

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Global Performance of the Sustainable
Development Goals: An Analytical
Overview (2025)

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SDG Progress Report 2025



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Introduction

This report provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at a global level in 2025. Using internationally recognized datasets, it identifies key trends, regional disparities, and highlights both progress and challenges.

The SDGs are a universal framework to guide sustainable development across social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Rather than relying on complex modeling, this report offers an accessible yet insightful comparative analysis of how countries and regions are performing. The intent is to support decision-makers, researchers, and institutions in understanding both achievements and persistent gaps across the 17 goals.



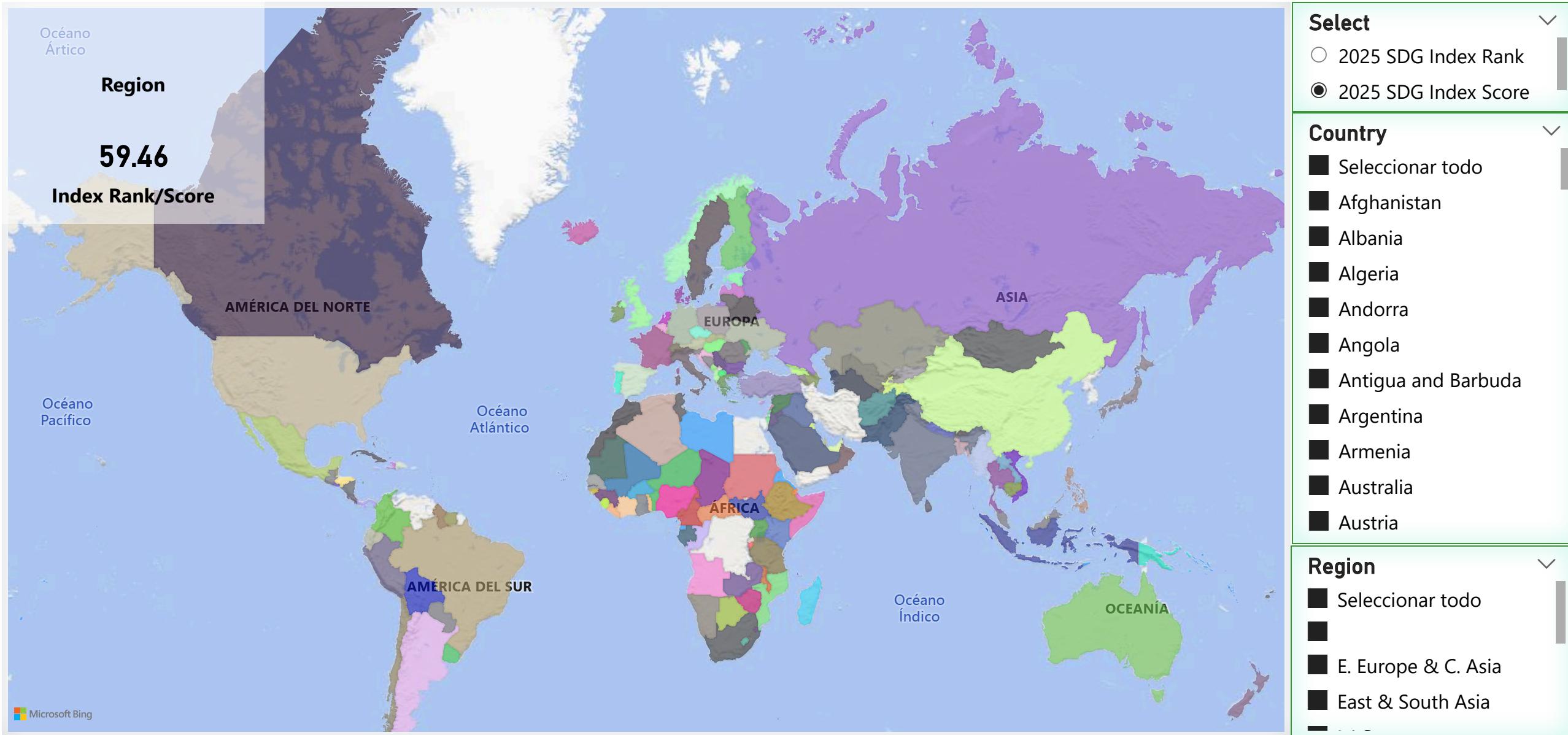
Global Ranking and Overall Score (2025)

The SDG Index Score (0-100) summarizes countries' overall performance across the 17 goals.

