

# The Sustainable Development Report series

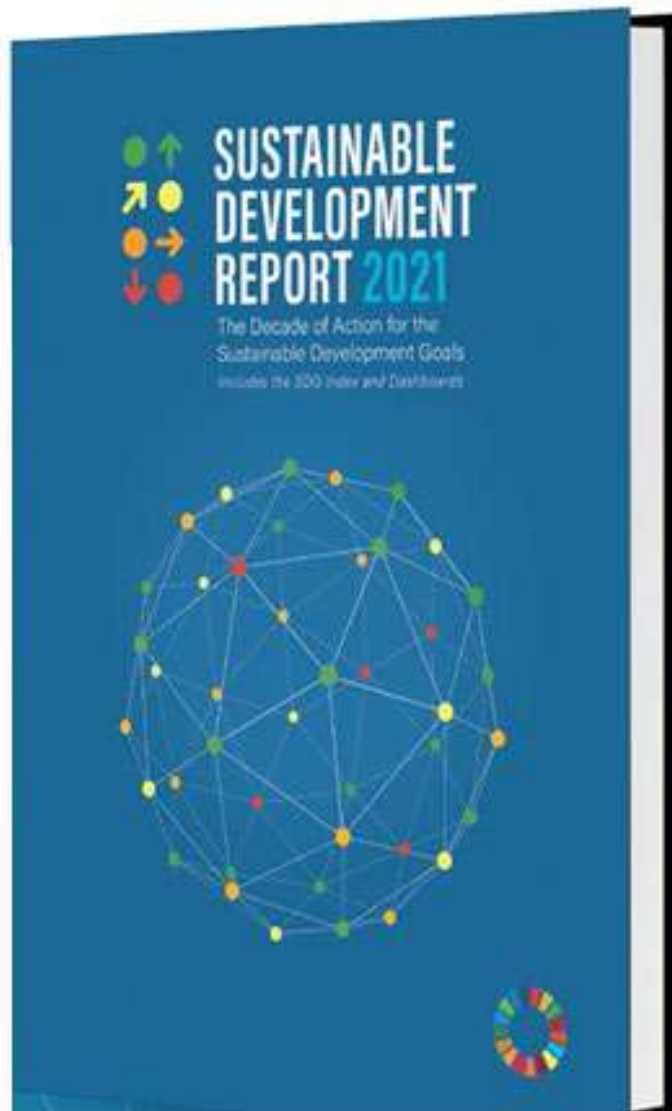
Guillaume Lafortune, Vice President and Head of Paris Office, SDSN

Rosstat Conference, “International country and city rankings: methodology, data, transparency”, 28 September 2021

# Measuring SDG progress:

## Three main points

- (1) Outcome-based international SDG assessments are good “entry-points” but **must be complemented** with other pieces of information and data (policy trackers, IAM, CGE etc.) to inform SDG actions
- (2) **Different methodologies** to track SDG progress and performance **generate different results.**
  - Our assessment reveals three drivers of these differences for EU countries: (1) Pre-defined performance thresholds; (2) Data sources; (3) Coverage of transboundary impacts (“international spillovers”)
- (3) **International spillovers must be carefully understood and measured** so that (rich) countries’ actions do not undermine other countries’ ability to achieve the SDGs



For more information on this report visit:  
[cambridge.org/SDR2021](https://cambridge.org/SDR2021)



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Download the reports and databases at: [www.sdgindex.org](http://www.sdgindex.org)

SDG Index and Dashboards: Global, Regional and Subnational editions  
 (2015–2021)

Global editions



Regional editions



Subnational editions



**Measuring  
Sustainable  
Development**

<https://sdgacademy.org/>





# Feedback from governments, business and society

## International organizations



**UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina J. Mohammed:**  
“The SDG Index and Dashboards help countries prioritize areas for action and help civil society groups to hold governments accountable.”



## Prime Ministers and Ministers



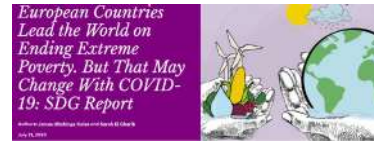
**Finnish PM Sanna Marin:** “We are proud of our ranking, but we still have a lot to do in order to achieve all of the SDGs.”



## Key stakeholders



**Klaus Schwab, Founder and Executive Chairman of the World Economic Forum:** “The SDG Index will increase the accountability that is urgently needed when it comes to Agenda 2030 and will promote its implementation.”



