

Supplementary information

Sustainable Development Goals relevant to kidney health: an update on progress

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Supplementary Table 1. Millennium Development Goals

MDG	Progress	Gaps remaining in 2015
1. Eradicate poverty and hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in proportion and number of people living in extreme poverty (< 1\$.25/day): 47% (1990, 1.9 billion) -> 14% (2015, 836 million) Working middle class (living on > \$4/day) almost tripled from 1991 to 2015 Proportion of undernourished in lower income regions declined: 23.3% (1990-1992) -> 12.9% (2014-2016) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children from poorest households more likely to be stunted, out of school, have higher U5MR Many people work under vulnerable conditions
2. Achieve universal primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary school enrolment increased: 83% (2000) -> 91% (2015) Primary school –aged children out of school decreased: 100 million (2000) -> 57 million (2015) Literacy rate (youth aged 15-24y) increased: 83% (1990) -> 91% (2015) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children from poorest households more likely to be out of school
3. Promote gender equality and empower women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More girls are enrolled in school Women as proportion of workers outside the agricultural sector increased: 35% (1990) -> 41% (2015), fewer are in vulnerable employment Proportion of women in parliament doubled, but remained 1:5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty rates higher in women Women earn less than men Higher unemployment in women
4. Reduce child mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global U5MR declined (deaths per 1000 live births): 90 (1990) -> 43 (2015) Death in children under age 5 years declined: 12.7 million (1990) -> 6 million (2015) Measles cases declined 67% between 2000 and 2013, due to more children receiving at least one dose of vaccination: 73% (2000) -> 84% (2013) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children from poorest households have higher U5MR
5. Improve maternal health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MMR declined (deaths per 100 000 live births): 380 (1990) -> 330 (2000) -> 210 (2013) Global births with skilled birth attendants increased: 59% (1990) -> 71% (2014) Contraception prevalence in women married /in a union increased: 55% (1990) -> 64% (2015) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural women less likely to have births with SBA MMR higher in lower resources countries
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New HIV infections declined: 3.5 million (2000) -> 2.1 million (2013) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of people living with HIV do not

and other diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people living on ART increased: 800 000 (2003) -> 13.6 million (2014) • 7.6 million HIV deaths averted (1995 to 2013) • Malaria incidence rate declined by 37%, mortality rate by 58% • 6.2million malaria deaths averted (2000 to 2015) • TB mortality rate declined 45%, prevalence rate by 41% (1990-2013) • 37 million lives saved through TB prevention, diagnosis and treatment (2000 – 2013) 	receive ART
7. Ensure environmental stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 98% of Ozone depleting substances eliminated since 1990 • More protection of marine and terrestrial areas • Proportion with access to improved drinking water increased: 76% (1990) -> 91% (2015) • 2.1 billion have better access to sanitation • Fewer people living in slums in lower income regions: 39.4% (2000) -> 29.7% (2014) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO2 emissions have increased • Rural populations have less access to improved drinking water and sanitation • Deforestation and overfishing continue • Increasing water scarcity
8. Develop a global partnership for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODA from developed countries increased 66% from 2000 to 2014 • Exemption from import taxes on products from lower resource countries increased: 65% of imports (2000) -> 79% imports (2014) • Increased mobile cellular subscriptions: 738 million (2000) -? > 7 billion (2015) • Internet penetration increased: 6% (2000) -> 43% (2015) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacement of millions of people due to conflicts continues • fewer children attend school in countries with conflict • higher poverty in countries with conflict

Data compiled from ref.¹. U5MR – under 5 mortality rate; MMR – maternal mortality ration; HIV – human immunodeficiency virus; AIDS – acquired immunodeficiency disease; ART – anti-retroviral therapy; ITN – insecticide treated nets; TB – tuberculosis; ODA – official development assistance; CO2 – carbon dioxide

