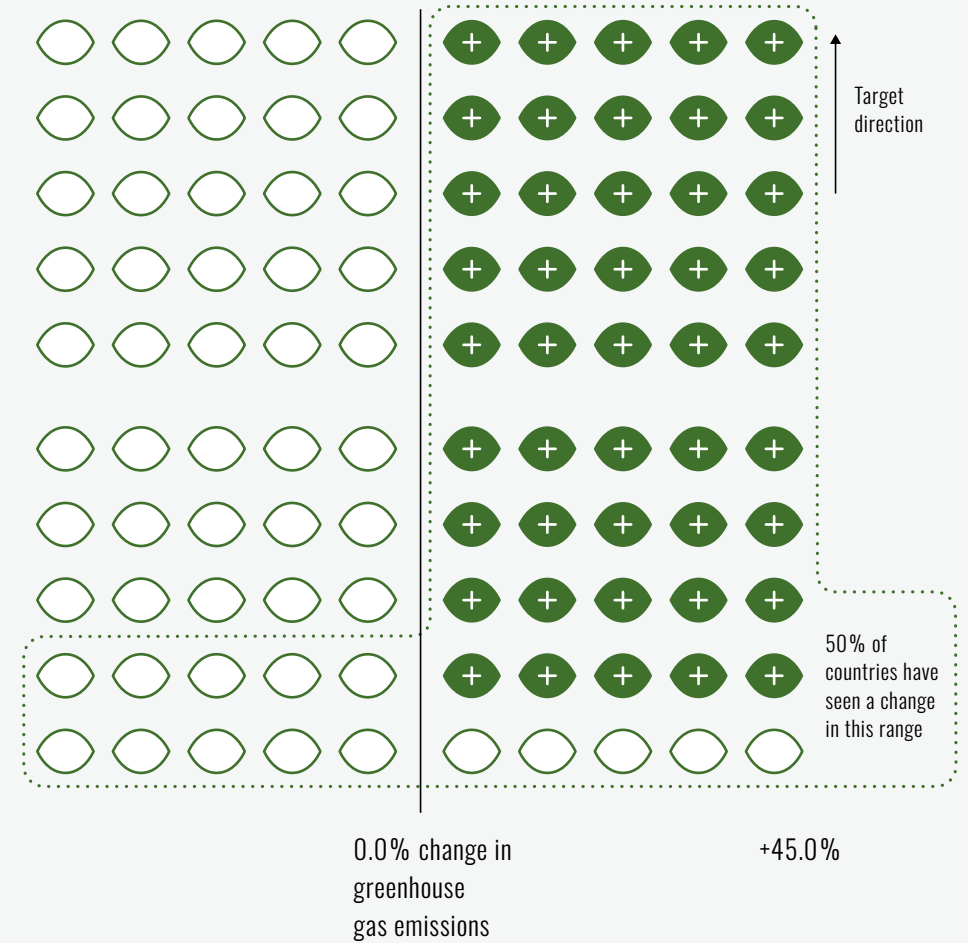
-12.9% change 2000–2019



# Target 13.2 – Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning (EN\_ATM\_GHGT\_(N)AIP)

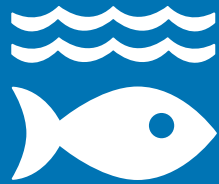
## World


+45.0% change 2000–2019



● = 1%

**14** LIFE  
BELOW WATER



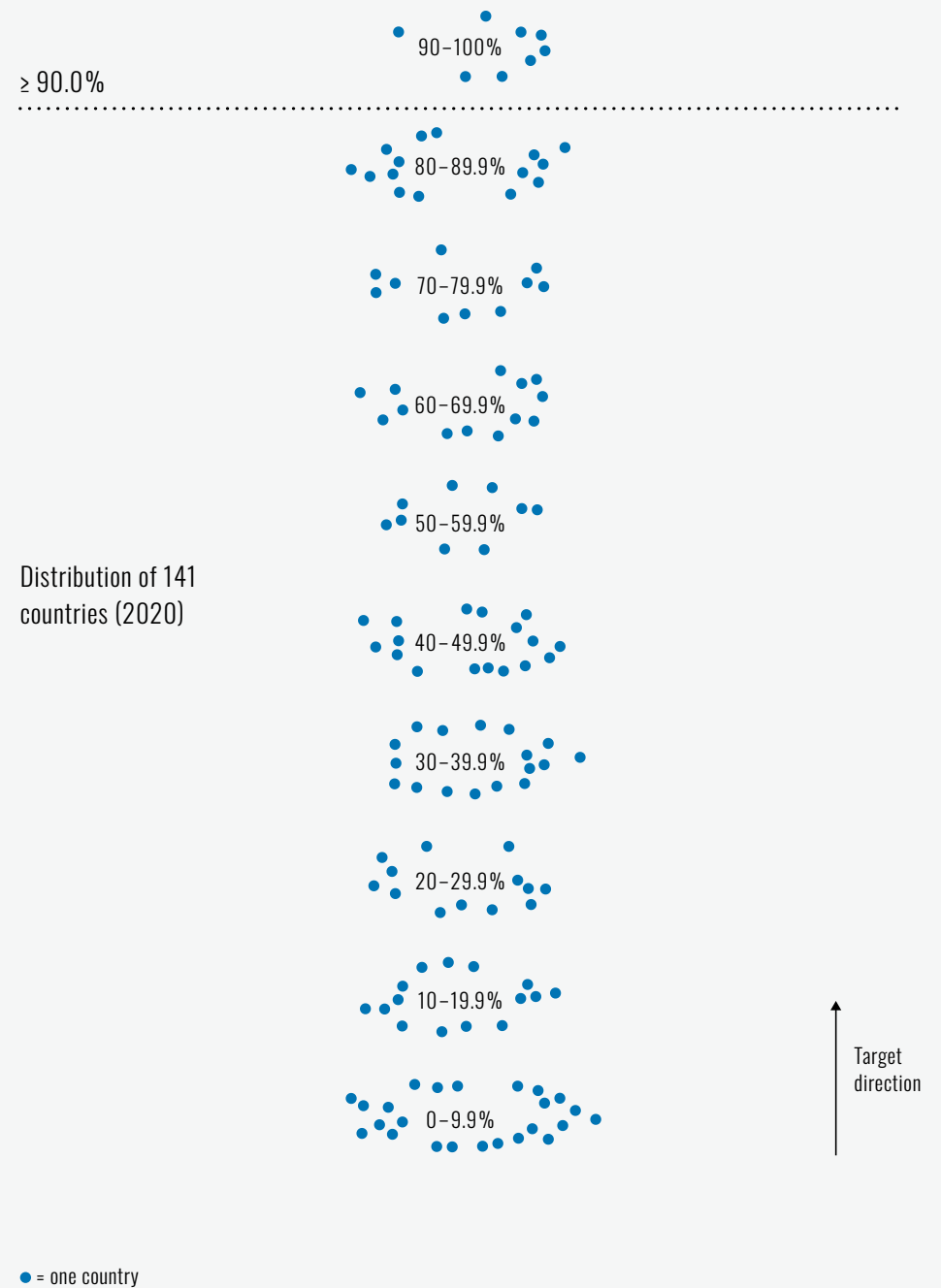
SDG 14 is to  conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development . This SDG has 10 targets and 10 indicators.