**SDG Index Finds No European Country on Track, Green Deal Brings Potential**

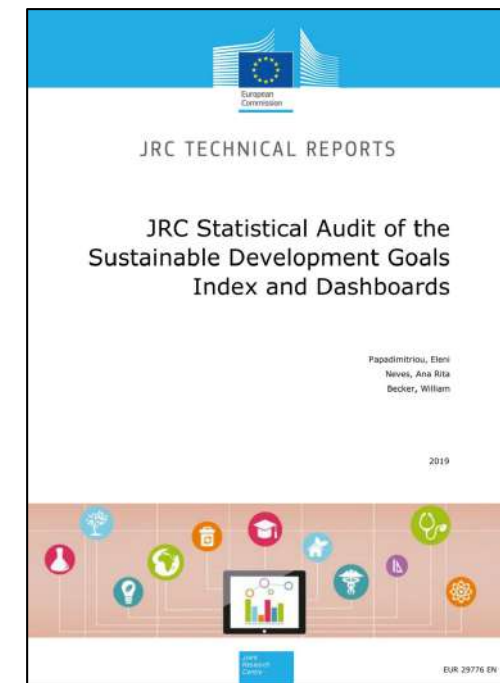


ODD : la France se classe 9e dans le classement européen du SDSN



# Method summary

1. Calculates distance to invariant sustainable development targets
2. Uses official (two-thirds) and non-official data (one-third)
3. Includes around 100 indicators
4. Aggregates across all 17 SDGs
5. Strong emphasis on accessibility and communication
6. Peer-reviewed and statistically audited methodology (Nature geoscience, Cambridge University Press, JRC)



## National baselines for the Sustainable Development Goals assessed in the SDG Index and Dashboards

Guido Schmidt-Traub<sup>1\*</sup>, Christian Kroll<sup>1</sup>, Katerina Teksoz<sup>2</sup>, David Durand-Delacret<sup>3</sup> and Jeffrey D. Sachs<sup>1,4</sup>

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) — agreed in 2015 by all 193 member states of the United Nations and complemented by commitments made in the Paris Agreement — map out a broad spectrum of economic, social and environmental objectives to be achieved by 2050. Reaching these goals will require deep transformations in every country, as well as major efforts in monitoring and measuring progress. Here we introduce the SDG Index and Dashboards as analytical tools for assessing countries' baselines for the SDGs that can be applied by researchers in the cross-disciplinary analyses required for implementation. The Index and Dashboards synthesise available country-level data for all 17 goals, and for each country estimate the size of the gap towards achieving the SDGs. They will be updated annually. All 149 countries for which sufficient data is available face significant challenges in achieving the goals, and many countries' development strategies are imbalanced across the economic, social and environmental priorities. We illustrate the analytical value of the Index by examining its relationship with other widely used development indices and by showing how it accounts for cross-national differences in subjective well-being. Given significant data gaps, scope and coverage of the Index and Dashboards are limited, but we suggest that these analyses represent a starting point for a comprehensive assessment of national SDG baselines and can help policymakers determine priorities for early action and monitor progress. The tools also identify data gaps that must be closed for SDG monitoring.

To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (Supplementary Table 1) and implement the Paris Agreement, developed and developing countries alike will need to transform their energy systems, ecosystem management, agriculture and land use, urban management, material use, gender outcomes, health, education, governance and other areas<sup>1</sup>. In addition to requiring greater financial resources and political commitments, these transformations will also place major demands on science to devise data and monitoring frameworks<sup>2</sup>, to relate planetary boundaries to national sustainability objectives<sup>3</sup>, to develop innovative solutions and to chart out integrated pathways for achieving the goals<sup>4</sup>, taking account of the trade-offs and synergies across goals and targets<sup>5</sup>.

The predecessors to the SDGs, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that expired in 2015, mobilised attention on addressing the challenges of extreme poverty, hunger, literacy and disease<sup>6</sup>. The MDGs helped spur advances on many fronts. In health, the MDGs have been associated with significant acceleration of progress in some of the poorest countries<sup>7,8</sup>, which stands in contrast to the lack of progress on environmental sustainability observed under the three Rio Conventions<sup>9</sup> and other MDG priorities, such as access to water supply<sup>10</sup>.

The MDG experience suggests that global goals can serve as a management tool and report card that focus attention on complex sustainable development outcomes<sup>11</sup> and accelerate progress towards these outcomes. Yet success is far from guaranteed. In the future, it will require engaging decision makers and the public in sustainable development: mobilising science for diagnosing challenges, identifying solutions, developing long-term pathways and tracking progress; mobilising governments, businesses, and

civil society for action around shared goals; and cooperation across countries to address planetary boundaries<sup>12</sup> and other areas requiring international collaboration, such as implementing the Paris Agreement or aid-financed investments in developing countries.

