

SDG Index and Dashboards

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Sustainable Development Solutions Network

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Content

1. Overview and methodology
2. European edition
3. Process and impacts

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THE SDG INDEX AND DASHBOARDS: OBJECTIVES

1) Accountability tool

- Establish SDGs as a useful, operational tool for policy action.
- Support national debates on prioritization and formulation of SDG implementation strategies.

2) Support global efforts to strengthen data availability

- Complement efforts to develop a robust SDG monitoring framework by the UN Statistical Commission.
- Identify SDG data gaps, need for investments in statistical capacity & research, new forms of data.

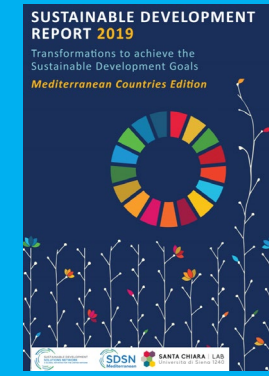
Global editions



Continental editions



Subnational editions
(regions and cities)



SDSN Sustainable Development Reports (including SDG Indices)

PARAGUAY

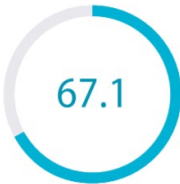
Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

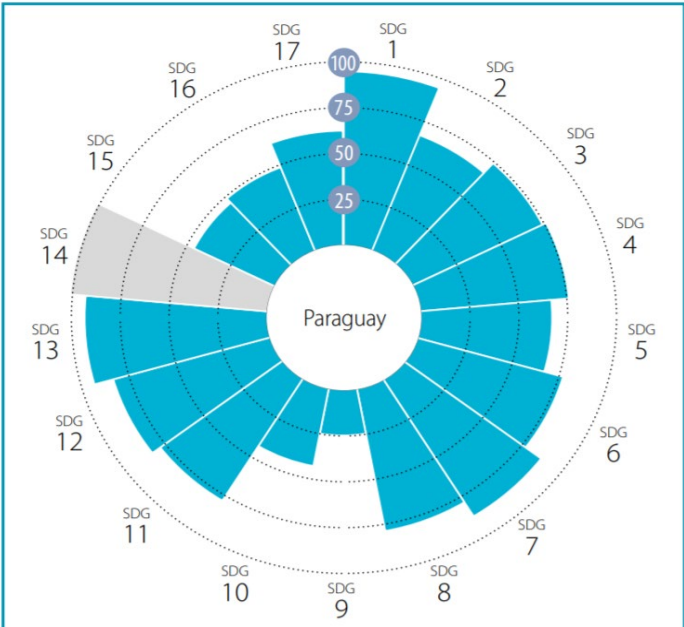
Index score



Regional average score



SDG Global rank 86 (OF 162)



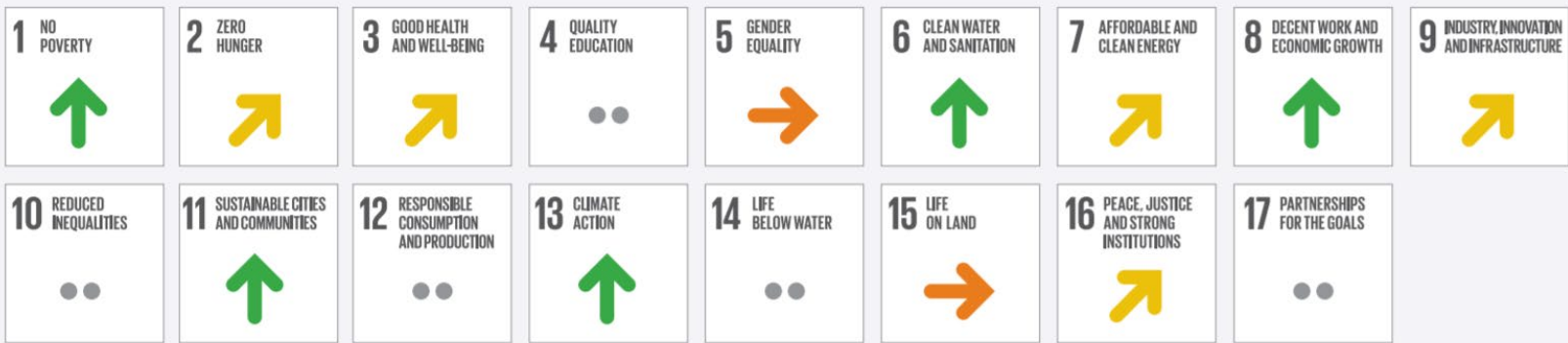
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

