

# Sustainable Development Report 2021

The Decade of Action for the SDGs

Guillaume Lafortune, Director of SDSN Paris

Gerhart Center Webinar Series, 13 July 2021



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

**1** NO POVERTY

**2** ZERO HUNGER

**3** GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

**4** QUALITY EDUCATION

**5** GENDER EQUALITY

**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

**7** AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

**8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

**10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES

**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

**12** RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

**13** CLIMATE ACTION

**14** LIFE BELOW WATER

**15** LIFE ON LAND

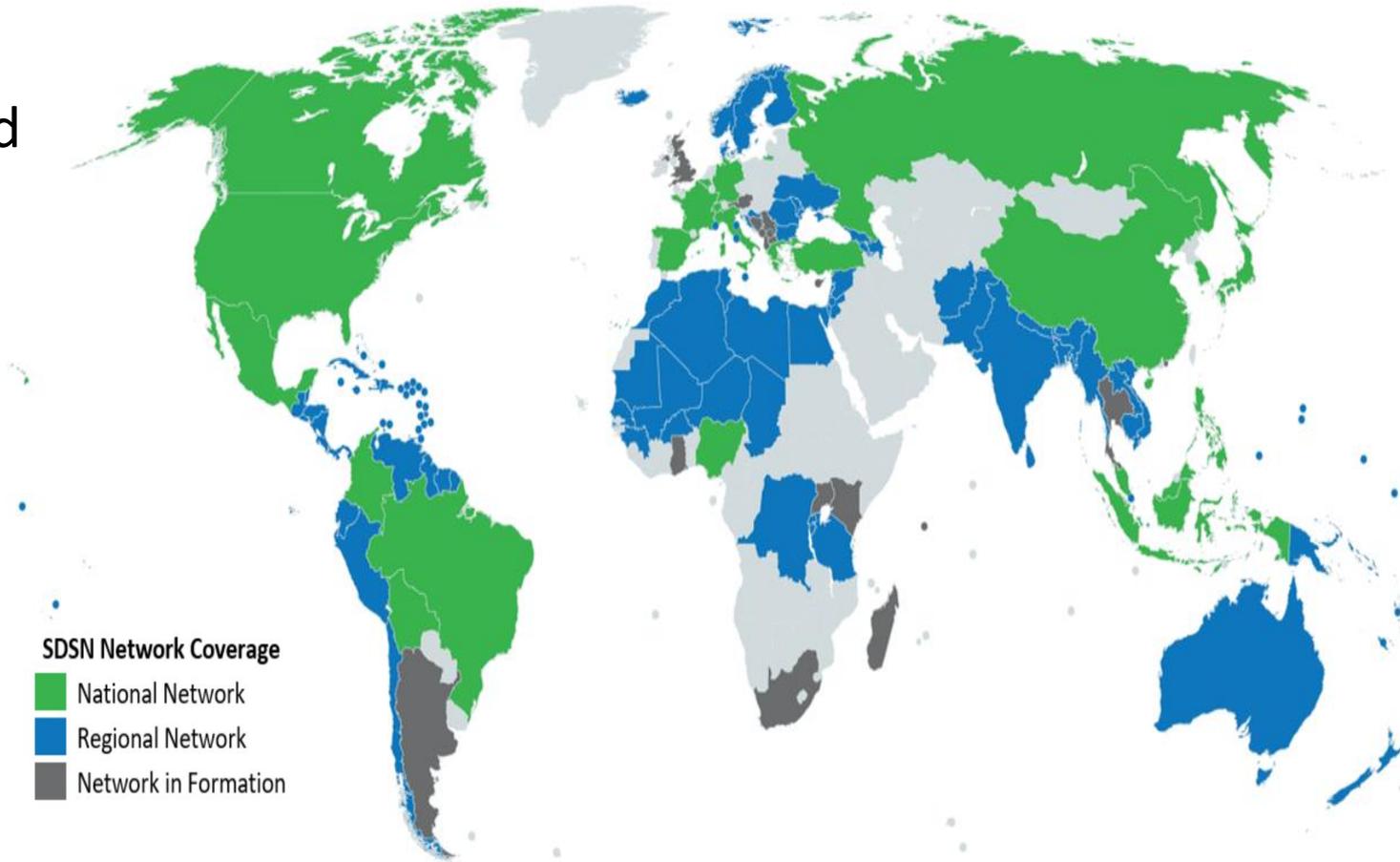
**16** PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

**17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

# The Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)

- Global network launched in 2012 to support implementation of SDGs and climate agenda
- Operates under the auspices of the UN Secretary General
- Priorities:
  1. SDG policy analysis and support
  2. Global network of knowledge institutions with 1200+ members
  3. Online education



<https://www.sdgindex.org/>



# Sustainable Development Report 2021

The Decade of Action for the Sustainable  
Development Goals

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# Summary of key findings

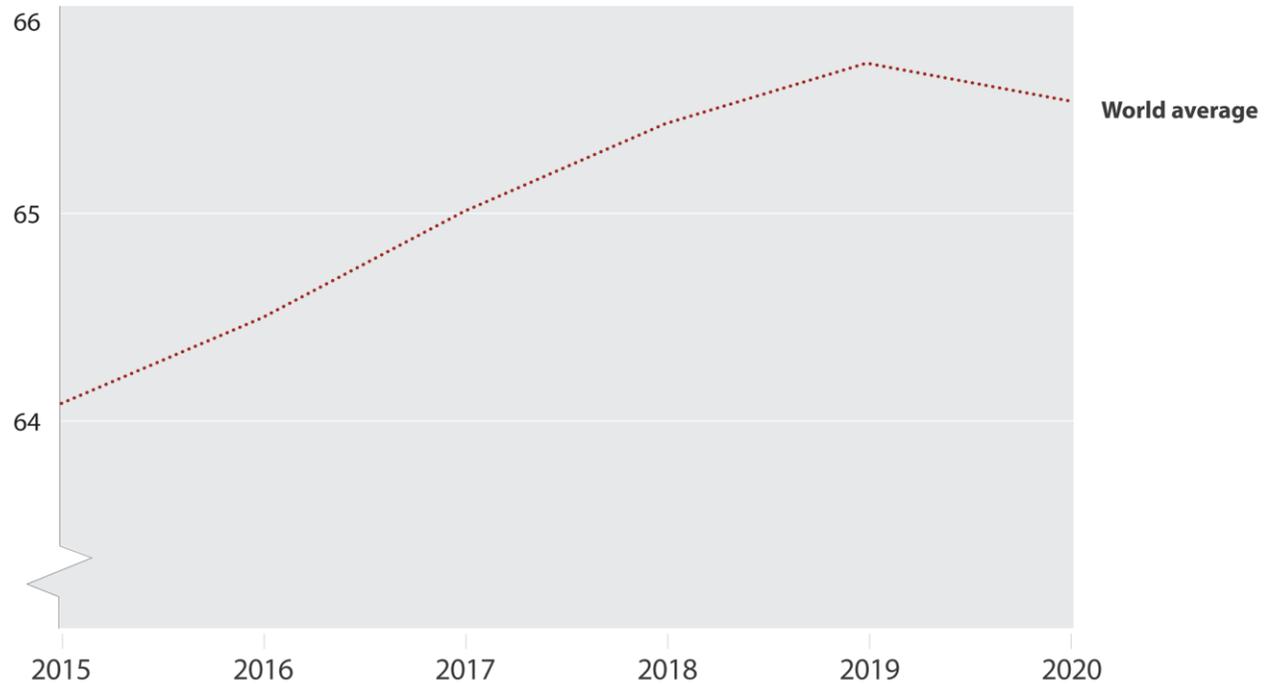
1. For the first time since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, **the SDG Index has declined in 2020**. The SDGs provide a framework for building “forward” better.
2. **Developing countries need increased fiscal space** to finance emergency measures and an investment-led recovery.
3. **Finland tops the 2021 SDG Index**. Yet as for other OECD countries major SDG challenges remain.
4. **Gaps between commitments and actions** should be addressed to achieve major SDG transformations by 2030 and beyond.
5. The Decade of Action for the SDGs requires a **strong multilateral system**. **Negative international spillovers**, such as unsustainable trade or profit shifting, undermine countries’ abilities to achieve the SDGs.