Compared with the eight MDGs, which were extracted from the Millennium Declaration by a team of officials working under the former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan<sup>13</sup>, the SDGs represent a political compromise negotiated by the 193 member states of the United Nations that has been critically reviewed<sup>14</sup>. In particular, the goals combine policy ends (such as ending extreme poverty or ending preventable child deaths) with means such as development finance and maintaining a global partnership for development. Many SDGs focus on flows instead of stocking variables, as recommended by many scientists<sup>15,16</sup> since the report of the Brundtland Commission<sup>17</sup>. Finally, the goals do not propose a hierarchy among the 17 goals and associated targets. In this paper, we focus on how baselines for the SDGs can be established without aiming to resolve the criticisms of their design.

Good data and clear metrics are critical for each country to take stock of where it stands, devise pathways for achieving the goals and track progress. The UN Statistical Commission has recommended a first set of 230 global indicators to measure achievement of the SDGs, but many suggested indicators lack comprehensiveness, cross-country data and some even lack agreed statistical definitions<sup>18</sup>. More and better data are needed, but it will take years to build the necessary statistical systems even if adequate resources were mobilised, which is currently not the case<sup>19</sup>. Some governments have begun voluntary national reviews of progress on the SDGs, but they use indicators that are not harmonised internationally and lack comparability<sup>20</sup>.

## SDG Index and Dashboards Detailed Methodological paper

September 2018

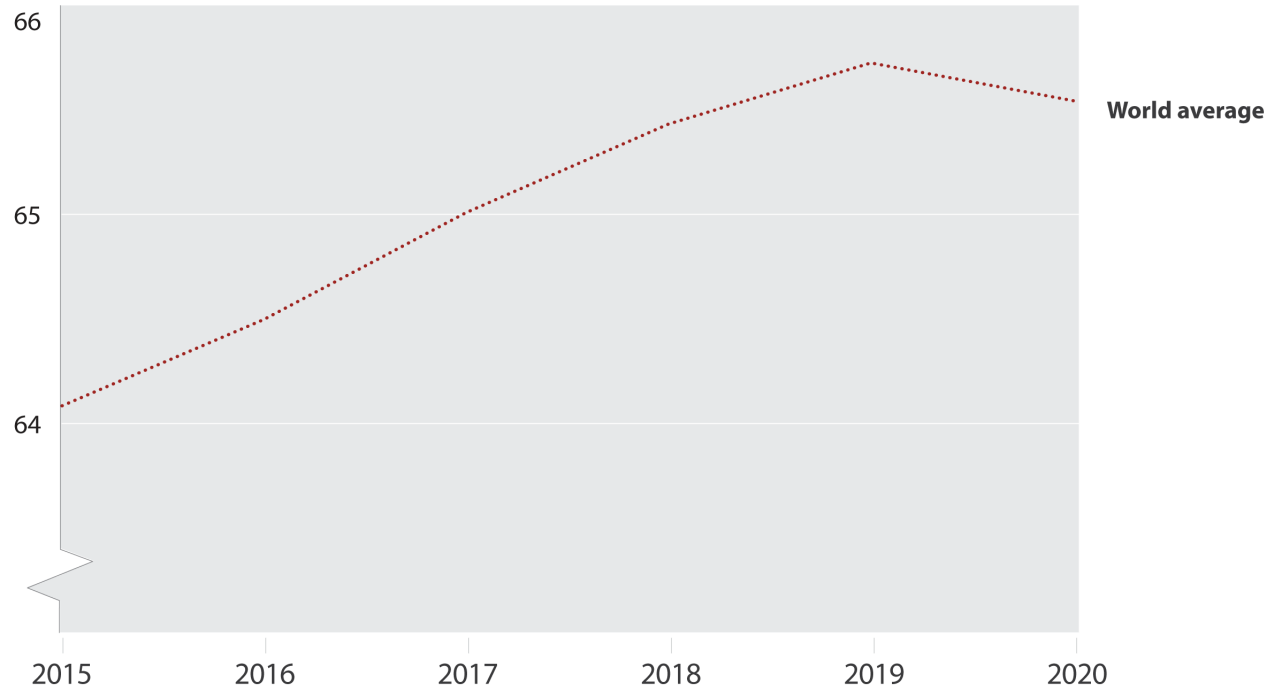
Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller, Jorge Moreno, Guido Schmidt-Traub, Christian Kroll

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## World Progress on the SDG Index

**2020: A major setback for sustainable development everywhere**

SDG Index Score



*Note:* Population-weighted averages

*Source:* Authors' analysis



## OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

Finland

1 / 165

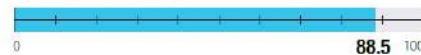
COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

0 (WORST) TO 100 (BEST)



## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



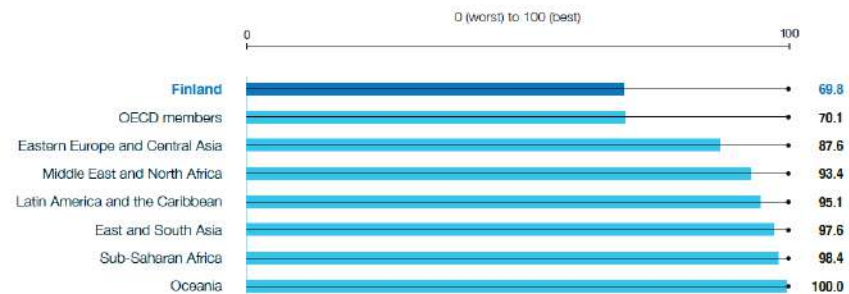
## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Major challenges: 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>

## INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



## SDG1 – No Poverty

Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.1	2021	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.1	2021	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	6.5	2018	↑

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2018	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2018	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2018	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (of adult population)	22.2	2016	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.6	2017	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.0	2018	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2015	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	51.6	2015	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.4	2018	↓

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3	2017	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.4	2019	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.4	2019	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.7	2019	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.2	2016	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7	2016	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.9	2019	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.6	2019	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	5.7	2018	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2015	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	2019	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78	2017	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.9	2020	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.1	2016	↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	27.7	2019	↓
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	13.0	2019	↑

## SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.7	2018	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	98.5	2018	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	↑
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.4	2018	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	41.8	2019	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	516.3	2018	↑
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	10.5	2018	↑
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	12.9	2018	↑
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	41.5	2018	↑

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	90.4	2020	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.2	2019	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.5	2019	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.0	2020	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	18.9	2018	↓
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	78.3	2010	↓

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2017	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.4	2017	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	15.6	2015	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	2018	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	23.6	2013	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.6	2017	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.2	2017	↑

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2018	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2016	↑
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)	0.6	2019	↑
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	34.1	2019	↑

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.3	2019	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.7	2018	↑
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.8	2017	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2020	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2015	↑
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	73.0	2019	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.0	2019	↑

\* Imputed data point

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Population using the internet (%)	89.6	2019	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	154.9	2019	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	↑

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	53.8	2021	↑
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.9	2018	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.8	2018	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	14.5	2018	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	48.2	2018	↑
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	14.9	2019	↑
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	27.4	2017	↑

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	28.7	2015	↑
Palma ratio	1.0	2018	↑
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	7.2	2018	↓

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2018	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	5.5	2019	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2017	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61	2020	↑
Population with rent overburden (%)	8.8	2019	↑

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Electronic waste (kg/capita)	19.8	2019	↑
Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	96.1	2012	↑
SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	16.3	2012	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	43.0	2010	↑
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.9	2010	↑
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2018	↑

## SDG13 – Climate Action

CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)	7.5	2019	↑
CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	2.6	2015	↑
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	↑
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	35.3	2018	↓

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.0	2019	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	70.1	2020	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	6.2	2014	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2016	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.2	2016	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	↑

## SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.8	2019	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.7	2019	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2020	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.0	2018	↑