- Top Performers: Northern and Western European countries consistently rank highest, scoring above 80 points, due to strong institutions, education, and social welfare systems.
- Middle Tier: Latin America, East Asia, and some Middle Eastern countries, typically scoring between 60-75 points. These regions show progress in health and education but face inequality and environmental pressures.
- Lowest Performers: Sub-Saharan Africa and fragile states, often below 55 points, mainly due to poverty, conflict, and lack of infrastructure.

The ranking system provides both an absolute score (progress towards SDG achievement) and a relative position among all UN member states.

Global Ranking and Overall Score (2025) |



Goal 1. No Poverty:
Reduce extreme poverty globally.

Goal 2. Zero Hunger:
Ensure food security and improved nutrition.

Goal 3. Good Health and Well-Being: Guarantee healthy lives for all.

Goal 4. Quality Education:
Provide inclusive and equitable education.

Goal 5. Gender Equality: Achieve equality and empower women.

Goal 6. Clean Water and Sanitation: Universal access to safe water and sanitation.

Goal 7. Affordable and Clean Energy: Expand access to sustainable energy.

Goal 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth: Promote inclusive growth and decent work.

Goal 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Foster sustainable infrastructure and innovation.

Goal 10. Reduced Inequalities: Reduce inequalities within and between countries.

Goal 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, and resilient.

Goal 12. Responsible Consumption and Production: Promote sustainable consumption.

Goal 13. Climate Action: Combat climate change and its impacts.

Goal 14. Life Below Water: Conserve oceans, seas, and marine resources.

Goal 15. Life on Land: Protect terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity.

Goal 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions: Promote inclusive societies and access to justice.

Goal 17. Partnerships for the Goals: Strengthen global cooperation.