The SDGs aim to sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems from pollution, as well as reduce the impacts of ocean acidification. Enhancing conservation and the sustainable use of ocean-based resources through international law will also help mitigate some of the challenges facing our oceans. The ocean drives global systems that make the Earth habitable for humankind. Our rainwater, drinking water, weather, climate, coastlines, much of our food, and even the oxygen in the air we breathe, are all ultimately provided and regulated by the sea.

More than 3 billion people rely on the ocean for their livelihoods, and over 80% of world merchandise trade is carried out by sea. The extent of marine protected areas has increased significantly, with 2020 coverage reaching 7.74% of global coastal waters and oceans. Changes in eutrophication can be indirectly monitored by analysing algal growth and chlorophyll-a (the pigment that makes plants and algae green). Global satellite data show that countries' exclusive economic zones have higher levels of chlorophyll-a compared with baseline values from 2000–2004. On average, only 1.2% of national research budgets were allocated for ocean science between 2013 and 2017, with shares ranging from around 0.02% to 9.5%.



## Average proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas covered by protected areas, in %



# Average proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas covered by protected areas, in %

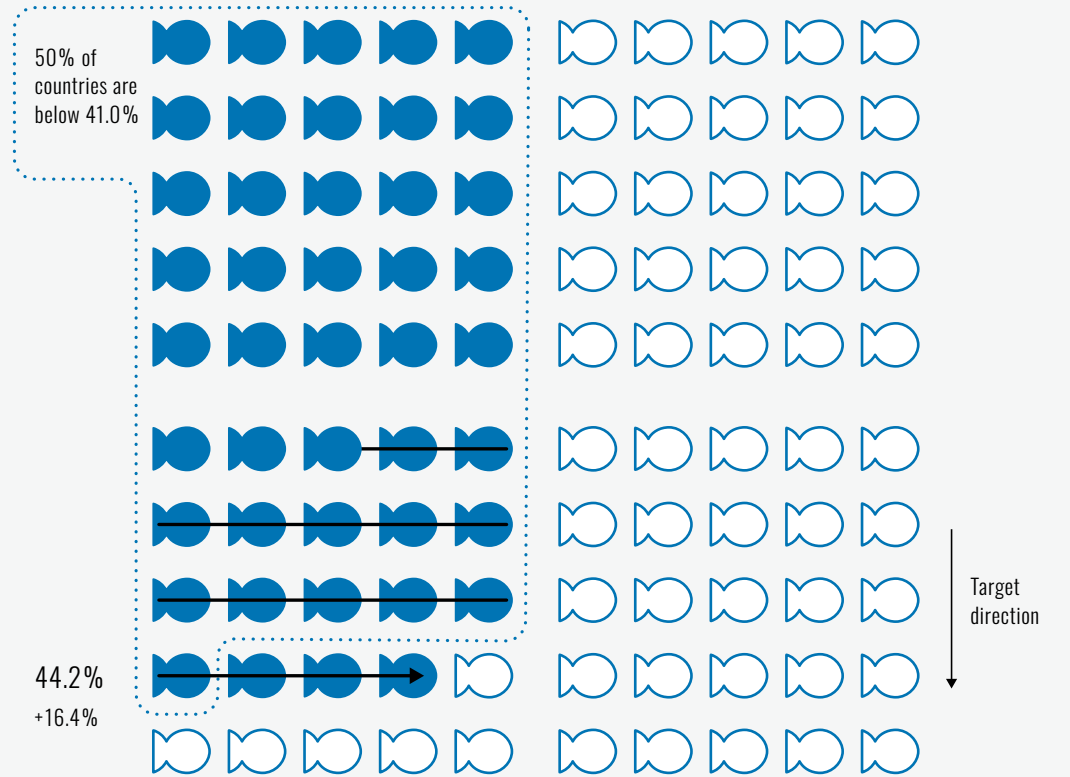
## Switzerland



Target 14.5 – By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information (ER\_MRN\_MPA)

