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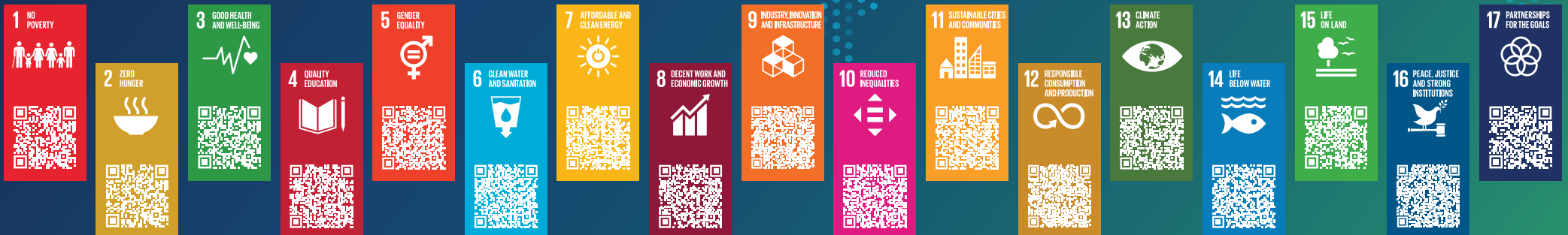
# Mapping <sup>the</sup>SDGs

Disaggregated Geospatial Data  
to achieve the Sustainable  
Development Goals

**Analyze**  
data to gain  
knowledge of  
the times

**Visualize**  
trends across  
regions to  
understand  
our world

**Advocate**  
with maps to  
facilitate  
our goals



Scan respective QR codes to look  
into the maps on each Sustainable Development Goals.

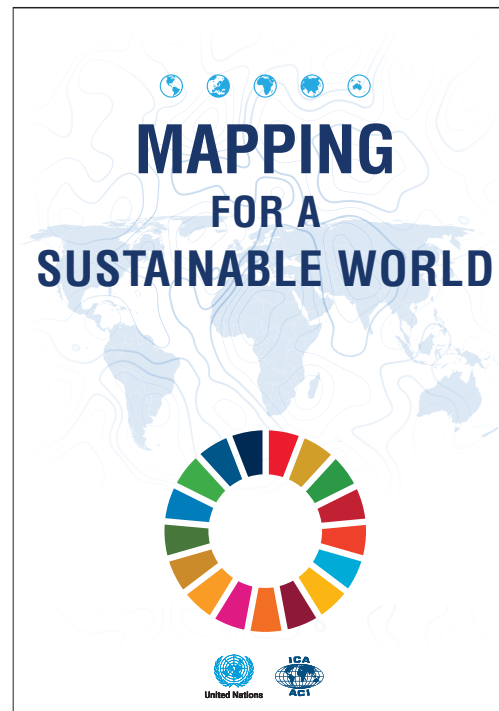
Create Your Own SDG Map!  
Find our book on cartography online.



# MAPPING 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

A Showcase of the Power of Geospatial Data & Cartography

Scan respective **QR codes** to look into the maps on each of the Sustainable Development Goals



Create your own SDG map using our **our book online** on best practices and techniques in cartography



# END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE



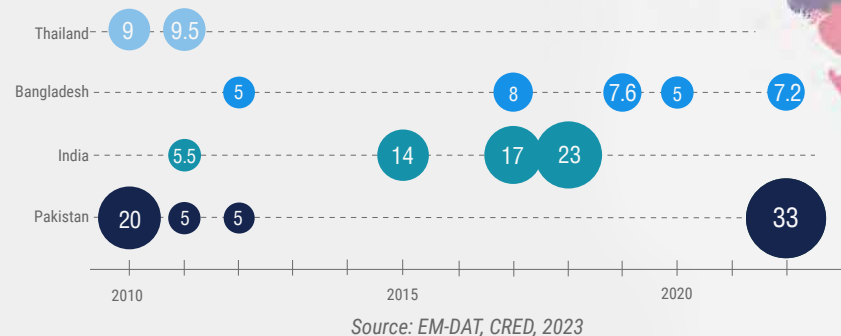
By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability

## Population affected by floods

Between 1970 and 2021, there were **11,778 reported disasters** attributed to weather, climate and water extremes. They caused **2 million deaths** and **US\$ 4.3 trillion in economic losses**. Over **90%** of reported deaths worldwide occurred in developing economies, according to World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 2022.

Major flood events, and smaller but frequent ones, can **revert years of progress** in development and poverty reduction.

## Total affected people of 15 greatest floods in Southern and South-eastern Asia between 2010 and 2022 (million)

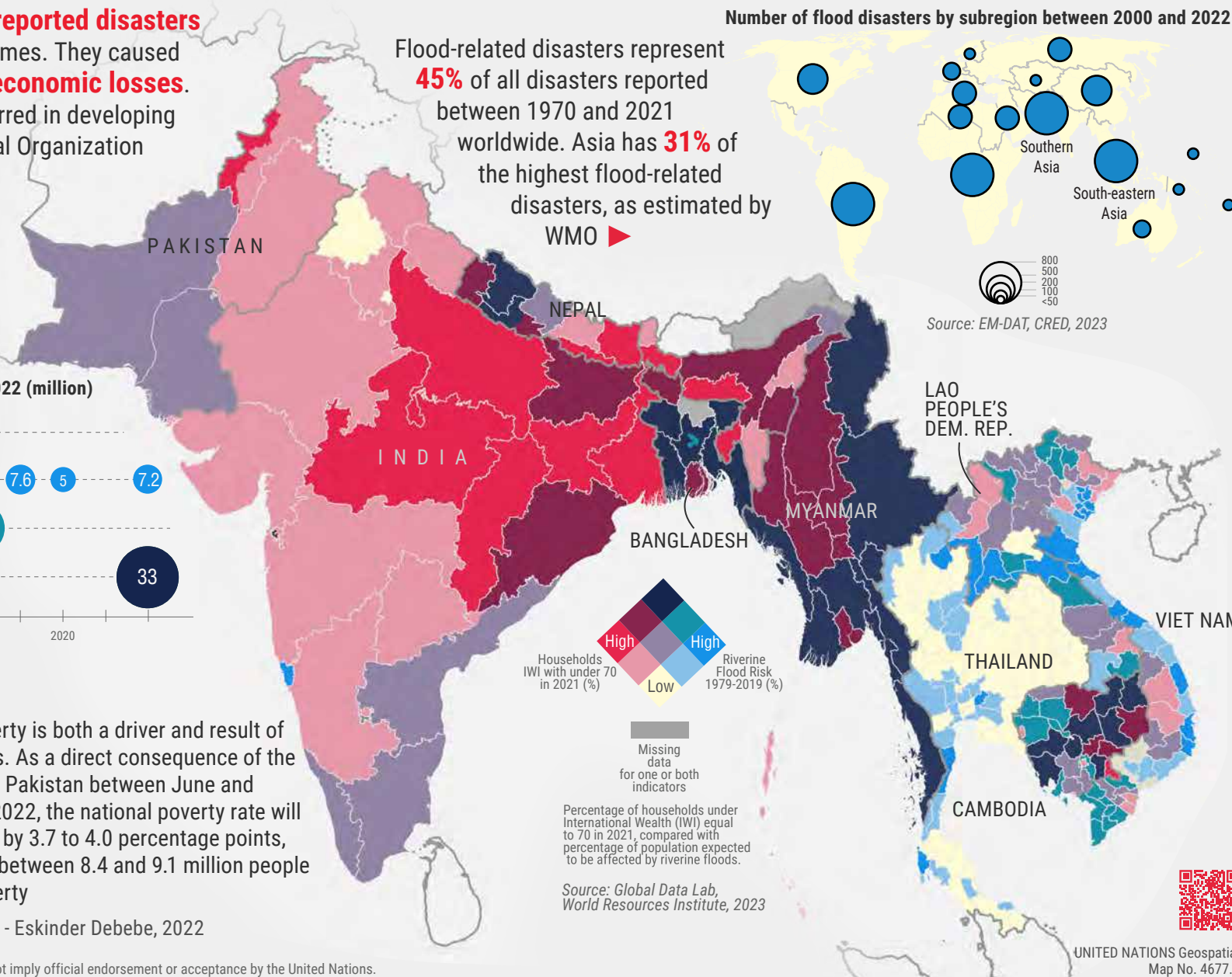
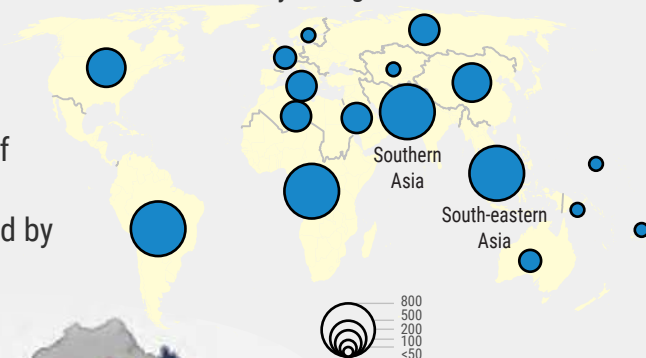


◀ Poverty is both a driver and result of disasters. As a direct consequence of the floods in Pakistan between June and August 2022, the national poverty rate will increase by 3.7 to 4.0 percentage points, pushing between 8.4 and 9.1 million people into poverty

UN Photo - Eskinder Debebe, 2022

Flood-related disasters represent **45%** of all disasters reported between 1970 and 2021 worldwide. Asia has **31%** of the highest flood-related disasters, as estimated by WMO ▶

## Number of flood disasters by subregion between 2000 and 2022

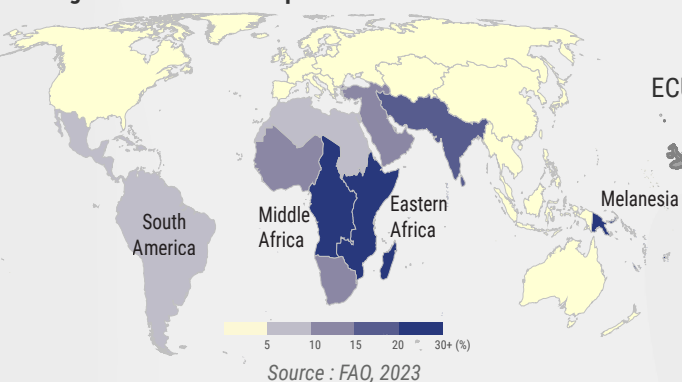




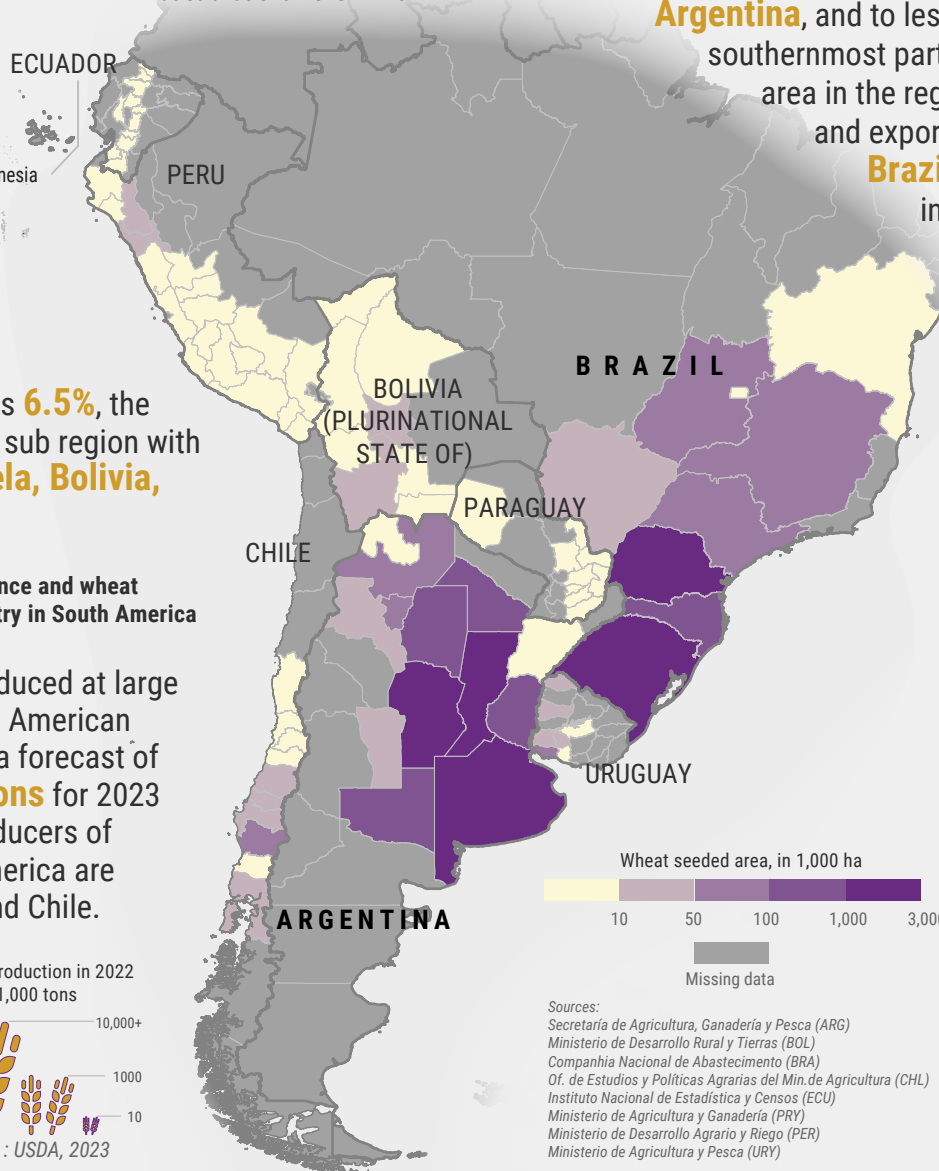
## By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people