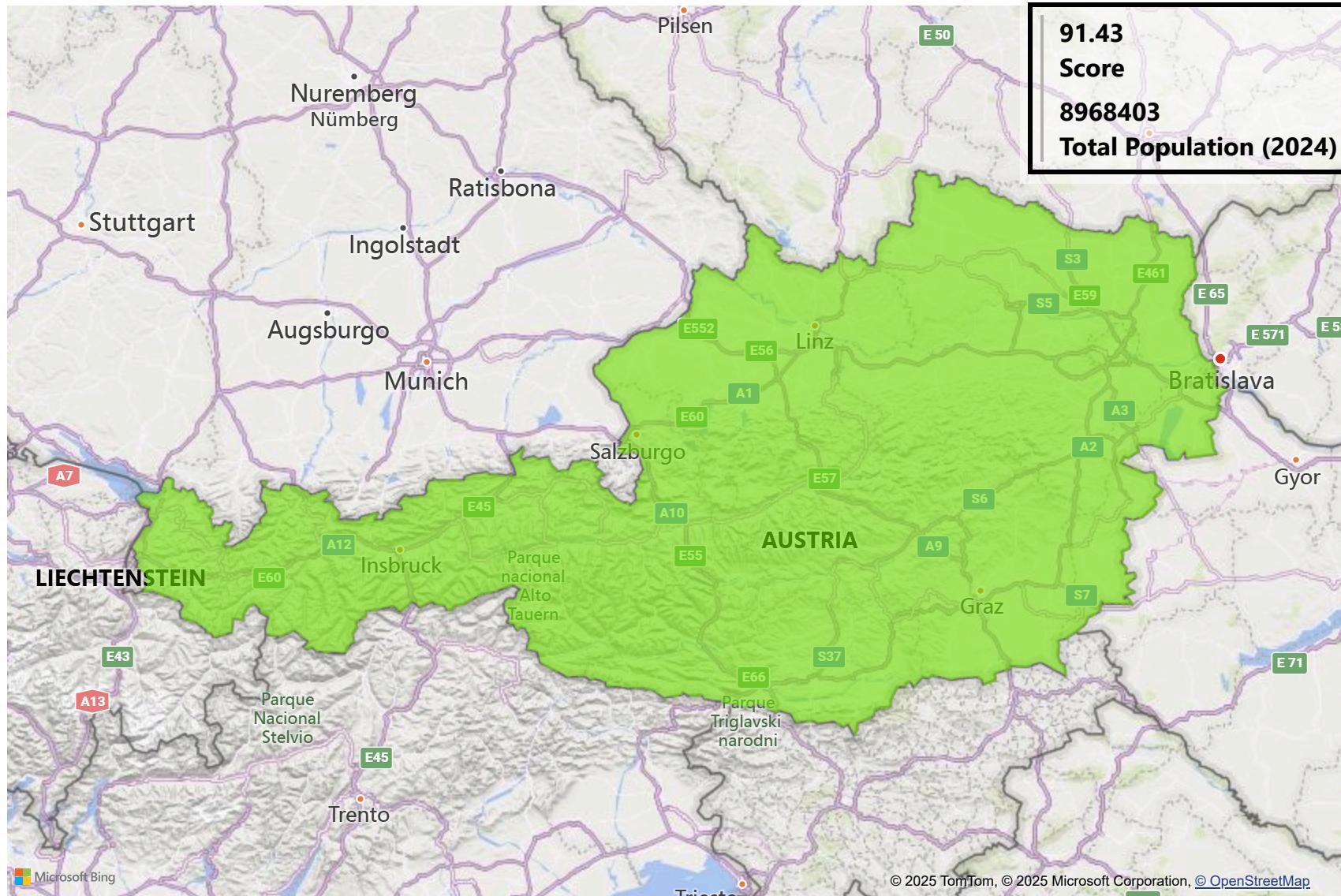
Explore SDG Indicators by Goal

Overview of the 17 Goals (2025)

Select the country to analize

- Afghanistan
- Albania
- Algeria
- Andorra
- Angola
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas, The
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin

2025 Interactive Map of Sustainable Development Goals by Country



Select the goal of SDG to analize

- Goal 1 Regional Score
- Goal 1 Score
- Goal 10 Regional Score
- Goal 10 Score
- Goal 11 Regional Score
- Goal 11 Score
- Goal 12 Regional Score
- Goal 12 Score
- Goal 13 Regional Score
- Goal 13 Score
- Goal 14 Regional Score
- Goal 14 Score
- Goal 15 Regional Score
- Goal 15 Score
- Goal 16 Regional Score
- Goal 16 Score
- Goal 17 Regional Score
- Goal 17 Score
- Goal 2 Regional Score