Access more detailed results at: [www.sdgindex.org](http://www.sdgindex.org)

## World Progress on the SDG Index

# 2020: A major setback for sustainable development everywhere

SDG Index Score

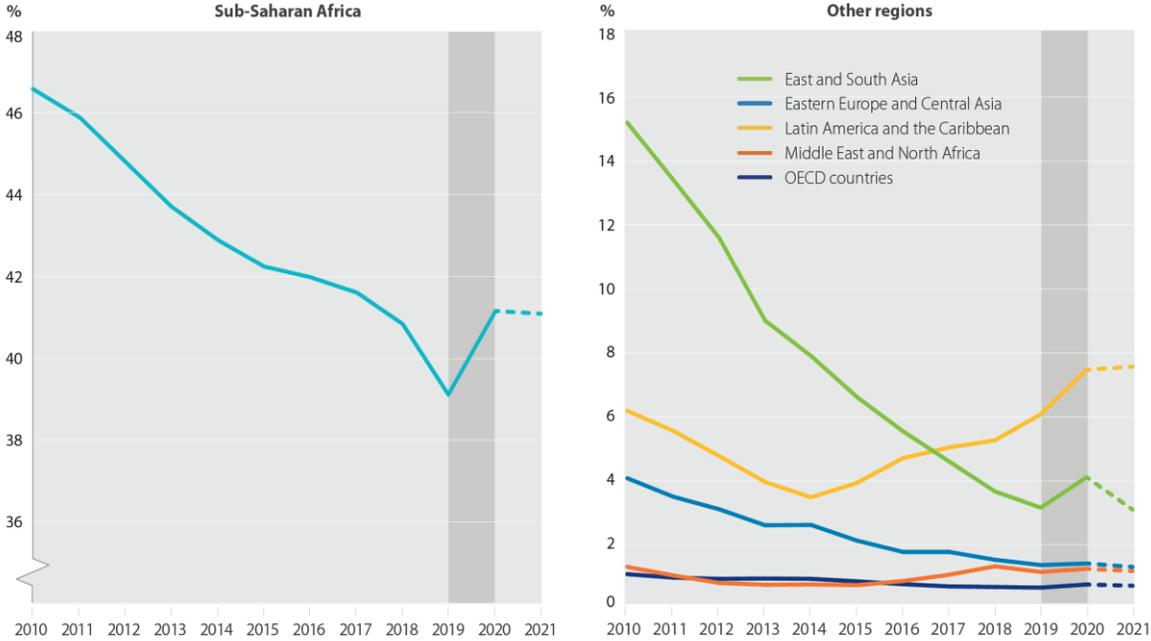


*Note:* Population-weighted averages

*Source:* Authors' analysis

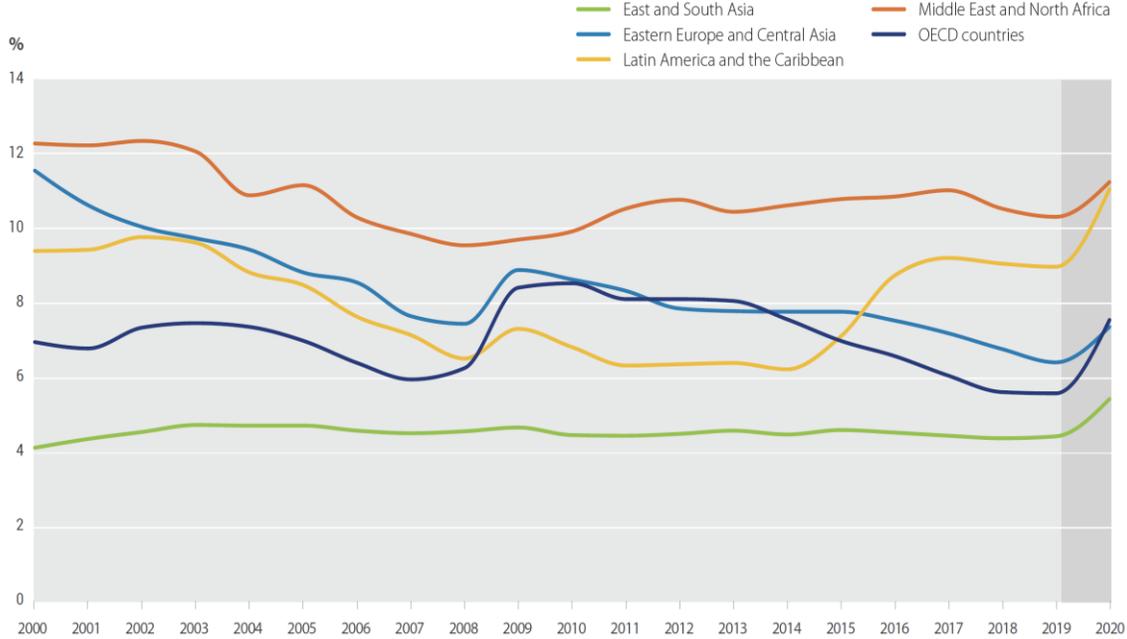
# Increased extreme poverty and unemployment explain most of the decline in the SDG Index score

Percentage of people living in extreme poverty (less than 1.90\$ a day)



Source: Authors' calculations. Based on World Data Lab (2021).

Unemployment rate (as a % of total workforce)

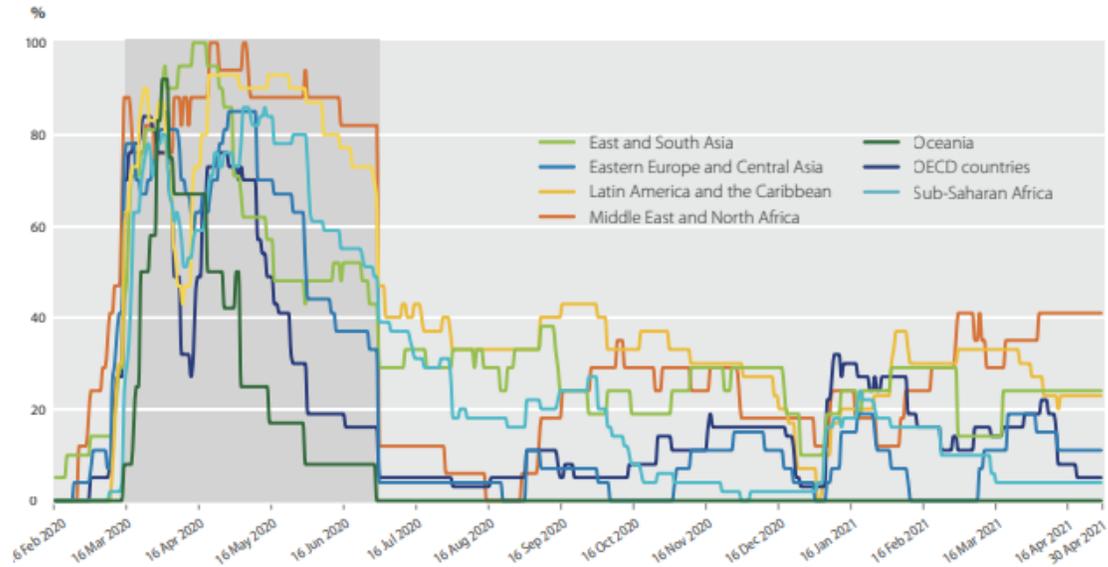


Source: Authors' calculations. Based on ILO (2021).