## Prevalence of undernourishment (%) and wheat production

Average undernourishment prevalence from 2020 to 2022

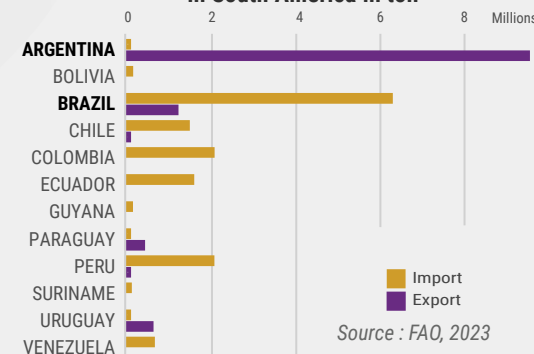


Wheat seeded area in South America at subnational level in 2021



The **Pampas**, a wide area of low grasslands spanning across **Argentina**, and to lesser extent in **Uruguay** and the southernmost part of **Brazil**, is the **largest crop harvest** area in the region. **Argentina** is the highest producer and exporter of wheat in South America. Although **Brazil** is the second-largest producer of wheat in South America with **10.6 million tons** in 2023, the country depends on imports to meet domestic demand.

Wheat import and export by country in South America in ton



Wheat harvest in Brazil

UN FAO Photo - 2019

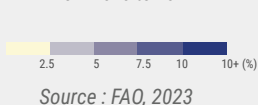


While the overall undernourishment for South America is **6.5%**, the situation varies greatly within the sub region with rates **over 10%** for **Venezuela, Bolivia, Suriname** and **Ecuador**.

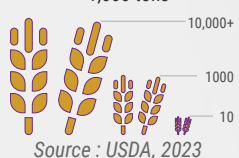
Undernourishment prevalence and wheat production by country in South America

Wheat is produced at large scale in South American countries with a forecast of **30.8 million tons** for 2023 (FAO). Major producers of wheat in South America are Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.

Average undernourishment prevalence from 2020 to 2022



Wheat production in 2022, 1,000 tons

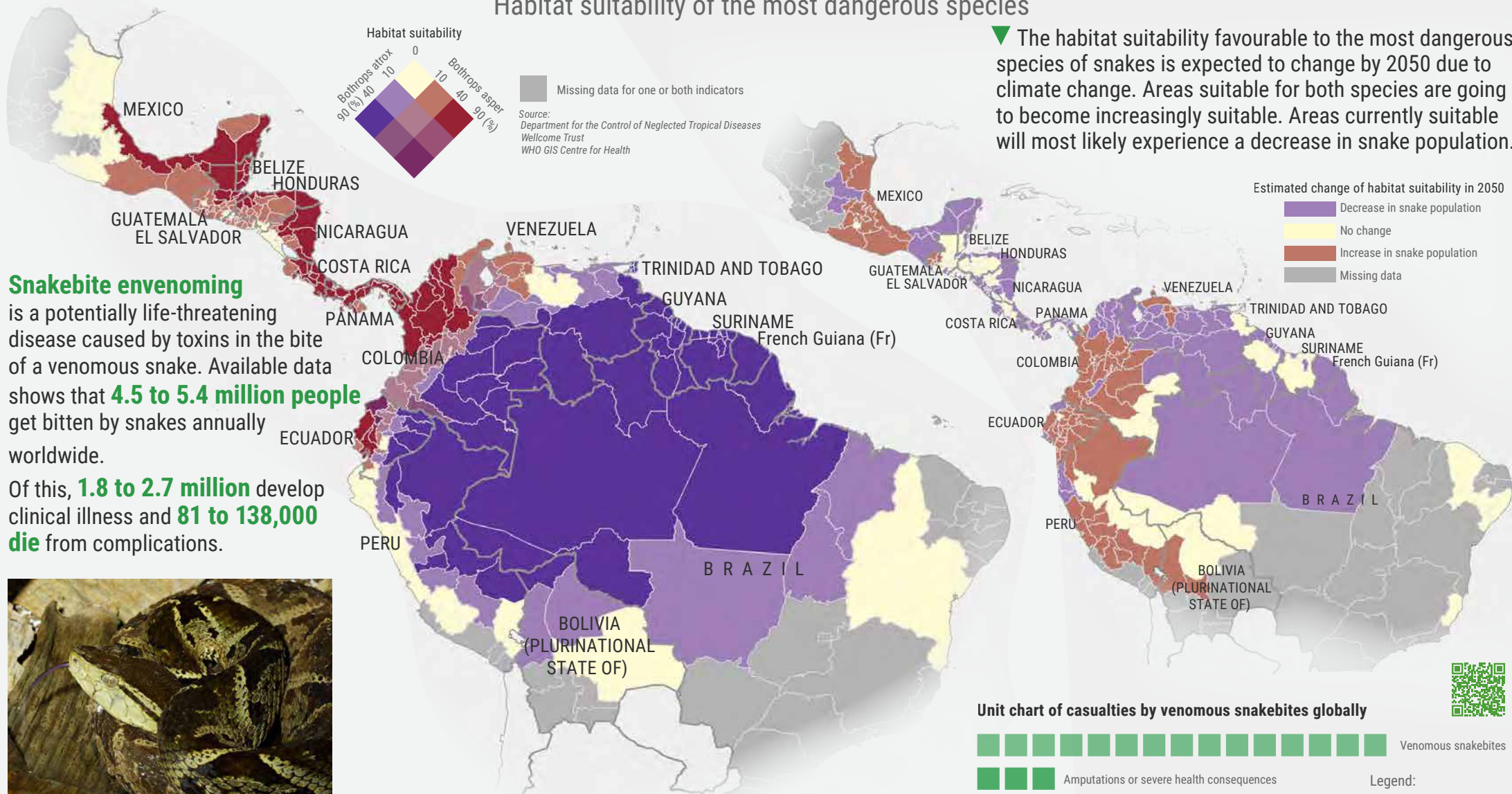




## Reduce mortality and disability from snakebite envenoming by 50%

### Habitat suitability of the most dangerous species

▼ The habitat suitability favourable to the most dangerous species of snakes is expected to change by 2050 due to climate change. Areas suitable for both species are going to become increasingly suitable. Areas currently suitable will most likely experience a decrease in snake population.



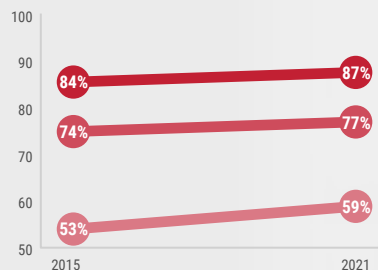
▲ The highest number of deaths by venomous snakebites in Central and South America is caused by *Bothrops asper* and *Bothrops atrox*. WHO Photo - D. J. Williams



By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary

Completion rate of primary education and gross attendance

Worldwide completion rates



PRIMARY SCHOOL



LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL



UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL



A girl is studying in her class with other peers in a primary school in Mumbai, India ▼

UNICEF Photo - Bronstein, 2017



Primary and secondary **school completion rates are rising to 87% worldwide** but the pace is slow and uneven across the regions

The subregions of **Sub-Saharan Africa** and **Oceania\*** are behind at **64%** and **67%** of primary completion rates respectively ►

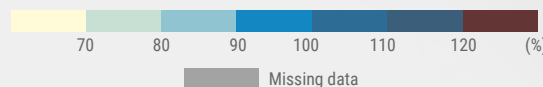
\* excluding Australia and New Zealand

Completion rate of primary education in 2021 (%)



Beyond the general worldwide trends, disparities within subregions remain a challenge in **Southern** and **South-eastern Asia** where children of non-official age are attending primary education classes, potentially resulting in overcrowded classrooms. This phenomenon is particularly visible in **Northeastern India, Nepal, Indonesia, Timor-Leste** and **Papua New Guinea** School infrastructure or number of teaching staff may be insufficient in these areas

Gross attendance ratio primary education



Source : Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) Program  
Afghanistan (2015), Bangladesh (2017), Cambodia (2017), India (2020), Indonesia (2017), Kyrgyzstan (2012), Myanmar (2016), Nepal (2022), Pakistan (2016), Papua New Guinea (2017), Philippines (2022), Tajikistan (2017), Timor-Leste (2017)



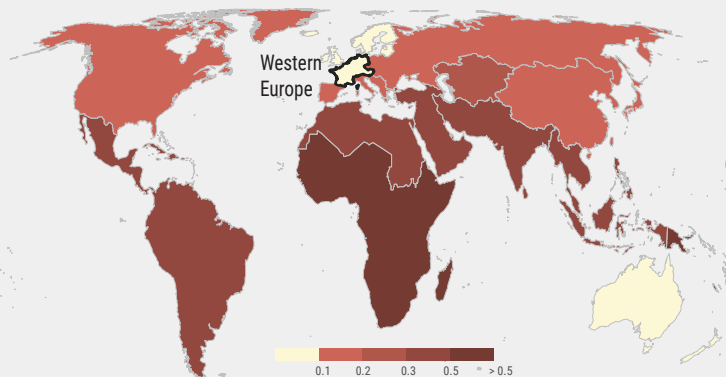
# ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS



Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property

Percentage of agricultural land area managed by women in Western Europe, 2020

Global Gender Inequality Index (GII) value\* by sub-region



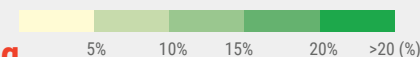
◀ In 2021, the global Gender Inequality Index (GII) value indicates Europe is a leading region for equal rights to women.

However, in specific sectors, the gap is still wide, with only **30%** of the **farming land extent** managed by women in the **European Union** (2020), and only **12%** of the agricultural land managed by women in **Western Europe**.

In Western Europe, the farming land extent managed by women varies greatly across countries, with highest representation of women at **31%** in **Austria**, and lowest at **3%** in the **Netherlands**.