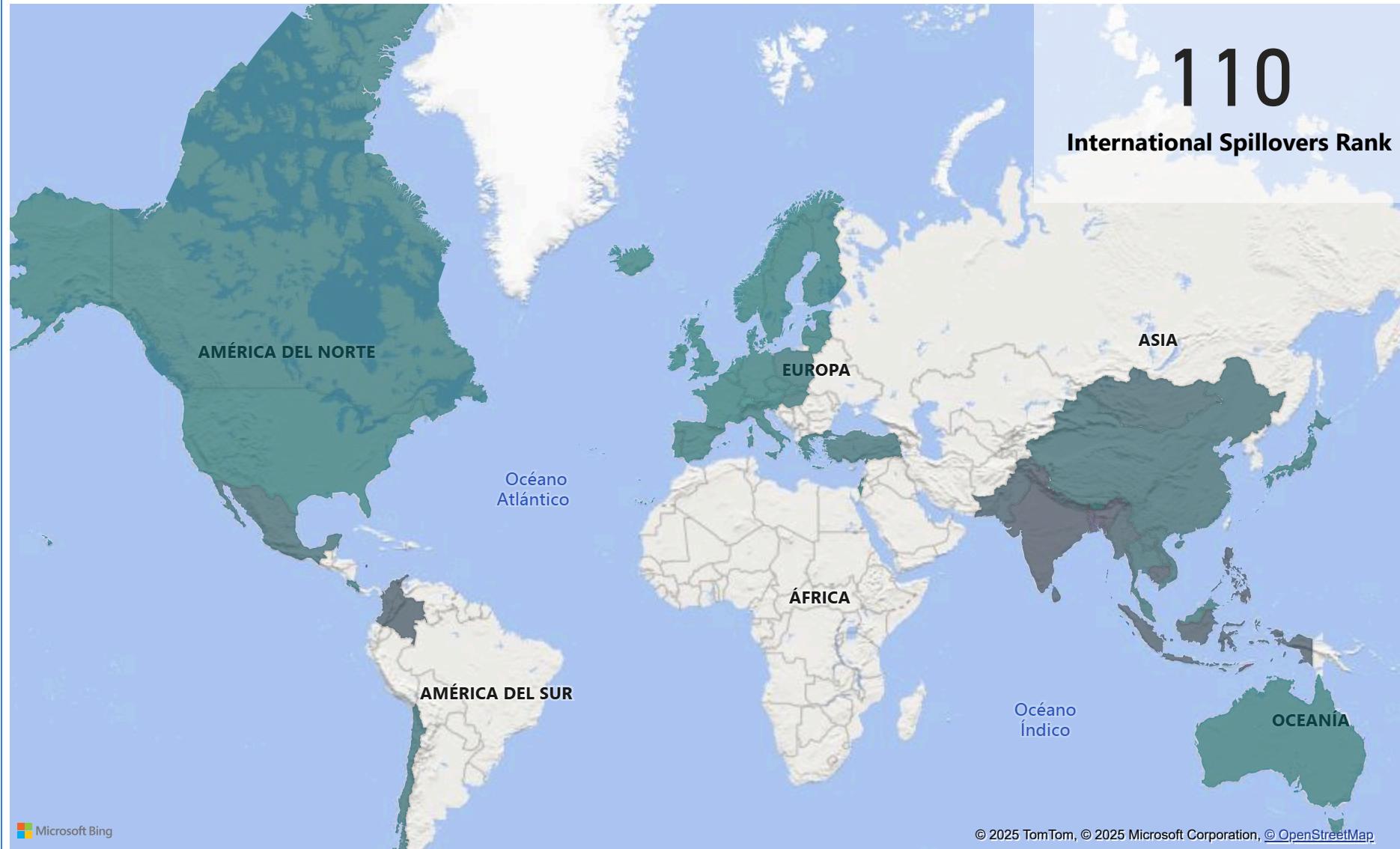
International Spillovers

This section presents each country's overall performance across the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) using the SDG Index Score—a composite indicator ranging from 0 to 100. It reflects the country's aggregate progress without breaking down individual goals, offering a simplified yet powerful metric for global comparison and ranking.

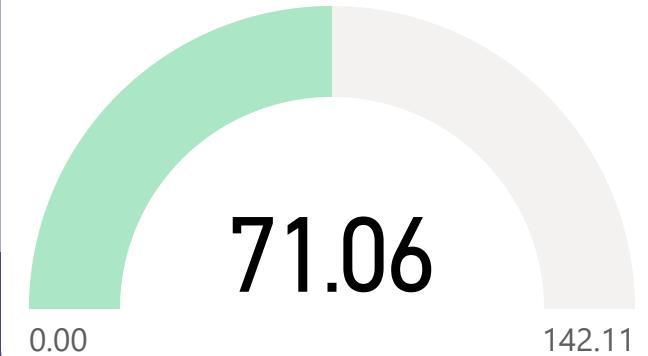
The SDG Index Score provides a clear benchmark to assess how close countries are to achieving the 2030 Agenda. By condensing complex development data into a single score, it enables policymakers, researchers, and institutions to monitor progress, identify gaps, and prioritize actions. Its comparability across nations makes it a valuable tool for tracking global efforts toward sustainability and equity.