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

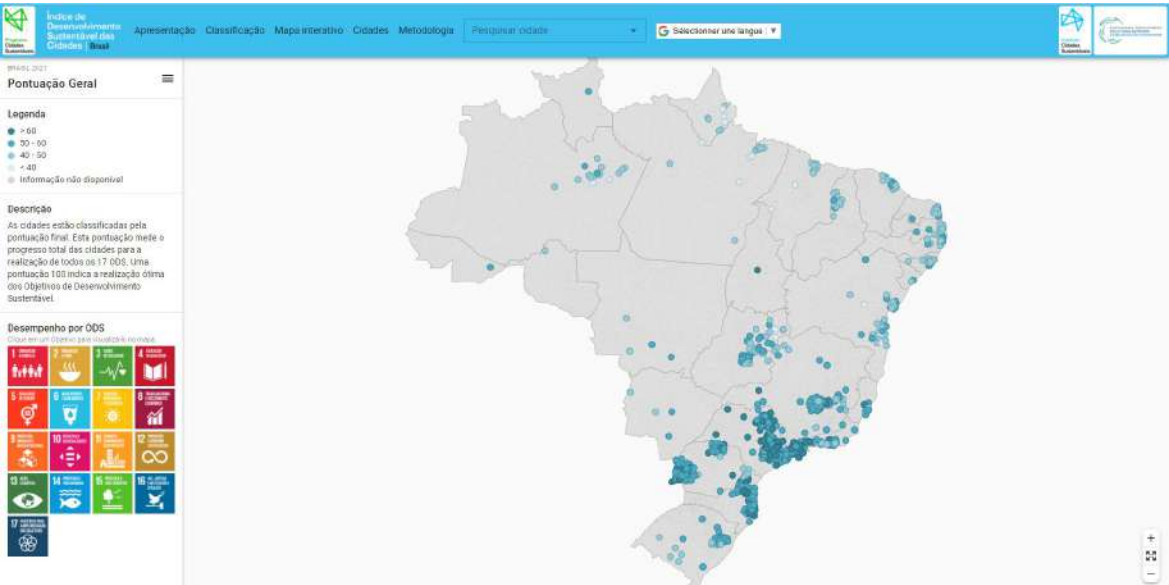
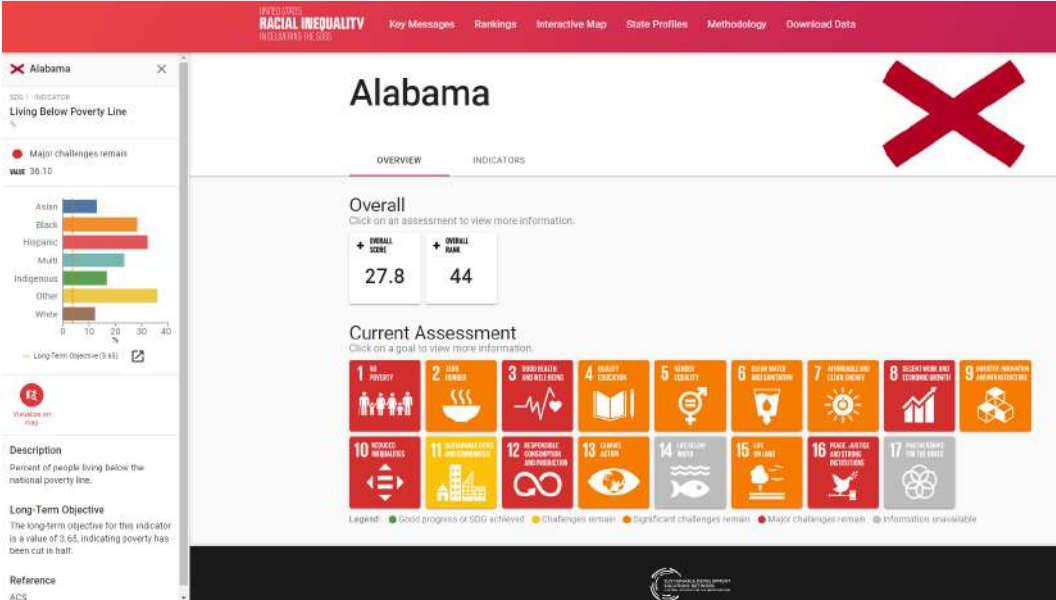
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2018	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	19.0	2018	↑
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	88	2020	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	6.6	2020	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2019	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	85	2020	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.0	2019	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.6	2019	↑
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	7.9	2020	↑
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	↑
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	55.8	2017	↑

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.5	2018	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2019	↓
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.0	2019	↑
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	52.1	2020	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	4.0	2017	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.5	2019	↑



# Regional and subnational data platforms





# Comparison of 4 SDG monitoring instruments in Europe

Organization	Report title	Latest edition	Number of indicators	Includes baseline assessment ("static")	Includes assessment of countries' trajectories ("dynamic")	Pre-defined targets to achieve by 2030	Data sources	Covers transboundary impacts
SDSN	Europe Sustainable Development Report	2020	113	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mix of official and non-official statistics	Yes
OECD	Measuring Distance to SDG Targets	2019	132	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mainly official statistics	Partly
Eurostat	Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context	2020	100	No	Yes	Partly	Mainly official statistics	Partly
ASviS	Measuring the situation of the European Union with regard to the SDGs	2020	77	No	Yes	No	Mainly official statistics	No



Article

## How Is Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Measured? Comparing Four Approaches for the EU

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Received: 3 August 2020; Accepted: 11 September 2020; Published: 17 September 2020