Supplementary Table 2: Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG	Progress	Gaps
<p>1. No Poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> <p>(Extreme poverty defined as living on < US\$1.90 a day)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: < 3% of world living in extreme poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living < US\$1.90 a day: 36% (1990) -> 16% (2010) -> 10% (2015) -> 8.6% (2018) • Proportion of employed living < \$1.90/day: 14% (2010) -> 8% (2018) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • > 700 million live in extreme poverty, majority in SSA • 50% of global population live in < \$2 per day • 8 % of employed worldwide lived in extreme poverty in 2018 (38% in SSA) • 22% of unemployed receive unemployment cash benefits • 28% of those with disabilities receive disability cash benefits • 122 women: 100 men aged 25 to 34 live in extreme poverty • rural poverty rate is 3 fold higher than in urban areas • High poverty rates in fragile and conflict-affected countries. • 1 out of 5 children live in extreme poverty. • 41% of women giving birth received maternity cash benefits (2018) • 55% of the world's population (4 billion people in 2016) have no access to social protection (87% in SSA, 14% in Europe and N. America) • Direct economic losses from disasters increased 151% from the period 1978-1997 to the period 1998 - 2017
<p>2. Zero Hunger: end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child stunting: 32.4% (2000) -> 21.3% (2019) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World hunger is increasing again: 821 million people (1 in 9) were undernourished in 2017 (increase from 784 million in 2015) • 1 in 5 people in Africa are undernourished • Undernourishment contributes to 45 % of global child deaths <5 years • 22 % of children < 5 years are chronically undernourished (2018) • 144 million children < 5 years stunted (2019) • 47 million children (6.9%) < 5 years wasted (2019) • 40 million children (5.9%) < 5 years overweight (2018) • 2 billion people are obese or overweight • Small-scale food producers comprise 40-85% of food production in Africa, Asia and Latin America • Donor sector-allocable aid for agriculture in declined from 25% to 5% from the mid-19080s to 2017 in low resource settings • Proportional government spending on agriculture declined 37% between 2001 and 2017
<p>3. Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global birth with skilled birth attendant: 69% (2012) -> 81% (2019) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • > 5 million children die before age 5 annually • 19.9 million children not vaccinated in 1st year of life

SDG	Progress	Gaps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Targets by 2030: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ < 70 maternal deaths per 100, 000 live births ○ Reduce NCD deaths by 1/3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maternal mortality has decreased by 38% since 2000 ● Under 5 mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births): 76 (2000) -> 42 (2015) -> 39 (2018) ● Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births): 31 (2000) -> 18 (2017) ● DPT coverage: 72% (2000) -> 86% (2018), no change from 2015 ● Measles 2nd vaccine coverage: 15% (2000) -> 59% (2015) -> 69% (2018) ● Pneumococcal vaccine coverage: 4% (2008) -> 44% (2017) ● Hepatitis B vaccine coverage (3rd dose): 30% (2000) -> 84% (2018) ● Access to family planning (women 15-49 years): 74% (2000) -> 767% (2020) ● Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1000 adolescent women): 56 (2000) -> 45 (2015) -> 41 (2020) ● HIV incidence rate (new cases per 1000 uninfected adults aged 15-49 years): 0.47 (2000) -> 0.52 (2010) -> 0.44 (2015) -> 0.4 (2017) -> 0.24 (2018) ● Tuberculosis (new and relapses per 100,000 people): 172 (2000) -> 140 (2015) -> 132 (2018) ● Malaria (cases per 1000 population): 81 (2000) -> 57 (2018) cases unchanged since 2014 ● Hepatitis B prevalence in children < 5 years: 4.7% (pre-vaccine) -> 0.8% (2017) ● Need for mass drug administration/treatment for NTDs: 2.03 billion (2010) -> 1.63 billion (2015) -> 1.58 billion (2017) ● Global suicide rate (per 100,000): 12.9 (2000) -> 10.6 (2016) ● Tobacco use (prevalence): 33% (2000) -> 23.6% (2018) ● ODA for basic health from all donors increased 61% from 2010 to 2017 ● UHC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drug-resistant TB remains a major threat ● Malaria deaths have not declined between 2015 and 2017 ● 3.5 million more malaria deaths in 10 highest burden countries in 2017 compared to 2016 ● Maternal mortality ratio varies 14 fold across the globe ● Probability of dying of CVD, Cancer, chronic lung disease or diabetes (ages 30-70 years): 16% (2016) ● 8.1 million deaths related to tobacco (2017) ● Majority of ODA spent on HIV, Tuberculosis, Malaria and other infections ● 39% of countries have < 10 physicians per 10,000 population ● 58% of countries have < 40 nurses or midwives per 10,1000 population ● 22.4% of 25 countries sampled) provided access to essential medicines in PHC settings [28% had no accessible medicines] ● 33-49% covered by essential health services (2017) ● CHE (10%): 9.4% (2000) -> 12.7% (2015) -> 12.9% (2020, 1 billion people) ● CHE (25%): 1.7% (2000) -> 3% (2015) ● 87% of those with large OPE from MICs (2015) ● Relative poverty due to OOP spending for health, additional people pushed into poverty: 110.9 million (1.8%, 2000) -> 183.2 million (2.5%, 2015) ● Within countries, persistent inequalities between richer vs. poorer quintiles, urban vs. rural ● <u>NCDs:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Premature diabetes mortality increased 5% from 2000 to 2016 ○ Prevalence hypertension, 2015: 28.4% (LIC), 17.5% (HIC)