## World

44.2% in 2020 +16.4% since 2000



= 1% of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas

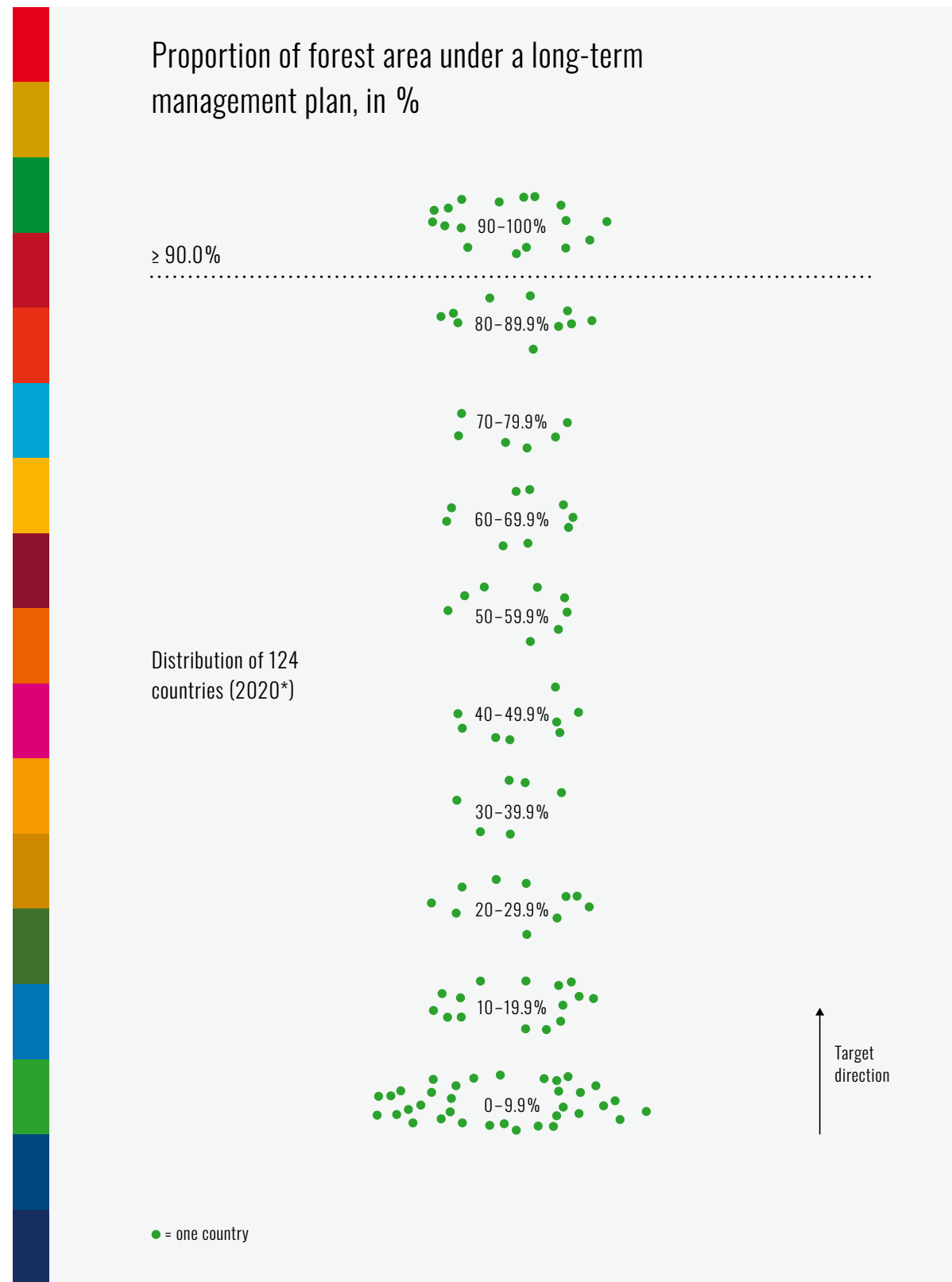
**15** LIFE  
ON LAND



SDG 15 is to 🌳 protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss 🌳. This SDG has 12 targets and 14 indicators to measure progress.

A number of actions must be taken to reduce the loss of natural habitats and biodiversity, which are part of the world's heritage and support global food and water security, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and peace and security.

The world has fallen short of its 2020 targets to halt biodiversity loss. The Red List Index of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which monitors the overall extinction risk for various species, shows a 10% decline since 1993. Among 134,400 species assessed, 28% (more than 37,400 species) are threatened with extinction, including 41% of amphibians, 34% of conifers, 33% of reef-building corals, 26% of mammals and 14% of birds. In 2020, on average, 43% of each terrestrial key biodiversity areas (KBA), 42% of each freshwater KBA and 41% of each mountain KBA were within protected areas, representing an increase of around 13 to 14% age points since 2000. There was notable progress towards the sustainable management of the world's forest from 2000–2010 to 2010–2020.

