

**TRANSICIONES ecológica, energética, demográfica,
alimentaria, económica...
TRANSICIÓN TERRITORIAL**

XI

CONGRESO
Internacional de Ordenación del Territorio
11th International Congress of Spatial Planning
TRANSICIÓN TERRITORIAL

Gijón, 25-27 de octubre de 2023

Hacia un nuevo modelo de transporte y energía más sostenible

María Cortés Puch
SDSN

**TRANSICIONES ecológica, energética, demográfica,
alimentaria, económica...
TRANSICIÓN TERRITORIAL**

XI

CONGRESO
Internacional de Ordenación del Territorio
11th International Congress of Spatial Planning
TRANSICIÓN TERRITORIAL

Gijón, 25-27 de octubre de 2023

**1. Desarrollo sostenible
¿Dónde estamos?**

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023

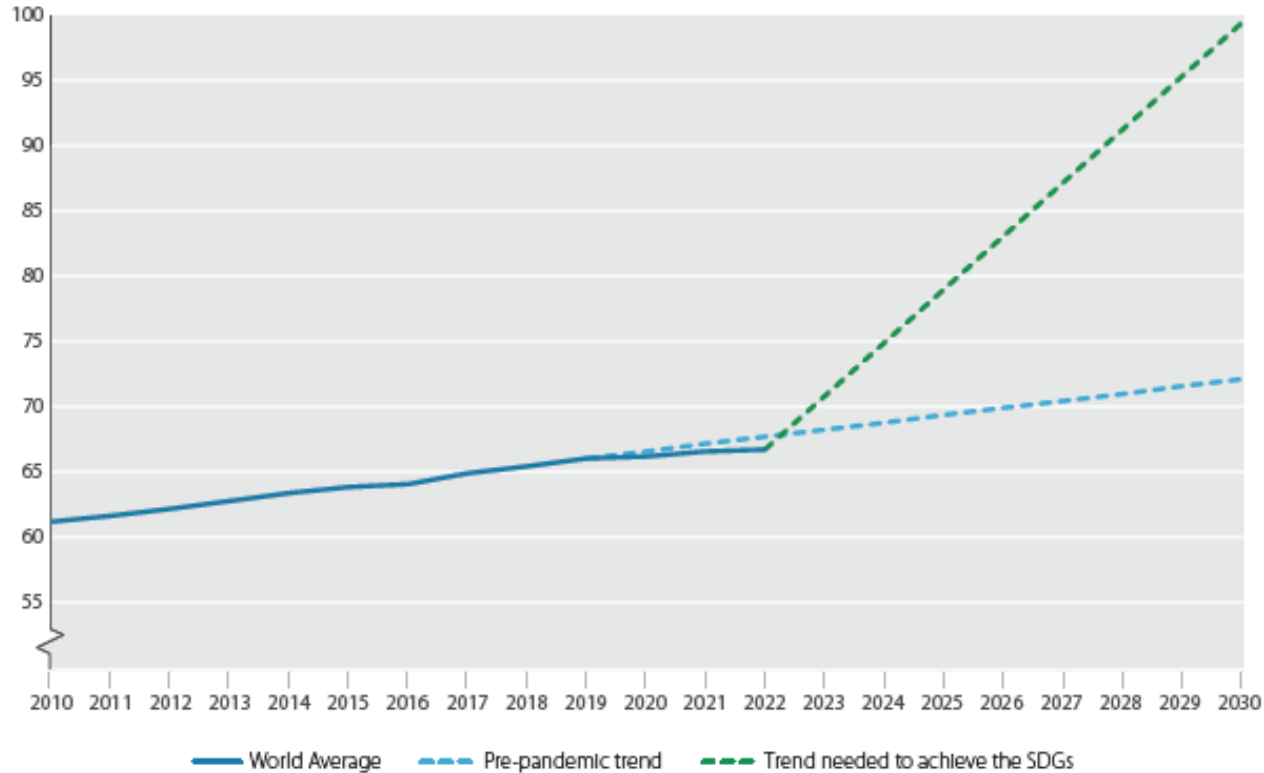
Implementing the SDG Stimulus

Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards



Figure 1.1

SDG Index world average: pre-pandemic trend and trend needed to achieve the SDGs by 2030

