



United Nations Association of Australia
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| GLOBAL GOAL | RELATED GLOBAL FACTS | HOW is AUSTRALIA PROGRESSING? | Local Community POSSIBLE TARGETS |
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| Goal 1: No Poverty | 1 in 5 people (poorer nations) live on less than \$1.25 per day. | Estimated 11% of Australians live in poverty. Poverty is greater in remote regions than in urban areas. | 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by 50% the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions . |
| Goal 2: Zero Hunger | Globally, one in nine people in the world today (795 million) are undernourished. | Australia is a major food exporter. Ensuring security and efficiency of food production is critical. In 2017, almost 1 in 7 Australians needed support because they could not food. | 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 |
| Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being | Children born into poverty are almost twice as likely to die before the age of five as those from wealthier families are. | Overall, Australians enjoy very good health - supported by a universal health system. Average life expectancy is among the highest in the world. However, there are significant differences for poorer and Indigenous people. Also, lifestyle issues related to obesity, alcohol, Type-2 diabetes. | 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol |
| Goal 4: Quality Education | 103 million youth worldwide lack basic literacy skills, and more than 60 per cent of them are women. | Overall, Australians enjoy high levels of education opportunities and outcomes. However, there is a widening gap for poorer and Indigenous people. In Australia, only 15% of three-year-old children participate in quality pre-school, compared to an OECD average of 70%. | 4.7 By 2030, ensure all learners acquire skills & knowledge needed to promote sustainable development; through education for sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, peace, global citizenship and cultural diversity |
| Goal 5: Gender Equality | In 46 countries, women now hold more than 30 per cent of seats in national parliaments. | Gender equality in Australia has made significant advances. However, in 2017, just 11 women led ASX200 companies while only 32% of Australian parliamentarians are female. The proportion of women and girls subjected to physical, sexual and psychological violence remains unacceptably high. | 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women & girls in the public and private spheres |
| Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation | Water scarcity affects more than 40 % of global population and is projected to rise. | Majority of Australians have access to safe drinking water and safe sewerage systems. Water supplies for some remote communities are unsafe. Water security an ongoing national risk as Australia is the driest inhabited continent. | 6.4 Substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater |
| Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy | One in five people still lacks access to modern electricity. | Australians now pay higher electricity prices than most other OECD countries. Energy affordability is a major problem, particularly for those on lower incomes. Higher energy costs make export businesses less competitive. Policy uncertainty is reducing 'renewables' investment. | 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 |
| Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth | Nearly 2.2 billion people live below the US\$2 poverty line. Poverty eradication is only possible through stable and well-paid jobs. | Australia has a strong economy with world-record period of economic growth and high levels of employment. However, there is rising underemployment and significant pockets of employment weakness, most notably among low-skilled men, younger Australians, women with children, and Indigenous communities. | 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation; encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, |
| Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Inadequate infrastructure leads to lack of access to markets, jobs, information and training, creating a major barrier to doing business. | Australia benefits significantly from flows of people, ideas, investment and rapid adoption/adaptation of new technologies. Fragmented innovation support available to forge new global industries, develop new products/ services and markets. Innovation constrained by slow and unreliable broadband network. Australia's investment in wider sources of knowledge-based capital, critical to innovation, is lower than in comparable countries. | 9.4 Upgrade infrastructure, retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes |

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| Goal 10: Reduce Inequality | Income inequality cannot be effectively tackled unless the underlying inequality of opportunities is addressed. | From 2000 to 2015, strong economic growth led to a substantial rise in average income. However, income increases did not lead to a reduction in income and wealth inequalities. Australia ranked as more unequal than the best performing north and west European countries. | 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 status |
| Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities | Cities occupy 3 per cent of the Earth's land and 60-80 per cent of energy consumption and 75 per cent of carbon emissions. | Progress since 2000, with car use falling 5% and use of rail transport increasing 8%. Rapid increase in use of renewable energy. However, housing related financial stress is rising among Australian workers on lower wages. Mortgage stress and homelessness are increasing. | 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 |
| Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production | 1.3 billion tonnes wasted every year while almost 1 billion people go undernourished and another 1 billion hungry. | Relatively low human population and significant primary resources have contributed to prosperity but increased waste generation, inefficient resource usage and waste management. Australia currently provides subsidies for fossil fuel use over three times the OECD average. | 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 |
| Goal 13: Climate Action | Emissions grew more quickly between 2000 and 2010 than in each of the three previous decades. | Australia committed to reduce total greenhouse gas emissions to 26–28% below 2005 levels by 2030. From 2005 to 2017 Australia's total emissions declined by just 7%, while actually increasing during 2016 and 2017. Australia still has the highest per capita emissions of any OECD country. | 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning |
| Goal 14: Life Below Water | Over three billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods. | While much is being done through area protection and fisheries management, pollution is increasing and reef systems show strong and ongoing deterioration. With no sign of policy improvements to change the situation, Australia is moving away from achieving SDG 14. | 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 |
| Goal 15: Life on Land | Around 1.6 billion people depend on forests, including 70 million indigenous people. | Overall, good level of biodiversity preservation with 17% protection of terrestrial areas including inland waters. However, Australia now ranks among the top nations for deforestation and levels of species extinction. Mammals in particular are in a perilous state, and the outlook for threatened species generally is not promising. | 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 |
| Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | Rule of law and development have a significant interrelation and are mutually reinforcing, making it essential for sustainable development at the national and international level | Australians value inclusive decision-making, however, growing mistrust of democratic process. Almost 50% of Australians feel they have little or no say. Violence, while declining, is still a major issue, following gender and age-based trends. Australia's prison population is at its highest recorded level - Indigenous people representing over 28% of the prison population and female prison population increasing by 77% over last decade. | 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national and international agreements |
| Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals | A successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society. | Australia accepts role of assisting poorer nations to meet the goals and has long tradition of responsible global citizenship. However, overseas aid funding has fallen in last four years and Australia is now one of the lowest OECD contributors. Collaboration between government, business and civil society (community) is vital for SDG implementation. | 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships |

Sources: WFUNA (World Federation of United Nations Associations) *Global Citizenship Challenge* (column 2) <http://www.wfuna.org/wfuna-70-global-citizenship-challenge> National Sustainable Development Council *SDG Transforming Australia Project* <https://www.sdgtransformingaustralia.com/?wpv-relationship-filter%5B0%5D=1232> (column 3), UN Resn. (column 4)