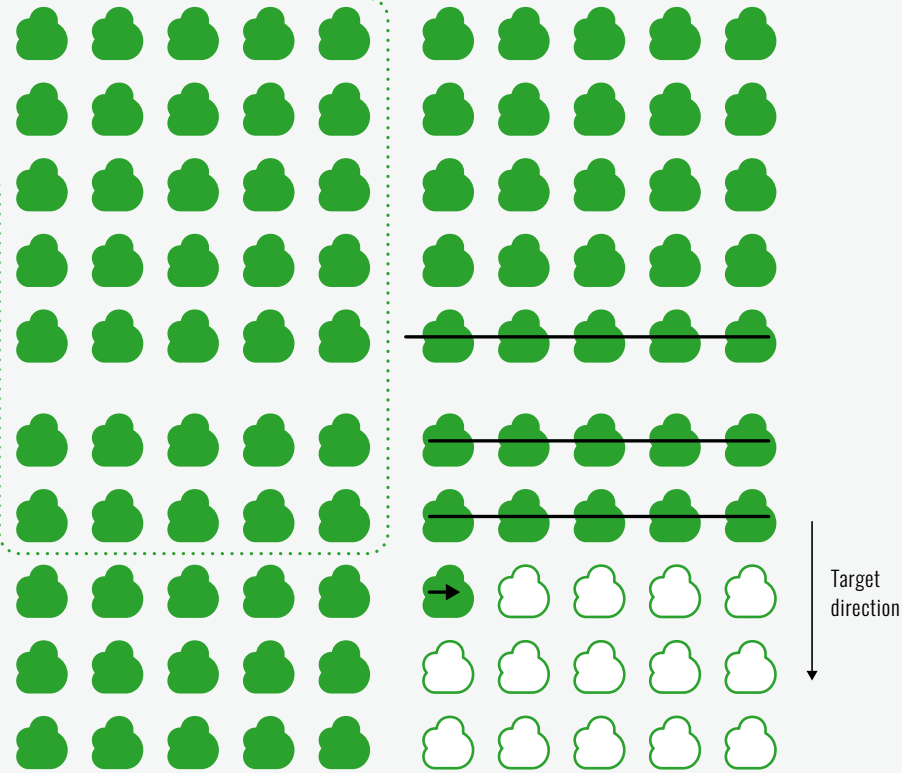


# Proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan, in %

## Switzerland

86.1% in 2020 +16.4% since 2000

50% of countries are below 35.3%



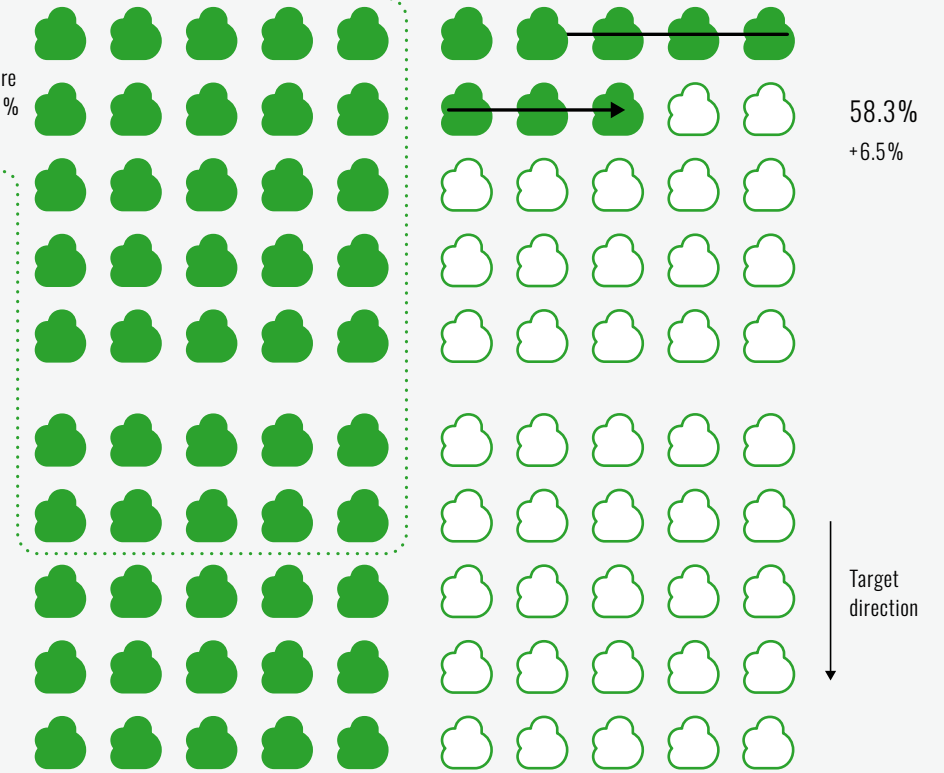
86.1%  
+16.4%

Target 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 (AG\_LND\_FRSTMGT)