# Other SDG impacts of the pandemic

## SDG4: Quality Education

Percentage of countries in each region in which schools were closed due to COVID-19



Source: Authors' calculations. Based on UNESCO (2021).

## SDG13: Climate Action

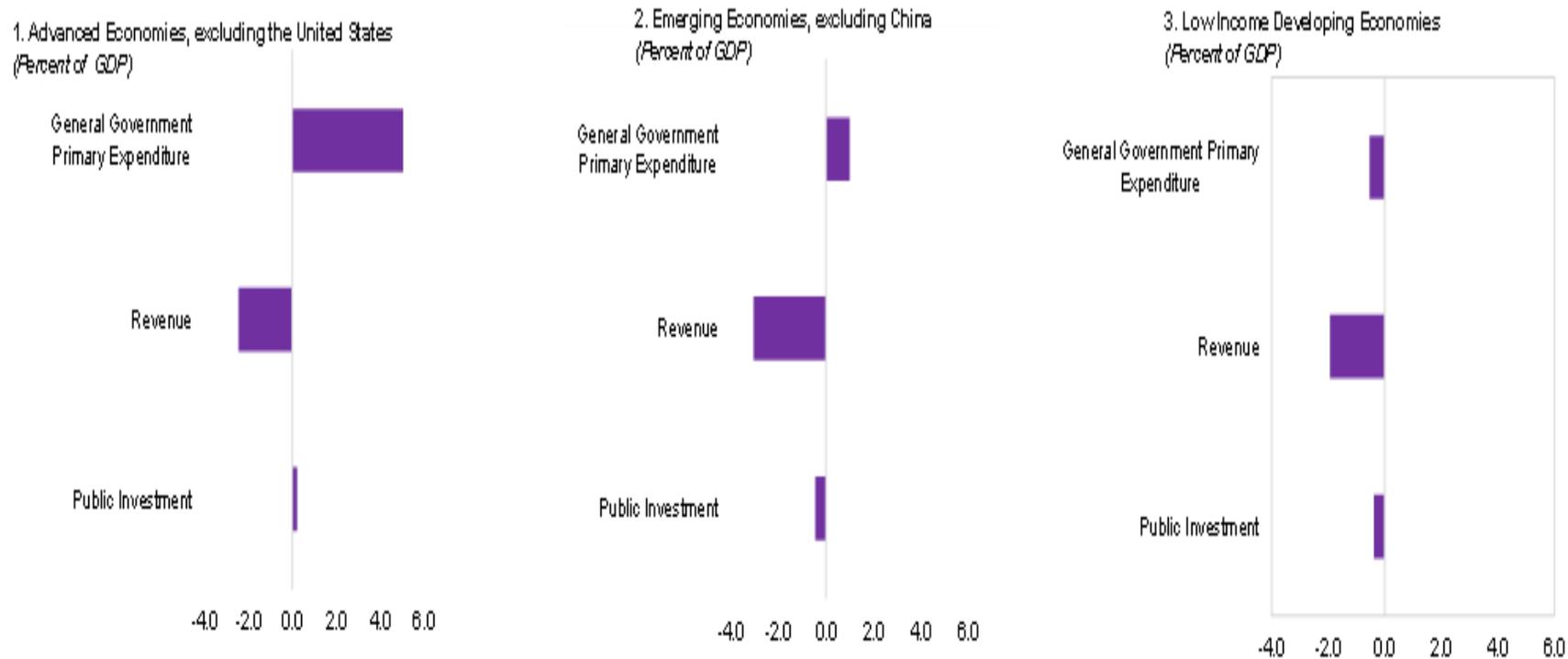
Daily CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (Mt CO<sub>2</sub>)



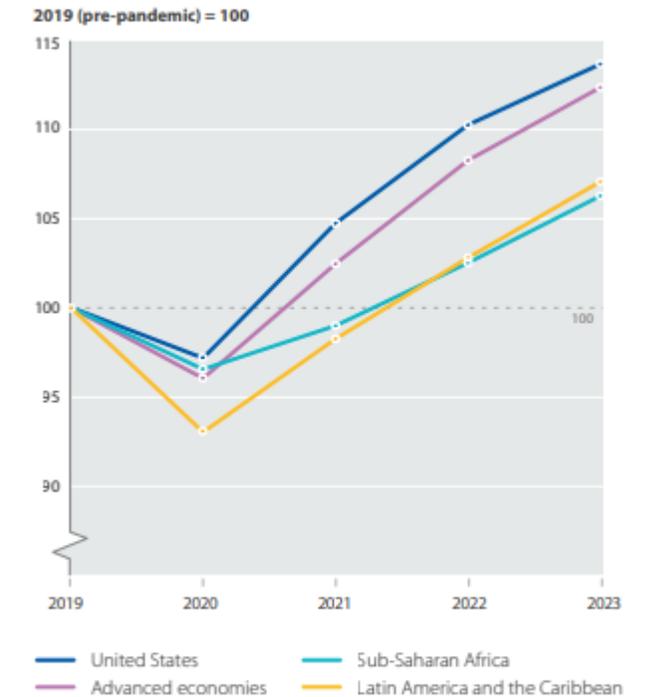
Source: Authors' calculations. Based on Carbon Monitor and Liu et al. (2020).

# Fiscal space and pace of recovery across country income groups and regions

Changes in General Government Primary Expenditures and Revenues (2020 vs 2019)



Projected GDP per capita (2019–2023)



Note: GDP per capita, current prices, purchasing power parity, using 2019 as base 100.  
Source: IMF (2021b)

# Increasing the fiscal space of developing countries to suppress the pandemic and achieve the SDGs

**SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)** explicitly recognizes the need to mobilize increased public financing for developing countries

At least four key ways:

1. Improved **global monetary management**, notably improved liquidity for the LIDCs
2. Improved **tax collection** supported by several global tax reforms
3. Increased financial intermediation by the **multilateral development banks** (MDBs) to support long-term development financing
4. **Debt relief**

# The SDGs and Six Transformations as guideposts to help build “forward” better



Source: Sachs, Jeffrey, G. Schmidt-Traub, M. Mazzucato, D. Messner, N. Nakicenovic, and J. Rockström (2019). “Six Transformations to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,” *Nature Sustainability*, 2(9), 805–14. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-019-0352-9>

# The 2021 SDG Index

SDG Index 2021		
Rank	Country	Score
1	Finland	85.9
2	Sweden	85.6
3	Denmark	84.9
4	Germany	82.5
5	Belgium	82.2
6	Austria	82.1
7	Norway	82.0
8	France	81.7
9	Slovenia	81.6
10	Estonia	81.6

