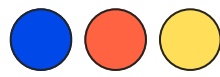


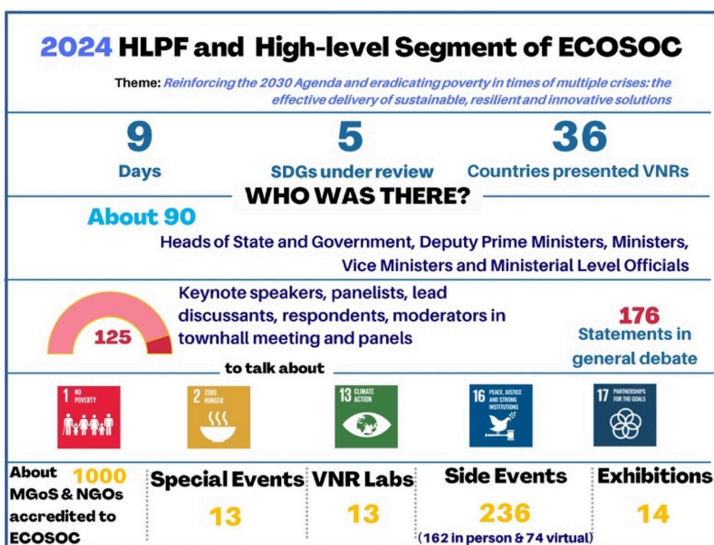


The High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)



What is the HLPF?

The High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) is the central United Nations platform for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the global level.



During the HLPF, UN Member States and civil society organizations are invited to report on progress towards achieving the SDGs.

Participation

9 countries with RSCJ presence: Austria, Brazil, Chad, Colombia, Kenya, Mexico, Peru, Spain and Uganda participated.

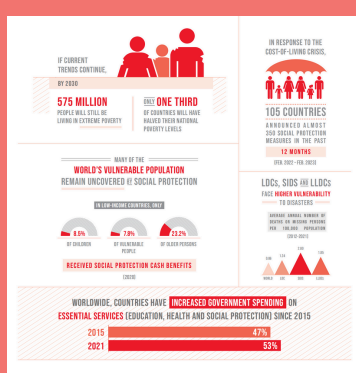
The SSH as part of JCoR (Justice Coalition of Religious at the UN) sponsored one of them: "Spotlight on SDG implementation: Conversation with Religious NGO's"

[Click here for a short introduction to the SDGs.](#)

The forum conducted in-depth reviews of the following SDGs and have agreed to the following goals:

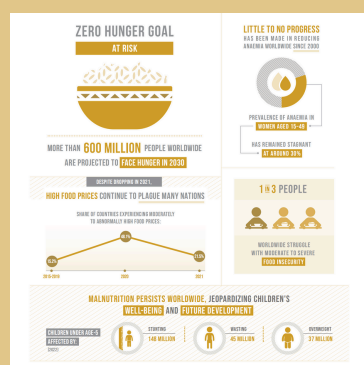
SDG 1: No Poverty

- If current trends continue, 575 million people will still be living in extreme poverty and only one-third of countries will have halved their national poverty levels by 2030.
- Despite the expansion of social protection during the COVID-19 crisis, over 4 billion people remain entirely unprotected. Many of the world's vulnerable population groups, including the young and the elderly, remain uncovered by statutory social protection programmes.
- A surge in action and investment to enhance economic opportunities, improve education and extend social protection to all, particularly the most excluded, is crucial to delivering on the central commitment to end poverty and leave no one behind.



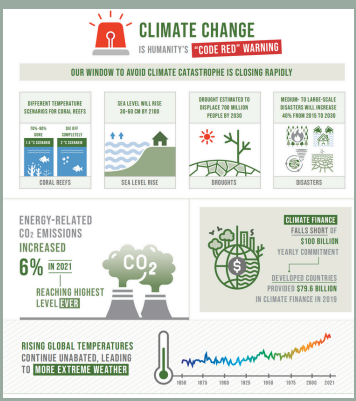
SDG 2: Zero Hunger

- Despite global efforts, in 2022, an estimated 45 million children under the age of 5 suffered from wasting, 148 million had stunted growth and 37 million were overweight. A fundamental shift in trajectory is needed to achieve the 2030 nutrition targets.
- To achieve zero hunger by 2030, urgent coordinated action and policy solutions are imperative to address entrenched inequalities, transform food systems, invest in sustainable agricultural practices, and reduce and mitigate the impact of conflict and the pandemic on global nutrition and food security.



SDG 13: Climate Action

- 2010 – 2019 was the warmest decade ever recorded, bringing with it massive climate disasters across continents.
- Climate change is disrupting national economies and affecting lives and livelihoods, especially for the most vulnerable.
- Between 2010 and 2020, highly vulnerable regions experienced 15 x higher human mortality rates from floods, droughts and storms compared to regions with very low vulnerability.
- In 2019, at least 120 of the 153 developing countries had undertaken activities to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans to enhance climate adaptation and resilience, an increase of 29 countries over the previous year. Furthermore, progress in meeting the 2020 disaster risk reduction target has been slow.



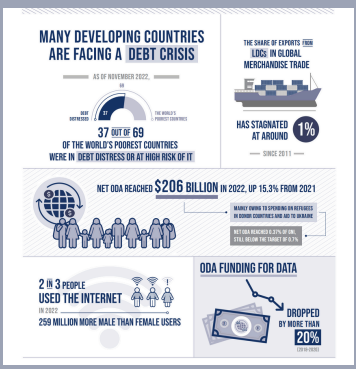
SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- Ongoing and new violent conflicts around the world are derailing the global path to peace and achievement of Goal 16. Alarming, the year 2022 witnessed a more than 50 per cent increase in conflict-related civilian deaths, largely due to the war in Ukraine.
- As of the end of 2022, 108.4 million people were forcibly displaced worldwide – an increase of 19 million compared with the end of 2021 and two and a half times the number of a decade ago.
- Structural injustices, inequalities and emerging human rights challenges are putting peaceful and inclusive societies further out of reach. To meet Goal 16 by 2030, action is needed to restore trust and to strengthen the capacity of institutions to secure justice for all and facilitate peaceful transitions to sustainable development.



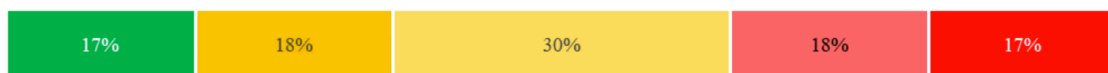
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

- Goal 17 focuses on revitalizing global partnerships for sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda is universal, urging action from all countries to ensure no one is left behind. Requires collaboration among governments, the private sector, and civil society.
- Geopolitical tensions and nationalism hinder international cooperation, highlighting the need for collective efforts to provide developing countries with vital financing and technologies to accelerate SDG implementation.
- Support for implementing the SDGs has been steady but fragile, with major and persistent challenges. Financial resources remain scarce, trade tensions have been increasing, and crucial data are still lacking.



SDG Progress in 2024

The 2024 progress assessment reveals the world is severely off-track to achieve the 2030 Agenda. As illustrated below, out of 135 targets with trend data and additional insights from custodian agencies, only 17% are progressing as expected to be achieved by 2030. Nearly half (48%) exhibit moderate to severe deviations from the desired trajectory, with 30% showing marginal progress and 18% indicating moderate progress. Alarming, 18% have stagnated, and 17% have regressed below the 2015 baseline levels.



■ On track or target met ■ Moderate progress ■ Marginal progress ■ Stagnation ■ Regression

Click here to read:

[Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Report of the Secretary-General](#)