## World

58.3% in 2020 +6.5% since 2000

50% of countries are below 35.3%



58.3%  
+6.5%

= 1% of all forest areas

**16** PEACE, JUSTICE  
AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS

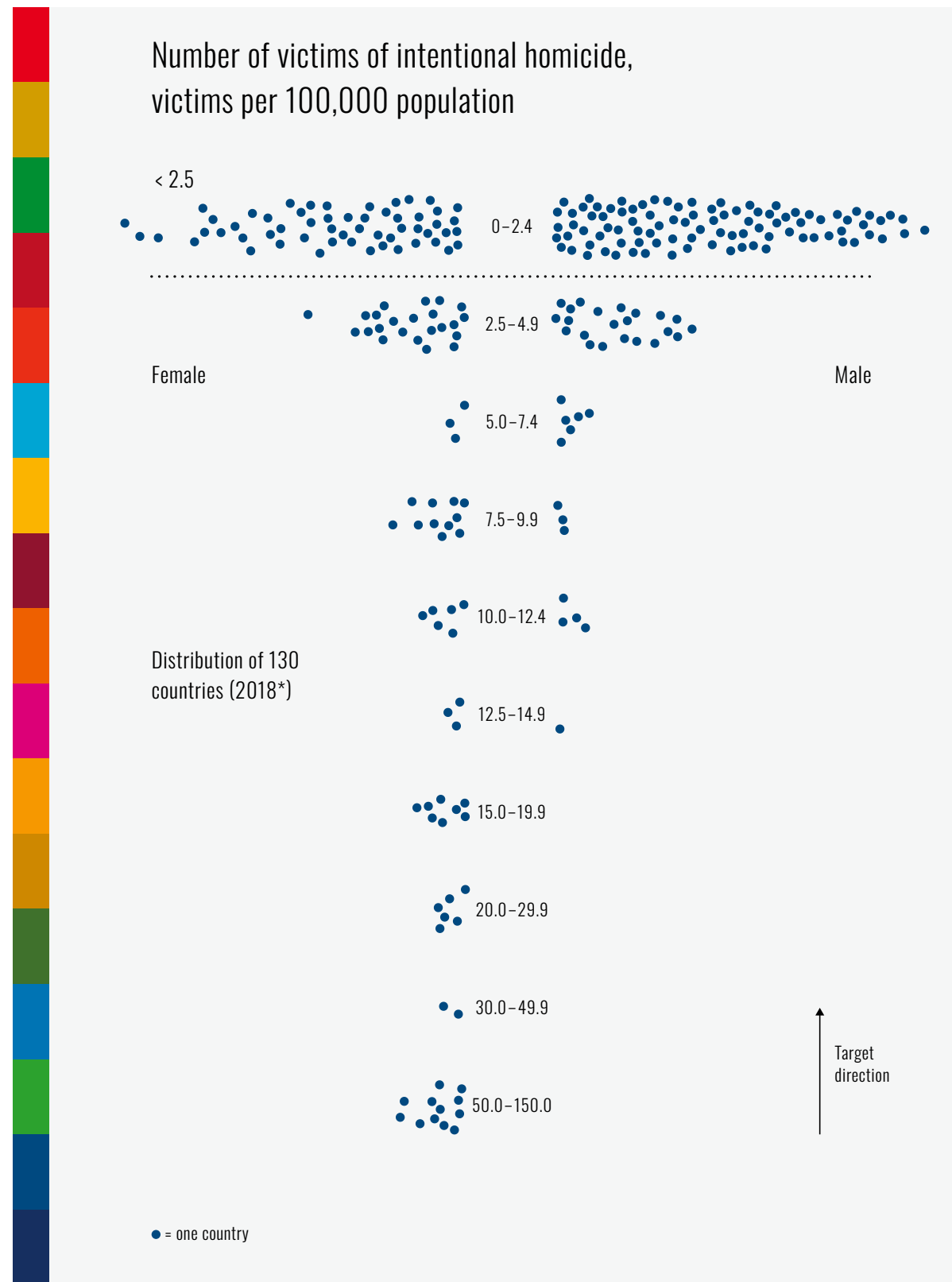


SDG 16 is to  promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels . SDG 16 has 12 targets and 24 indicators to measure progress.

This SDG aims to significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with governments and communities to end conflict and insecurity. Promoting the rule of law and human rights are key to this process, as is reducing the flow of illicit arms and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.



Hundreds of millions of people are living in fragile and conflict-affected States. At the end of 2020, about 1% of the global population – 82.4 million people – had been forcibly displaced as a result of persecution, conflict or generalized violence. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic threaten to push an additional 8.9 million children into child labour by the end of 2022, as families send children out to work in response to job and income losses. Urgently expanding income support and social protection coverage could help offset this rise. In 2020, 82 countries had representations of independent National Human Rights Institutions that successfully achieved compliance with international standards, a 17% improvement from 2015.



# Number of victims of intentional homicide, victims per 100,000 population

## Switzerland

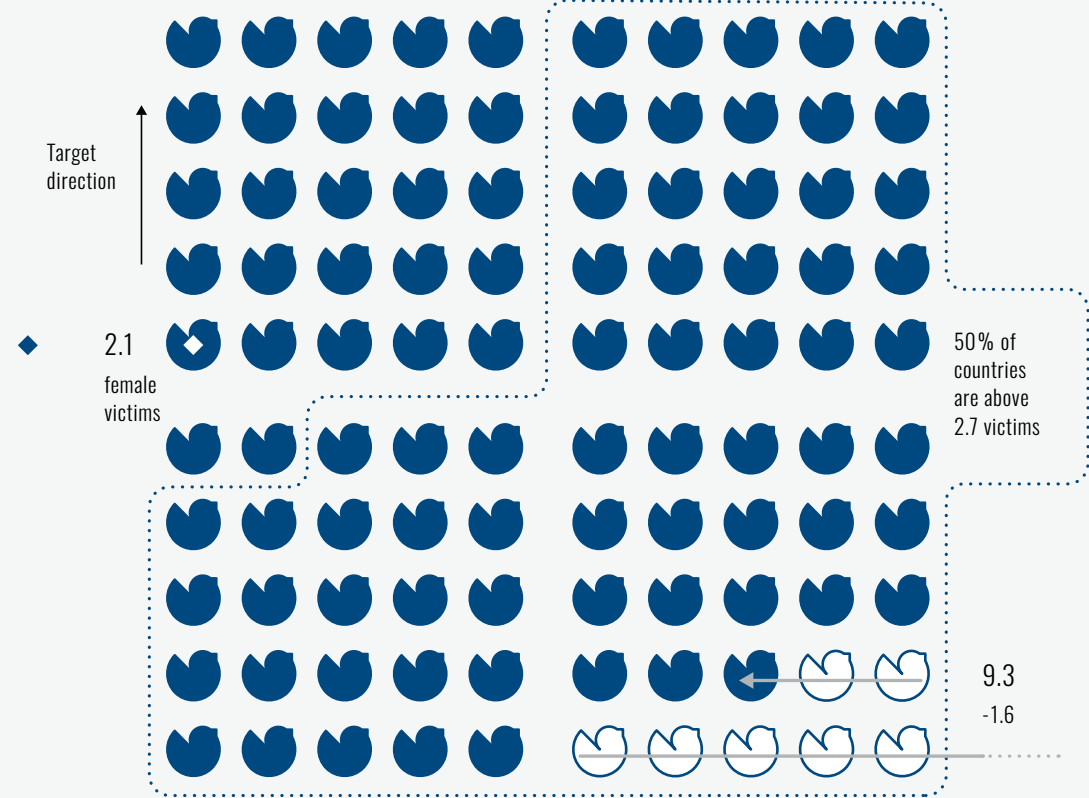
0.5 male victims in 2018 -0.3 since 2000



