



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

SDGs, VNRs and the HLPF

FAO Technical Webinar
26 November 2025

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Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs

Overview

1. What is the vision:

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 SDGs

2. How is it implemented?

VNRs and the SDG progress report

3. Where is it reviewed?

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

4. What do you think?

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Transforming our world : The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Adopted on 25 September 2015, the **2030 Agenda** sets a global roadmap for development by 2030, guiding member states through **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** built on **five key pillars**.



People



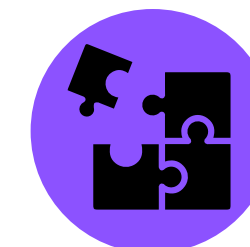
Planet



Prosperity



Peace



Partnership

It follows the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**, the previous international effort targeted for 2015



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



17 goals, 169 targets



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Implementation Progress VNRs

The 2030 Agenda promotes **Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)**, regular, inclusive and voluntary assessments of the SDG progress led at national and sub-national levels.

Each year, up to 40 countries present their VNRs at the HLPF in New York, fostering peer learning, collaboration, and progress through shared insights.

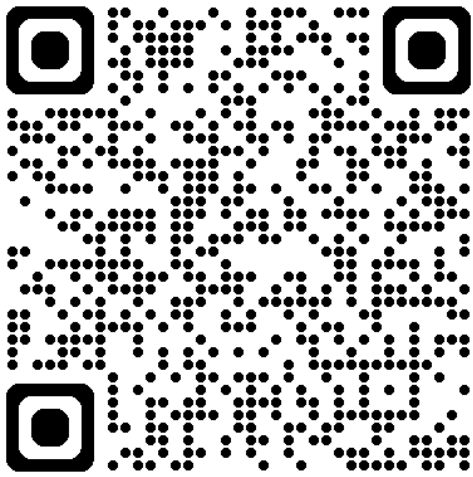
Compilation of VNRs

hlpf.un.org/vnrs



- The goal of eradicating extreme poverty can be considered largely achieved in Austria.
- In 2021, the European Union's poverty indicators were redefined. Following the new definition, the data series (from 2015 on) are too short for a trend assessment.
- The share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion has slightly decreased in the long term according to the old definition, from 18.9% in 2010 to 18.4% in 2021; according to the new definition the figure is 17.5% in 2022 (17.3% in 2021). Under both definitions, there is an increase since 2020.
- Severe material deprivation (old definition) fell from 4.3% (2010) to 3.0% (2022 estimate); according to the new definition, there was a decline from 2.9% (2015) to 2.3% (2022).

Example Austria's 2024 VNRs



Link to Austria's Report
hlpf.un.org/countries/austria



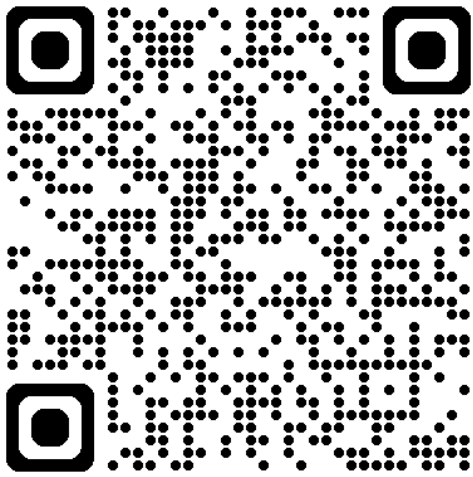
Target	National Indicators (selected)	Trend
3.1	TARGET: Low maternal mortality	✓
3.2	TARGET: Low infant mortality	✓
3.3	HIV infections-incidence	↑
	Hepatitis B-incidence	↓
3.4	Premature mortality from non-communicable diseases	↑
	Suicide mortality rate	↗
3.5	Average alcohol consumption	↗
	Alcohol-related deaths and suicides	↘
3.6	Death rate due to road traffic accidents	↑
3.7	Adolescent birth rate	↑
3.8	TARGET: Access to essential health care	✓
3.9	Deaths attributable to PM _{2.5} (particulate matter)	↑
3.a	Average daily consumption of cigarettes by persons aged 15+ years	↑
	Lung cancer mortality/including bronchial carcinomas	↗