SDG	Progress	Gaps
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Service coverage index: 45 (2000) -> 66 (2017) ● People pushed into extreme poverty by health spending: 123.9 million (2%, 2000) -> 89.7 million (1.2%, 2015) ● Probability of premature mortality from one of 4 major NCDs: 18% decrease from 2000 to 2016 (40% chronic respiratory, 19% cancer, 19% cardiovascular) ● Prevalence of hypertension decreased 155% from 2000 to 2015 	
<p>4. Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enrollment in primary education has reached 91% in lower resource countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 262 million children out of school (2017), 22% of primary school age ● >50% of children and adolescents did not meet minimum proficiency levels (2015) ● 85% of primary school teachers are trained ● 750 million adults illiterate (2016) – 2/3 are women ● 1/3 of all countries spend 15-20% of government expenditure on education ● Children of mothers who complete at least primary schooling are more likely to survive ● Globally: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 90% of schools have electricity (57% in SSA) ● 84% have basic drinking water (50% in SSA) ● 76% have computer access (44% in SSA) ● 72% have hand washing facilities (40% in SSA) ● 64% have internet (25% in SSA)
<p>5. Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FGM declined from 1 in 2 (2000) to 1 in 3 (2017) ● Risk of child marriage decreased by 40% since 2000 in Southern Asia ● Female parliamentarians: 19% (2010) -> 24% (2019) ● Over 100 countries track budget allocation for gender equality to some degree 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Women are 13% of global landholders ● If women farmers received same resources as men -> world hunger could decrease by up to 150 million ● Gender-based inequalities and violence put adolescent girls and young women at risk of HIV. ● In central Asia 27% more girls do not attend school compared with boys ● 18 % of women (aged 14-49) experience domestic violence ● 49 countries have no legislation protecting women from domestic violence ● 18 countries – men can legally prevent wives from working ● 39 countries – daughters inherit less than sons ● 27% of managerial positions globally were occupied by women (2018) who

SDG	Progress	Gaps
		<p>comprise 39% of the workforce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global gender pay gap: 23% • 740 million women and girls married before age 18 • 57% of women 15-49 years are in control of their own sexual relations and use of family planning • Women and girls collect water in 80% of households • Women make up 76% of medical doctors and nurses (40% doctors, 90% nurses)
<p>6. Clean water and sanitation: Ensure availability and sustainability of water and sanitation for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to improved drinking water: 76% (1990) -> 90% (2015) • Access to safe drinking water: 61% (2000) -> 71% (2015) • Use of safe sanitation: 28% (2000) -> 43% (2015) -> 45% (2017) • 80% of countries have at least medium-low or higher levels of integrated water management • ODA commitments to water sector increased 36% between 2016 and 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • < 3% of worlds water is drinkable (fresh), 2.5% is frozen in Antarctica • 786 million people did not have access to basic drinking water (2017) • 1 in 4 health facilities do not have access to basic water services • 3 in 10 people do not have access to safe drinking water • 6 in 10 people do not have access to safe sanitation • 701 million practice open defecation (2017) • 40% affected by water scarcity • Rapid urbanization puts pressure on water supply and sewage disposal
<p>7. Affordable and clean energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global rate of electrification: 78% (2000) -> 83% (2010) -> 87% (2015) -> 89% (2017) • Access to clean cooking fuels: 57% (2010) -> 61% (2017) • Renewable energy as proportion of total fine energy consumption: 16,6% (2010) -> 17.5% (2016) • International financing to lower resource countries for renewable energy: \$9.9 billion (2010) -> \$18.6 (2016) • 2.3% less energy required to generate \$1 annually (2010-2016) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 840 million people have no access to electricity (87% in rural areas) • Energy poverty impacts world hunger by impacting food production • 2.8 billion rely on inefficient and polluting cooking systems • 60% of global green house gas emissions generated through energy
<p>8. Decent work and economic growth: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global growth real GDP per capita: 3% (2010) -> 1.63% (2015) -> 1.9% (2017) • Real GDP in LDCs: 4.8% increase in LDCs (2010 - 2017) -> 5.7% (2020) • Labour productivity (real GDP per worker): 1.6% (2015) -> 2.1% (2018) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21% global youth (30% women, 13% men) not engaged in work, education or training (2018) • 8% of workers live in extreme poverty • 61% work in informal sector (2016) • median hourly wage 12 -20% higher for men • 3 worker deaths per 100, 000 employees