June, 2021

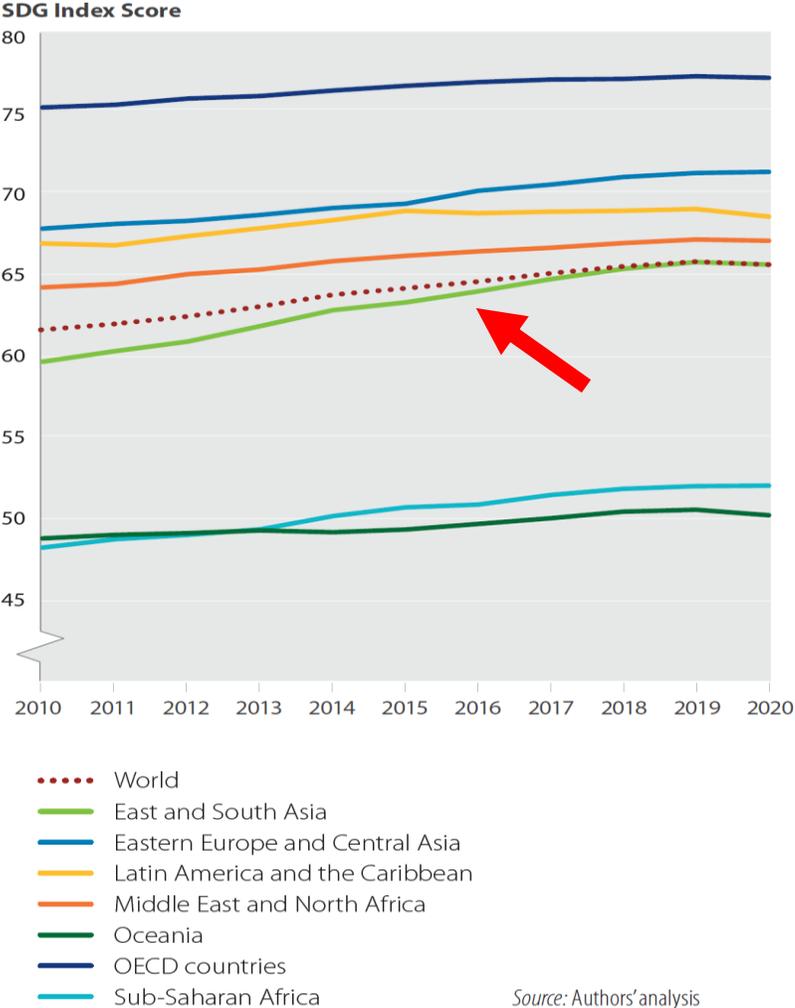
World Happiness Report 2021	
Rank	Country
<b>1</b>	<b>Finland</b>
2	Iceland
<b>3</b>	<b>Denmark</b>
4	Switzerland
5	Netherlands
<b>6</b>	<b>Sweden</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Germany</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Norway</b>
9	New Zealand
<b>10</b>	<b>Austria</b>

March, 2021

# SDG Progress by major world regions and goals since 2015

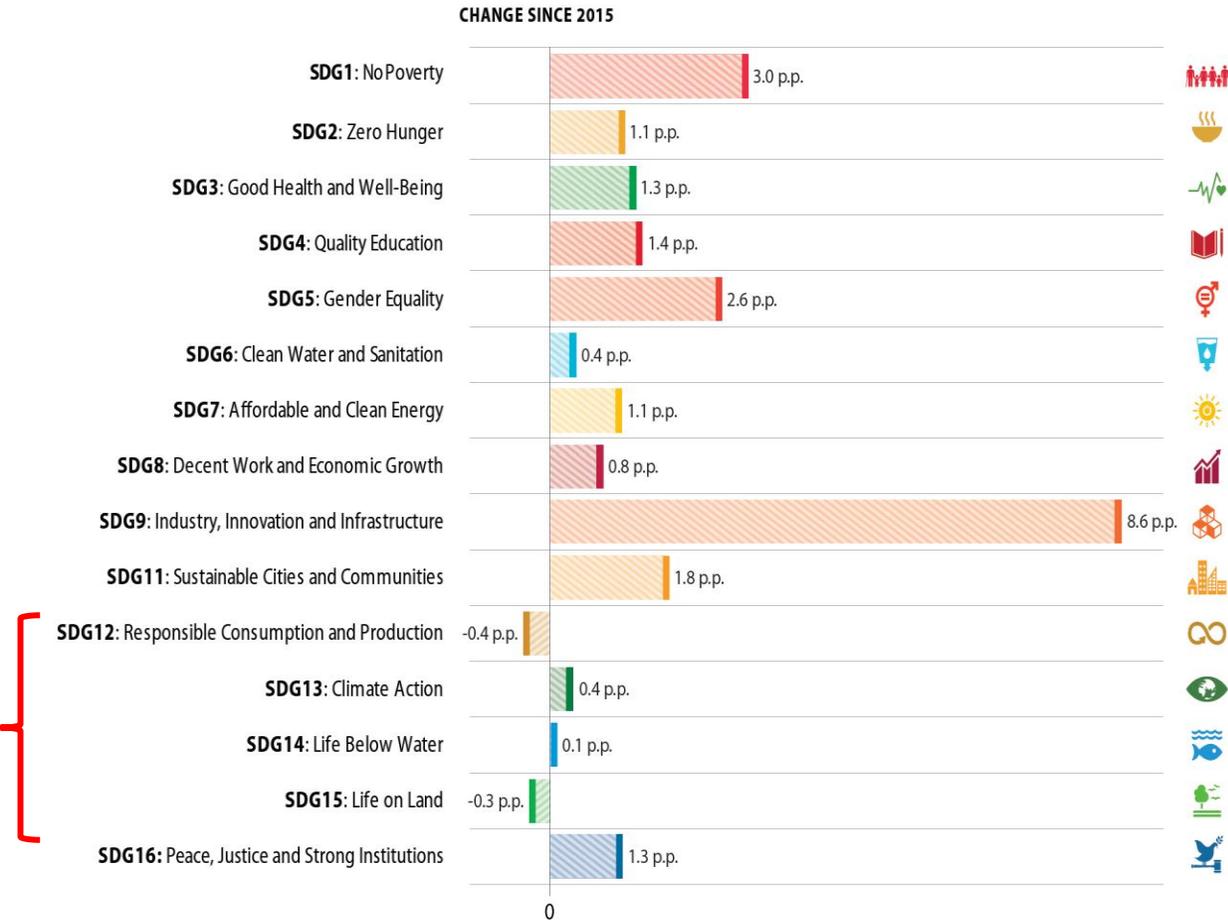
*East and South Asia progressed most on the SDGs since 2015*

Progress on the SDG Index by region (2010–2020)



*Progress is uneven across SDGs.*

Progress in the world for each SDG since 2015 in percentage points



# Major SDG challenges remain in all countries, including HICs

## HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

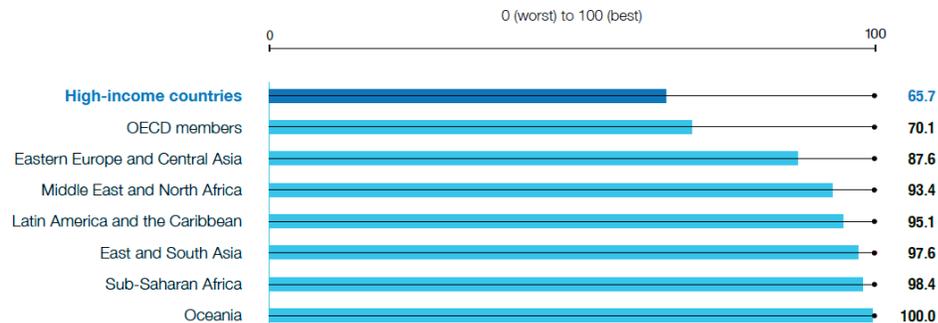
### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



■ Major challenges  
 ■ Significant challenges  
 ■ Challenges remain  
 ■ SDG achieved  
 ■ Information unavailable  
↓ 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

