


ÍNDICE Y PANELES DE LOS ODS 2018

*Responsabilidades globales
en la implementación de
los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible*

| BertelsmannStiftung



 **REDS** | RED
ESPAÑOLA
PARA EL
DESARROLLO
SOSTENIBLE

- Objetivos del estudio
 - Antecedentes
 - Edición 2018
 - Metodología
 - Presentación de resultados
 - Conclusiones
- 

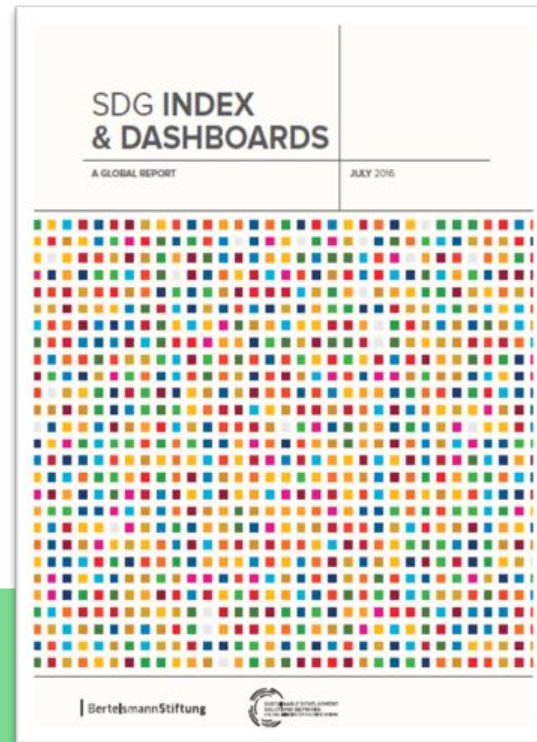
OBJETIVOS DEL ÍNDICE DE LOS ODS

- **Ayudar a identificar prioridades** de acción para lograr los 17 ODS, planteando la Agenda 2030 como una herramienta útil y operativa para la acción política.
- **Impulsar y dar apoyo a los debates**, a nivel país, sobre las prioridades y formulación de estrategias de implementación de los ODS.
- Señalar que los patrones de desarrollo de los países ricos pueden estar generando “**efectos secundarios**” que retrasan el avance de los países más pobres.
- **Identificar lagunas en los datos**, así como de investigación especializada, y nuevas formas de datos.
- Medir los esfuerzos realizados en los **medios de implementación** en el G20.

ANTECEDENTES



2015

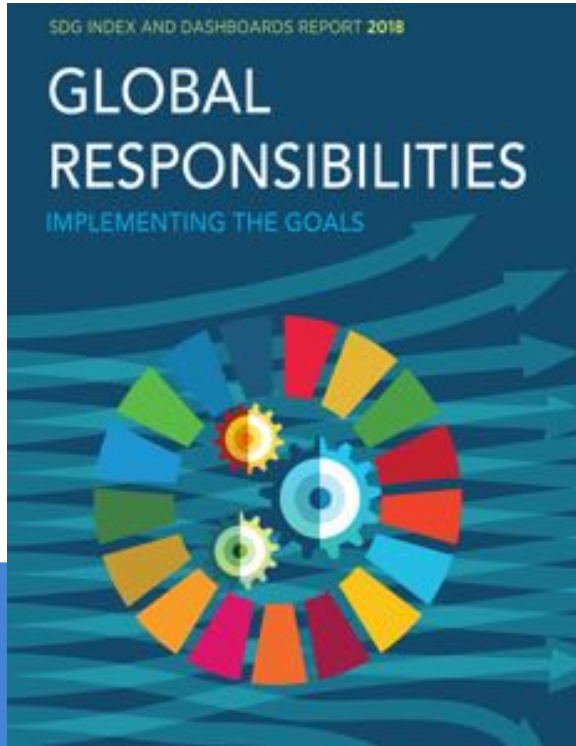


2016



2017

EL ÍNDICE DE LOS ODS 2018



Novedades de esta edición:

- **Las tendencias:** se pasa de una foto fija a una evaluación dinámica.
- **El tema:** coordinación y mecanismos de implementación de los ODS a nivel nacional.
- **Nuevos perfiles de país:** cubre los 193 países de la ONU.
- **Mejoras técnicas:** nuevos indicadores (de 99 a 109).
- **Nueva web** interactiva con herramientas de visualización.