# Target 16.1 – Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere (VC\_IHR\_PSRC)

## World



9.3 male victims in 2018 -1.6 since 2000



Heart icon = 0.1 victims

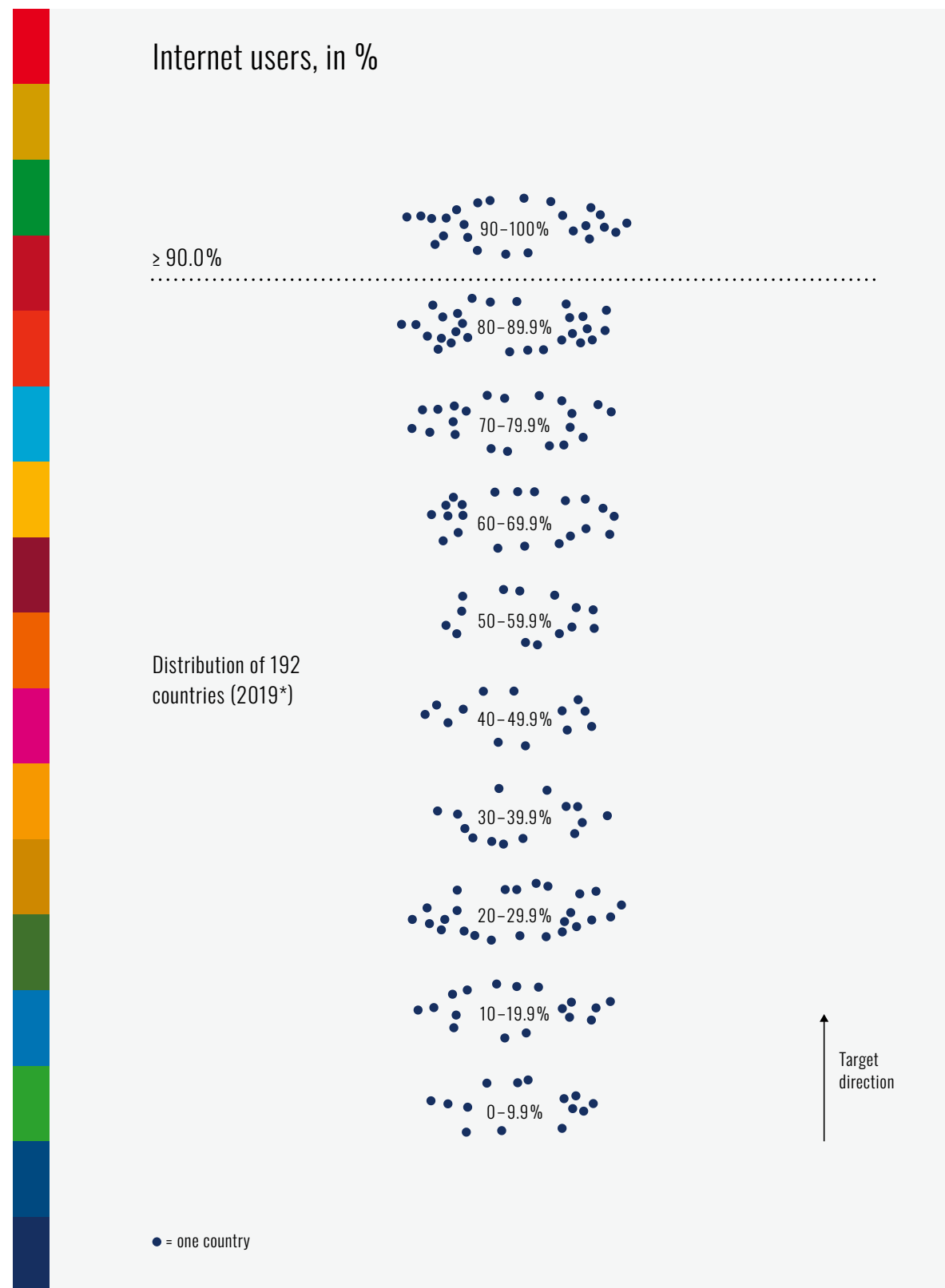
**17** PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS



SDG 17 is to  strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development . This goal has 19 targets and 24 indicators.

This goal aims to enhance North-South and South-South cooperation by supporting national plans to achieve all 17 SDGs. Promoting international trade, and helping developing countries increase their exports is all part of achieving a universal rules-based and equitable trading system that is fair and open and benefits all.