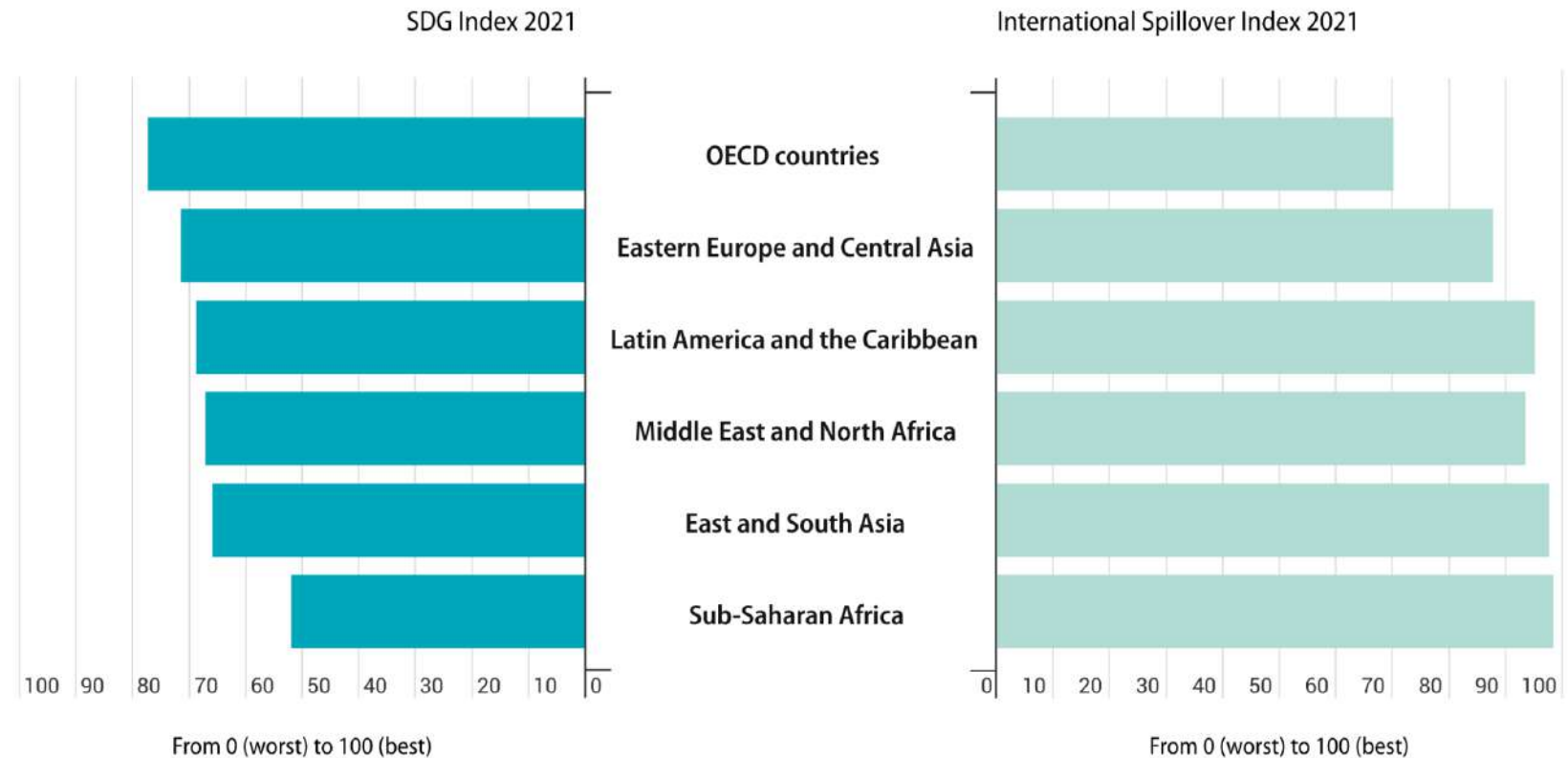
**Abstract:** Evidence-based policymaking must be rooted in sound data to inform policy priorities, budget allocations, and tracking of progress. This is especially true in the case of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as they provide the policy framework that all 193 UN member states have pledged to achieve by 2030. Good data and clear metrics are critical for each country to take stock of where it stands, devise pathways for achieving the goals, and track progress. Current assessments of the EU's performance on the SDGs, however, tend to reach different findings and policy conclusions on where the priorities for further action lie, which can be confusing for researchers and policymakers. In order to demystify the drivers of such differences and make them transparent, this paper compares and contrasts the results obtained by four SDG monitoring approaches. We identify three main elements that are responsible for most of the differences: (i) the use of pre-defined targets for calculating baseline assessments and countries' trajectories; (ii) the inclusion of measures that track not only domestic performance, but also the EU's transboundary impacts on the rest of the world; and (iii) the use of non-official statistics to bridge data gaps, especially for biodiversity goals. This paper concludes that there is not one "correct" way of providing an assessment of whether the EU and EU member states are on track to achieve the goals, but we illustrate how the different results are the outcomes of certain methodological choices. More "forward-looking" policy trackers are needed to assess implementation efforts on key SDG transformations.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Development Goals; Agenda 2030; European Union; statistics; international spillovers; transboundary impacts; policy trackers

# International spillovers and the SDGs

## Regional average SDG Index score against International Spillover Index score

- Environmental and social spillovers embodied into trade
- Direct cross-border flows in air and water
- International economic and financial flows
- Peace keeping and security