A) METODOLOGÍA DEL ÍNDICE

- Los datos para cada indicador se escalan de 0 a 100, donde:
 - La puntuación "peor" (0) = 2,5 percentil.
 - La puntuación "mejor" (100) = "óptimo técnico" o el promedio de los 5 mejores países.
- Cada Objetivo recibe el mismo peso.
- Promedio aritmético: una puntuación de 50 significa que un país está a mitad de camino para alcanzar los ODS.

B) METODOLOGÍA DE LOS PANELES

- **Se marcan umbrales absolutos** para generar una calificación de semáforo (de verde a rojo). El color indica la distancia hasta lograr el Objetivo.
- **Se trata de una clasificación rigurosa**, con el fin de resaltar las principales prioridades de acción.
- **Interpretación de los colores:**



Verde = todos los indicadores en verde. La clasificación indica que el país ha alcanzado el ODS en cuestión o está cerca de lograrlo.



Amarillo / Naranja = la clasificación se obtiene por el promedio de los 2 indicadores de menor rendimiento, estando el naranja más cercano a rojo y amarillo más cercano a verde. Significa que el país se enfrenta todavía a retos importantes.



Rojo = al menos 2 indicadores en rojo. La clasificación indica que el país tiene que superar obstáculos considerables para lograr el ODS en cuestión.



EVALUACIÓN DE LOS MEDIOS DE IMPLEMENTACIÓN (G-20)

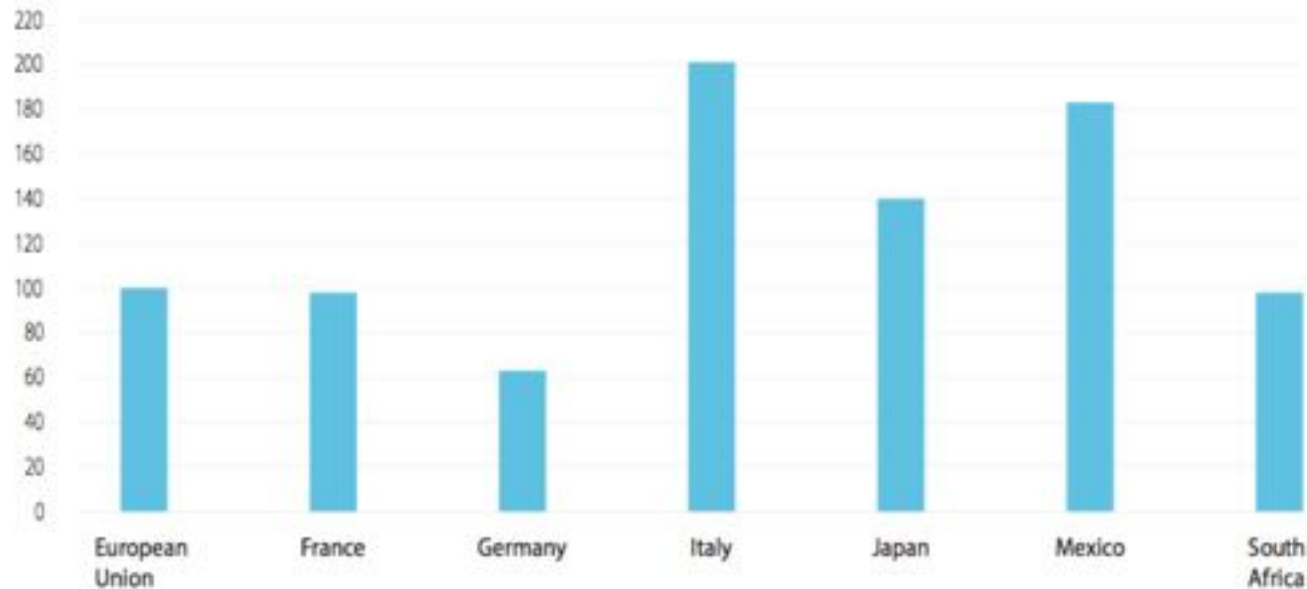
Figure 2 | National coordination and implementation mechanisms for the SDGs in G20 countries, 2018