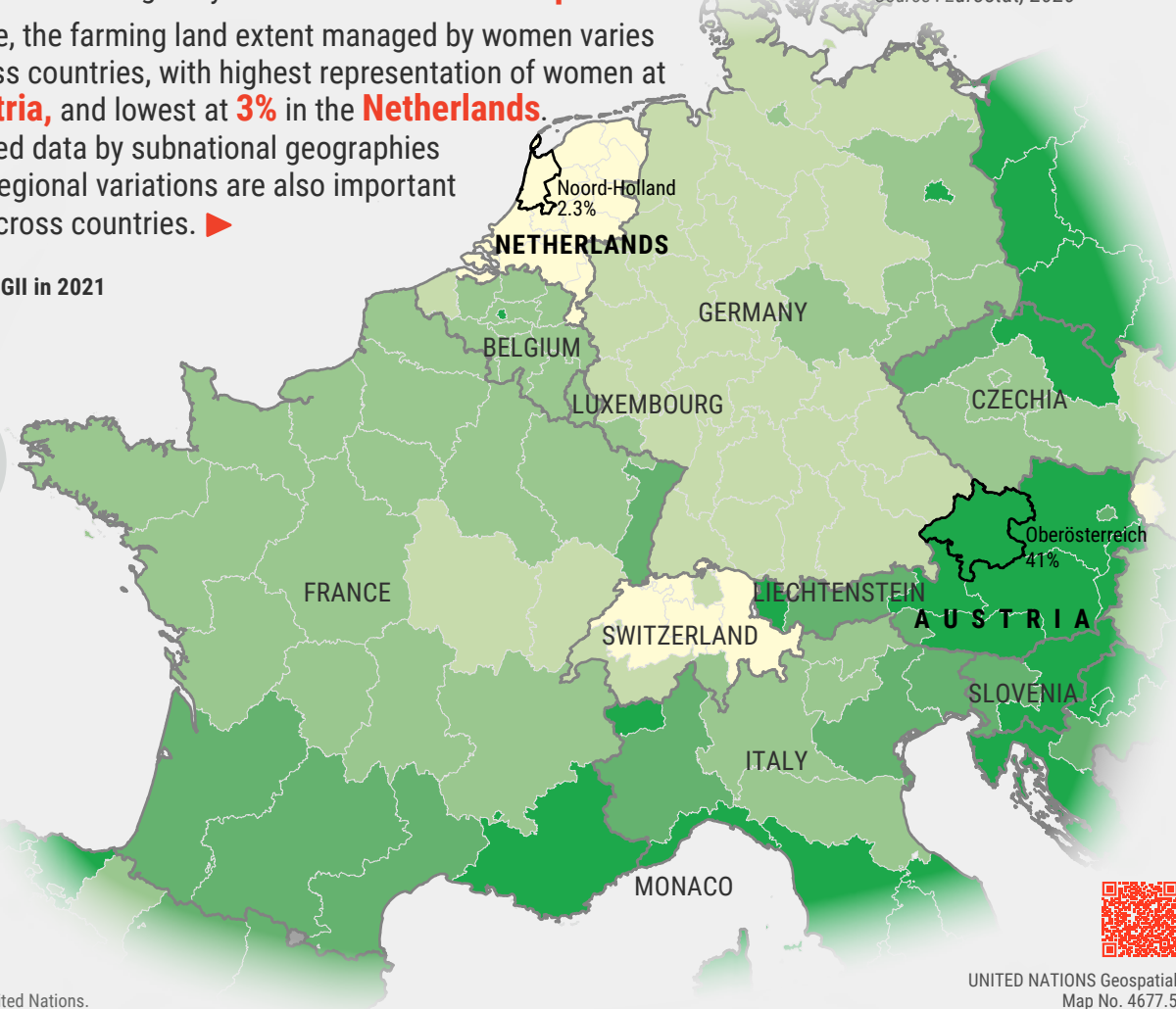
Disaggregated data by subnational geographies shows that regional variations are also important within and across countries. ▶

Agricultural land area managed by women in Western Europe, 2020

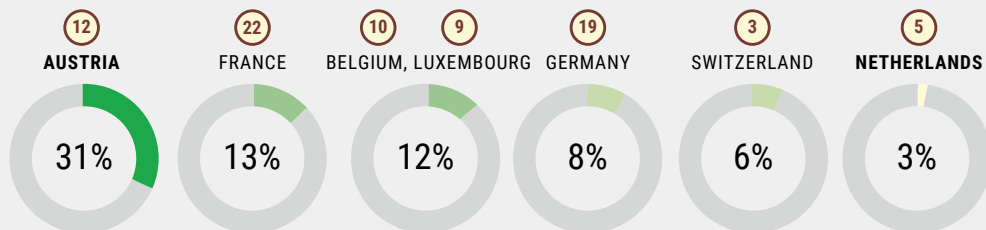


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Source : Eurostat, 2020



Agricultural land area managed by women in countries of Western Europe in 2020 and their rank of GII in 2021



◀ The Innovation Award for Women Farmers is a competition, developed by Copa-Cogeca, for active women farmers and entrepreneurs in Europe. It showcases innovative approaches and solutions taken by women every year all across Europe. OPA/COGCECA, 2016

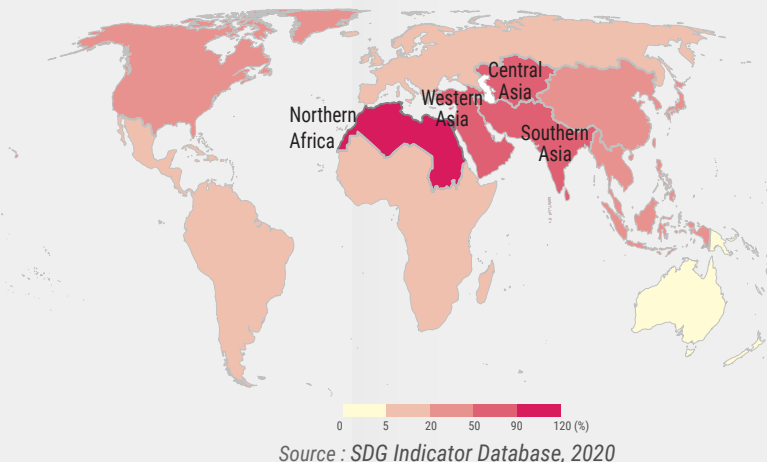


# ENSURE ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL



By 2030, ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all  
Level of water stress (2020) and river discharge conditions (2022)

**Level of water stress**  
Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%)



▲ Available **freshwater resources** are critical for sustaining **human life and ensuring food production** yet many areas around the world have higher water withdrawal of water than available. Level of **water stress** are high in **Northern Africa, Western, Eastern, and Southern Asia**.



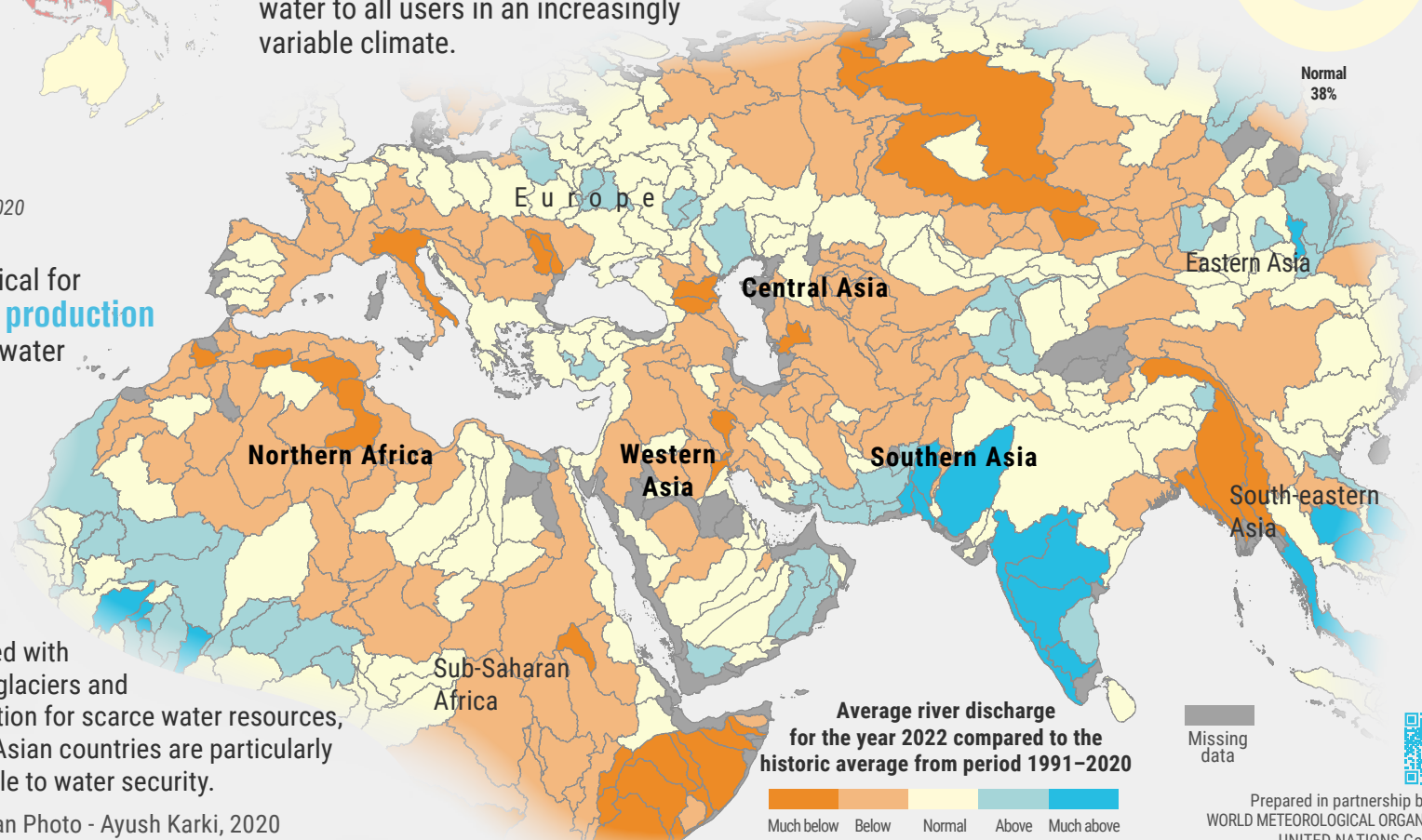
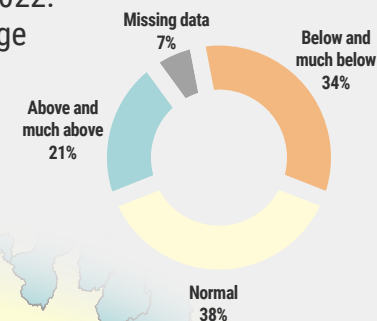
◀ Faced with melting glaciers and competition for scarce water resources, Central Asian countries are particularly vulnerable to water security.

UN Woman Photo - Ayush Karki, 2020

Over 50% of the global catchment areas in the world experienced **deviations from normal river** discharge conditions in 2022. Most of these areas were **drier than normal**, while a smaller percentage of basins displayed above or much above normal conditions.

More than **60% of major water reservoirs** saw **below or normal inflow**, which provides a challenge for providing water to all users in an increasingly variable climate.

**World river discharge conditions (2022)**



**Average river discharge for the year 2022 compared to the historic average from period 1991–2020**

Much below Below Normal Above Much above

Missing data



Prepared in partnership between:  
WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION  
UNITED NATIONS Geospatial  
Map No. 4677.6  
Dec 2023

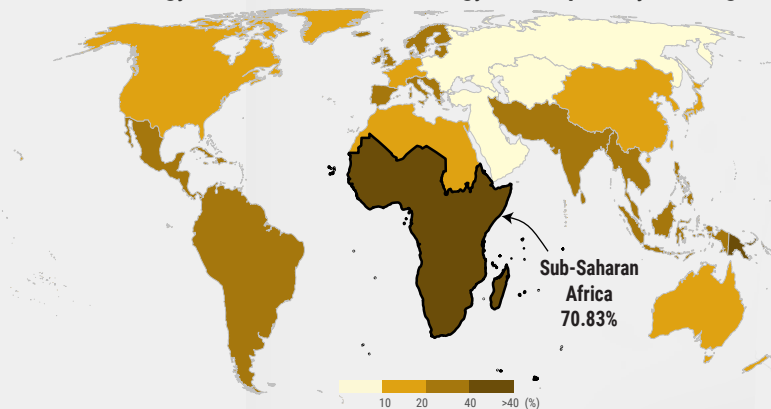
# ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL



By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

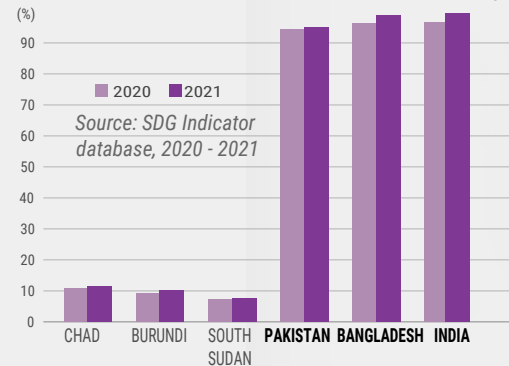
Installed power generation capacity in India and Pakistan (2022) and Bangladesh (2023)

Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption by Sub-Region



Source : SDG Indicator database, 2020

Proportion of population with access to electricity by all areas



Many Sub-Saharan African countries have some of the lowest proportion of population access to electricity, **below 10%**. In Southern Asia, such as Pakistan, Bangladesh and India, the access to electricity reaches **over 90%** of the population.

In the Southern Asia, one of the **most populated area** in the world, the total power generation capacity methods varies greatly from one region to another.