Target	National Indicators (selected)	Trend
5.1	Gender Pay Gap	↑
	Gender Pension Gap	↗
5.2	Physical and/or sexual violence against women	:(short)
	Restraining orders by police to enter the home	:(break)
5.3	Marriages of 16 to 19-year-old women	↑
	TARGET: Eliminate harmful practices such as female genital mutilation/cutting	?
5.4	Time spent on household and family care	:(short)
5.5	Proportion of women in National Council of parliament	↑
	Proportion of women in management	↑
	“Federal Quota for women”	↑
	TARGET: Universal access to sexual and reproductive health	✓

Example

Austria's 2024 VNRs



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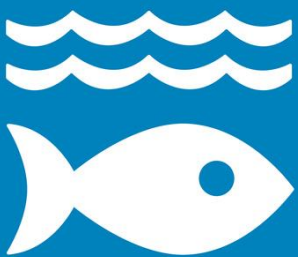
Target	National Indicators (selected)	Trend
8.1	Real GDP per capita	↗
8.2	Growth rate of real GDP per working hour	:(no)
8.3	TARGET: Decent jobs	✓
8.4	Raw material consumption per capita	↑
	Total domestic material consumption	↗
8.5	Unemployment rate	↗
	Employment rate	↗
8.6	“NEET” Young people Neither in Employment nor in Education and Training	↘
	Early leavers from education and training	↘
8.7	TARGET: No forced labour	✓
8.8	Accidents at work: fatal injuries	↑
8.9	Tourism value added as share of GDP	:(no)
8.10	TARGET: Access to financial institutions	✓

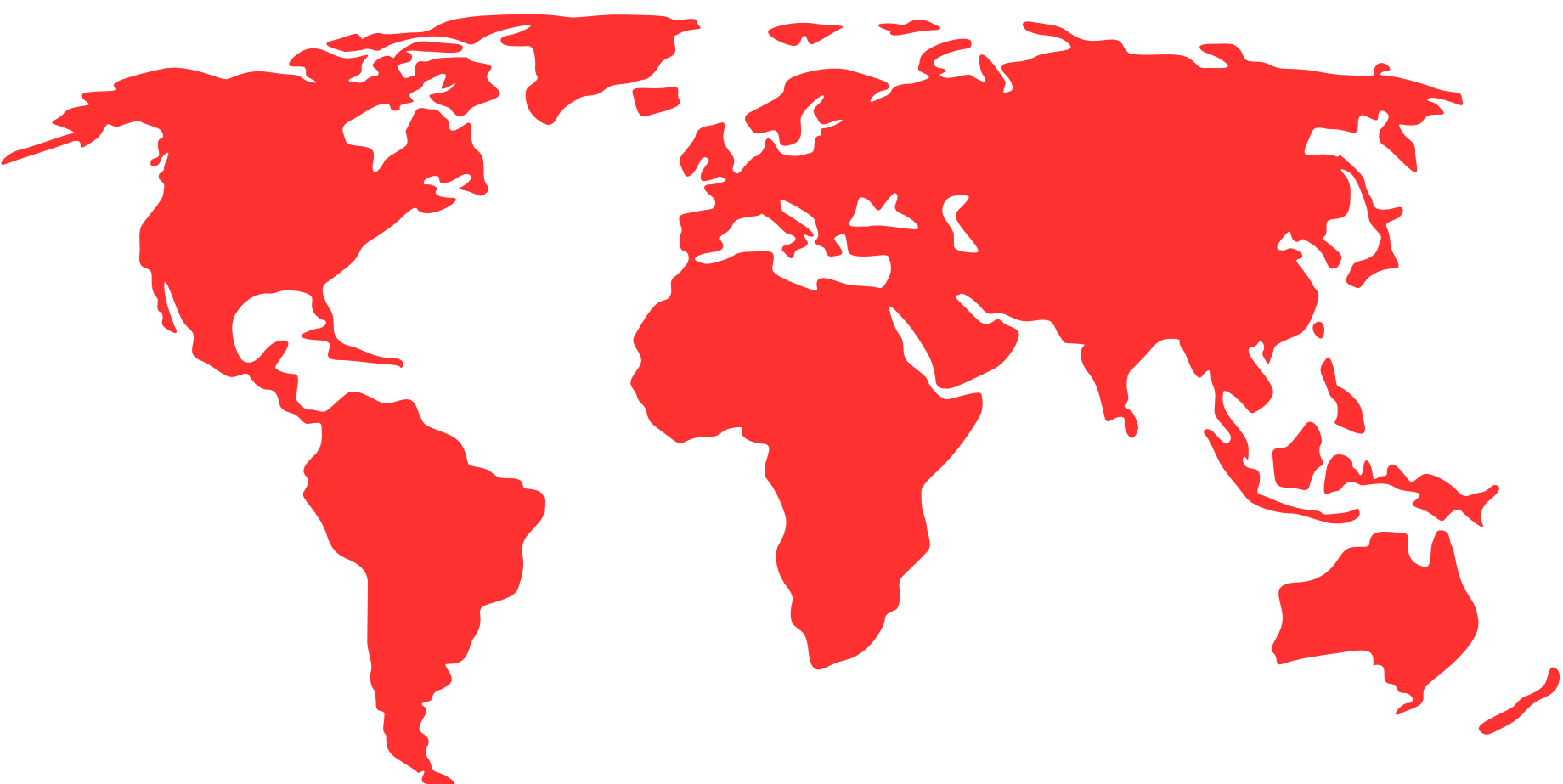
Target	UN Indicator proposals (short)	Trend
14.1	a) Index of coastal eutrophication b) Concentration of floating plastic debris in the sea	Not applicable to Austria
14.2	National exclusive economic zones of the marine and coastal ecosystems managed using ecosystembased approaches	Not applicable to Austria
14.3	Ocean acidification	Not applicable to Austria
14.4	Fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Not applicable to Austria
14.5	Protected marine areas	Not applicable to Austria
14.6	Implementation of international measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	UN level
14.7	Sustainable fisheries	Inter-regional development assistance