PARAGUAY

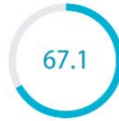
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OVERALL PERFORMANCE

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SDG Global rank 86 (OF 162)

SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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PARAGUAY

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)

Value Rating Trend
1.0
4.5

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)
Cereal yield (t/ha)
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index
Human Tropic Level (best 2-3 worst)

Value Rating Trend
11.2
5.6
1.0
20.3
4.4
0.4
2.3

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)
New HIV infections (per 1,000)
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)
Life expectancy at birth (years)
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)

Value Rating Trend
132
11.1
21.0
44.0
0.2
17.5
57
23.4
74.2
56.6
95.5
92
69.6
5.9

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrolment rate (%)
Lower secondary completion rate (%)
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)

Value Rating Trend
88.5
64.1
98.5

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions aged 15-49)
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25+ (%)
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)

Value Rating Trend
82.6
101.2
67.9
15.0

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)

Value Rating Trend
98.9
91.2
0.9
0.8
0.7

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)

Value Rating Trend
98.4
66.2
0.1

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)
Adults (15 years+) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)

Value Rating Trend
0.0
1.6
48.6
4.6
0.4

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Population using the internet (%)
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)

Value Rating Trend
61.1
47.9
2.5
0.0
0.0
0.1

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)

Value Rating Trend
47.9

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)
Satisfaction with public transport (%)

Value Rating Trend
11.9
94.9
48.5

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)
E-waste generated (kg/capita)
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)
Imported SO2 emissions (kg/capita)
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)

Value Rating Trend
0.2
6.4
0.9
2.6
61.4
-95.3

SDG13 – Climate Action

Energy-related CO2 emissions per capita (tCO2/capita)
Imported CO2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO2/capita)
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)

Value Rating Trend
0.8
0.3
1,266.9
NA

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)
Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)
Fish caught by trawling (%)

Value Rating Trend
NA
NA
NA
NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)
Permanent Deforestation (5 year average annual %)
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)

Value Rating Trend
23.3
24.5
0.9
2.3
2.1

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)
Unserved detainees (%)
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)
Property Rights (1-7)
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 population)
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)

Value Rating Trend
9.3
0.8
49.9
3.6
84.5
29
27.6
0.0
32.3

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)
Other countries: Government Revenue excluding Grants (% GDP)
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)

Value Rating Trend
9.0
NA
17.3
0

*Imputed data point

3. COUNTRY PROFILES

5 FUNDAMENTAL ASSUMPTIONS

1. Monitoring the SDGs requires estimating absolute country performance based on distance to invariant sustainable development targets
2. Non-official data help bridge current data gaps (trawling fisheries, adjusted GINI, spillover effects embodied into trade)
3. Number of indicators evolves when new evidence become available
4. The 17 SDGs are the final overarching framework (no re-clustering of the goals)
5. Results need to be accessible for a wide audience