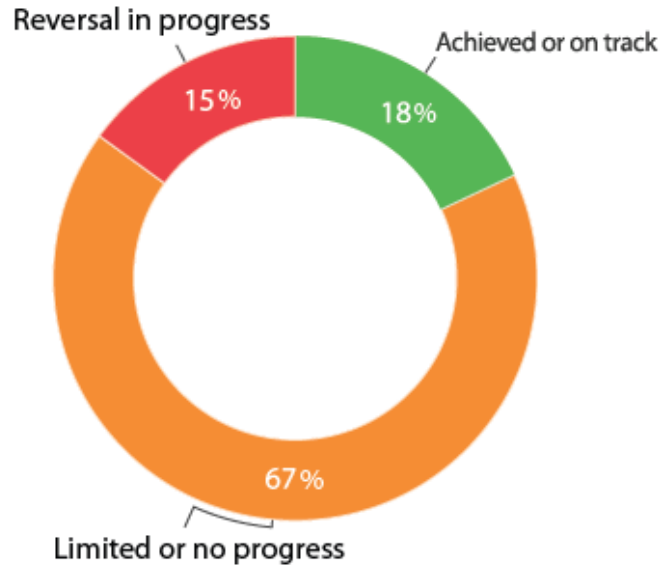


Note: Pre-pandemic trend corresponds to the extrapolated annual growth rate over the period 2015–2019. See Part 2 for further details.

Source: Authors analysis

Figure 2.2

Status on individual SDG targets at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda



Source: Authors' analysis

Table 2.1

The world's top five countries in terms of SDG targets achieved or on track, and those with the greatest percentage of targets showing a reversal in progress

The 5 countries with the largest number of targets achieved or on track	The 5 countries with the largest number of targets showing reversal in progress
Denmark	Myanmar
Czechia	Venezuela, RB
Estonia	Papua New Guinea
Latvia	Yemen, Rep.
Slovak Republic	Lebanon