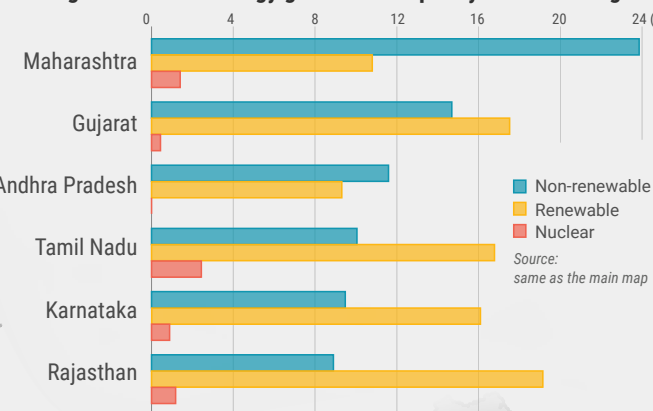
Man tending to one of the solar farms in India

UNEP Photo - Ashley Cooper, Corbis, 2021

Sub-Saharan Africa

accounts for the highest renewable energy share at over **40%** of total energy consumption

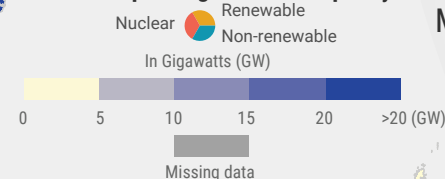
Top six states with the highest installed energy generation capacity in India in Gigawatts



The graph above depicts the **six states** in **India** with the highest installed capacity for Renewable Energy Solutions (RES) as well as coal dependent power plants and nuclear installed capacity.

Most of the production of energy in India comes from the Central states, while Northeastern regions produce far less.

Installed power generation capacity



Source:  
National Power Portal (NPP) - India 2022  
National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA)  
State of Industry Report - Pakistan 2022  
Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB)  
Daily Generation Report 2023



# PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL



By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training

## Proportion of youth Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET)

**1 in 4 young people**

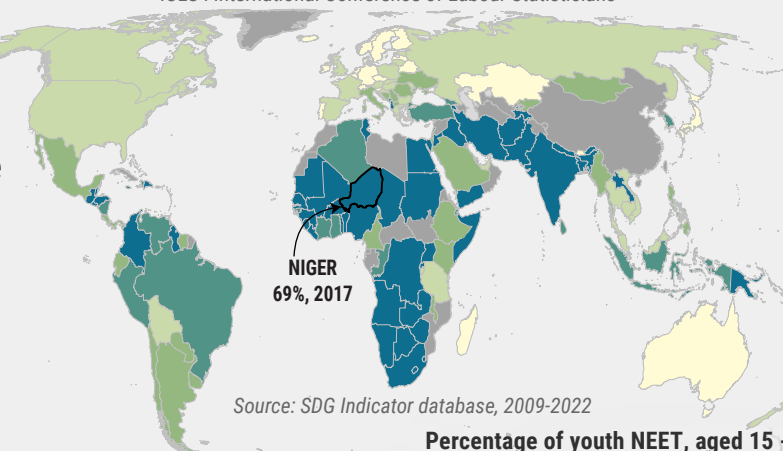
are not in education,  
employment or training,



with young women  
more than  
**twice as likely** as  
young men  
to be in this situation  
(2022)

◀ Youth Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET) is global concern. The NEET rate has been adopted as an indicator of progress towards SDG8.6.

Global proportion of youth NEET, aged 15 - 24 years, 13th ICLS  
ICLS : International Conference of Labour Statisticians



Percentage of youth NEET, aged 15 - 29 by country in Europe

Source: Eurostat 2019 - 2022

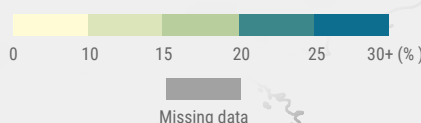


▲ In Europe, countries with highest NEET rates for youth population are **Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, and Italy.**

Worldwide **Sub-Saharan Africa** and **West and Southern Asia** are particularly affected by the youth population NEET, with values as high as **69% of youth population for Niger.**

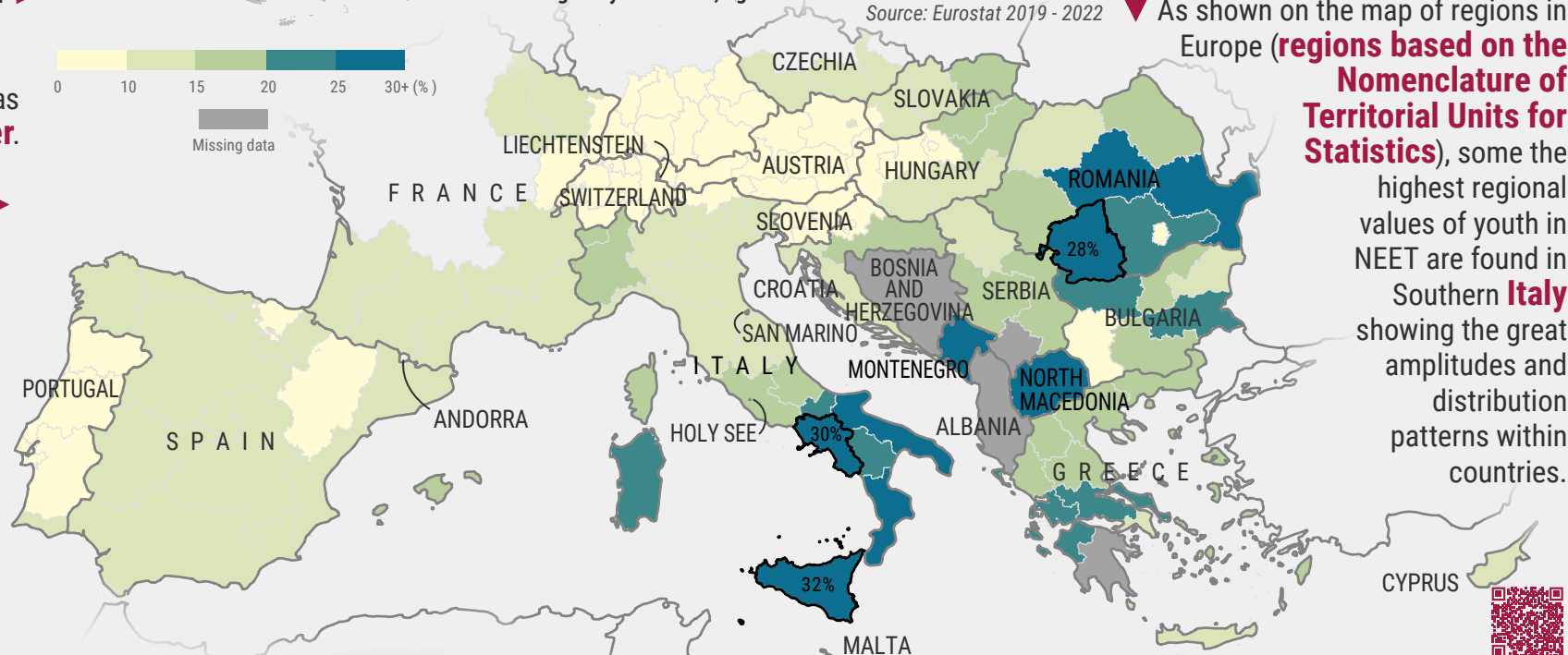
Reducing NEET rate is now a target for Europe as it aims to lower the youth **NEET rate of 9% by 2030** for the population aged 15-29.

Unsplash Photo - Elliott Reyna



Percentage of youth NEET, aged 15 - 29 in sub national level

Source: Eurostat 2019 - 2022

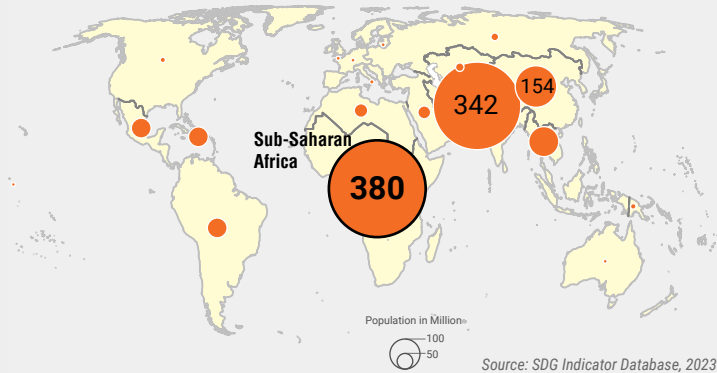


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).



Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

### Rural population not served by a all-season road in 2021(Million)



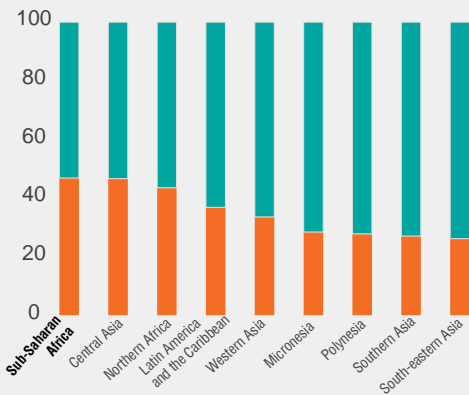
Sub-Saharan Africa is the region with most rural population **not served by all-season roads** worldwide.

Sustainable Development Goal **indicator 9.1.1**, commonly known as **the Rural Access Index or RAI**, measures the proportion of a country's rural population that lives within 2 kilometres walking distance of an all-season road. The RAI is a widely accepted metric for assessing **rural populations' access to transport** consistently across countries and time, and is based on **3 geospatial datasets: where people live, the spatial distribution of the road network and road quality**.

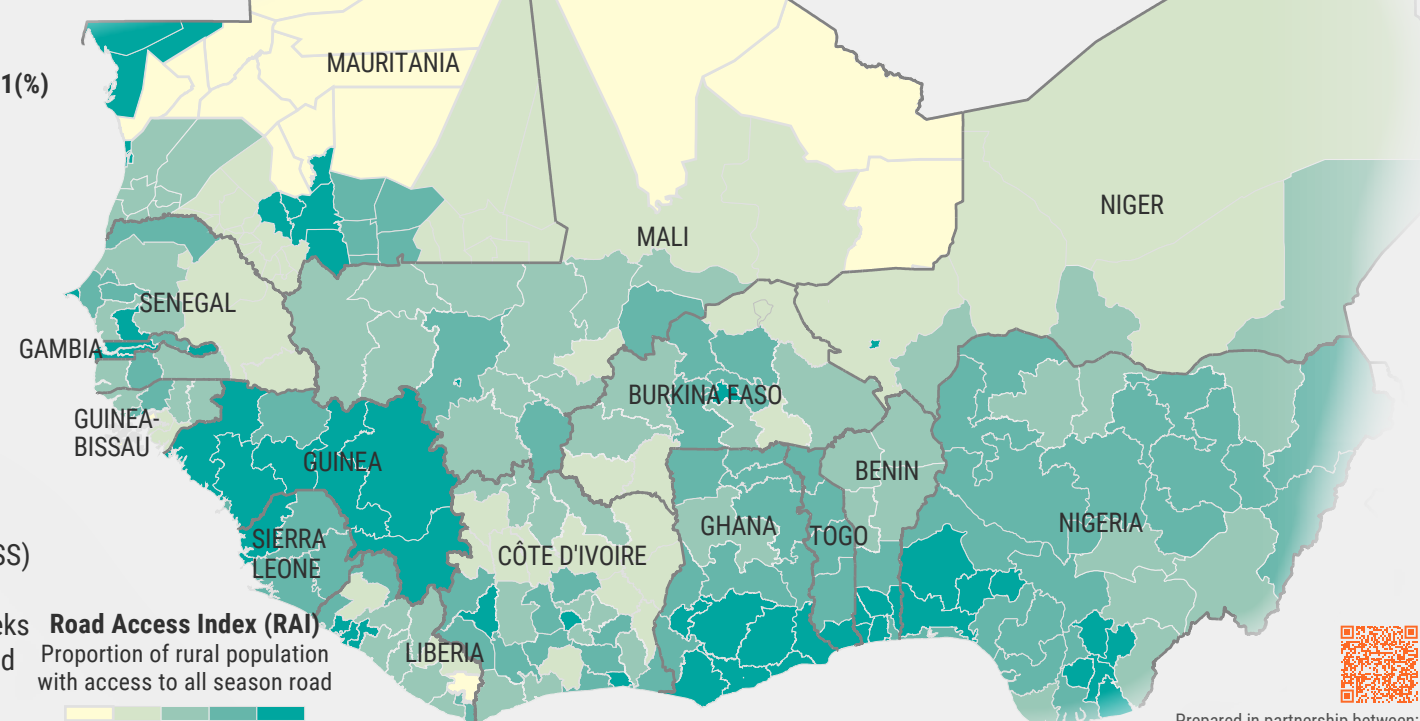
Basic infrastructure like **roads**, information and communication technologies, sanitation, electrical power and water remains scarce in many **developing countries**. ▼

### Proportion of rural population and access to all season road in 2021(%)

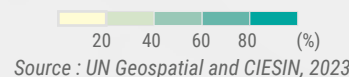
■ Proportion of rural population within 2km of an all-season road  
■ Proportion of rural population not within 2km of an all-season road



CABO VERDE



**Road Access Index (RAI)**  
Proportion of rural population with access to all season road



Chinese engineers with the UN Mission in the South Sudan (UNMISS) opened a road that had been closed for two weeks following heavy rains and flooding.