2030 QUANTITATIVE THRESHOLDS – DECISION TREE

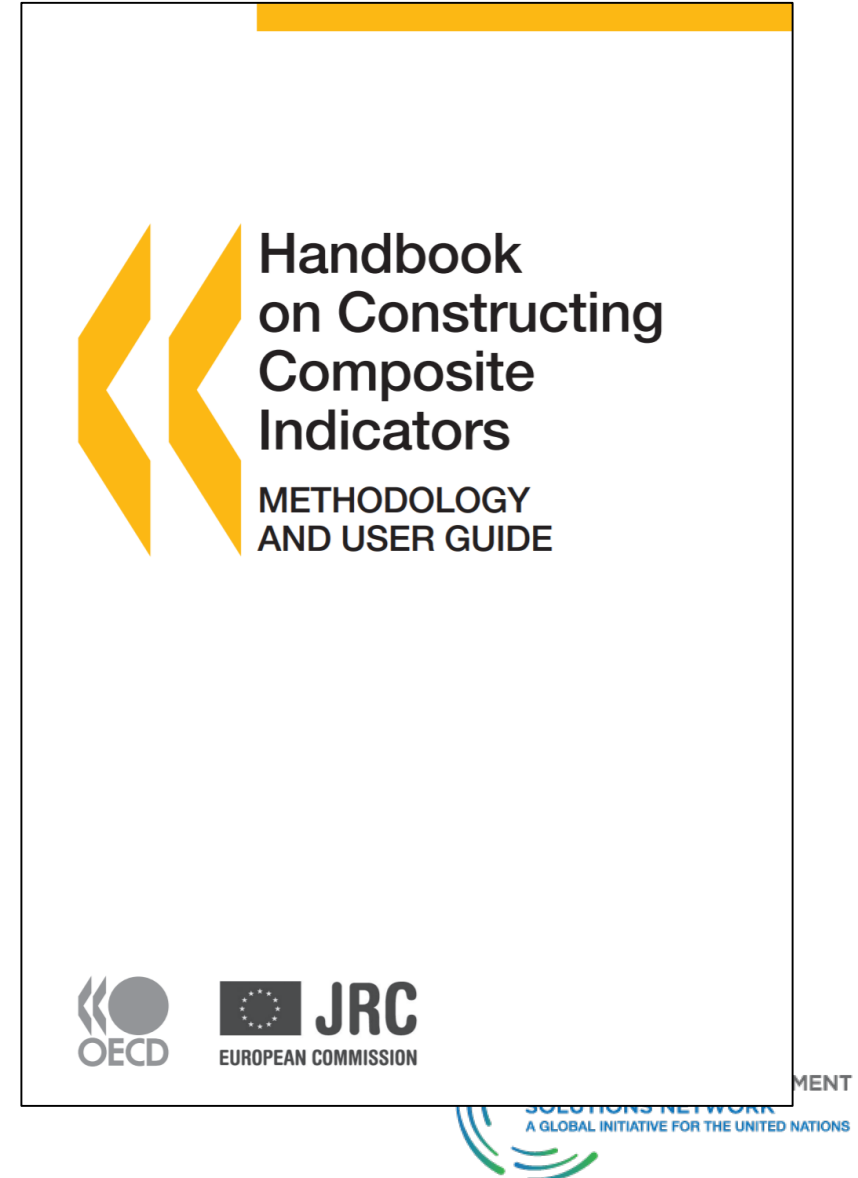
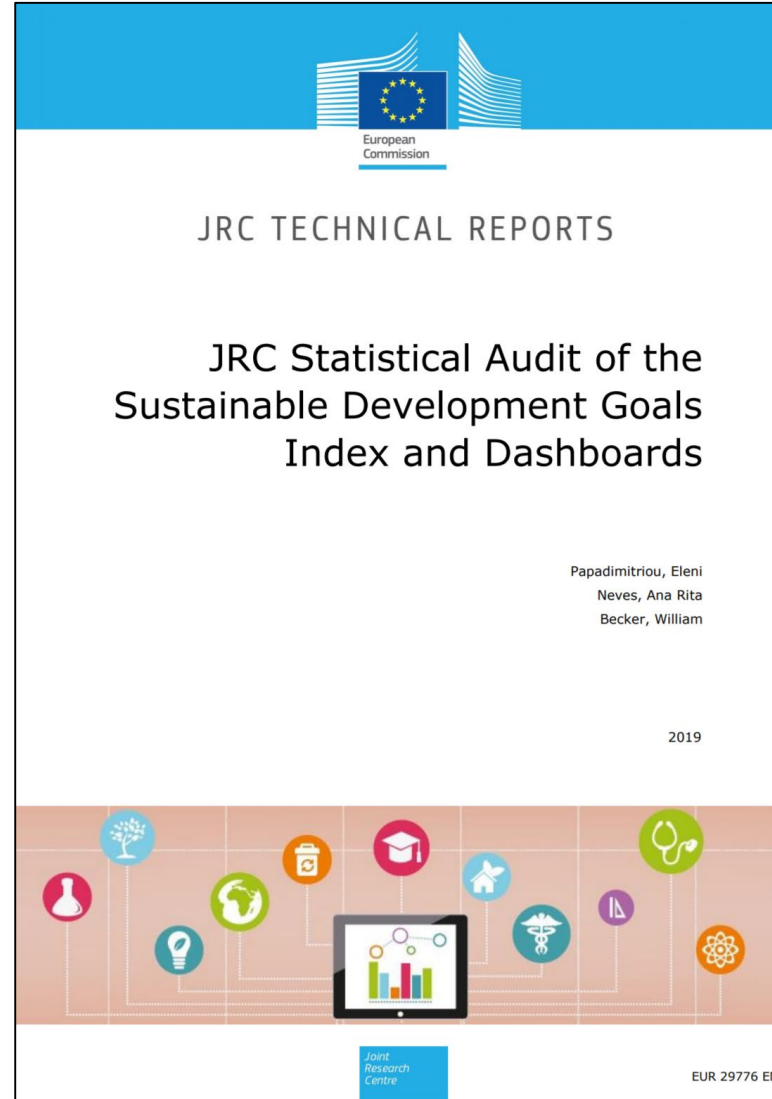
- a) Use the absolute quantitative thresholds outlined in the **SDGs and targets** (e.g. gender equality, zero poverty, universal access to water and sanitation etc.)
- b) Where no explicit target is available, set upper bound to **universal access or zero deprivation** for the following types of indicators:
 - i) Measures of extreme poverty (e.g. wasting)
 - ii) Public service coverage (e.g. contraception)
 - iii) Access to basic infrastructure (e.g. mobile phone coverage)
- c) Where **science-based targets** exist that must be achieved by 2030 or later use these to set the 100% upper bound (e.g. full decarbonization, yield gaps)
- d) Where many countries already exceed an SDG target, use the **average of top 5** performers (e.g. child mortality)
- e) For all other indicators use the **average of the top 5 performers**.