SDG	Progress	Gaps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 7% growth rate by 2030 • On Target: no 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global unemployment: 6.4% (2000) -> 5.7% (2017) • Number of ATMs (per 100, 000 adults): 45 (2010) -> 66 (2017) • “Aid for trade”: \$23.1 billion (2002-2005) -> \$58 billion (2017) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 889 non-fatal injuries per 100, 000 employees
<p>9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global manufacturing value added (MVA) share in GDP: 15.2% (2005) -> 15.9% (2008)-> 16.5% (2015) -> 16.3% (2017) • Each manufacturing job generates 2.2. others • Global CO2 emission intensity: decreased 20% from 2000 to 2016 • Global investment in research and development (R&D): \$739 billion (2000) -> \$2 trillion (2016) • Global GDP invested in R&D: 1.52% (2000) -> 1.68% (2016) • Researchers per million inhabitants: 804 (2000) -> 1163 (2016) • Flows for economic infrastructure (lower-resource countries): increase by 32.5 % (2010 to 2017) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MVA per capita (industrialization): \$114 in LDC, \$4,938 Europe and N. America100 • Manufacturing share of employment: Global unemployment 5.7% • 15.3% (2000) -> 14.7% (2015) -> 14.2% (2018) • 3.8 billion people have no access to the internet (80% of population in LDCs) • 90% of people live within range of mobile cellular networks • 16% have no access to mobile broadband networks • infrastructure limitations reduce productivity by 40% in lower income countries in Africa • Industrial processing of agricultural products: 30% in lower income countries vs. 98% in high-income countries
<p>10. Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annualized per capita growth rate in bottom 40% of population increased faster than national average in >50% of 92 countries • Preferential trade status: 66% of exports from LDCs (2017), 20% higher than in 2010 	<p><i>Within-country inequities (examples)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bottom 40% of population receive < 25% of overall income • Top 1% gaining increasing share of income • Mortality in children < 5 years born into poverty twice as high as that in children from wealthier families • World’s largest minority: persons with disabilities -> incur 4-5 fold CHE • Maternal mortality 3 x higher in rural areas <p><i>Global inequities (examples):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54% of countries have policies on migrant rights • Proportion of employed living in extreme poverty (2018): 38% (SAA) vs. 1.7% (Eastern and South-Eastern Asia) • Proportion of children stunted (2018): 38% (Oceania) vs. 2.6% (Europe and N. America) • Proportion of children overweight (2018): 9.8% (N. Africa and W. Asia) vs. 3.4% (Central and S. Asia) • Percent children without minimum proficiency in reading (2015): 88%