UNMISS Photo 2013



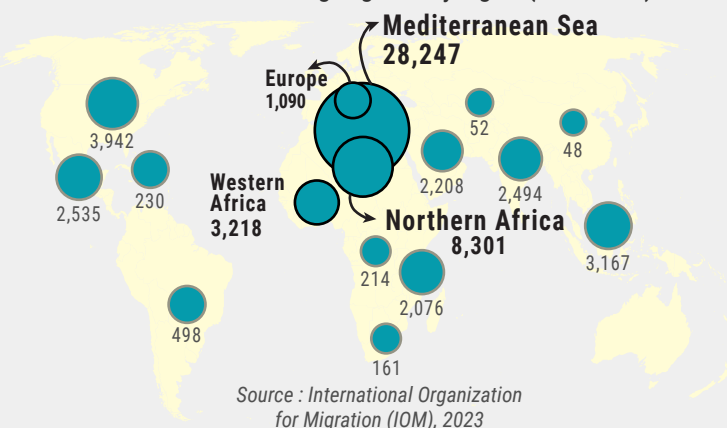
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Columbia University (CIESIN) and  
UNITED NATIONS Geospatial  
Map No. 4677.9  
Dec 2023



## Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people

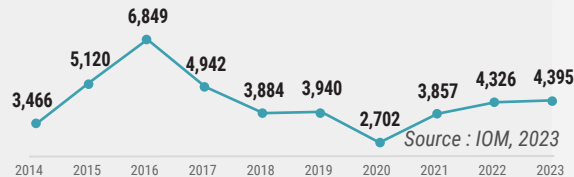
Tracking reported numbers of people who have died or gone missing in the process of irregular migration, including in migrant smuggling

Total number of dead or missing migrants by region (2014-2023)



▲ Globally, nearly **60,000 deaths and disappearances** of migrants have been recorded **since 2014**. **Over 6,000 people** have been recorded as dead or missing during **2023** alone. The majority of these deaths and disappearance occurred in or around the **Mediterranean Sea**, the **Caribbean Sea**, and **Gulf of Mexico**.

Total recorded number of dead or missing migrants enroute to Europe for regions of Mediterranean, Europe, Western Asia, Western Africa &amp; Northern Africa (2014-2023)

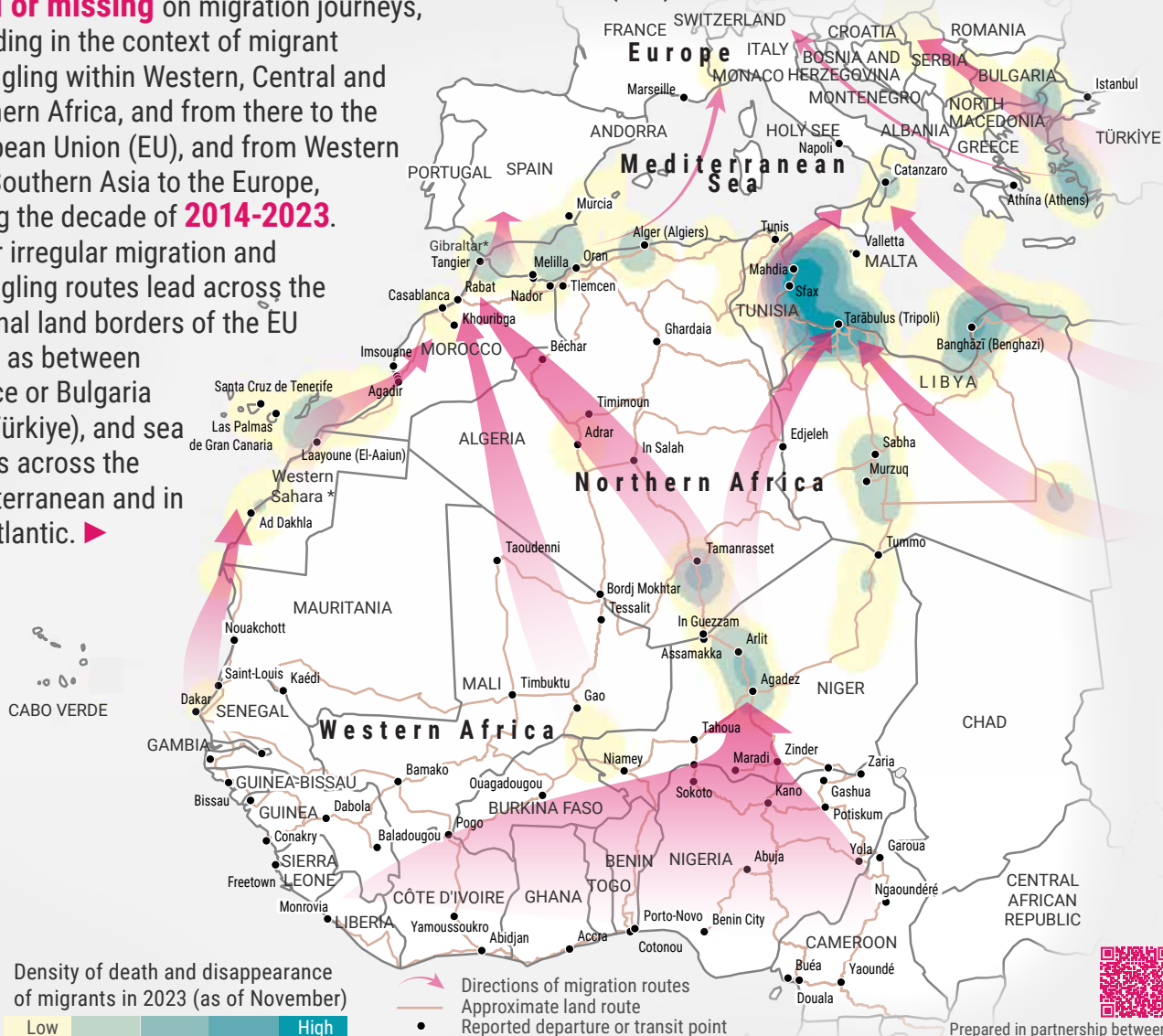


◀ A Moroccan patera boat carrying passengers from West and North Africa arrives at the Canary Islands (Spain) in 2021, after sailing from the Northwest African coast on the Atlantic Ocean.

Photo - Spanish National Police, 2021

Over **43,000 people** are recorded as **dead or missing** on migration journeys, including in the context of migrant smuggling within Western, Central and Northern Africa, and from there to the European Union (EU), and from Western and Southern Asia to the Europe, during the decade of **2014-2023**. Major irregular migration and smuggling routes lead across the external land borders of the EU (such as between Greece or Bulgaria and Türkiye), and sea routes across the Mediterranean and in the Atlantic. ►

Reported dead or missing migrants enroute to Europe from Western Africa and Northern Africa (2023)



Prepared in partnership between:  
UN OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME  
UNITED NATIONS Geospatial  
Map No. 4677.10  
Dec 2023

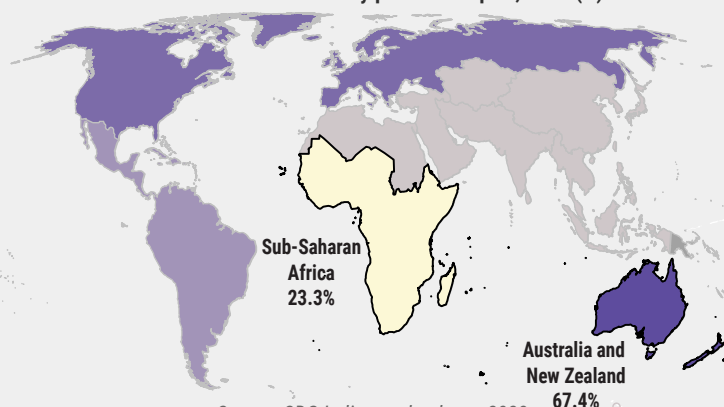




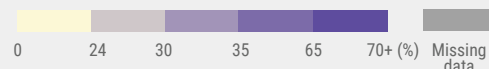
By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all

Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport (%)

Urban areas served by public transport, 2022 (%)

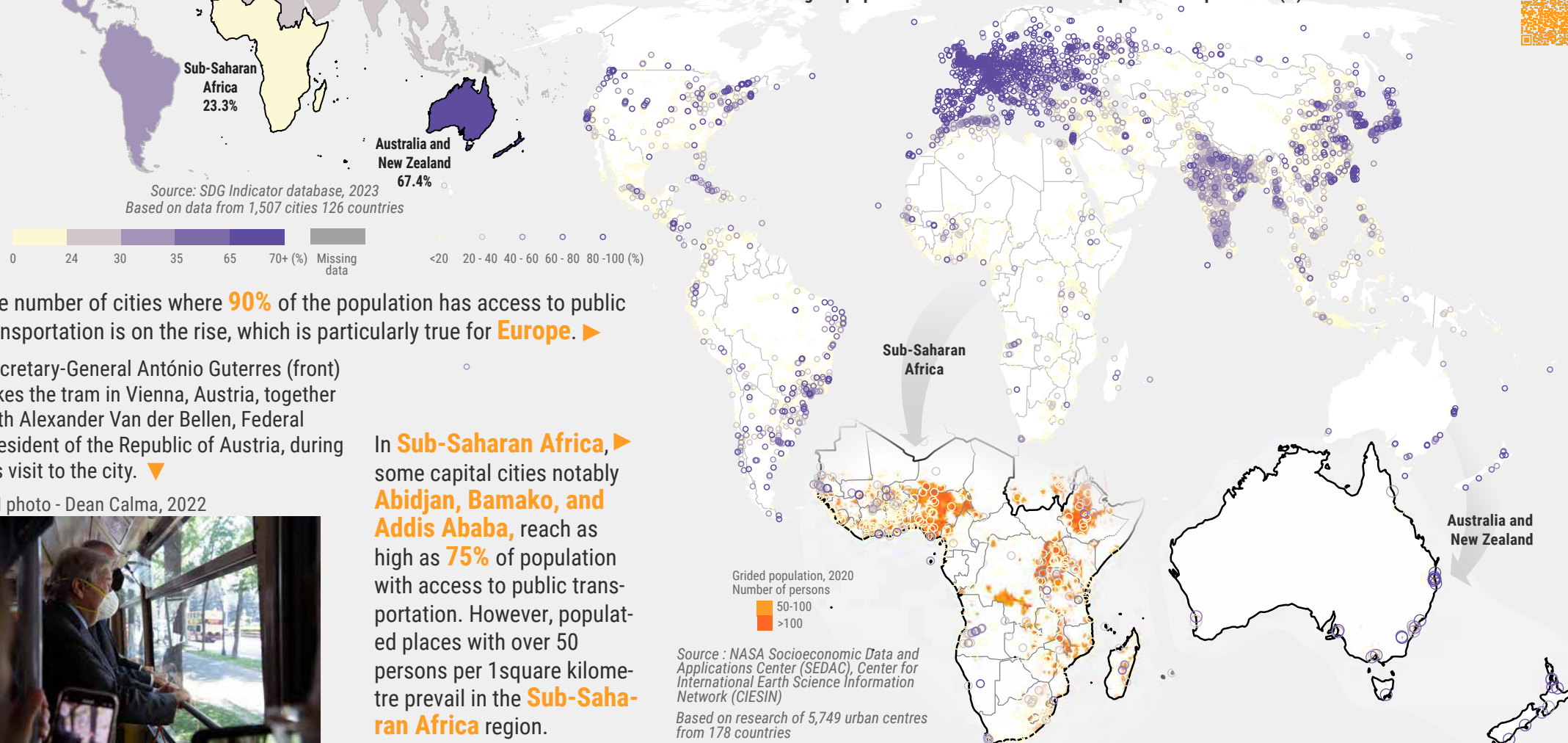


Source: SDG Indicator database, 2023  
Based on data from 1,507 cities 126 countries



◀ Globally only **1 in 2 urban residents** has convenient access to **public transport**. While the coverage of public transport in urban area is **37%** in **2022** worldwide, disparities can be observed at regional levels with **Australia and New Zealand** showing the highest coverage by public transport at **67.4%**, and **Sub-Saharan Africa** with the lowest coverage at **23.3%**.