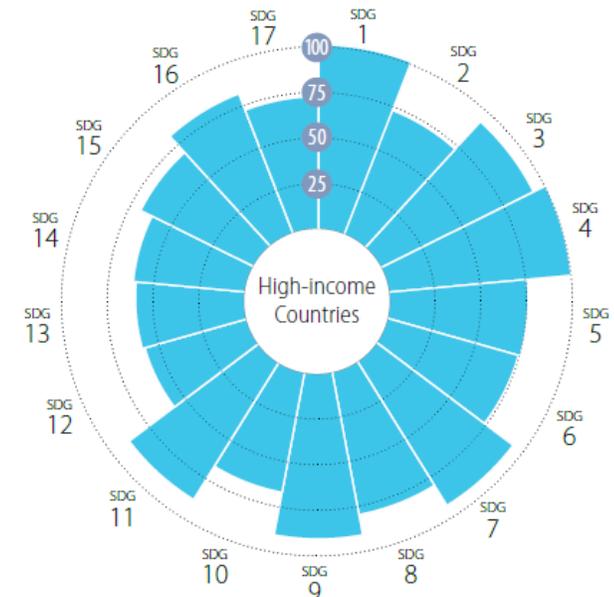


### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

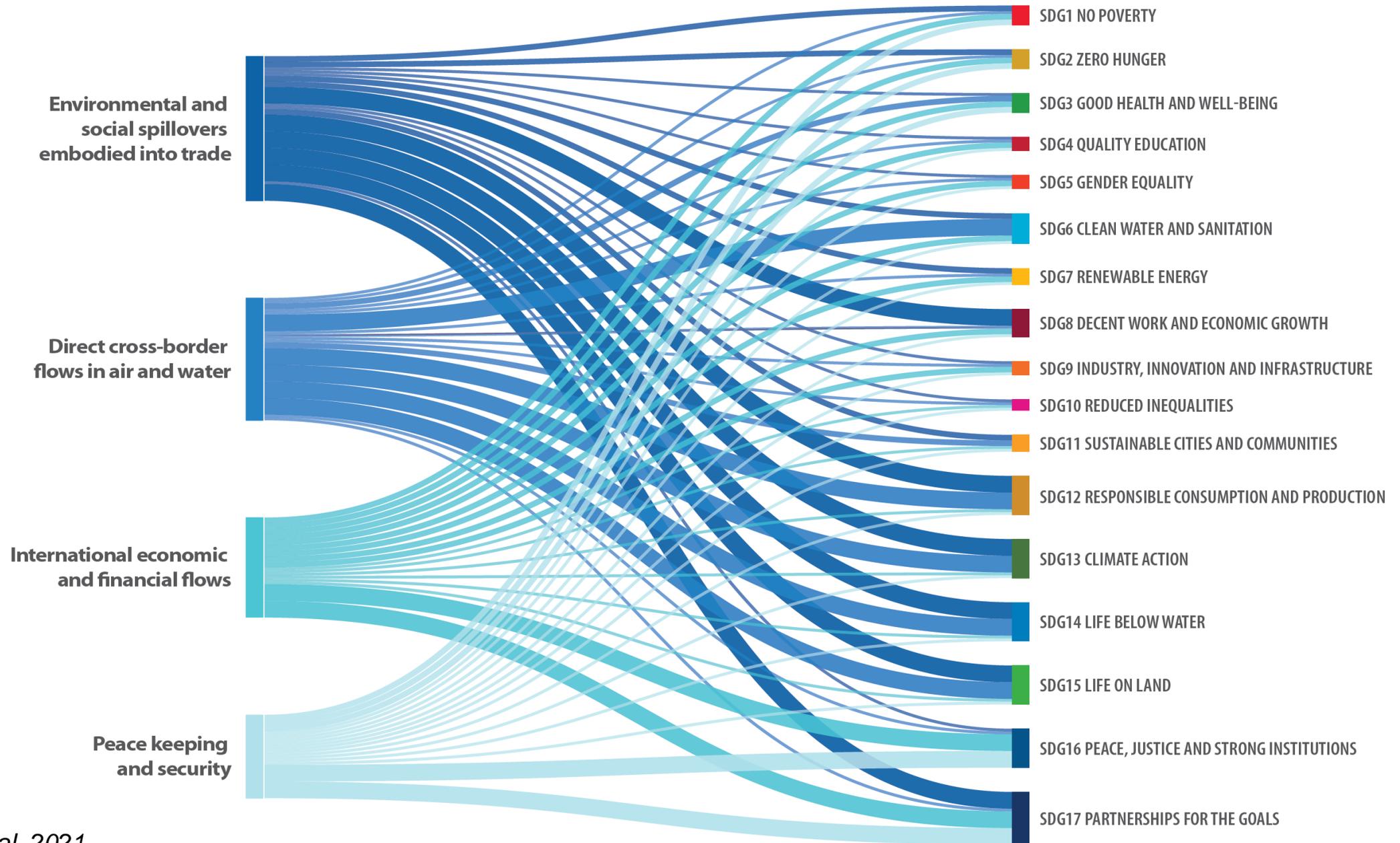
0 (WORST) TO 100 (BEST)



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



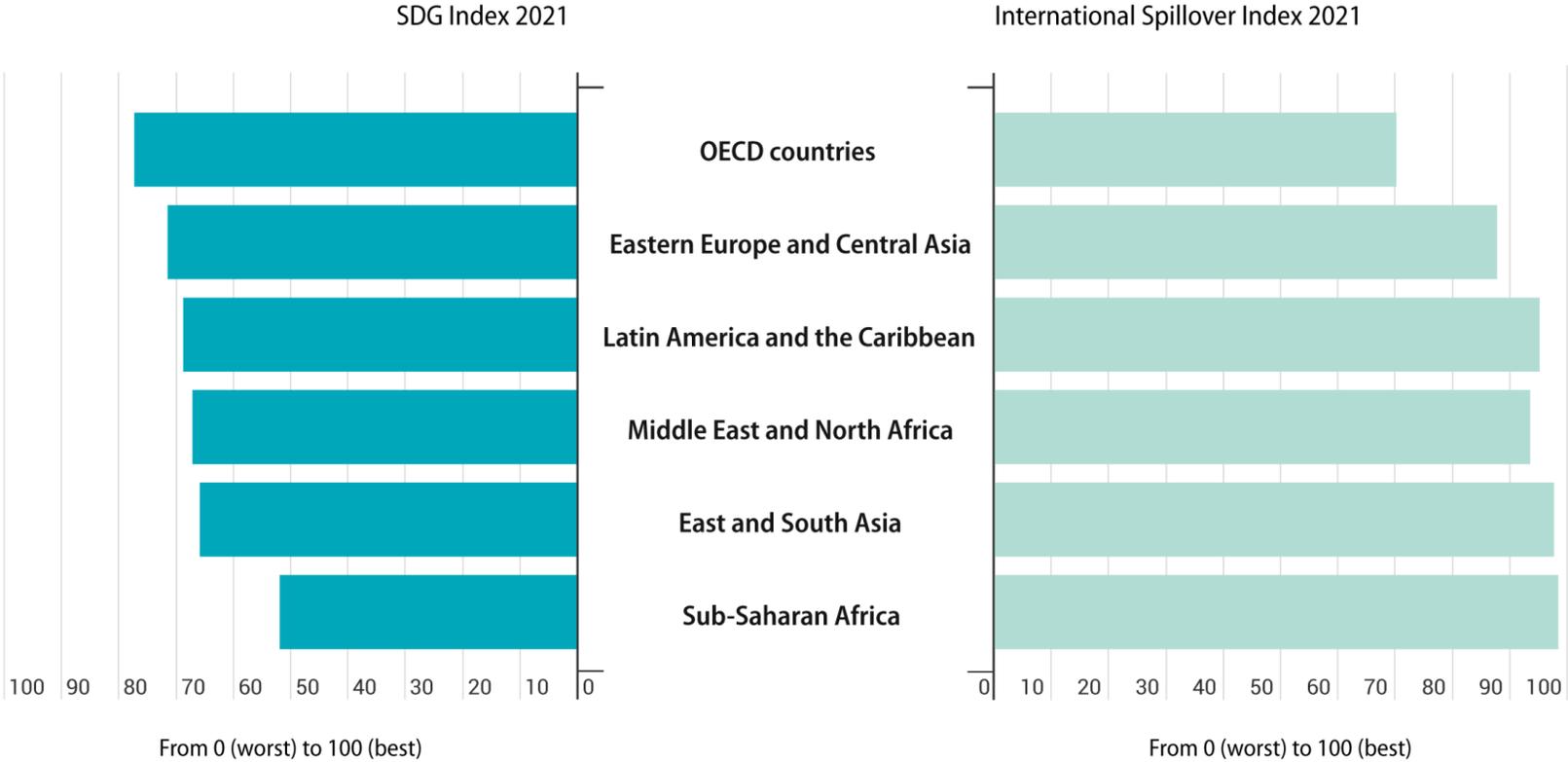
# International Spillovers and the Sustainable Development Goals