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



14 LIFE BELOW WATER





190

countries plus EU have
presented at least one VNR.



406 VNR reports

will have been presented by July
2025



152 countries

have presented two VNRs
or more.



2.13 VNR reports

Global average per
country





45

Countries have
reported
once or less

97

Countries have
reported
2 times

45

Countries
have reported
3 times

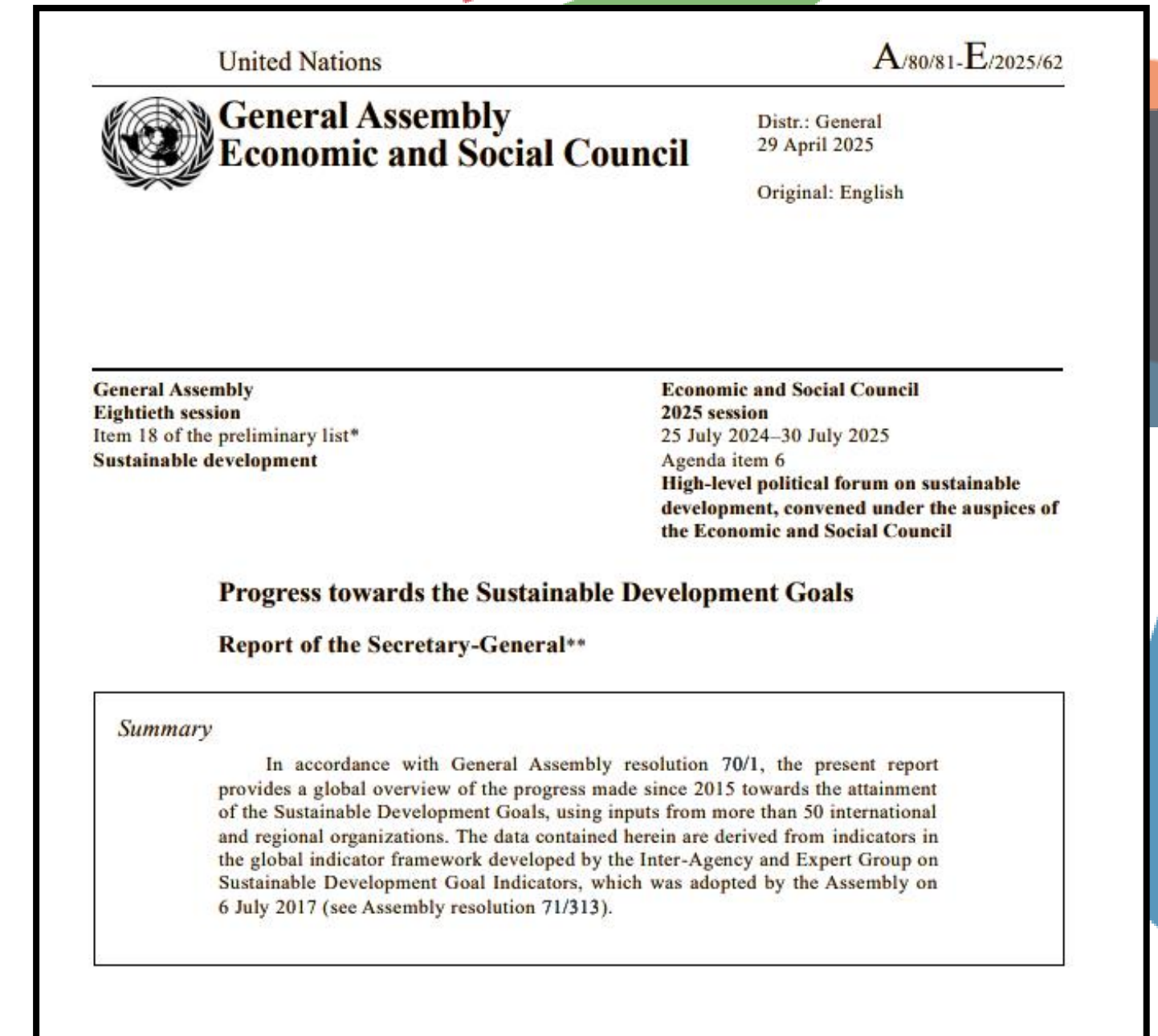
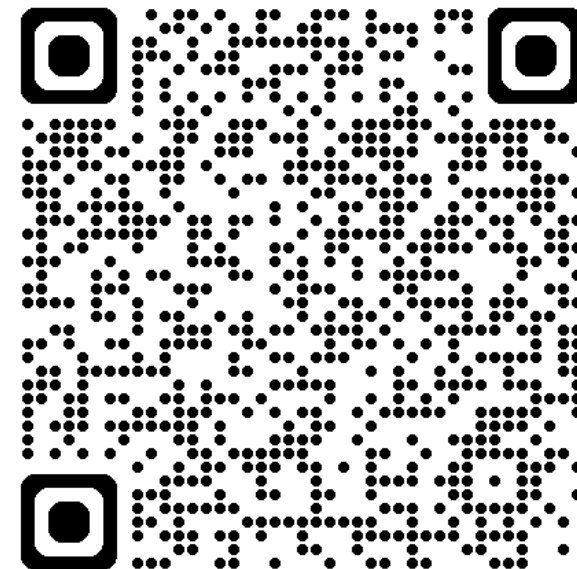
10