Percentage of population with convenient access to public transport 2023 (%)



Source: NASA Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC), Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)

Based on research of 5,749 urban centres from 178 countries

In **Sub-Saharan Africa**, some capital cities notably **Abidjan, Bamako, and Addis Ababa**, reach as high as **75%** of population with access to public transportation. However, populated places with over 50 persons per 1 square kilometre prevail in the **Sub-Saharan Africa** region.

The number of cities where **90%** of the population has access to public transportation is on the rise, which is particularly true for **Europe**. ▶

Secretary-General António Guterres (front) takes the tram in Vienna, Austria, together with Alexander Van der Bellen, Federal President of the Republic of Austria, during his visit to the city. ▼

UN photo - Dean Calma, 2022

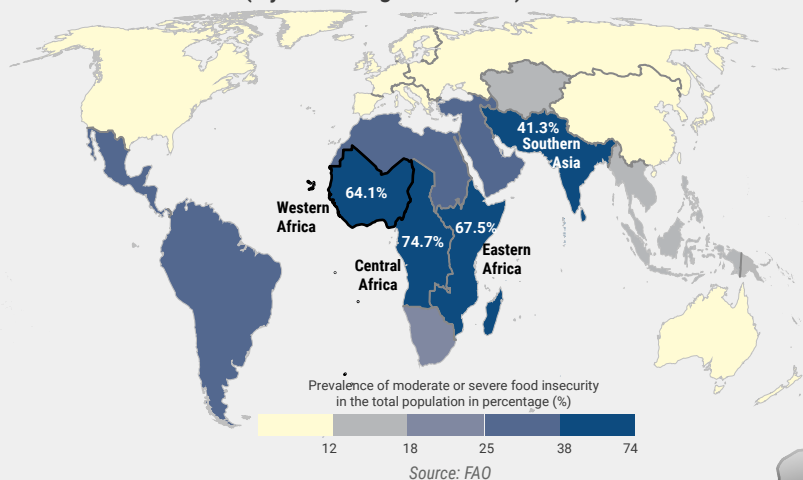




By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

Dry weight loss

Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the total population  
(3 years average 2020-2022)

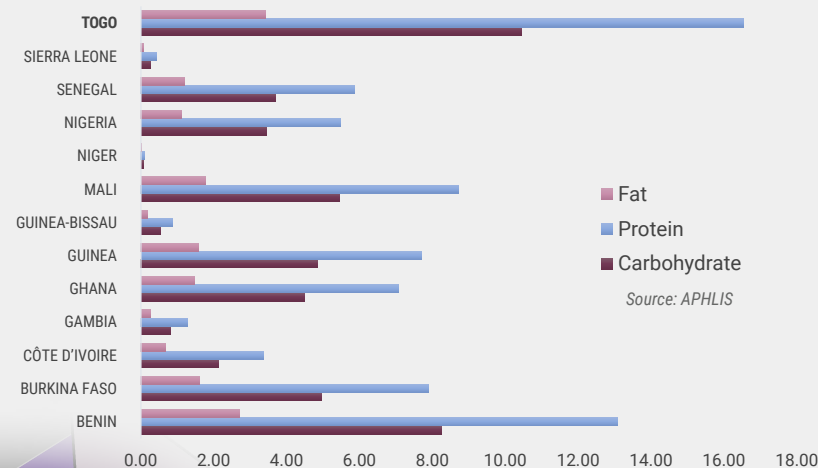


Food loss and waste in **Western Africa** are estimated at up to **250kg per person** and over **\$60 billion dollars annually**. Global economic loss and waste amount to about **US\$940 billion annually**. The reasons for food losses include overproduction, premature harvesting, poor storage, processing facilities, inadequate market systems, overly high standards for the weight, shape and lack of knowledge about postharvest management



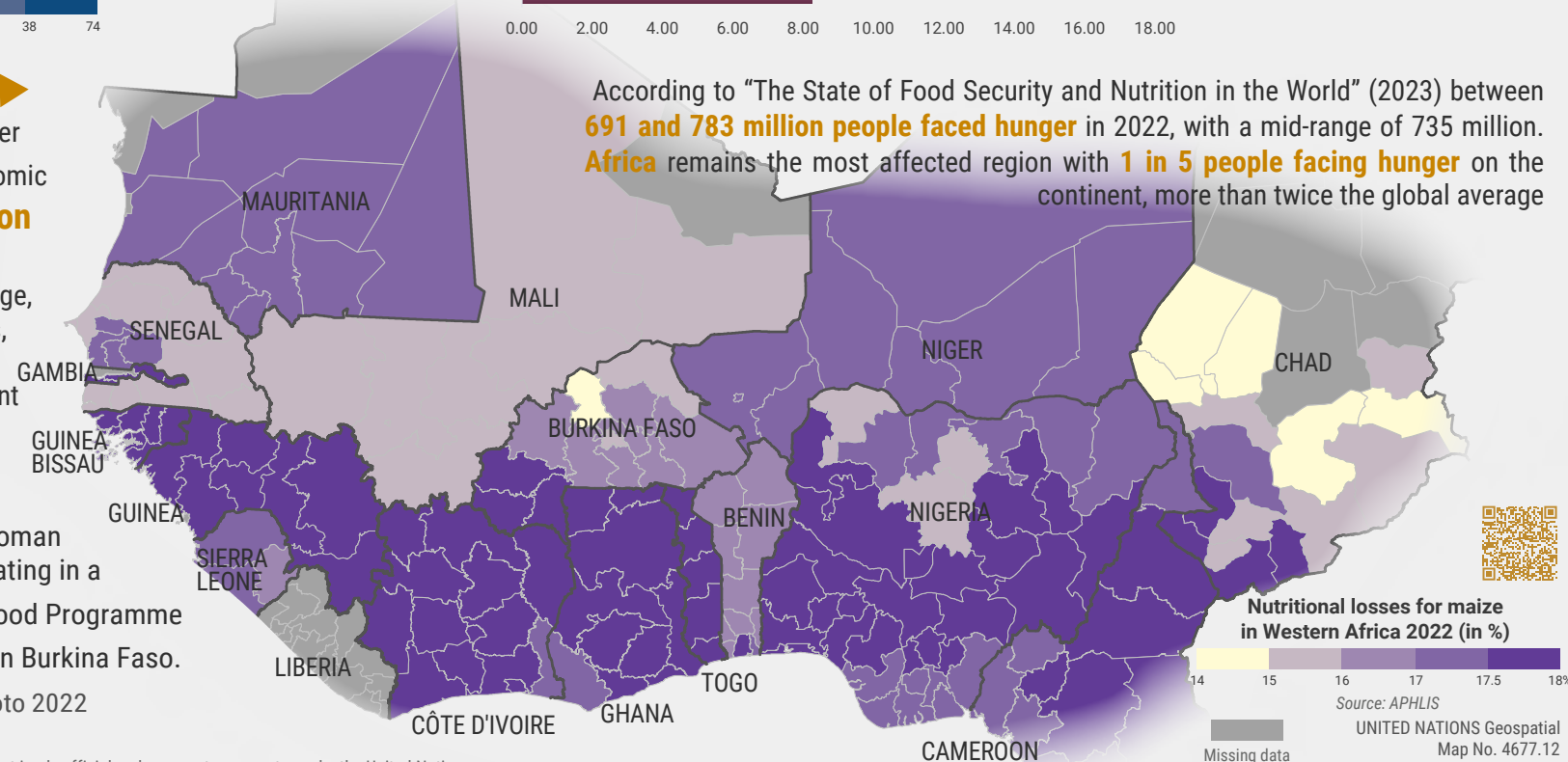
◀ A woman participating in a World Food Programme project in Burkina Faso.  
WFP Photo 2022

Equivalent % of people's annual dietary requirements



▶ Postharvest losses mean that the annual nutritional requirements of millions of people are being lost. In **Togo**, maize postharvest losses were equivalent to the annual carbohydrate requirements over **1.6 millions of children under five years old**. This is the human cost to postharvest in **Sub-Saharan Africa**.

According to "The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World" (2023) between **691 and 783 million people faced hunger** in 2022, with a mid-range of 735 million. **Africa** remains the most affected region with **1 in 5 people facing hunger** on the continent, more than twice the global average

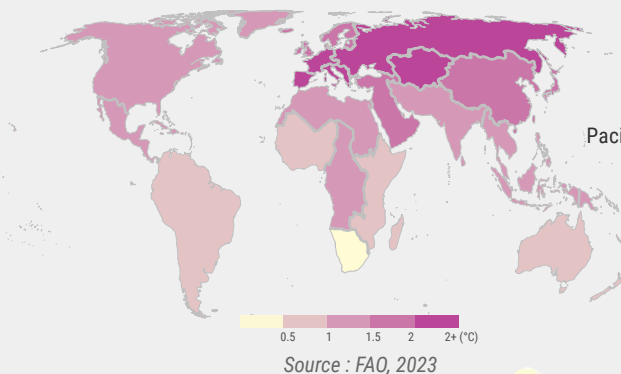




# TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all  
Hurricane occurrence and intensity in America

Land temperature increase in 2022 compare to the 1951-1980 period



▲ According to NOAA's 2021 Annual Climate Report **the combined land and ocean temperature** has risen by an average of **0.08 °C per decade** since 1880. The rate of warming since **1981** is more than twice as fast, reaching **0.18 °C per decade**.

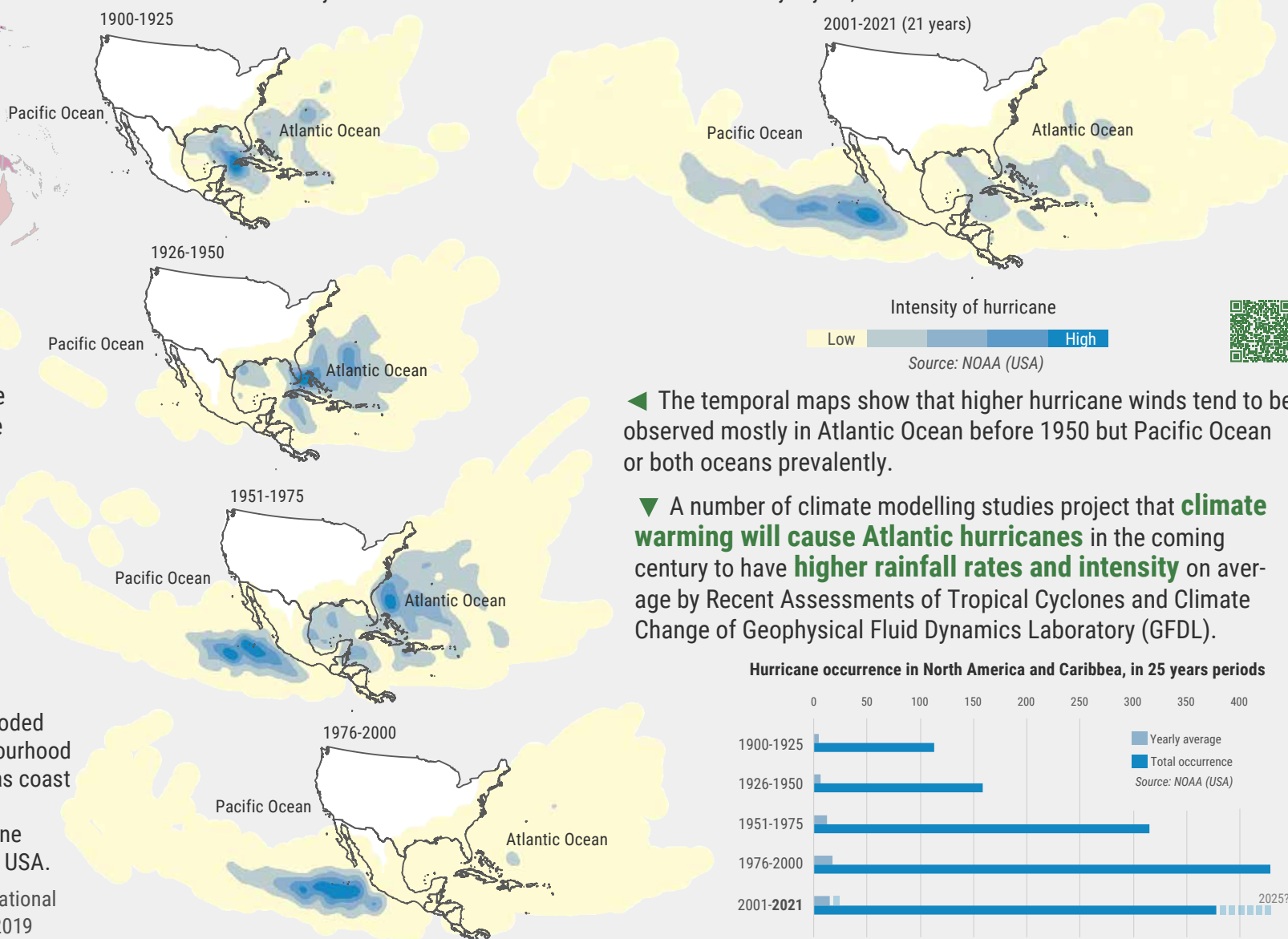
This change would imply an even **larger percentage increase** in the **destructive potential** per storm, with **rapid intensification** also projected to increase. ►



◀ Flooded neighbourhood on Texas coast by the Hurricane Harvey, USA.