Composite score from 0 (lowest) to 1 (highest)



EVALUACIÓN DE LOS MEDIOS DE IMPLEMENTACIÓN (G-20)

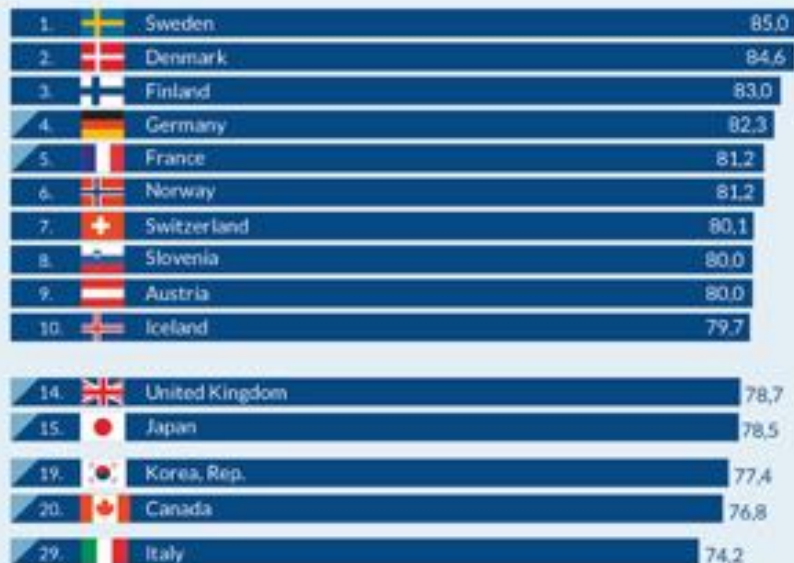
Figure 5 | Number of national SDG monitoring indicators, 2018



GRADO DE CUMPLIMIENTO DE LOS ODS EN LOS PAÍSES DEL G-20

On track for the global goals:

Which country performs best to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030?



España, en el puesto 25.



RESULTADOS PARA ESPAÑA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score



Regional average score



SDG Global rank

25 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

PANEL DE LOS ODS ESPAÑA

SDG INDEX & DASHBOARDS 2018



PANEL DE TENDENCIAS ESPAÑA



Trend

- Maintaining SDG achievement
- ↑ On track to achieve goal by 2030
- ↗ Score moderately increasing, insufficient to attain goal
- ↔ Score stagnating or increasing at less than 50% of required rate
- ↓ Score decreasing
- ... Trend information unavailable

Rating

- SDG achieved
- Challenges remain
- Significant challenges remain
- Major challenges remain
- [information unavailable]

PANEL DE TENDENCIAS SUECIA

SDG INDEX & DASHBOARDS 2018



Trend

- Maintaining SDG achievement
- ↑ On track to achieve goal by 2030
- ↗ Score moderately increasing, insufficient to attain goal
- Score stagnating or increasing at less than 50% of required rate
- ↓ Score decreasing
- Trend information unavailable

Rating

- SDG achieved
- Challenges remain
- Significant challenges remain
- Major challenges remain
- [information unavailable]