International Spillovers

International Spillovers Ranking by Country



Score of International Spillover Effects



Country	Region
<input type="checkbox"/> Seleccionar todo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selection...
<input type="checkbox"/> Australia	<input type="checkbox"/> E. Europe...
<input type="checkbox"/> Austria	<input type="checkbox"/> East & S...
<input type="checkbox"/> Bangladesh	<input type="checkbox"/> LAC
<input type="checkbox"/> Belgium	<input type="checkbox"/> MENA
<input type="checkbox"/> Bhutan	<input type="checkbox"/> Oceania
<input type="checkbox"/> Brunei Darussal...	<input type="checkbox"/> OECD
<input type="checkbox"/> Cambodia	<input type="checkbox"/> Sub-Sah...
<input type="checkbox"/> Canada	<input type="checkbox"/> Western ...
<input type="checkbox"/> Chile	
<input type="checkbox"/> China	

Evolution of the Goals Since 2000

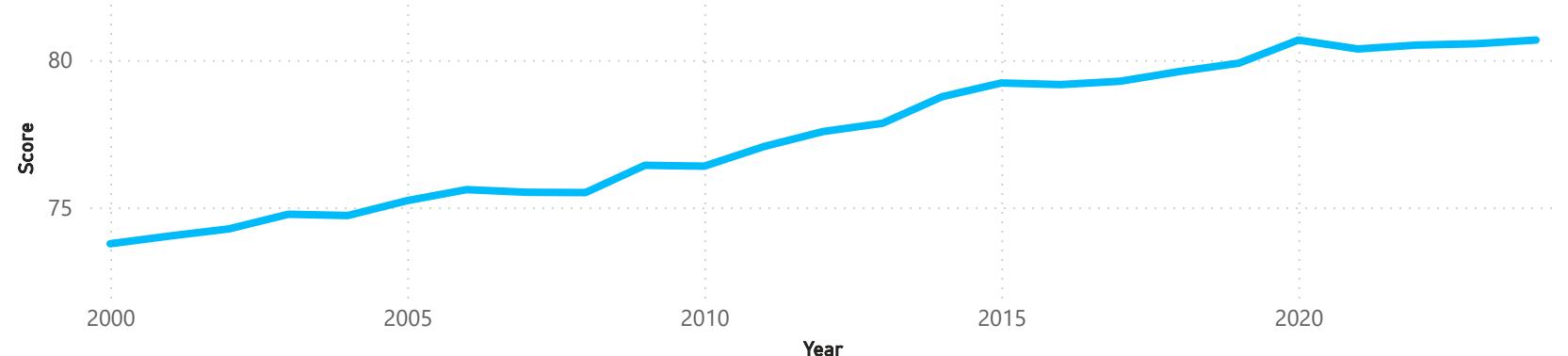
Since the early 2000s (post-Millennium Development Goals, MDGs), SDG progress has been uneven:

- Social Goals (1-6): Significant reductions in extreme poverty and child mortality; expansion of education and health systems.
- Economic Goals (7-11): Accelerated growth in renewable energy and infrastructure, but rising inequalities persist.
- Environmental Goals (12-15): Deterioration continues — biodiversity loss, plastic pollution, deforestation, and greenhouse gas emissions increased globally.
- Institutional Goals (16-17): Some progress in governance, but global cooperation is under strain due to conflicts and fragmented multilateralism.