Detailed information

SDG Index and Dashboards Detailed Methodological paper

September 2018

Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller, Jorge Moreno, Guido Schmidt-Traub, Christian Kroll



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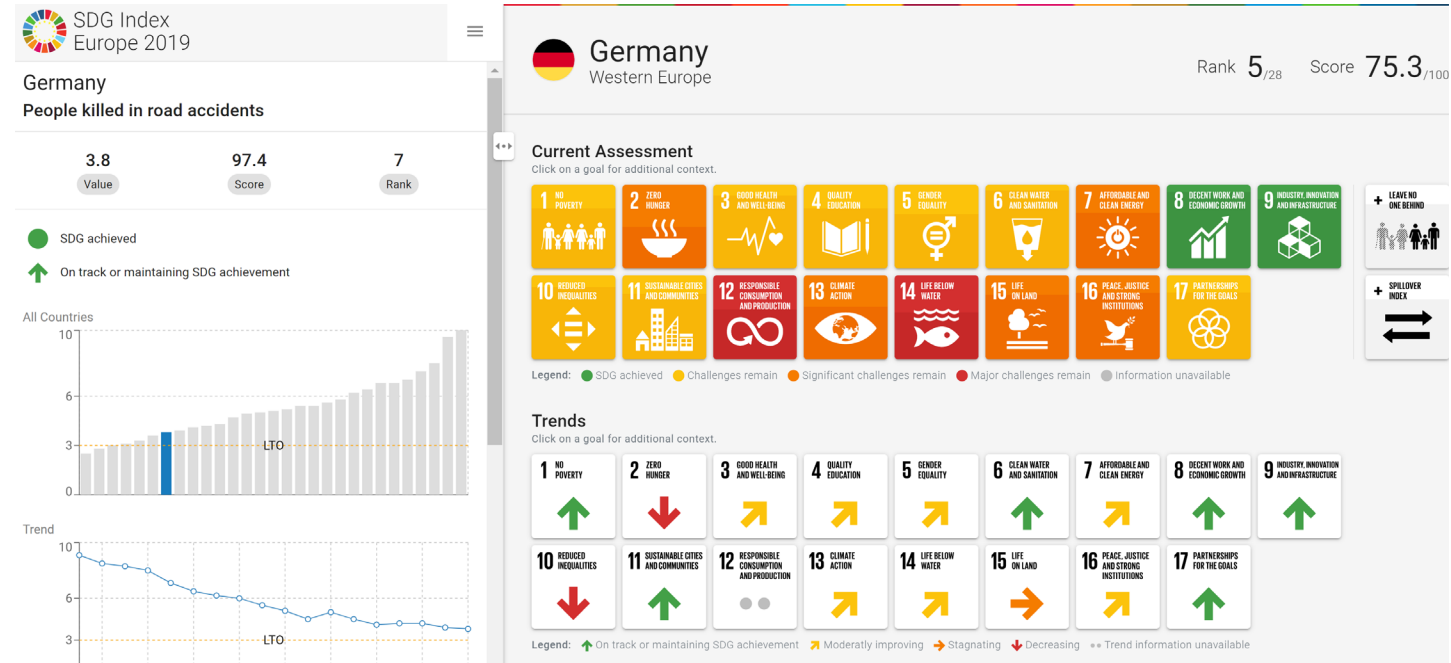
Report

www.sdgindex.org/EU



Data Platform

<https://eu-dashboards.sdgindex.org/>





● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available

Figure 3 | Leave-No-One-Behind Index for the European Union

Leave-No-One-Behind Index (within country inequalities)

- Poverty and material deprivation
- Income inequalities
- Access to and quality of services for all
- Gender inequalities