FICHA DE PAÍS CON INDICADORES ESPAÑA

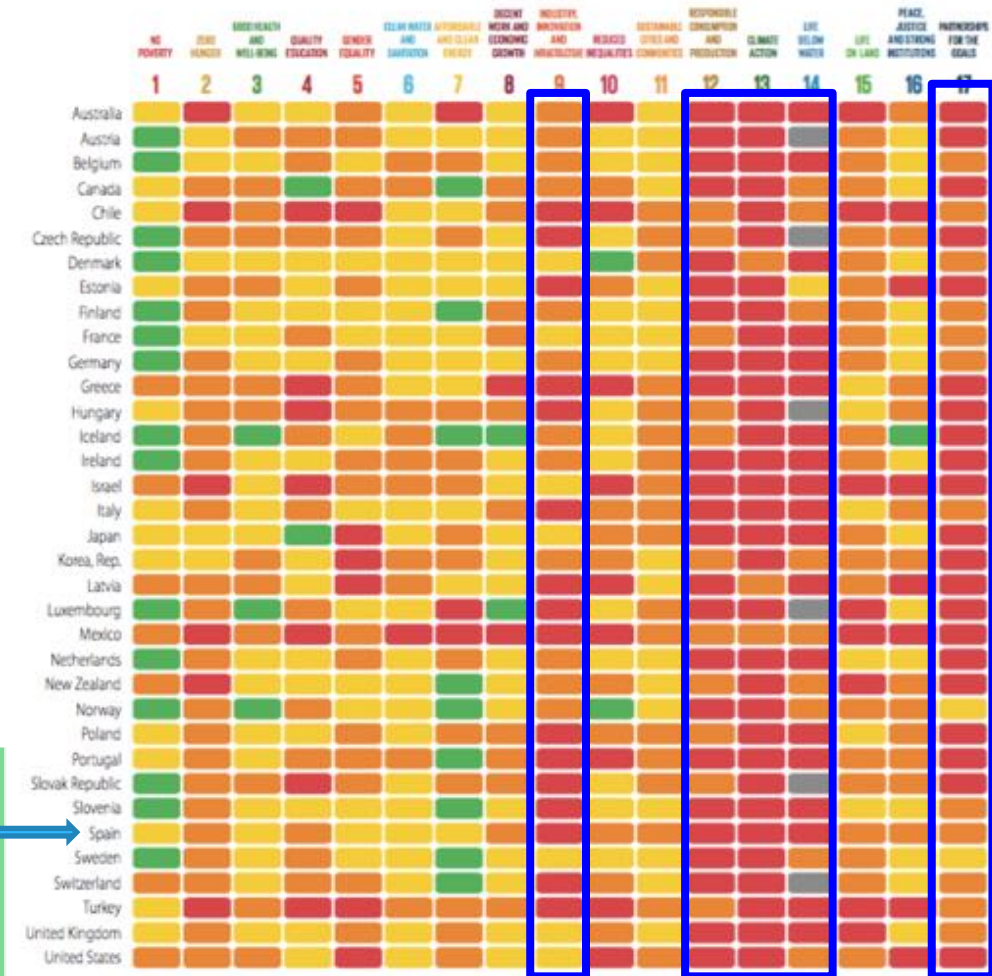
SPAIN Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty				Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped, 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.5	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.9	●	→	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.7	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.9	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	54.4	●	→
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 20% (% population)	15.3	●	→	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.1	●	→
				Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.2	●	→
				Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	4.6	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Triadic parent families filed (per million population)	4.9	●	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	→	Gap in internet access by income (%)	54.7	●	→
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→	Women in science and engineering (%)	27.1	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.8	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.4	●	→	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	38.4	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	→	Palma ratio	1.4	●	→
				Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	5.9	●	→
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5.0	●	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.0	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	9.7	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.3	●	→	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.9	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0	●	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→	Rent overburden rate (%)	17.4	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	10.0	●	→				
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	6.7	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	3.6	●	→	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	17.7	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	82.8	●	→	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	97.4	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	NA	●	→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	25.1	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.0	●	→	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.7	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	●	→	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	47.4	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Index (0-100)	62.9	●	→	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	81.2	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.2	●	→	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) in kg/person/day	1.7	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	5.1	●	→				
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	8.8	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	23.0	●	→	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.0	●	→
				Improved CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	●	→
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.5	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	217.0	●	→
Mean years of schooling	9.8	●	→	Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (tCO ₂)	12.5	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.6	●	→				
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	35.7	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
PISA score (0-600)	491.7	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.3	●	→
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	13.4	●	→	Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	81.0	●	→
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	18.3	●	→	Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	50.1	●	→
Resilient students (%)	39.2	●	→	Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	39.3	●	→
				Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	35.3	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling (%)	33.6	●	→
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	14.7	●	→				
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	96.0	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	81.8	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.0	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.1	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.1	●	→
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	11.5	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
				Annual change in forest area (%)	8.5	●	→
				Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	8.8	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	98.2	●	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.5	●	→	Prison population (per 100,000 population)	133.6	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	82.0	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	40.7	●	→	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.4	●	→
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	6.2	●	→	Property Rights (1-7)	4.6	●	→
				Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	57.0	●	→
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→	Children 14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→	Transfers for conventional weapons (imports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 population)	1.7	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (tMCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	●	→				
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	16.3	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.3	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				High-income and all OECD DAC countries: international concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.2	●	→
Adjusted Growth (%)	-1.1	●	→	Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	→
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	→	Tax Haven Score (Best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	→
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution on with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	99.8	●	→	Financial Secrecy Score (Best 0-100 worst)	47.7	●	→
Employment to Population ratio (%)	61.1	●	→				
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	21.7	●	→				
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure							
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	80.6	●	→				
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	89.6	●	→				