Official development assistance (ODA) increased and remittance flows declined less than expected in 2020, foreign direct investment (FDI) dropped by 40%. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, funding for data and statistics has increased four years in a row. It grew from \$ 591 million in 2015 to \$ 693 million in 2018. However, support was levelling off in 2019. Despite a surge in data demand to inform pandemic-related policymaking, development support to data and statistics has not risen commensurately. According to recent estimates, almost two thirds of low-income and lower-middle-income countries are in need of additional financing for data and statistics to face the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The United Nations organised three UN World Data Forums – including the Forum in Bern in 2021. This supports the measurement of the progress made on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as the implementation of the 169 targets.

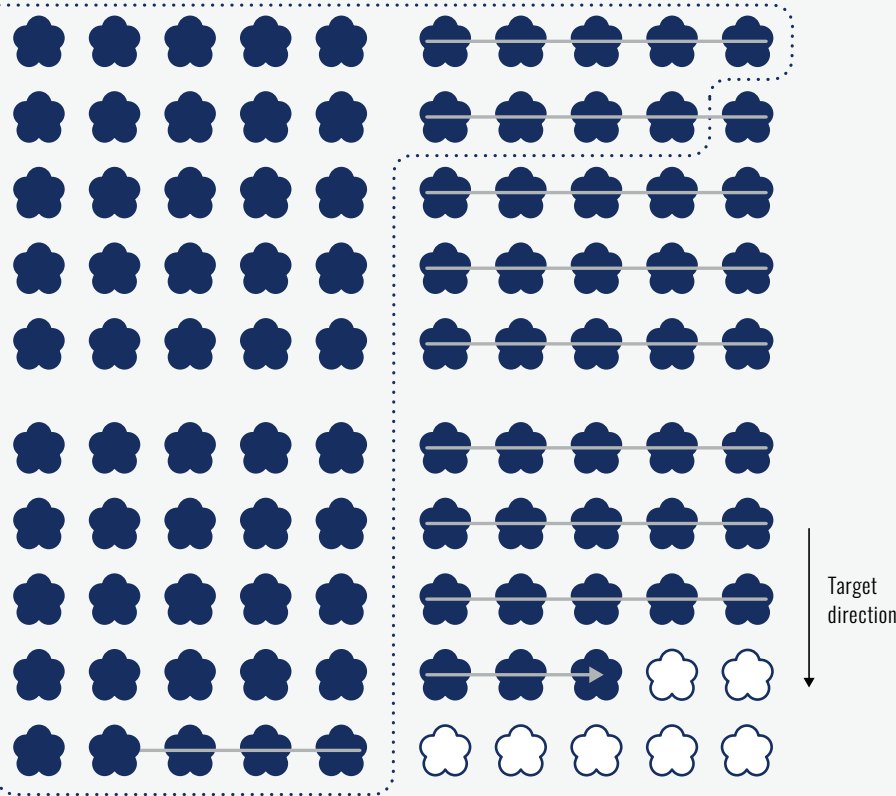


# Internet users, in %

## Switzerland

93.1% in 2019 +46.0% since 2000

50% of countries are below 59.5%



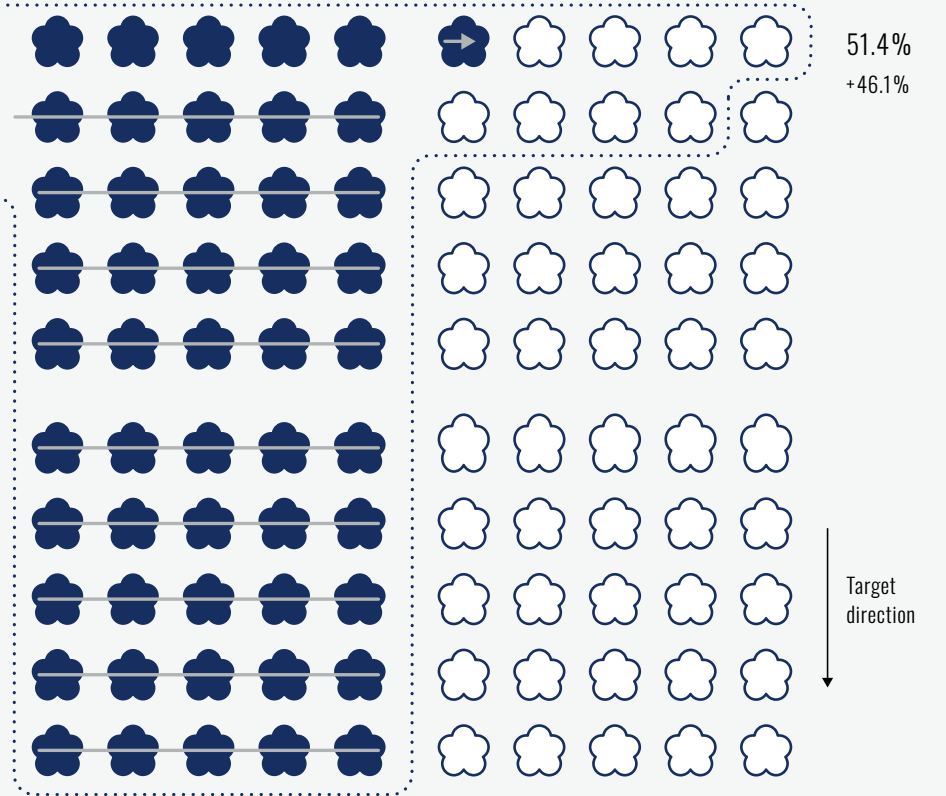
93.1%  
+46.0%

Target 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 (IT\_USE\_ii99)

## World

51.4% in 2019 +46.1% since 2000

50% of countries are below 59.5%



51.4%  
+46.1%

🌸 = 1% of the total population

# Text sources to goal descriptions 1–17

## Goal 1

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/> (5.7.2021), <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals#no-poverty> (5.7.2021) and the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021.

