

Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2020



Web: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/progress-chart-2020.pdf

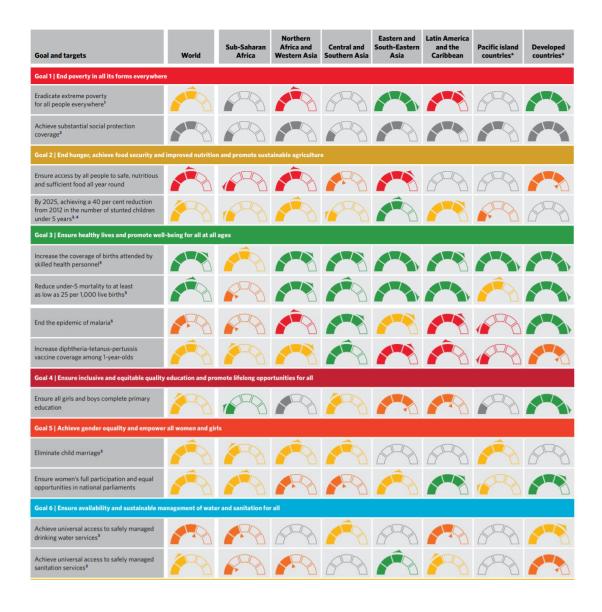
SDG Progress Chart 2020 Overview



The Sustainable Development
Goals Progress Chart 2020
presents a snapshot of global
and regional progress toward
the SDGs through a traffic light
dashboard

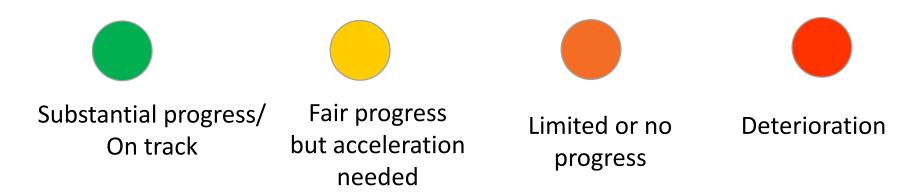


For most Goals, the pace of progress has been insufficient and substantial acceleration is needed.



SDG Progress Chart 2020 Overview

- > Two types of information are presented
 - i. A trend assessment using stoplight colours



ii. A level assessment based on the latest available data using a gauge meter



Baseline year and latest available data used in the Progress Chart

- **Baseline year:** 2015 is used for the trend assessment for most indicators. If there are no sufficient empirical data around that time, a baseline year of around 2010 is used.
- The latest available data for most indicators are from 2018 to 2019; for a few indicators, the data go back to 2015 and 2016.
- Much of the data used in the progress chart were compiled prior to COVID-19. The devastating impacts of the pandemics on SDGs can be found in *The SDG Report* 2020 (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/)



General overview of the process

Establishing
Task Team on
SDG Progress
Chart

Drafting guideline and selecting indicators

Trend and level assessment

Composed of experts from around **15** regional and international agencies.

36 indicators selected under 17 Goals to present the progress made in SDGs

A standard methodology developed for both progress assessments, but some agencies applied different methodology due to the nature of the indicators

Task Team on SDG Progress Chart

> Background

- Different methodologies for data aggregations, trend analysis, projections, and thresholds classifications were used in SDG Progress Chart 2019 (the first global SDG progress chart)
- ii. Progress Chart presentation needed to be improved

New task team established in Feb 2020

Objectives of the Task Team

- i. Methodology development for assessing SDG progress
- ii. Promote the harmonization of methods and instruments
- iii. Develop design of the Progress Chart
- iv. Plan and coordinate the future work of progress assessment

Indicator Selection

> General criteria for indicator selection:

- i. The relevance and importance of the indicator to the Goal
- ii. 2 to 3 indicators per goal
- iii. Tier I indicator with more than 50% country coverage and 50% population coverage for all regions
- iv. Timeliness of the indicator: with at least two data points and a baseline year (2015 or 2010)
- v. Indicators that were also included in the SDG Report 2020

Level Assessment

- ➤ Measure the distance between the current level and its target at the global and regional level
- > The current level refers to the latest available data (usually in 2018 or 2019)
- > Five categories below are usually considered:
 - i. Target met or almost met
 - ii. Close to target
 - iii. Moderate distance to target
 - iv. Far from target
 - v. Very far from target



Target met or almost met



Close to target



Moderate distance to target



Far from target



Very far from target



insufficient data

Trend assessment

- ➤ Measure the progress from a baseline year of around 2015 (or around 2010 if there is no sufficient empirical data around 2015)
- > Trends are categorized with four different traffic lights as below:
 - i. Substantial Progress/on track: Green •
 - ii. Fair progress but acceleration needed: Yellow 🛑
 - iii. Limited or no progress: Orange
 - iv. Deterioration: Red
- > Compound Annual Growth Rate is applied as a general manner
- > Two types of indicators considered in trend assessment:
 - i. Indicators without an explicit numerical target
 - ii. Indicators with an explicit numerical target

Trend assessment without an explicit numerical target

To assess the progress without an explicit numerical target, only actual growth is observed

> Growth rate calculation: the actual Compound Annual Growth Rate

$$CAGR_a = \left(\frac{x_{it}}{x_{i,t_0}}\right)^{\frac{1}{t-t_0}} - 1$$

- The thresholds for categorizing the progress depend on two desired directions over time:
 - i. Required increasing trend over time
 - ii. Required decreasing trend over time

Trend assessment without an explicit numerical target (Continued)

i. Threshold table for actual growth rate (CAGRa): if the indicator should increase over time

Values of actual growth rate	Assessment category
CAGRa > 0.01	Substantial progress/ on track
$0.005 < CAGRa \le 0.01$	Fair progress but acceleration needed
$-0.01 \le CAGRa < 0.005$	Limited or no progress
<i>CAGRa</i> < −0.01	Deterioration

i. Threshold table for actual growth rate (CAGRa): if the indicator should decrease over time

Values of actual growth rate	Assessment category
<i>CAGRa</i> < -0.01	Substantial progress/ on track
$-0.01 \le CAGRa < -0.005$	Fair progress but acceleration needed
$-0.005 < CAGRa \le 0.01$	Limited or no progress
<i>CAGRa</i> > 0.01	Deterioration

Trend assessment with an explicit numerical target

To measure the progress made with an explicit numerical target, a few steps are followed:

- \triangleright Calculate the **actual** Compound Annual Growth Rate ($CAGR_a$) based on the period from baseline year to current year
- \succ Calculate the **required** Compound Annual Growth Rate ($CAGR_r$) based on the period from baseline year to 2030, the detailed calculation is shown below

$$CAGR_r = \left(\frac{x^*}{x_{t_0}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2030 - t_0}} - 1$$

Trend assessment with an explicit numerical target (Continued)

> Comparing the actual vs. the required growth by calculating the ratio:

$$CR = \frac{CAGR_a}{CAGR_r}$$

> Thresholds table for CR to categorize trend into one of four colour assessments

Values of actual growth rate	Assessment category
CR≥0.95	Substantial progress/ on track
0.50≤ <i>CR</i> <0.95	Fair progress but acceleration needed
-0.1≤ <i>CR</i> <0.50	Limited or no progress
<i>CR</i> <-0.1	Deterioration