# Global Commons Stewardship Index

2020

## GLOBAL COMMONS STEWARDSHIP INDEX

PILOT VERSION

Center for Global Commons at the University of Tokyo  
Sustainable Development Solutions Network  
Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy



Working Paper

18 June 2021

### Global Commons Stewardship Index: A Statistical Review of the Pilot Methodology

Zachary A. Wendling<sup>1</sup>, Reed Miller<sup>2</sup>, Salma Dahir<sup>1</sup>, Guillaume Lafortune<sup>1</sup>,  
Daniel C. Esty<sup>2</sup>, Guido Schmidt-Traub<sup>3</sup>, Naoko Ishii<sup>4</sup>, and Akiyuki Kawasaki<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Center for Global Commons, University of Tokyo

## Understanding the Spillovers and Transboundary Impacts of Public Policies

IMPLEMENTING THE 2030 AGENDA FOR MORE  
RESILIENT SOCIETIES

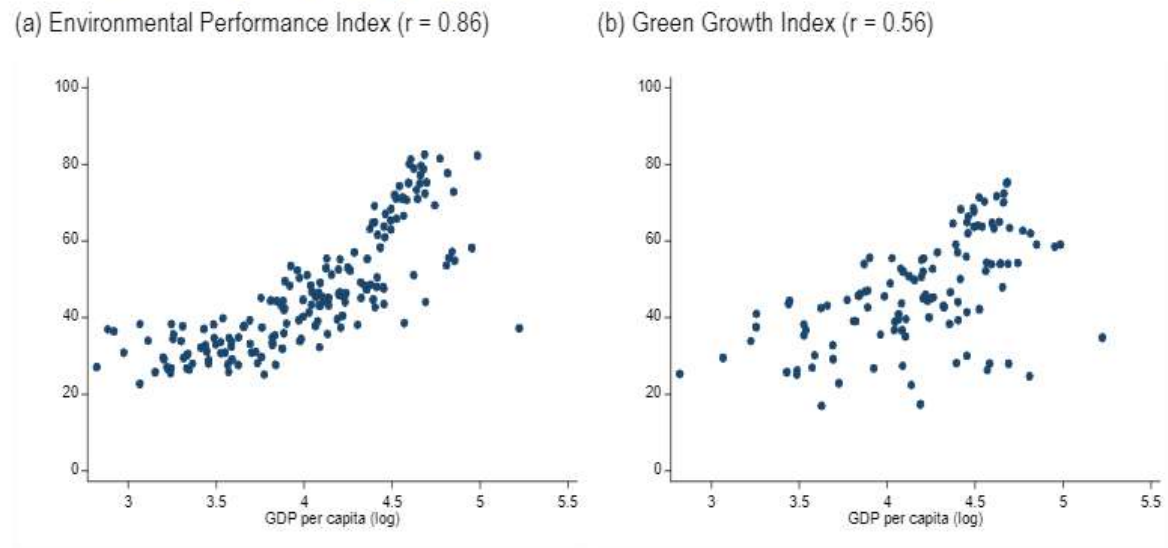




# Existing international environmental benchmarks vs log GDP per capita



Figure 10.1. Correlation between existing environmental country-level benchmarks (latest year available) and GDP per capita (logged)