SDG	Progress	Gaps
		<p>(SSA) vs. 14% (Europe and N. America)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women 15-49 years experiencing domestic violence (2005-2017): 23% Central and S. Asia vs. 6% (Europe) • Average integrated water resources management score: 35 (Latin America) vs. 72 (Australia, New Zealand) • Population with access to electricity (2017): 44% (SSA) vs. 100% (Europe, N. America, Australia, New Zealand) • Convenient access to public transport: 18% (SSA) vs. 75% (Australian, New Zealand) • Material footprint (metric tons per person) in HIC is 13 x that of LIC • “developing countries” represent 75% of Wold Bank countries but have 40% of voting rights in IMF (2018) • Proportion of degraded land: 35.5% (Oceania) vs. 7% (N. Africa) • Birth registration: 46% (SSA) vs. 100% (Europe and N. America) • Internet access: >80% in developed countries; 45% in developing countries; 20% in LDCs.
<p>11. Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban residence: 3.5 billion (2019) -> 5 billion, 60% (2030) • Proportion of urban population living in slums: 46% (1990) -> 23% (2016) • 150 countries have national urban plans, half are implementing these (2019) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >1 billion people (1 in 4 urban dwellers) live in slums • 2 billion people do not have waste collection, 3 billion have no waste disposal facilities • Total waste generated is increasing: 2 billion tons (2016) -> 4 billion tons (2050) • 53% of urban dwellers can access public transport within 0.5 – 1 Km walking distance • Cities generate 70% of carbon emissions • Cities consume 60-80% of global energy • 9 of 10 urban dwellers are exposed to polluted air • Air pollution -> 7 million deaths (2016) • 6 of 10 deaths from indoor pollution (4.3 Million total) are women and girls • 21% of population had access to public spaces within 400m walking(2018)
<p>12. Responsible consumption and production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim: “doing more and better with less” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearly 100 countries are adopting and implementing policies to increase sustainable consumption • 93% of 250 of the worlds largest companies report sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 billion rely on inefficient cooking systems (wood, charcoal, dung, coal) -> contribute to pollution • 1/3 of food produced each year is wasted • 29% of global energy is consumed by households • Households generate 21% of CO2 emissions

SDG	Progress	Gaps
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material consumption (billion tons): 27 (1970) -> 87 (2015) -> 92.1 (2017) -> puts pressure on natural resources • Material footprint per capita (metric tons per person): 8.8 (2000) -> 12.2 (2017) • 32% increase in personal vehicle ownership (2002 to 2020) with a 40% increase in vehicle kilometres • Global air travel projected to triple (2002 to 2020) • Renewable energy comprised 17.5% of global total energy (2015) • Food sector consumes 30% of global energy • Food sector contributes 22% of CO2 emissions
<p>13. Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paris agreement has been ratified by 185 parties (2019) • Global climate finance flows increased 17% from 2013-2014 to 2015-2016 (renewable energy, sustainable transport, energy efficiency, etc.) • Green Climate Fund is available to finance national adaptation plans (NAPs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenhouse gas concentrations (mole fractions of CO2, parts per million): 400.1 (2015) -> 405.5 (2017) • Climate change is increasing risks of natural disasters, including droughts and floods • Investment in fossil fuels remains higher than in climate activities • Grain yields decrease by 5% for each degree increase in temperature • Carbon emission must fall by 45% from 2010 to 2030 to limit global warming to 1.5°C
<p>14. Life below water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 87 countries signed Agreement on Port State Measures to reduce illegal and unregulated fishing (2019) • Coastal water quality improved in 104 of 220 coastal regions between 2012 and 2018 • Waters under national jurisdiction: 12% (2015) -> 17.2% (2018) • Global proportion of marine biodiversity covered by protected areas: 31.2% (2000) -> 44.7% (2015) -> 45.7% (2018) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oceans contain 97% of Earth's water • Oceans buffer global warming by absorbing 30% of CO2 produced by humans -> leads to acidification of the oceans • >3 Billion people rely on the ocean for source of protein intake • 200 million people are employed through marine fisheries • Proportion of biologically sustainable fish stocks: 90% (1974) -> 67% (2015) • >80% of world merchandise is transported by sea • > 80% waste water discharged into rivers and seas without processing • Global average sea level rose 19cm from 1901 to 2010 because of global warming and ice melt
<p>15. Life on land: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land currently under protection: 15% • Lion's Share fund supports animals and their habitats globally • Increase in global mean percent of biodiversity area protected: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop diversity has decreased by 75% since 1900 -> contributes to undernourishment • Urban areas are expanding fast but densities are declining -> environmental repercussions • Forrest cover 30.7% of Earth's surface