Countries have
reported
4 times

Implementation Progress SDG Progress report

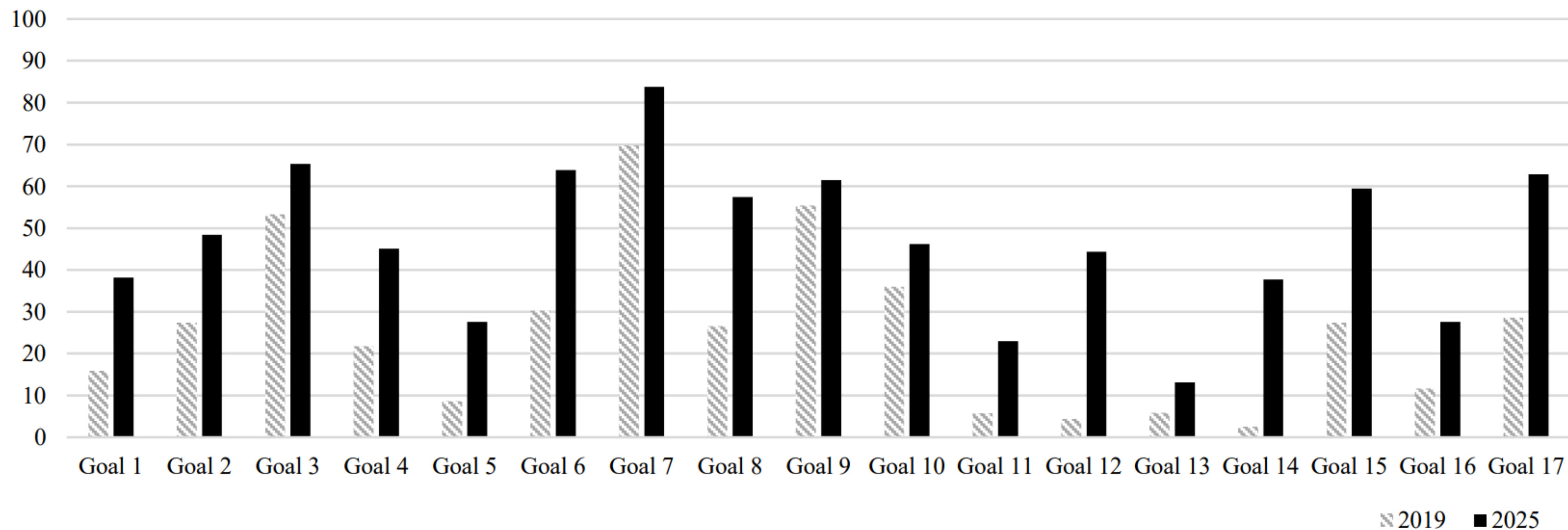
Every year, the UN Secretary General presents an **annual SDG Progress report** based on the global indicator framework, data produced by national statistical systems and information collected at the regional level.

SDG Progress report 2025 :
<http://undocs.org/en/a/80/81>

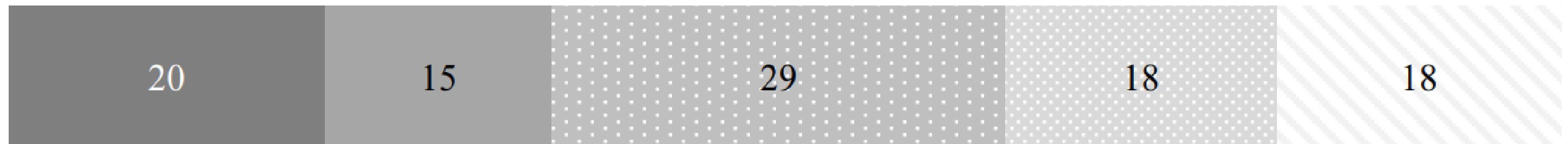


Share of countries with available data

*(at least two data points since 2015)



Overall progress assessment across targets with trend data (2025 or the latest data)



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



People



9% of people still live in extreme poverty, and progress has nearly stalled.



750 million people face hunger as global food insecurity has worsened since 2019.



37 under-5 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2023 marks steady health progress, but gaps remain.



People

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



60% of youth now complete upper secondary school, yet learning outcomes are declining in many countries.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



2.1 billion people still lack safely managed drinking water despite improvements.

5 GENDER EQUALITY



27% of parliamentary seats are held by women, reflecting slow and uneven progress.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



92% of the world had electricity in 2023, but clean cooking access still lags.



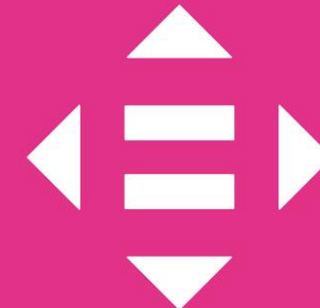
Prosperity

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



5.0% global unemployment is a record low, but informal work remains high at 57.8%.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



12% live below 50% of median income despite pro-poor growth in most countries.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



1,420 researchers per million people reflects steady R&D growth, but disparities remain.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



1.6 to 3 billion people face housing challenges from affordability to basic services.



Planet



1.05 billion tons of food wasted in 2022 highlights continued inefficiencies in consumption.