# GCSI vs other international environmental benchmarks

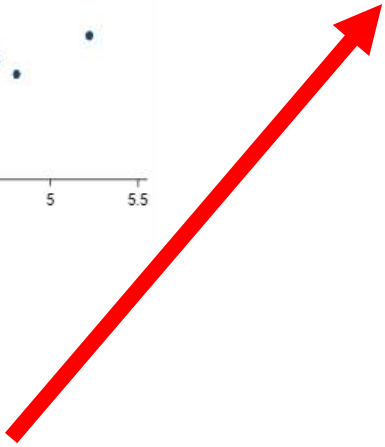
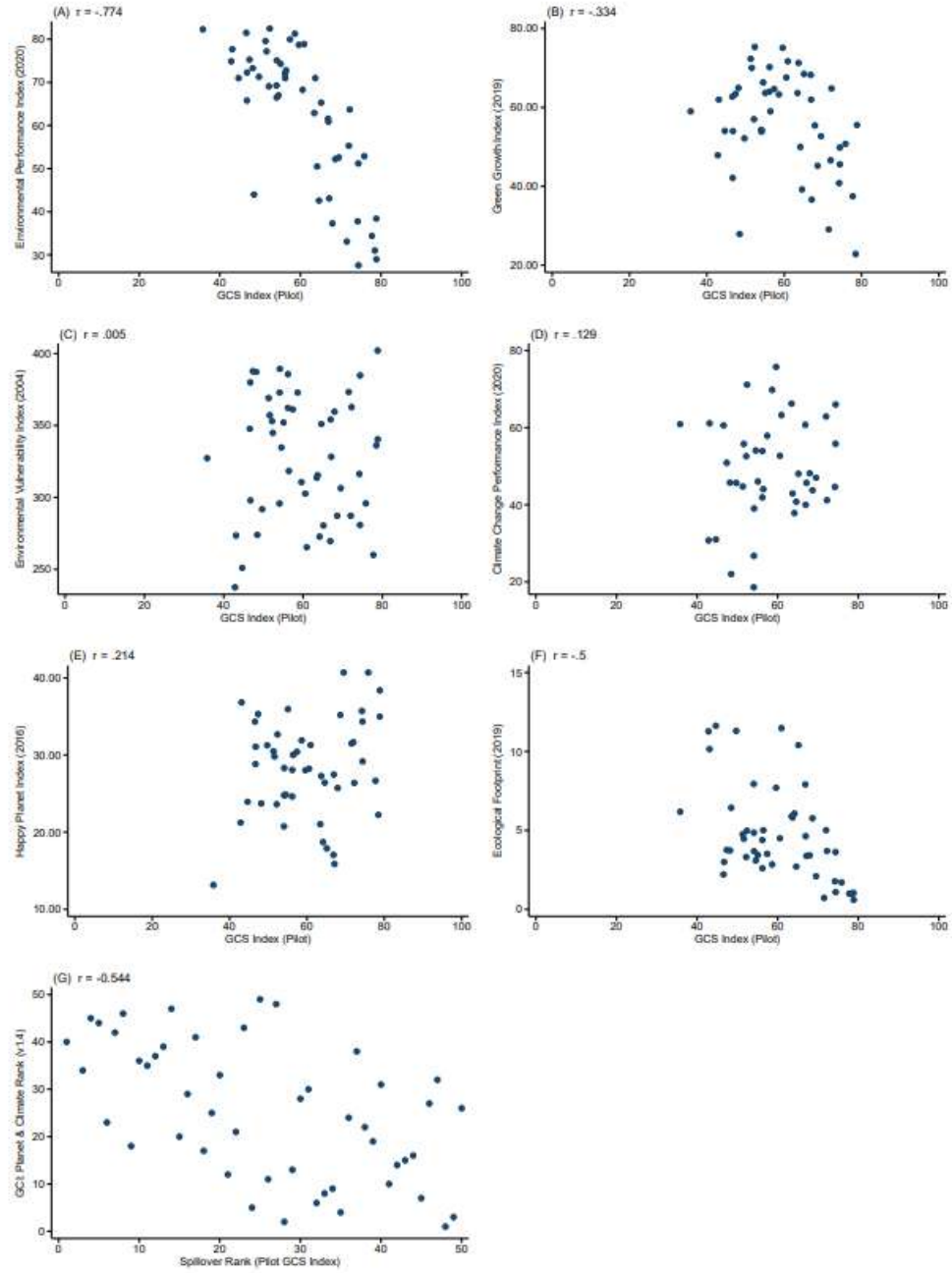


Figure 2. Comparisons of Pilot GCS Index scores and ranks with other composite indices of environmental impacts.



## *International spillovers :*

# Make globalization and trade work for people and planet in the face of the pandemic

- International Spillover Index
- Working with the European Commission on spillover indicators in the SDG context
- Supply chains' specific studies
- Policy work and business implications



### Social spillover effects in the EU's textile supply chains

Arunima Malik, Guillaume Lafortune, Sarah Carter, Mengyu Li, Manfred Lenzen

October 2020



Journal of Environmental Management  
Volume 295, 1 October 2021, 113037

### International spillover effects in the EU's textile supply chains: A global SDG assessment

Arunima Malik<sup>a,\*</sup>, Guillaume Lafortune<sup>a</sup>, Sarah Carter<sup>a</sup>, Mengyu Li<sup>a</sup>, Manfred Lenzen<sup>a</sup>, Christian Kroll<sup>a</sup>

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#### Highlights

- Spillovers can hinder a country's progress towards the UN SDGs.
- Substantial international spillover effects are embodied in the EU's textile supply chains.
- Multi-regional input-output analysis can serve to identify hotspots of socio-economic impacts.
- Spillover effects need to be included in policy-related strategic instruments.



### Towards more sustainability in the soy supply chain:

How can EU actors support zero-deforestation and SDG efforts?



### FIXING THE BUSINESS OF FOOD

THE FOOD INDUSTRY AND THE SDG CHALLENGE



DEVELOPMENT  
FOR  
UNITED NATIONS

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