# 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



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

- International Spillover Index
- Supply chains' specific studies (using extended MRIO modelling)
- 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>c,</sup> Sarah Carter<sup>d,</sup> Mengyu Li<sup>a,</sup> Manfred Lenzen<sup>a,</sup> Christian Kroil<sup>a</sup>

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2021.113037>

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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



# EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF

Middle East  
and North Africa

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

**Egypt, Arab Rep.**

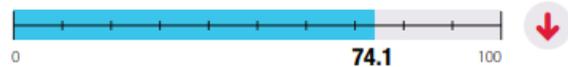
**82** / 165

COUNTRY SCORE

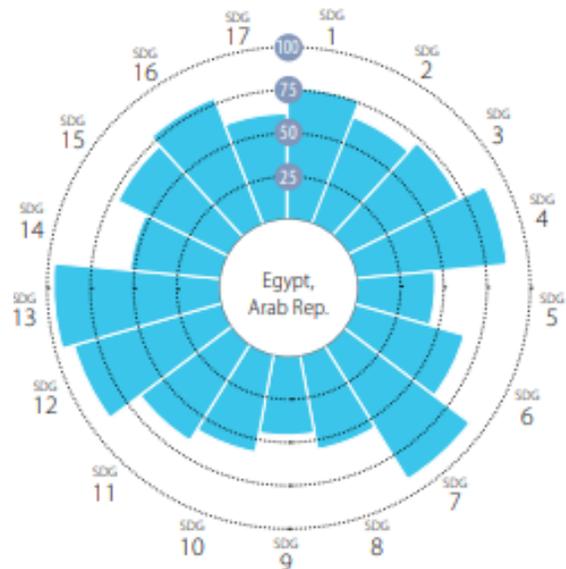


REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX  
0 (WORST) TO 100 (BEST)



## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

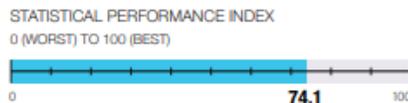
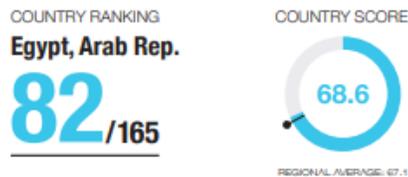


## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

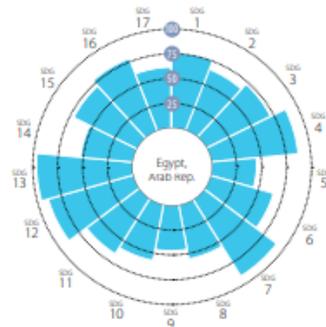


■ Major challenges   
 ■ Significant challenges   
 ■ Challenges remain   
 ■ SDG achieved   
 ■ Information unavailable  
↓ Decreasing   
 → Stagnating   
 ↗ Moderately improving   
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement   
 ● Information unavailable

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



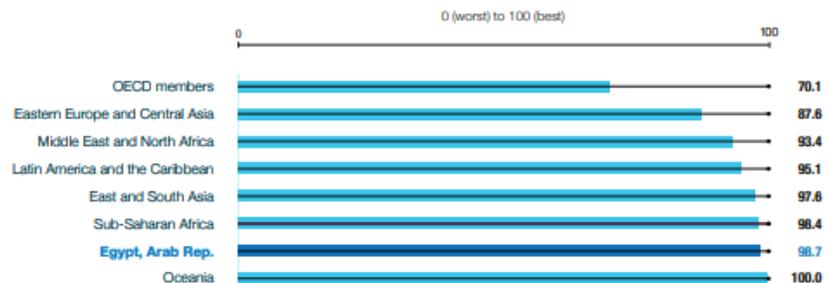
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable  
Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Note: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".  
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INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2.4	2021	●	↓	Population using the Internet (%)	57.3	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	24.8	2021	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	59.3	2019	●	↑
<b>SDG2 – Zero Hunger</b>					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.7	2018	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.5	2021	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.3	2014	●	→	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5	2014	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	2018	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.0	2016	●	↓	<b>SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities</b>				
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	49.6	2015	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.1	2018	●	↑	Palma ratio	1.2	2018	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2015	●	↓	<b>SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	5.2	2018	●	↑
<b>SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being</b>					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	91.3	2019	●	↓
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	37	2017	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.6	2017	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.1	2019	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65	2020	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.3	2019	●	↑	<b>SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production</b>				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2019	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2012	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.9	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	27.7	2016	●	→	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	8.8	2012	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	109	2016	●	●	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7	2012	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.1	2019	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.9	2010	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.8	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6	2010	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	53.1	2018	●	→	<b>SDG13 – Climate Action</b>				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.5	2014	●	↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.5	2019	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2019	●	↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1	2015	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	68	2017	●	→	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	54.2	2019	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5	2020	●	↓	<b>SDG14 – Life Below Water</b>				
<b>SDG4 – Quality Education</b>					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.0	2019	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3	2019	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.4	2020	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	88.4	2019	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	27.7	2014	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	88.2	2017	●	●	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	34.6	2016	●	→
<b>SDG5 – Gender Equality</b>					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	30.3	2016	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.0	2014	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	84.0	2019	●	→	<b>SDG15 – Life on Land</b>				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	25.9	2019	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.4	2019	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.1	2020	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.5	2019	●	→
<b>SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation</b>					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.1	2017	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.2	2017	●	↑	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	117.3	2017	●	●	<b>SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	42.0	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.6	2012	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	1.6	2013	●	↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.9	2018	●	●
<b>SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy</b>					Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	82	2020	●	↑
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2018	●	↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.2	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	97.6	2016	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.4	2019	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2	2018	●	→	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	33	2020	●	↓
<b>SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.6	2014	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.4	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5	2018	●	●	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	56.8	2020	●	↓
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	32.8	2017	●	↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	10.5	2020	●	→	<b>SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals</b>				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2020	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.2	2018	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2015	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.0	2015	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	74.1	2019	●	↓

\* Imputed data point

# Government commitments & ACTIONS for the SDGs

**Six Transformations Scorecards (pilot version)**

- Headline indicators of **policy efforts and investments (regulation, laws, subsidies etc.)** in support of each Transformations

**SDSN Government Efforts survey for the SDGs**

- High-level statements in support of the SDGs in **83%** of surveyed countries
- Less than half** of the surveyed countries mentions SDGs or related terms in their latest **national budget**
- Less than half** of the surveyed countries mentions SDGs or related terms in their **national recovery plans** (around **15%** make the SDGs the cornerstone).