Texas National Guard, 2019

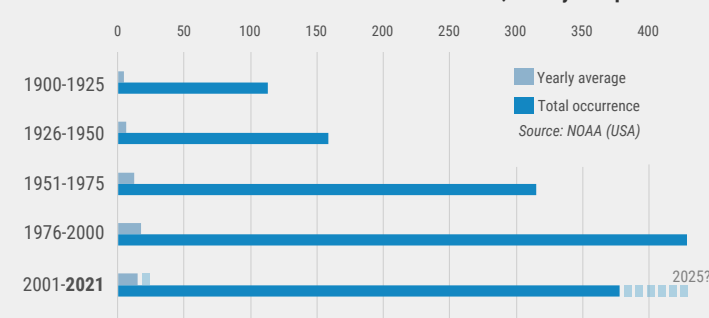
Intensity of hurricane winds in Northern America and the Caribbean every 25 years, 1900 - 2021



◀ The temporal maps show that higher hurricane winds tend to be observed mostly in Atlantic Ocean before 1950 but Pacific Ocean or both oceans prevalently.

▼ A number of climate modelling studies project that **climate warming will cause Atlantic hurricanes** in the coming century to have **higher rainfall rates and intensity** on average by Recent Assessments of Tropical Cyclones and Climate Change of Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL).

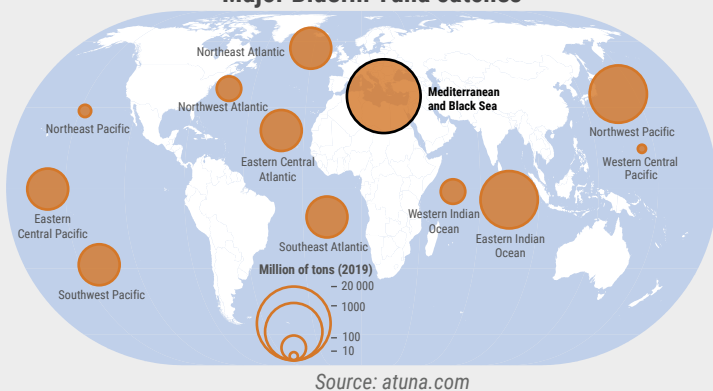
Hurricane occurrence in North America and Caribbean, in 25 years periods





By 2030, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported, unregulated and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible

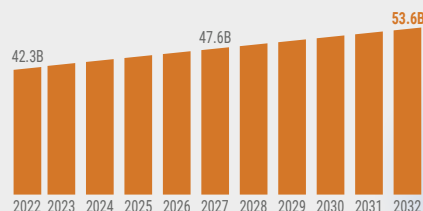
### Major Bluefin Tuna catches



In 2006, experts predicted the extinction of the Bluefin Tuna in the Mediterranean Sea as they were pushed to the **brink of extinction due to the amount of fishing that they endured in the Mediterranean Sea**. As a predator towards the top of the food chain, Bluefin Tuna are an essential part of the sea's ecosystem. Due to their massive amount of meat, weighting around 525 pounds, the Bluefin Tuna were one of the most targeted fish in the Mediterranean Sea.

More than **1/3** of **globalfish stock** are **overfished**

### Prediction of global tuna market



Bluefin tuna harvest in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea by Türkiye ▼  
FAO Photo - © Zaferkizilkay, 2019



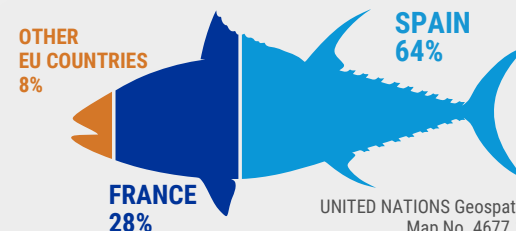
▲ The global tuna market is valued at USD\$ 42.3 Billion in 2022 and is projected to reach the value of **USD\$ 53.6 Billion by 2032**

The **Mediterranean Sea is the most overfished place in the world**, fish populations have dropped dramatically over the past fifty years. Decades of rising demand, coupled with falling fish stocks due to increasing use of industrial techniques, poor catch monitoring, the spread of illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing and numerous environmental factors have all contributed to less seafood productivity.

### Mediterranean Fishing Activity in 2023 and marine protected areas



**435 000m tonnes of live weight total tuna catches in the European Union**  
(ec.europa.eu/eurostat, 2017)

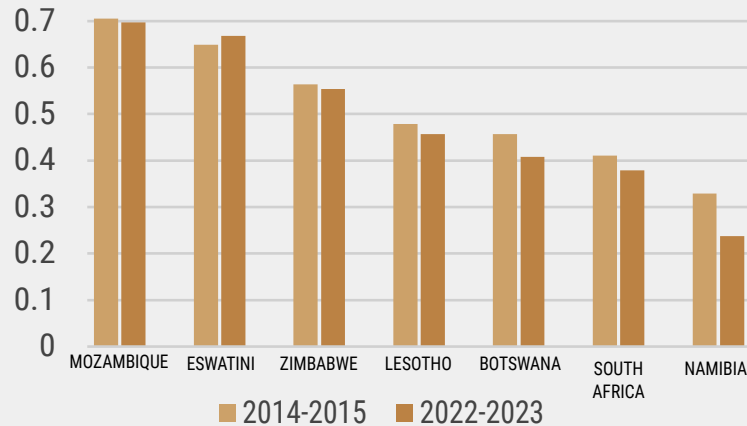




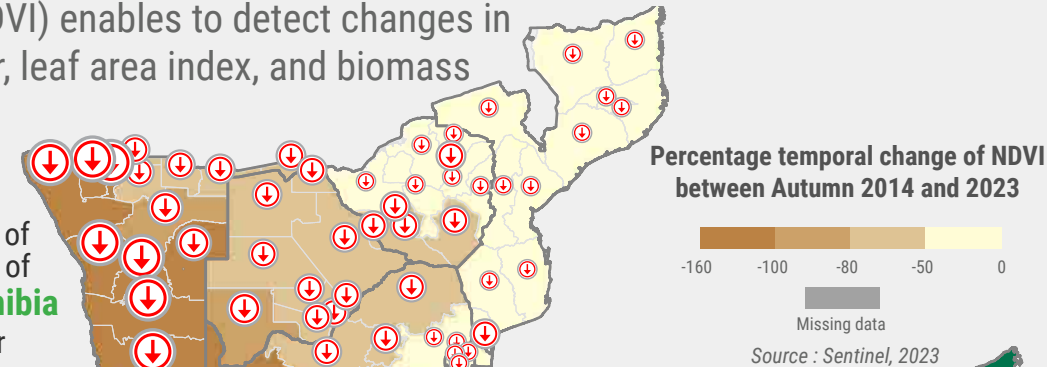
## Progress towards sustainable use of ecosystems, forests and combat desertification

Normalized Density Vegetation Index (NDVI) enables to detect changes in vegetation cover such as canopy cover, leaf area index, and biomass

Temporal change in mean NDVI between Autumn 2014 and 2023



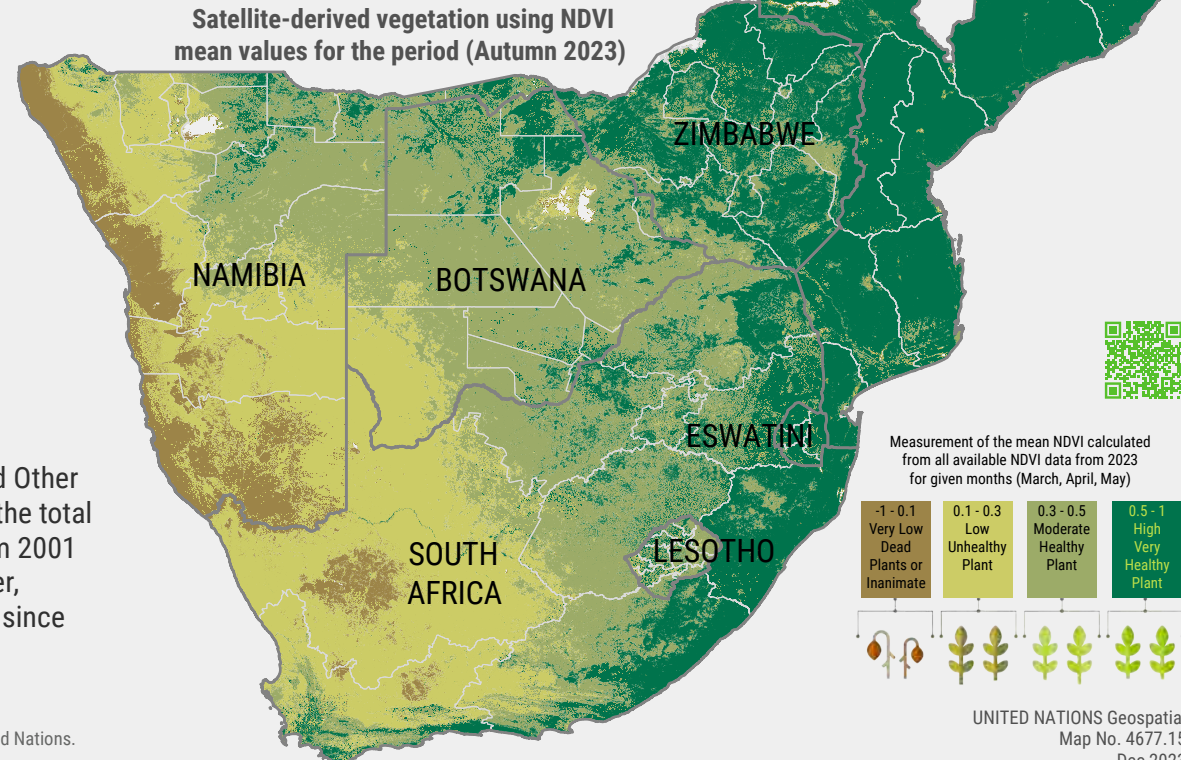
In **Southern Africa**, ► during the rainfall season of 2022-23, the western part of the region, including **Namibia and Botswana**, had poor rainfall with extended dry periods resulting in dry vegetation, while the eastern part experienced above average rainfall.



▲ Land degradation in Southern Africa has been driven by multiple natural and human-induced processes including **soil erosion, unsustainable agricultural practices, tree harvesting for charcoal production, contamination, pollution and biodiversity loss**. The effects of land degradation are negatively impacting the livelihoods of a significant proportion of the region's population that relies on subsistence agriculture. Insecure land tenure systems, combined with pervasive poverty and low literacy levels among rural population, complicate land management processes and place the most vulnerable at increased risk.