## Goal 2

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/> (5.7.2021), <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals#zero-hunger> (5.7.2021) and the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

## Goal 3

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health/> (5.7.2021), <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals#good-health> (5.7.2021) and the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

## Goal 4

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/education/> (5.7.2021), <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals#quality-education> (5.7.2021) and the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

## Goal 5

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/> (5.7.2021), <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals#gender-equality> (5.7.2021) and the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

## Goal 6

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/water-and-sanitation/> (5.7.2021), <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals#clean-water-and-sanitation> (5.7.2021) and the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

## Goal 7

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/energy/> (5.7.2021), <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals#affordable-and-clean-energy> (5.7.2021) and the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

## Goal 8

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/economic-growth/> (5.7.2021), <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals#decent-work-and-economic-growth> (5.7.2021) and the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

## Goal 9

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/infrastructure-industrialization/> (5.7.2021), <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals#industry-innovation-and-infrastructure> (5.7.2021) and the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

## Goal 10

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/> (5.7.2021), <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals#reduced-inequalities> (5.7.2021) and the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

## Goal 11

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/cities/> (5.7.2021), <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals#sustainable-cities-and-communities> (5.7.2021) and the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

## Goal 12

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-consumption-production/> (5.7.2021), <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals#responsible-consumption-and-production> (5.7.2021) and the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

## Goal 13

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-change/> (5.7.2021), <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals#climate-action> (5.7.2021) and the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

## Goal 14

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/oceans/> (5.7.2021), <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals#below-water> (5.7.2021) and the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

## Goal 15

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/biodiversity/> (5.7.2021), <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals#life-on-land> (5.7.2021) and the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

## Goal 16

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/peace-justice/> (5.7.2021), <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals#peace-justice-and-strong-institutions> (5.7.2021) and the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

## Goal 17

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/globalpartnerships/> (5.7.2021), <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals#partnerships-for-the-goals> (5.7.2021) and the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

# Data sources to graphics 1–17

All data published in this book and used for the graphs were taken from the United Nations Global SDG database, for the compilation of which we are very grateful in such a project. This global platform provides access to world-wide comparable open data compiled through the UN System in preparation for the Secretary-General's annual report on 'Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals'. Link: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>

The latest available data was used for the book. All data as shown was downloaded from the database between 4–17 August 2021. The reference years selected from the individual data sets are indicated in the respective visualisations. Listed below are the original statistical sources or institutions responsible for collecting each of the data sets used.



## Goal 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

**Indicator 1.3.1** Adjusted gender parity index for achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics (lower secondary level)

**Source:** International Labour Organization (ILO) – ILO estimates based on country data compiled through the ILO Social Security Inquiry (SSI)

## Goal 2

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

**Indicator 2.1.2** Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the adult population  
**Source:** Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), with data collected through the Gallup World Poll; National Entity (for some countries)

## Goal 3

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

**Indicator 3.5.2:** Alcohol consumption per capita (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year  
**Source:** World Health Organisation (WHO) – WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)

## Goal 4

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

**Indicator 4.5.1** Adjusted gender parity index for achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics (lower secondary level)

**Source:** Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) for Development; CONFEMEN Programme for the Analysis of Education Systems (PASEC); Laboratorio Latinoamericano de Evaluación de la Calidad de la Educación (LLECE); Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS); South-east Asia Primary Learning Metrics (SEA-PLM); Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ); Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS); National surveys (for some countries)

## Goal 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

**Indicator 5.5.1** Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments  
**Source:** Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) – the database on Women in National Parliament

## Goal 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

**Indicator 6.2.1** Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, by urban/rural  
**Source:** World Health Organisation (WHO)/ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) – WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Goal 7

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

**Indicator 7.2.1** Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

**Source:** UN Statistics Division – Energy Balances; International Energy Agency (IEA) – World Energy Balances

### Goal 8

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

**Indicator 8.6.1** Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training, by sex and age

**Source:** National household surveys or Populations censuses (individual countries)

### Goal 9

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

**Indicator 9.5.1** Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

**Source:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics; National surveys (for some countries)

### Goal 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries

**Indicator 10.4.1** Labour share of GDP

**Source:** International Labour Organization (ILO) – ILO modelled estimates (ILOSTAT)

### Goal 11

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

**Indicator 11.6.2** Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (population-weighted), by location (micrograms per cubic meter)

**Source:** World Health Organisation (WHO)

### Goal 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

**Indicator 12.c.1** Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita

**Source:** International Energy Agency (IEA) – IEA fossil fuel subsidies database; Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) – OECD.Stat- Inventory of Support Measures for Fossil Fuels; International Monetary Fund (IMF) – IMF Energy Subsidies Template

### Goal 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

**Indicator 13.2.2** Total greenhouse gas emissions without LULUCF

**Source:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); The Global Carbon Project (GCP)

### Goal 14

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

**Indicator 14.5.1** Average proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas

**Source:** BirdLife International; International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN); United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)

### 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

**Indicator 15.2.1** Proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan

**Source:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) – Global Forest Resources Assessment

### 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

**Indicator 16.1.1** Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex

**Source:** World Health Organization (WHO); United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE); Pan American Health Organization (PAHO); Organization of American States (OAS); National surveys (for some countries)

### Goal 17

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

**Indicator 17.8.1** Internet users per 100 inhabitants

**Source:** National Statistical Institutes (NSI) and Telecommunications institutions



Notes





This book gives you exciting new insights into the progress of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Some central indicators of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – on poverty, health, inequality, innovation or peace and security – are visualised in a fresh and innovative way. This work was realized for the 3rd UN World Data Forum, which took place in Bern from 3–6 October 2021.



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