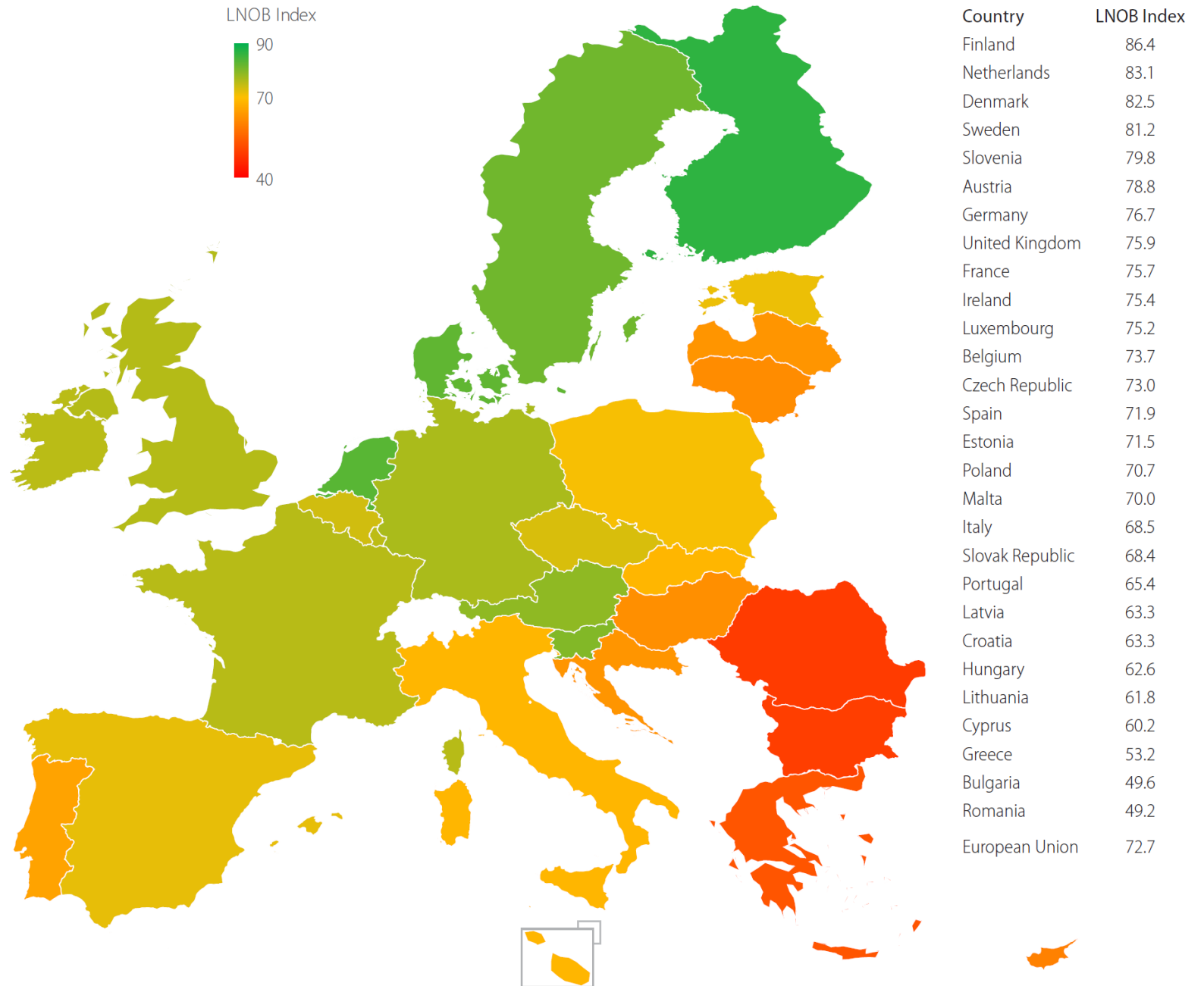