### Transformation 1: Education, Gender and Inequality

	Years of free education in the law (#, 2019, UNESCO)	Years of compulsory education in the law (#, 2019, UNESCO)	Commitment to Reducing Inequalities: Tax Progressivity & Protection of Labor Rights (score, 2020, Oxfam & DFI)	Gender Equality in the Law (score, 2021, World Bank)	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP, 2018, UNESCO)
<b>G20 Countries</b>					
Argentina	12	12	0.63	76.3	0.5
Australia	13	10	0.69	96.9	1.9
Brazil	12	12	0.57	85.0	1.3
Canada	12	10	0.74	100.0	1.6
China	9	9	0.54	75.6	2.2
France	12	12	0.72	100.0	2.2
Germany	13	13	0.75	97.5	3.1
India	8	8	0.45	74.4	0.7
Indonesia	12	9	0.54	64.4	0.2
Italy	8	12	0.67	97.5	1.4
Japan	9	9	0.69	81.9	3.3
Korea, Rep.	9	9	0.63	85.0	4.8
Mexico	12	12	0.56	88.8	0.3
Russian Federation	11	11	0.67	73.1	1.0
Saudi Arabia	12	9	MISS	80.0	0.8
South Africa	12	9	0.69	88.1	0.8
Turkey	12	12	0.56	82.5	1.0
United Kingdom	13	11	0.67	97.5	1.7
United States	12	12	0.66	91.3	2.8
<b>By regions</b>					
East and South Asia	9.1	8.7	0.51	72.0	1.2
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	11.3	10.4	0.62	72.9	0.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.6	11.2	0.57	83.8	0.8
Middle East and North Africa	10.9	9.5	0.54	48.7	0.6
Oceania	8.4	8.9	MISS	62.2	MISS
OECD countries	11.4	11.2	0.66	91.4	2.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.8	8.2	0.44	71.6	0.3
<b>By income level</b>					
Low-income countries	9.0	7.9	0.45	65.8	0.2
Lower-middle-income countries	8.9	8.7	0.48	70.0	0.5
Upper-middle-income countries	10.3	9.6	0.56	74.7	1.4
High-income countries	11.4	10.8	0.68	91.5	2.4

More ambitious	≥ 12 years	≥ 12 years	≥ 0.7	≥ 90	≥ 2.3%
Moderately ambitious	≥ 9 years	≥ 9 years	≥ 0.5	≥ 70	≥ 1.0%
Less ambitious	less than 9 years	less than 9 years	below 0.5	below 70	below 1.0%



### Transformation 3: Energy Decarbonization and Sustainable Industry

	UN Climate Ambition Alliance Signatory (March 2020, UN)	Policy- or NDC-based commitment to reach net-zero emissions by 2050 (March 2020, Energy & Climate Intelligence Unit)	1.5°C Paris-agreement-compatible climate action (November 2020, Climate Action Tracker)	Unconditional fossil fuel subsidies (USD per capita, April 2021, Energy Policy Tracker)
<b>G20 Countries</b>				
Argentina	✓	✓	Critically insufficient	30
Australia	X	X	Insufficient	34
Brazil	X	2060	Insufficient	3
Canada	✓	✓	Insufficient	467
China	X	2060	Highly insufficient	3
France	✓	✓	Insufficient	114
Germany	✓	✓	Highly insufficient	196
India	X	X	2°C compatible	16
Indonesia	X	X	Highly insufficient	24
Italy	✓	✓	Insufficient	64
Japan	✓	✓	Highly insufficient	13
Korea, Rep.	X	✓	Highly insufficient	98
Mexico	✓	X	Insufficient	24
Russian Federation	X	X	Critically insufficient	36
Saudi Arabia	X	X	Critically insufficient	7
South Africa	X	✓	Highly insufficient	11
Turkey	X	X	Critically insufficient	167
United Kingdom	✓	✓	Insufficient	590
United States	X	✓	Critically insufficient	219
<b>By regions</b>				
East and South Asia	9 of 21	4 of 21	MISS	MISS
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	8 of 27	7 of 27	MISS	MISS
Latin America and the Caribbean	21 of 30	7 of 30	MISS	MISS
Middle East and North Africa	2 of 17	0 of 17	MISS	MISS
Oceania	12 of 12	2 of 12	MISS	MISS
OECD countries	30 of 37	33 of 37	MISS	MISS
Sub-Saharan Africa	37 of 49	1 of 49	MISS	MISS
<b>By income level</b>				
Low-income countries	26 of 29	0 of 29	MISS	MISS
Lower-middle-income countries	25 of 49	2 of 49	MISS	MISS
Upper-middle-income countries	25 of 54	13 of 54	MISS	MISS
High-income countries	43 of 61	39 of 61	MISS	MISS

More ambitious	signatory	net-zero by 2050	1.5°C compatible	0 USD/capita
Moderately ambitious	N/A	net-zero by 2060	2°C compatible	≤ 50 USD/capita
Less ambitious	not a signatory	no commitment	above 2°C	50+ USD/capita

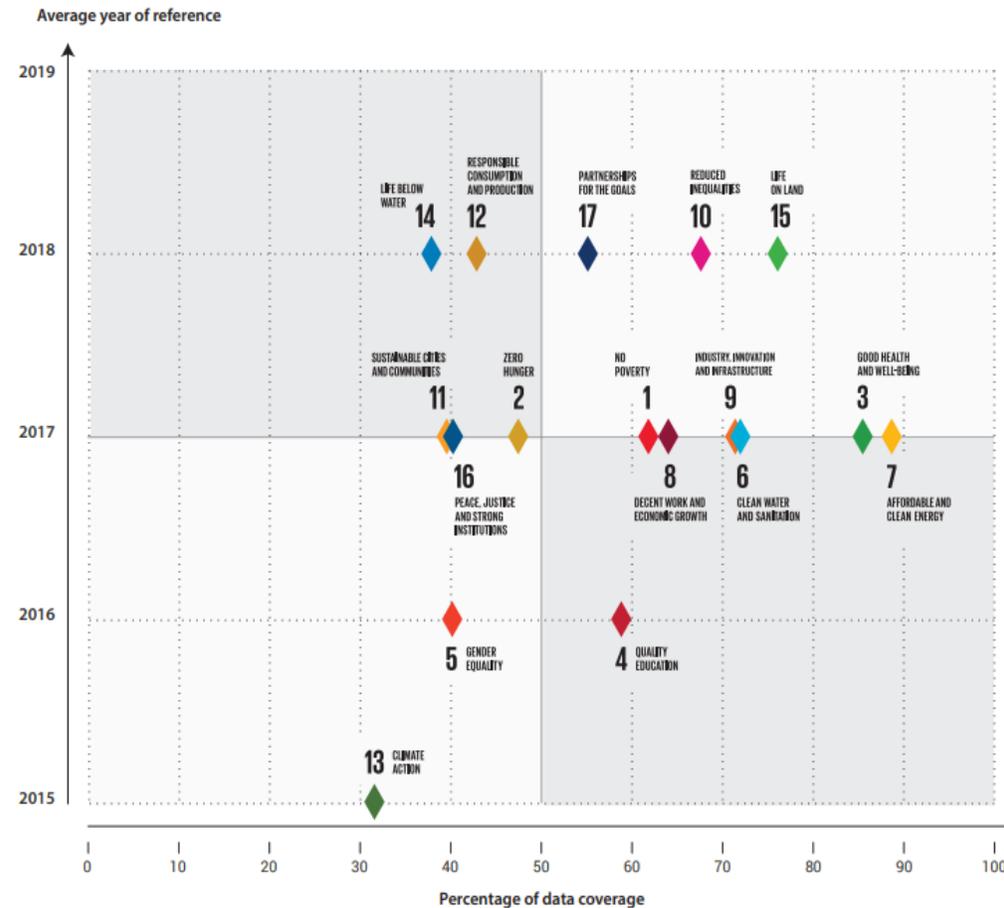
# Statistical capacity and data gaps

Pandemic underlined the value of **timely and disaggregated data** to inform targeted actions and save lives