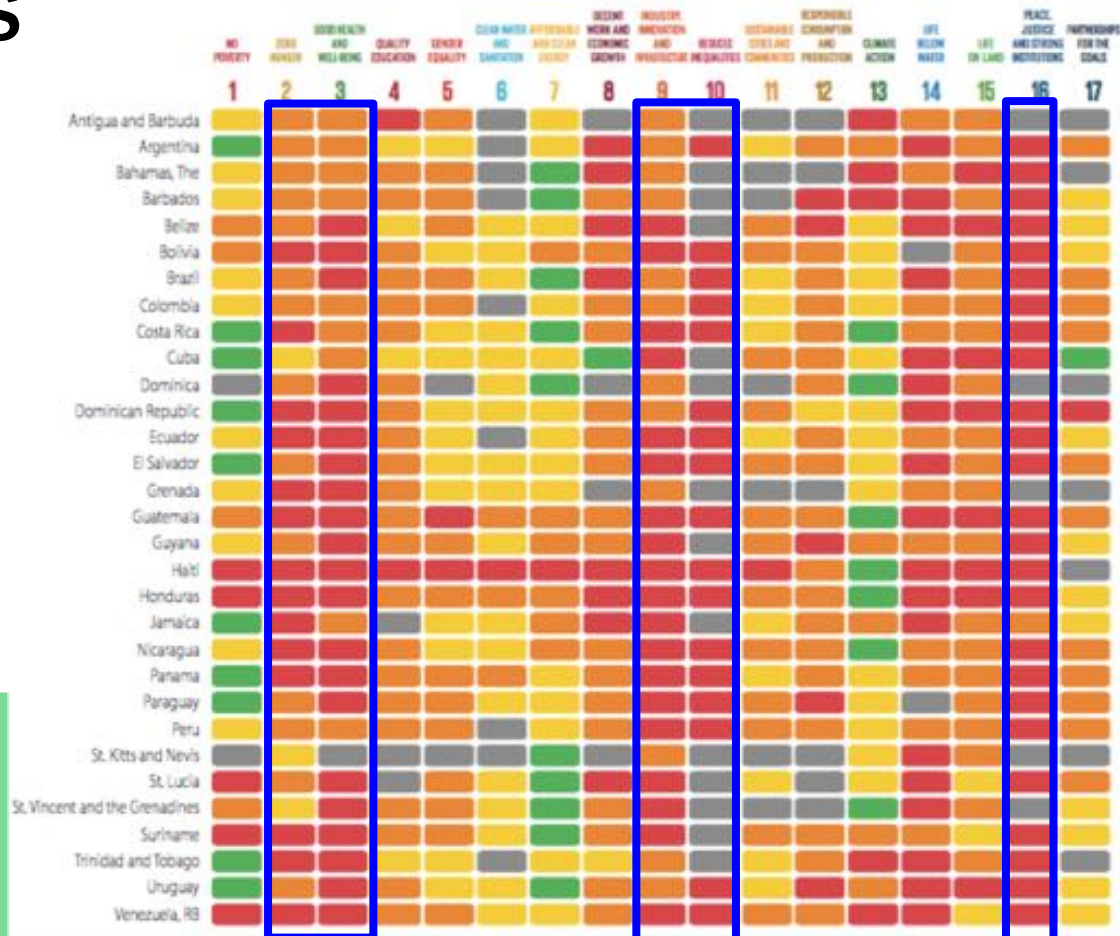
ANÁLISIS DEL RENDIMIENTO POR INDICADOR (ODS 13, 5, 17)