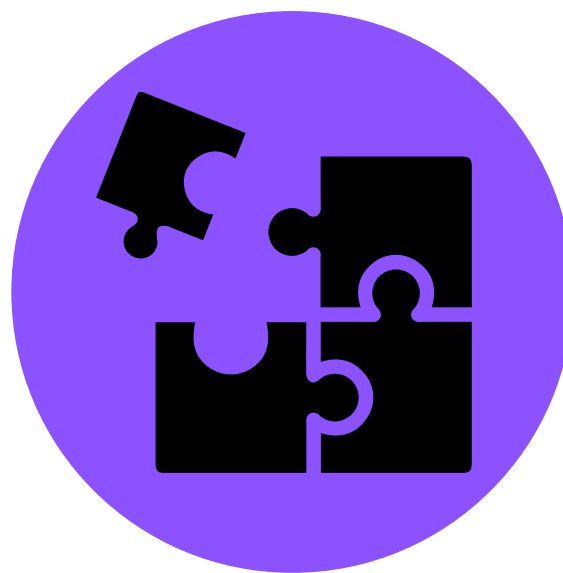
37.7% of fish stocks are overfished, showing worsening ocean sustainability.



1.55°C above pre-industrial levels in 2024 marks the hottest year on record.



31.2% of land is forested, but biodiversity loss and species extinction are accelerating.



Peace and Partnership



120 million people were forcibly displaced by 2024, with conflict and instability rising.



\$1.4 trillion in FDI in 2024 reflects increased support, yet developing countries face record debt burdens.

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The HLPF





HLPF

The High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) is the UN's main platform for reviewing progress on the 2030 Agenda and SDGs.

Created after Rio+20, it replaced the Commission on Sustainable Development to enhance global coordination. Resolution 67/290 later set its structure.

The HLPF's mission is to:

- **Provide political leadership on sustainability.**
- **Track progress on commitments.**
- **Integrate sustainability across sectors.**
- **Address emerging challenges with an action-driven agenda.**

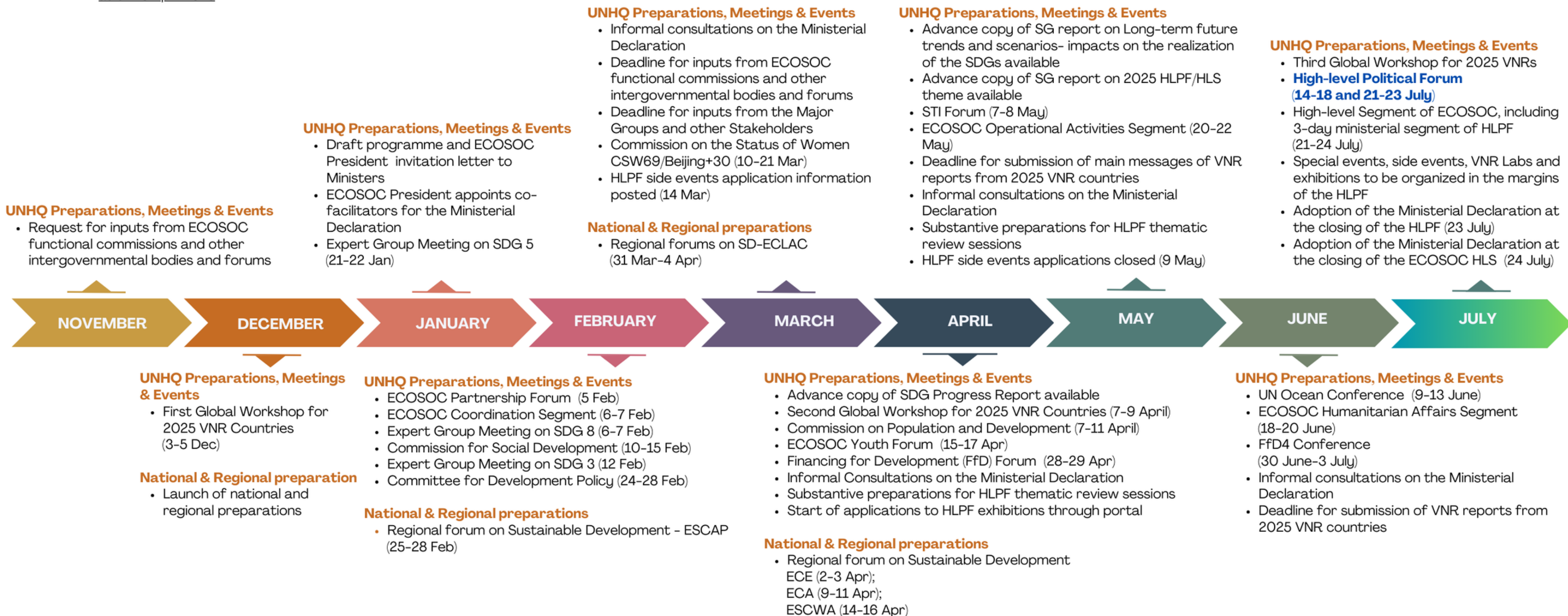
It meets **annually under ECOSOC** and **every four years at the SDG Summit** under the General Assembly, both at UN Headquarters in New York.