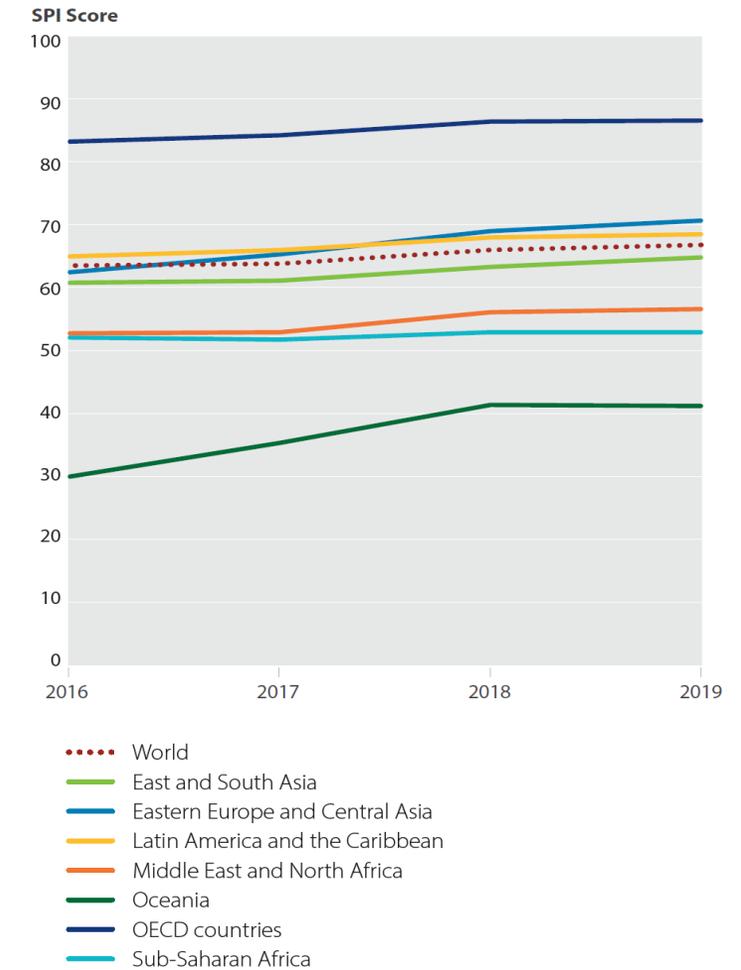
Major **data gaps and time lags** persist especially on SDGs 4, 5, 12, 13, 14.

Despite progress since 2015, **major gaps remain in statistical capacity** around the world

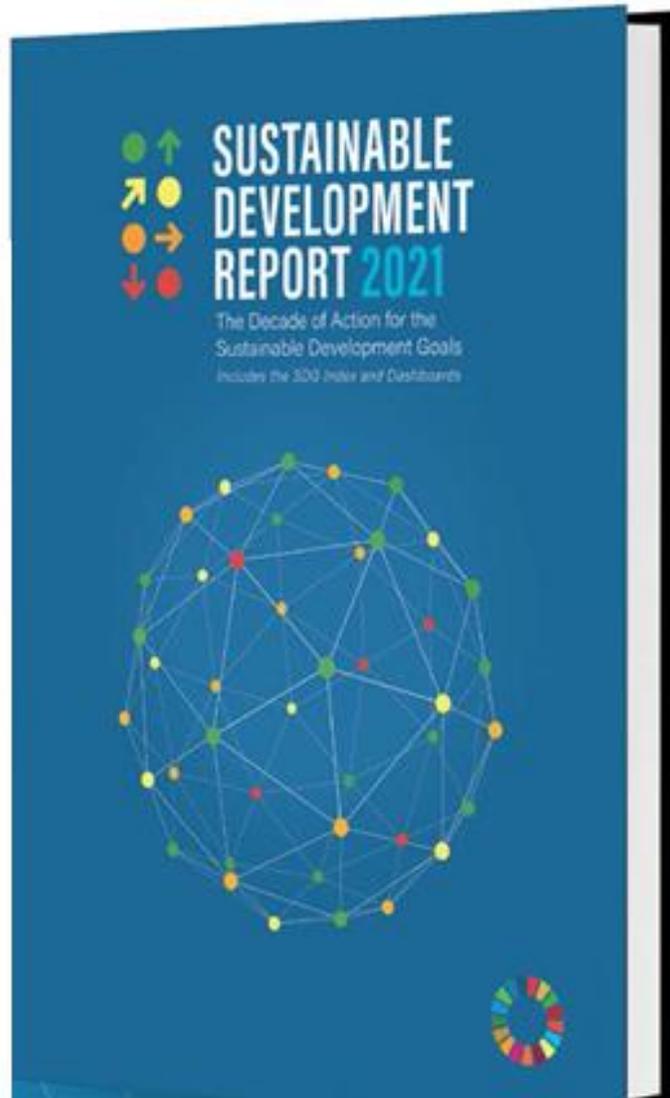
Data availability (%) and average year of reference in official SDG indicators (2021)



Statistical Performance Index (SPI) score by region, 2016–2019



Source: Authors' analysis, based on Statistical Performance Indicators and Index (Dang et al., 2021). Population-weighted.



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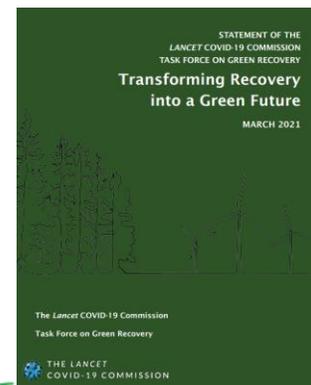
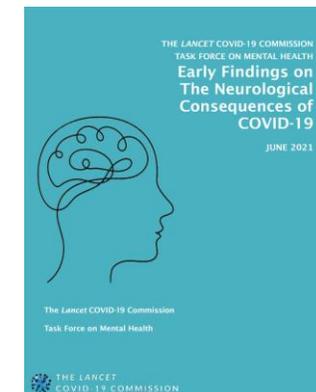
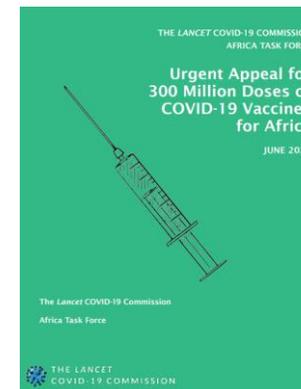


# Lancet Covid-19 Commission

- Four main themes:
  - Recommendations on how to best suppress the epidemic.
  - Addressing the humanitarian crises arising from the pandemic.
  - Addressing the financial and economic crises resulting from the pandemic.
  - Rebuilding an inclusive, fair and sustainable world.
- Chaired by Prof. Sachs (President of the SDSN)
- 9 Thematic Task Forces and 3 regional Task Forces (Africa, LAC and India)
- 28 Commissioners and 100+ experts
- 3 Comments in the Lancet (July and September 2020, February 2021)
- Final report in the Spring 2022



<https://covid19commission.org/>



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