SDG	Progress	Gaps
biodiversity loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Terrestrial: 33.1% (2000) -> 46.1% (2018) ○ Freshwater: 30.5% (2000) -> 43.2% (2018) ○ Mountain: 32.9% (2000) -> 44.7% (2018) ● Parties ratified Nagoya Protocol (regarding access to and fair and equitable use of genetic resources): 46 (2016) -> 116 (2019) ● Bilateral ODA in support of biodiversity: 15% increase form 2015 to 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1.6 billion people depend on forests for livelihood (70 million indigenous people) ● 20% of land area was degraded between 2000 and 2015 -> disproportionately affects poor rural women ● Land degradation affects 75% of world's poor ● 52% of agricultural land affected by soil degradation ● Drought and desertification leads to inability to cultivate 20 million tons of grain ● >80% of human diet is derived from plants ● 80% of rural dwellers rely on traditional plant-based medicines ● 10% increase risk of species extinction over past 25 years (red list)
<p>16. Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> <p>(homicide, violence against children, human trafficking, sexual violence)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 67 countries report progress alignment with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2019) ● 125 countries have laws and policies permitting individuals to access information held by public authorities ● 39% of countries had institutions fully compliant with Pairs Agreement regarding human rights (2018) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 73% of children < 5y have birth registration (46% in SSA) ● Corruption, bribery, theft, tax evasion -> loss of US\$1.26 trillion in lower income countries annually ● 28.5 million children do not attend primary school in conflict areas ● 31% of all prisoners held in detention without sentencing ● 50% of worlds children experience violence each year ● 246 million children experience school-related violence each year ● most trafficking victims are women and girls ● Killings of human rights defenders is increasing
<p>17. Partnership for the goals: Strengthen the means of implementations and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Governments ● Private sector ● Academia ● Scientists ● Civil society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SDGs adopted in 2015 ● Remittance flows (money sent back by workers outside the country): \$529 billion (2018) -> \$550 billion (2019) ● 51 of 114 countries -> progress towards stringer multi-stakeholder partnerships (2018) ● Countries with legislation compliant with UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics: 71 (2017) -> 111 (2018) ● 89% countries conducted at least 1 census between 2008 and 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 67% of countries share trans-boundary water -> 17 countries have operational agreements in place (2017-2018) ● Net ODA declined 2.7 % from 2017 to 2018 ● Bilateral ODAs to LDCs fell by 3% from 2017 to 2018 ● Respect for country policies by bilateral development partners: 64% (2016) -> 57% (2018) ● <i>Finance:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Remittance flows are larger than foreign direct investment in LMICs (2019) ● Taxation 23% of GDP in Group of 20 countries, 18% in emerging market economies ● <i>IT and communication:</i>

SDG	Progress	Gaps
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population using internet 4 fold higher in developed countries vs. LDCs • <i>Capacity-building:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total ODA for capacity-building unchanged since 2010 • <i>Trade:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 79% imports from lower resource countries enter higher income countries duty free • share of global exports from LDCs: 1% • Data monitoring, accountability: • 9 of 53 African countries met standards for birth and death registration (2013-2017) vs. 95% completeness of birth registries in 143 countries and 75% completeness of death registries in 149 countries

Data compiled from refs.²⁻⁴. DPT – diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus vaccine; ODA – official development assistance; HIV – human immunodeficiency virus; SSA – sub-Saharan Africa; FGM – female genital mutilation; GDP – gross domestic product; ATM – automated teller machine; \$ - US dollar; LDC – least developed countries; MVA – manufacturing value added; CHE – catastrophic health expenditure; IMF – international monetary fund; HIC – high income countries; LIC - low income countries; MIC – middle income countries; UN – United Nations

Supplementary Table 3. Kidney failure snapshot – South Africa

	Public	Private
Proportion of population covered	84%	16%
Access barriers	Rationing, which is dependent on multi-criteria assessment of transplantability and is influenced by socioeconomic factors ¹⁴⁸	Ability to pay; private insurance
Number of incident KRT patients ^a (% of total KRT population)	230 (16%)	1210 (84%)
KRT prevalence (pmp)	66	855
KRT prevalence by ethnicity ^b (pmp)		
<i>Black (79.2%)</i>		124
<i>Coloured (8.9%)</i>		333
<i>Indian or Asian (2.5%)</i>		853
<i>White (8.9%)</i>		405
Number of dialysis centres (rate, pmp)	29 (0.6)	249 (28)
Number of kidney transplant centres (rate, pmp)	6 (0.12)	9 (1)
Number of patients receiving haemodialysis (% of total sector KRT population)	1282 (40.9%)	6400 (84.1%)
Number of patients receiving peritoneal dialysis (% of total sector KRT population)	814 (26%)	385 (5.1%)
Number of patients who received a transplant (% of total KRT sector population)	1038 (33.1%)	825 (10.4%)
Mean patient age (years)	44.3	55.9

KRT, kidney replacement therapy (that is, dialysis and transplantation); pmp, per million population. ^aData derived from Renal Registry Annual Report 2017 (REF. ^{5,6}).

^bPercentages refer to % of total population according to the 2011 census

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