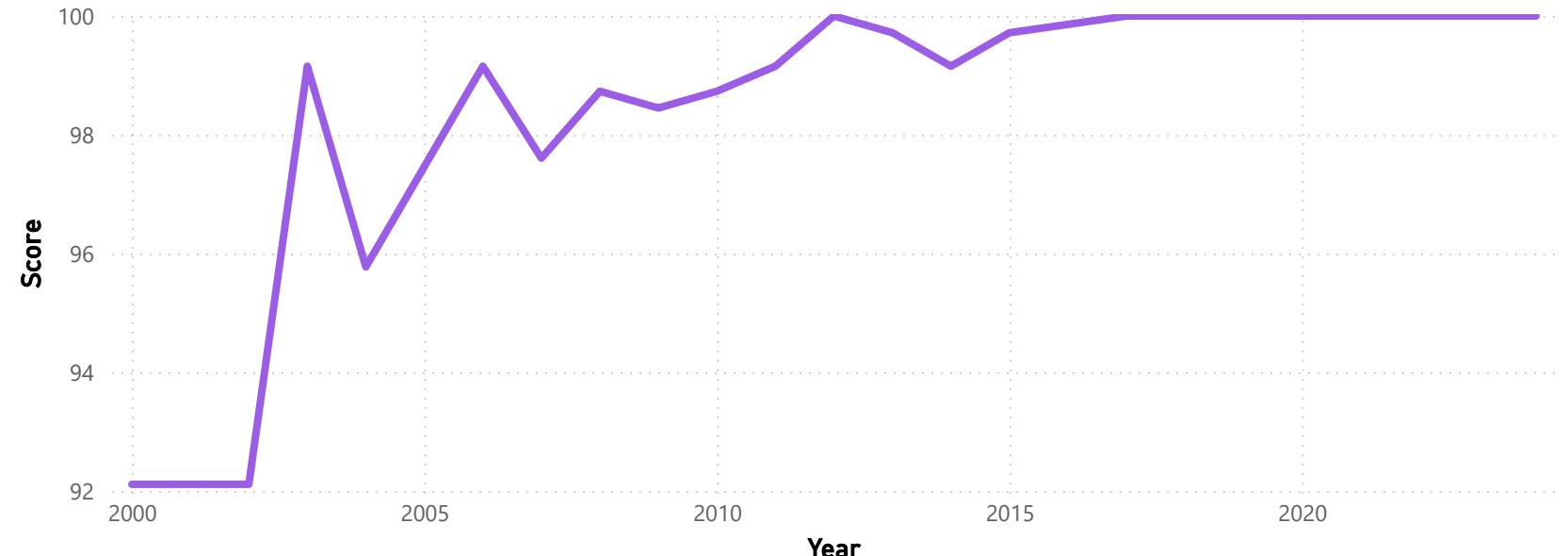
Overall, while social and economic progress is evident, environmental and institutional challenges remain critical bottlenecks in achieving the 2030 Agenda.

Evolution of the Goals Since 2000

Total SDG Score by Year



SDG Goal Score by Year



2000 2024

Goals

- Goal 1
- Goal 10
- Goal 11
- Goal 12
- Goal 13
- Goal 14
- Goal 15
- Goal 16

Country

- Afghanistan
- Albania
- Algeria
- Andorra
- Angola
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia

Country



Description of the SDGs

Select the Goal

▲ 1

□ 2

□ Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)

Cereal yield, measured as tonnes per hectare of harvested land. Production data on cereals include crops harvested for dry grain only and excludes crops harvested for hay or green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing.

□ Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)

□ Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)

□ Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6-23 months (%)

□ Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)

□ Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)

□ Prevalence of undernourishment (%)

□ Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)

□ Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)

□ Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)

□ 3

□ 4

□ 5

□ 6

□ 7

□ 8

□ Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0-100 best)

□ Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)

The percentage of adults, 15 years and older, who report having an account (by themselves or with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution, or who have personally used a mobile money service within the past 12 months.

□ Employment-to-population ratio (%)

□ Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)

□ Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0-1 best)

Measures the effective enforcement of fundamental labor rights, including freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, the absence of discrimination with respect to employment, and freedom from forced labor and child labor.

Total

Conclusions

This exploratory study provided a broad overview of global performance regarding the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), highlighting differences among regions and the evolution of progress since the year 2000.

1. MAIN EXPLORATORY FINDINGS



- European countries and some from the Asia-Pacific region consistently lead the global rankings.
- Significant gaps persist between regions, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Latin America.

2. LIMITATIONS



This work is exploratory in nature and fully relies on data published by the Sustainable Development Report. No additional calculations or statistical models were applied.

3. FUTURE DIRECTIONS



Further research could deepen the analysis by exploring correlations between specific Goals, applying statistical or predictive models, or focusing on country-level case studies.

References

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