The UN DESA Office of Intergovernmental Support and Coordination (OISC) serves as its Secretariat.



2025 HLPF ROADMAP

as of 28 April 2025



* Entries related to negotiation processes are purely indicative and not meant to prejudge official timelines.
* The schedule for the thematic SDG preparations is under consideration.
* This roadmap will be regularly updated.

hlpf.un.org



	HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT				
	Monday, July 14th	Tuesday, July 15th	Wednesday, July 16th	Thursday, July 17th	Friday, July 18th
10:00	Opening	SDG 5 and interlinkages with other SDGs Gender equality	SDG 8 and interlinkages with other SDGs Decent work and economic growth	SDG 14 and interlinkages with other SDGs Life below water	VNR presentation : Panel 1 and Panel 2
11:00	Unlocking means of implementation: Mobilizing financing and STI for the SDGs				
12:00					
1:00					
3:00	SDG 3 and interlinkages with other SDGs Good health and well-being	Accelerating SDG achievement in African countries, LDCs LLDCs and middle-income countries	Small Island Developing States: Strategies for SDG success	Strengthening alliances for SDG implementation: Multistakeholder engagement for the 2030 Agenda	VNR presentation : Panel 3 and Panel 4
4:00				Transformation from the ground up: Acting at local level	
5:00					
6:00					

	HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL				
	MINISTERIAL SEGMENT OF THE HLPF /ECOSOC HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT (HLS)				ECOSOC HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT
	Monday, July 21st	Tuesday, July 22nd	Wednesday, July 23rd		Thursday, July 24th
10:00	Ministerial Opening	Messages from UNEA + Regional perspectives on SDG implementation	VNR presentation : Panel 1 to 3	General debate	Introduction of reports + Collaborative, science- driven and evidence-based actions to accelerate the SDGs toward 2030 while leaving no one behind
11:00	General Debate				
12:00		VNR presentation : Panel 1			
1:00	VNR presentation: Panel 1 and 2	VNR presentation : Panel 2 to 4	VNR presentation : Panel 4		Current global trends and their impacts: international cooperation in a fracturing world
3:00			Adoption of the Ministerial Declaration Conclusion of the HLPF		
4:00					
5:00					
6:00			Adoption of the Ministerial Declaration Conclusion of the High-Level Segment		

Major Groups and Other Stakeholders

MAJOR GROUPS (9)	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS (12)	
Business and Industry Major Group	Person with Disabilities Stakeholder Group	Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism
Major Group for Children and Youth	Volunteers Stakeholders Group	
Farmers Major Group	Stakeholder Group on Ageing	Africa Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism
Indigenous Peoples Major Group	Education and Academia Stakeholder Group	
Local Authorities Major Group	Civil Society Financing for Development Group	ECE Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism
Non-Governmental Organization Major Group	Together 2030	
Scientific and Technological Community Major Group	LGBTI Stakeholder Group	
Women's Major Group	Sendai Group	
Workers and Trade Unions Major Group	Communities Discriminated on Work and Descent	

UN GA RESOLUTION 67/290 ENSURES THE RIGHTS OF MGOS

- To attend all official meetings of the HLPF
- To attend preparatory meetings of the HLPF
- To intervene in official meetings
- To submit documents and present written and oral contributions
- To make recommendations
- To organize side events and round tables, in cooperation with Member States and the Secretariat



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Thank you!

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