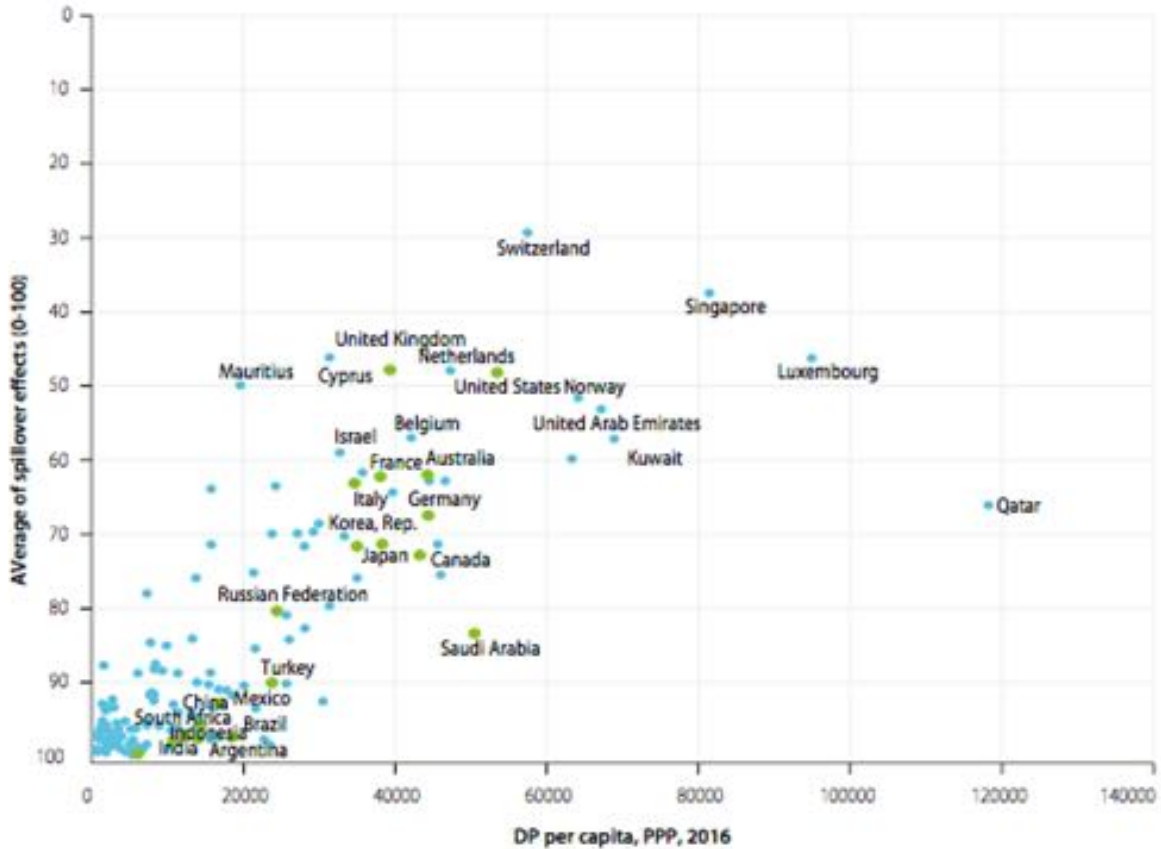
RETOS PARA PAÍSES OCDE



RETOS PARA PAÍSES LATINOAMÉRICA Y CARIBE

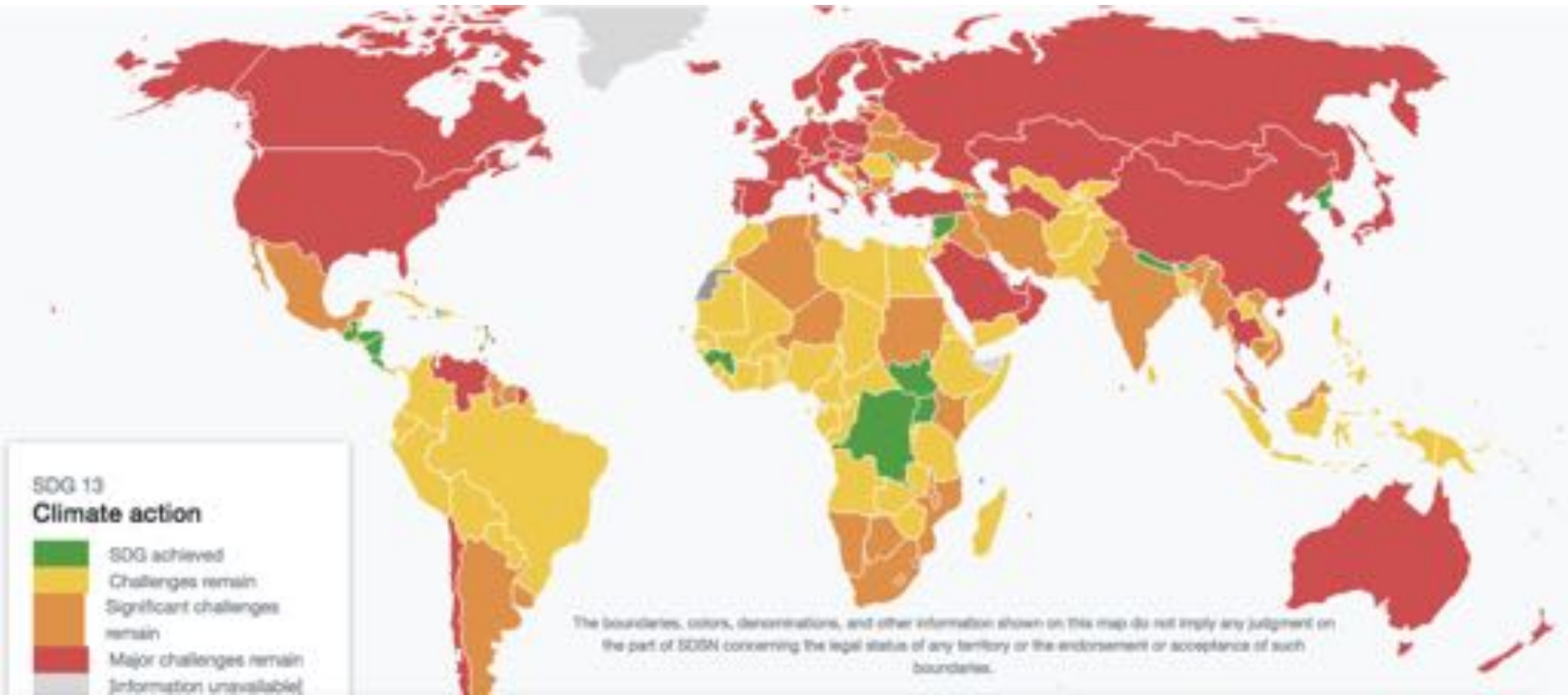


EFFECTOS SECUNDARIOS




WEB INTERACTIVA

WWW.SDGINDEX.ORG



CONCLUSIONES

1. La mayoría de países del G20 han comenzado con la implementación de los ODS, pero aún queda un largo recorrido.
 2. Ningún país del mundo está en camino de lograr todos los ODS.
 3. El avance de los ODS está sufriendo reveses debido a los conflictos.
 4. El progreso hacia modelos de consumo y producción sostenibles es demasiado lento.
 5. Los países de renta rica generan efectos secundarios sobre el logro de los ODS en otros países.
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Informe disponible en

www.sdgindex.org

Buzón de sugerencias

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