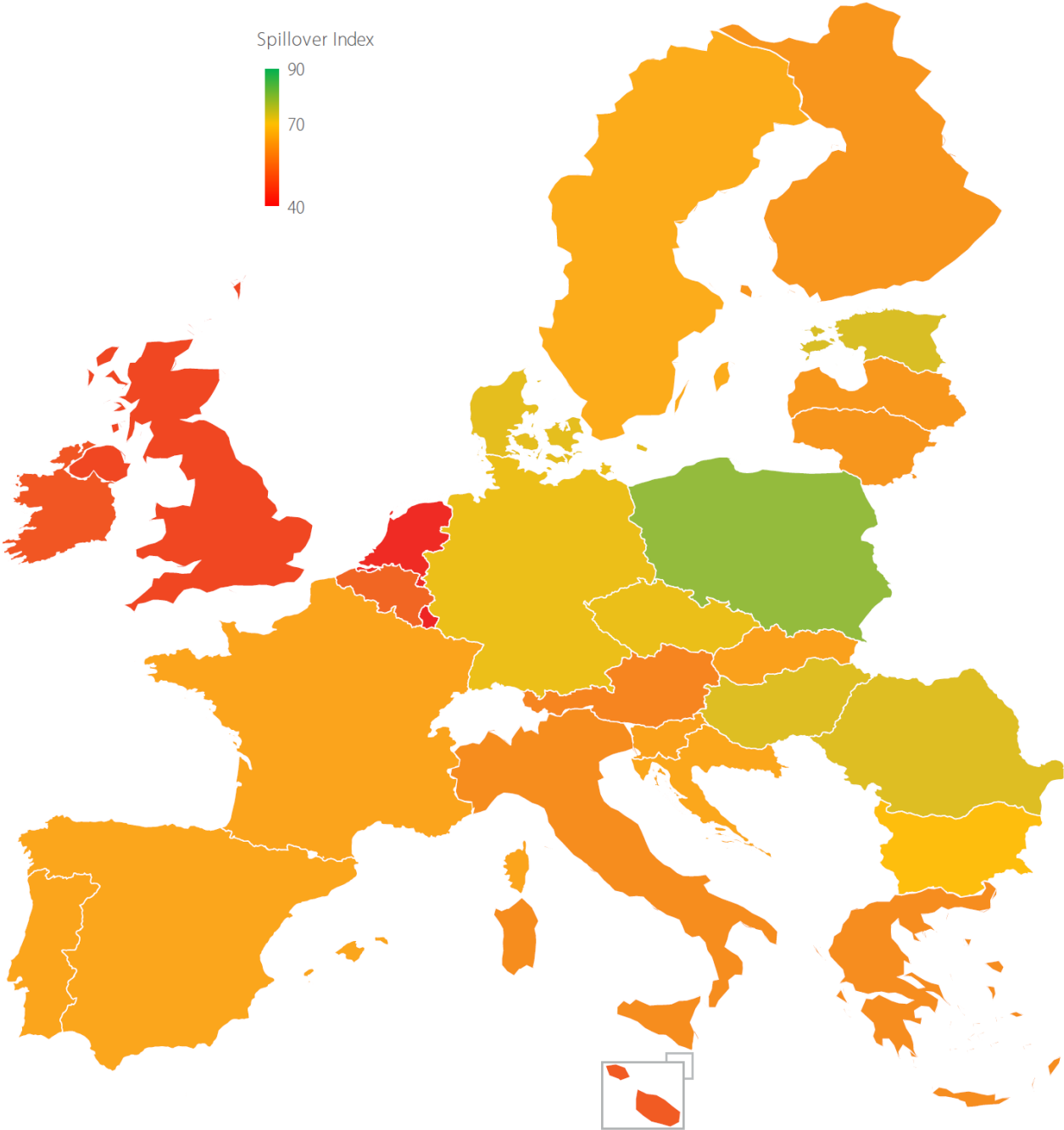