◀ In Namibia, the Agriculture, Forest and Other Land Use are responsible for over 79% of the total greenhouse emissions of the country. From 2001 to 2022, Namibia lost 1.23 kha of tree cover, equivalent to a 32% decrease in tree cover since 2000, and 281 kt of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Global Forest Watch

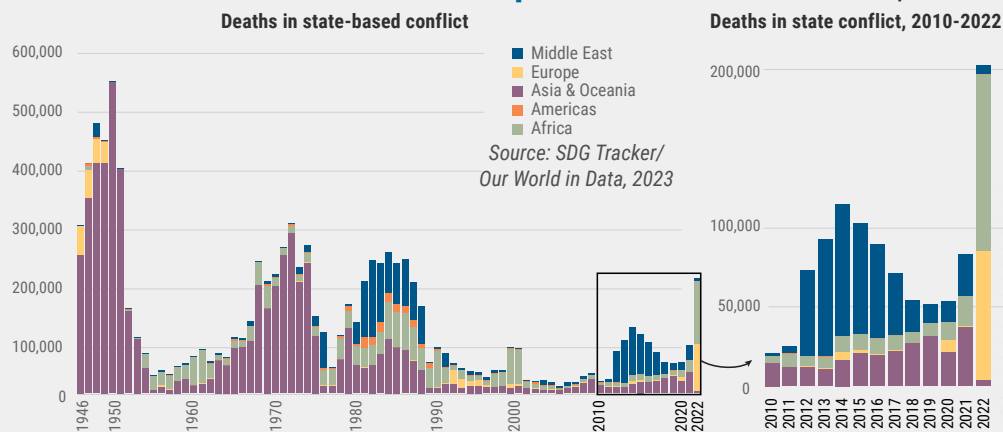




## Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

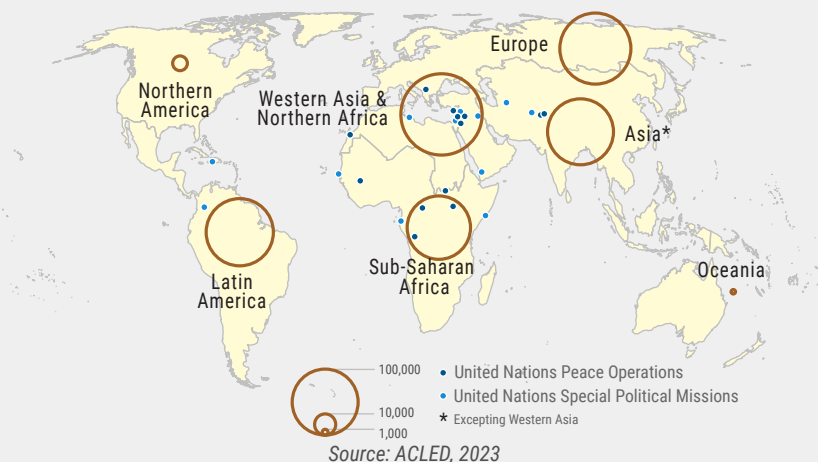
### Conflict-related deaths, 1946-2023

▼ Since **1946**, the overall number of deaths in state-based conflict has steadily **decreased** worldwide. Still, **from 2010 to 2022** around **a million people** died through direct violence in wars. During this period, **Middle East** accounts for 50% of total deaths, and tremendous increase of deaths are observed in **Europe** and **Africa** in 2022, due to political crisis.



Since 2020, incidents related to battles and conflicts keep on occurring within and at the crossroads of **Africa, Asia, and Europe** ▼

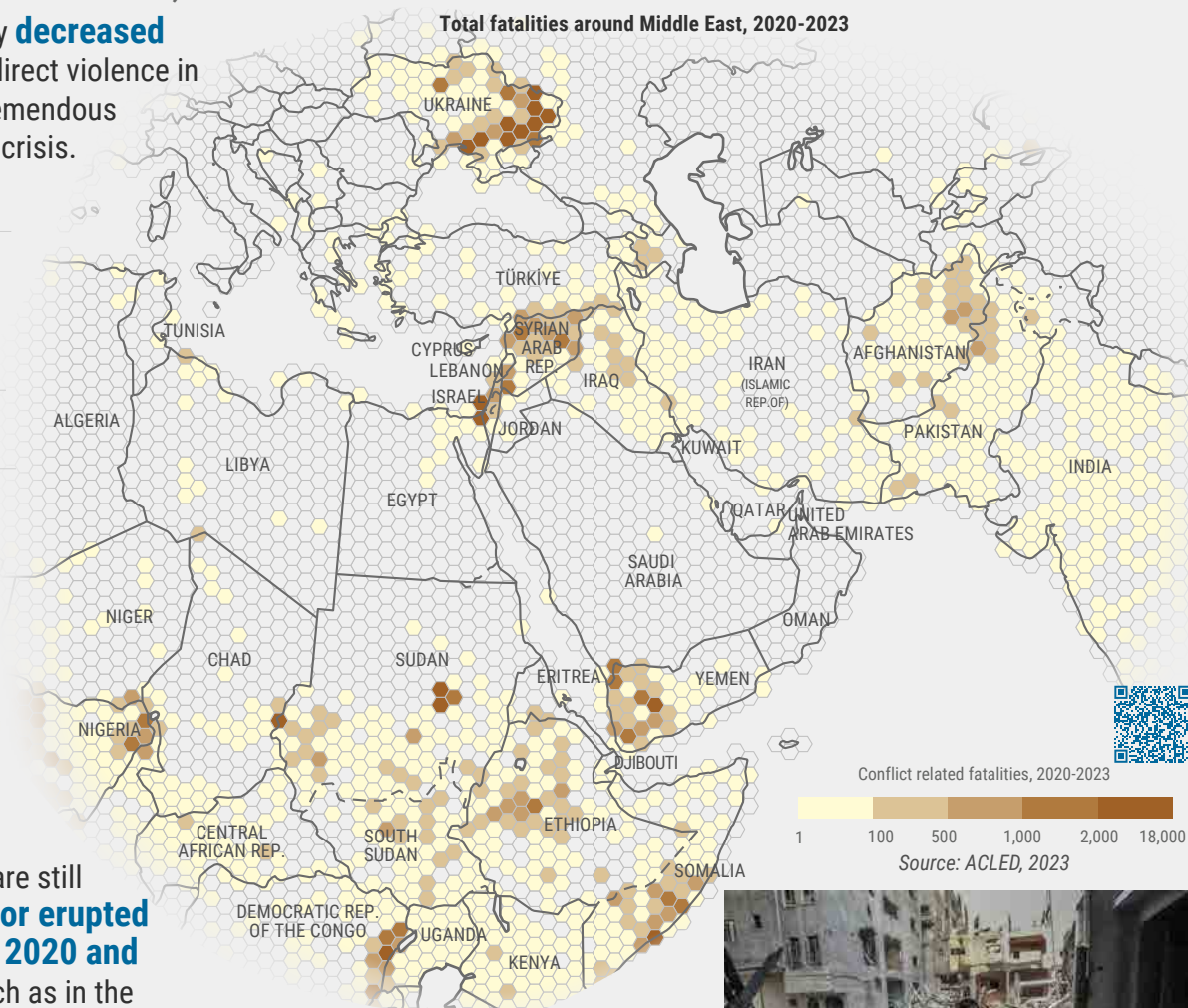
### Battle related incident occurrences, 2020-2023



► Many conflicts are still **ongoing or erupted between 2020 and 2023**, such as in the **Middle East**, the **Sahel**, the **Horn of Africa** or in countries such as **Israel, Lebanon, Sudan**, or **Ukraine**.

► UN Development Programme and Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia warn that up to 16 years of human development could be wiped out

UNDP Photo-PAPP/Abed Zagout, 2023





By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development in developing countries

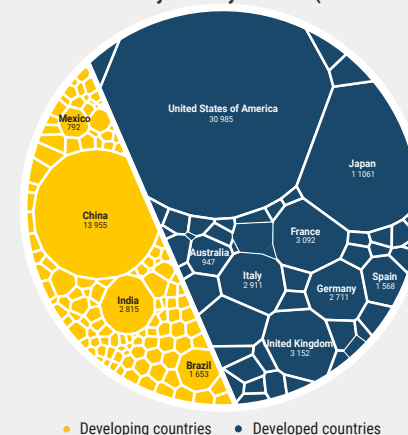
Total official development assistance (gross disbursement) for technical cooperation



*"We need the private sector, civil society, women, youth, scientists, academics, philanthropic foundations – all stakeholders across all fields and disciplines – to come forward, to lend their voices, and their hands, to ensure a transformative process that delivers both for people and planet."*

H.E. Mr. Dennis Francis, 78th President of the General Assembly, 2023

Public debt by country in 2022 (USD billion)



● Developing countries ● Developed countries

Source: UNCTAD, IMF

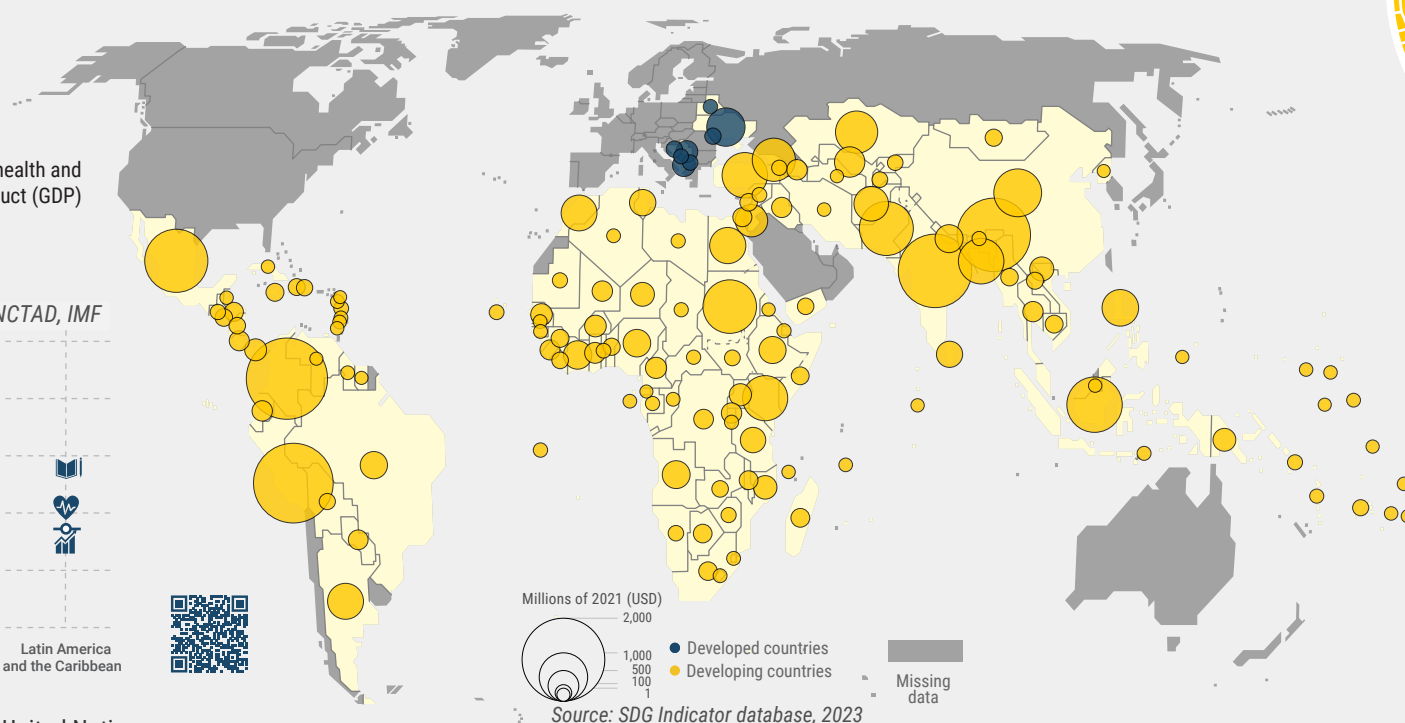
▲ The public debt by country reached a record of **USD 92 trillion**. Developing countries owe almost **30%** of the total debts, and **70%** attributes to selected countries.

▼ A woman recently impacted by conflict delivering a testimony during a pledging event on the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for 2024

UN Photo-Mark Garten, 2023



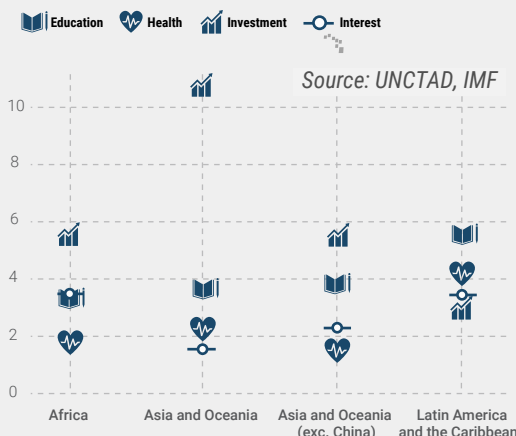
Total official development assistance for technical cooperation in 2021



▲ General Assembly meets on new partnership for Africa's development

UN Photo- Loey Felipe, 2023

Public expenditure on net interest, education, health and investment as a share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in percentage (2019-2021)



▲ United Nations

development projects are helping countries such as Cabo Verde to transform agricultural practices to produce more sustainable products.

UN Photo-Mark Garten, 2023



Increasing the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable **data disaggregated** by income, gender, race, ethnicity, migration, disability, **geographic location** and other characteristics relevant in national contexts is key to **leave no one behind** and bring the world closer together and improve the **global partnership** [§ 17.18, 48, 74(g), 76, and 83, A/RES/70/1]