Figure 8 | International Spillover Index for the European Union

Negative international Spillovers

- Economic/financial
- Social
- Environmental
- Security



Country	Spillover Index
Poland	78.4
Estonia	72.9
Romania	72.5
Hungary	72.5
Denmark	72.0
Czech Republic	71.5
Germany	71.4
Bulgaria	69.6
Sweden	67.0
Croatia	66.3
Spain	66.1
Portugal	65.9
France	65.8
Slovenia	65.3
Slovak Republic	65.1
Latvia	63.6
Finland	63.5
Lithuania	63.3
Italy	62.1
Greece	61.8
Austria	60.7
Belgium	55.7
Malta	54.1
Ireland	53.1
United Kingdom	50.2
Cyprus	47.4
Netherlands	44.7
Luxembourg	42.6
European Union	66.0

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Consultation & Engagement

- Annual public consultations (thousands of comments & feedback collected)
- SDSN experts and networks
- Independent statistical audit
- European edition: collaboration with IEEP, Think 2030, EESC and numerous services of the European Commission including Eurostat, EEA & JRC
- Transparency

Impact & Reuse

- Media & public awareness
- Voluntary National Reviews
- International Spillovers & Consumption-Based Accounting
- Localize the SDGs
- Inform Sustainable Investment Tools
- Academic Literature

Contact

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