Source: Authors' analysis

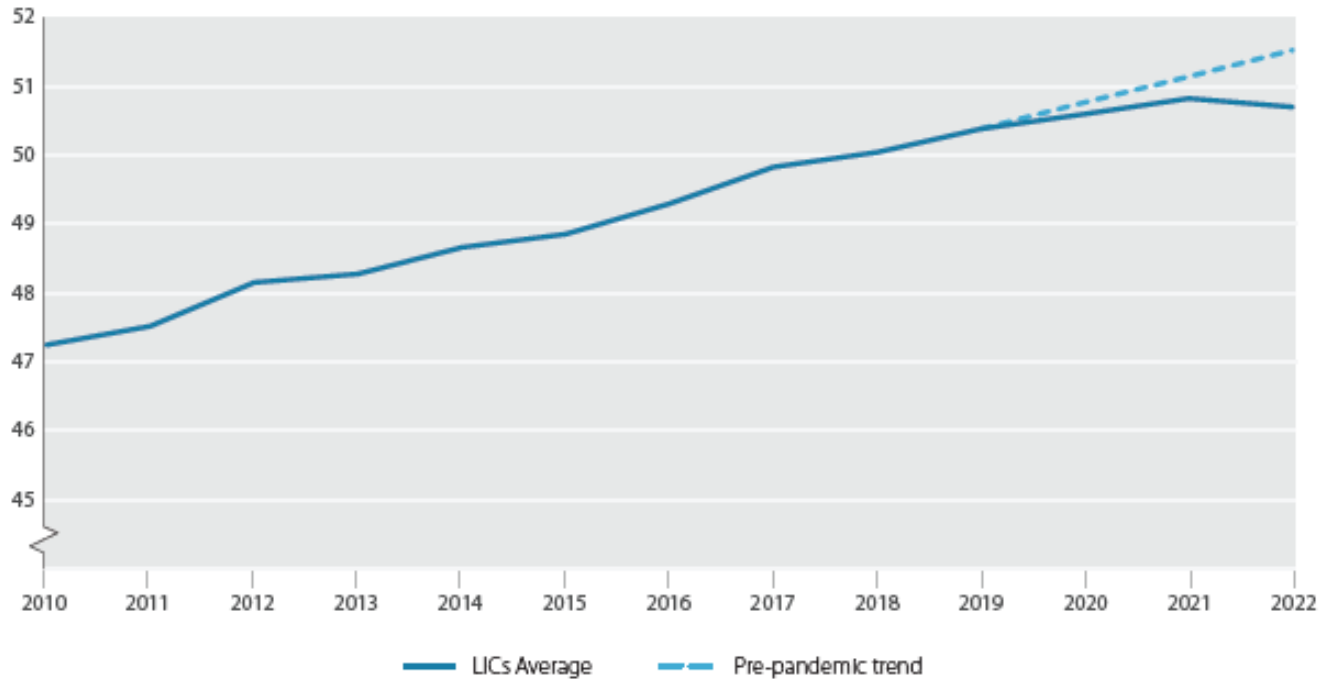
Figure 2.1

World SDG Dashboard at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda



Figure 2.5

SDG Index Low-Income Countries' Average, 2010-2022

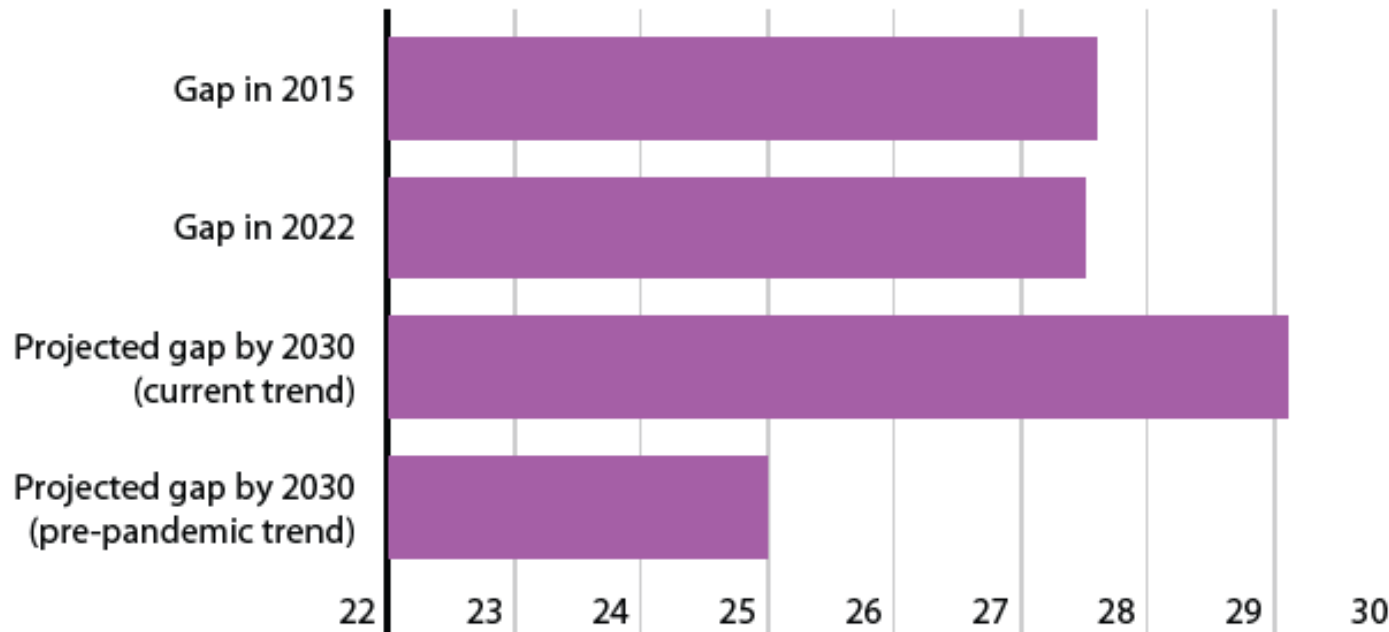


Note: Projected trend based on an extrapolation of the annual growth rate of the SDG Index over the period 2015-2019 (pre pandemic).

Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 1.2

Observed and projected gaps in SDG Index score between HICs and LICs (in percentage points)



Note: Projected gap by 2030 is based on extrapolation of annual growth rate on the SDG Index over the period 2019-2021.

Pre-pandemic projected gap is based on an extrapolation of SDG Index annual growth rates over the period 2015-2019.

Source: Authors analysis

CURRENT STATE OF PROGRESS TOWARD THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS BASED ON SELECT TARGETS

GOAL	INDICATOR	DISTANCE FROM TARGET (2023) ¹				TREND OF SDG PROGRESS (2023) ¹	CHANGE IN TREND OF SDG PROGRESS BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023 ²
		Very far from target	Far from target	Moderate distance to target	Close to target		
1	1.1.1 Eradicate extreme poverty	■	■	■	■	Limited or no progress	↔ Backward
	1.3.1 Implement social protection systems	■	■	■	■	Fair progress but acceleration needed	N/A
2	2.1.2 Achieve food security	■	■	■	■	Deterioration	None
	2.2.1 End malnutrition (stunting)	■	■	■	■	Fair progress but acceleration needed	None
3	3.1.2 Increase skilled birth attendance	■	■	■	■	Fair progress but acceleration needed	↔ Backward
	3.2.1 End preventable deaths under 5	■	■	■	■	Fair progress but acceleration needed	↔ Backward
	3.3.3 End malaria epidemic	■	■	■	■	Limited or no progress	None
	3.b.1 Increase vaccine coverage	■	■	■	■	Deterioration	↔ Backward
4	4.1.2 Ensure primary education completion	■	■	■	■	Limited or no progress	↔ Backward
5	5.3.1 Eliminate child marriage	■	■	■	■	Fair progress but acceleration needed	None
	5.5.1 Increase women in political positions	■	■	■	■	Fair progress but acceleration needed	None
6	6.1.1 Universal safe drinking water	■	■	■	■	Limited or no progress	None
	6.2.1 Universal safe sanitation and hygiene	■	■	■	■	Fair progress but acceleration needed	None
7	7.1.1 Universal access to electricity	■	■	■	■	Fair progress but acceleration needed	↔ Backward
	7.3.1 Improve energy efficiency	■	■	■	■	Fair progress but acceleration needed	None
8	8.1.1 Sustainable economic growth	■	■	■	■	Deterioration	↔ Backward
	8.5.2 Achieve full employment	■	■	■	■	Limited or no progress	None
9	9.2.1 Sustainable and inclusive industrialization	■	■	■	■	Limited or no progress	None
	9.5.1 Increase research and development spending	■	■	■	■	Fair progress but acceleration needed	↔ Forward
	9.c.1 Increase access to mobile networks	■	■	■	■	Substantial progress/on track	None
10	10.4.2 Reduce inequality within countries	■	■	■	■	Fair progress but acceleration needed	N/A
11	11.1.1 Ensure safe and affordable housing	■	■	■	■	Fair progress but acceleration needed	↔ Forward
12	12.2.2 Reduce domestic material consumption	■	■	■	■	Limited or no progress	N/A
	12.c.1 Remove fossil fuel subsidies	■	■	■	■	Deterioration	↔ Backward
13	13.2.2 Reduce global greenhouse gas emissions	■	■	■	■	Deterioration	None
14	14.4.1 Ensure sustainable fish stocks	■	■	■	■	Deterioration	N/A
	14.5.1 Conserve marine key biodiversity areas	■	■	■	■	Limited or no progress	N/A
15	15.1.2 Conserve terrestrial key biodiversity areas	■	■	■	■	Limited or no progress	None
	15.4.1 Conserve mountain key biodiversity areas	■	■	■	■	Limited or no progress	N/A
	15.5.1 Prevent extinction of species	■	■	■	■	Deterioration	None
16	16.1.1 Reduce homicide rates	■	■	■	■	Limited or no progress	↔ Backward
	16.3.2 Reduce unsentenced detainees	■	■	■	■	Deterioration	None
	16.a.1 Increase national human rights institutions	■	■	■	■	Fair progress but acceleration needed	None
17	17.2.1 Implement all development assistance commitments	■	■	■	■	Fair progress but acceleration needed	↔ Forward
	17.8.1 Increase internet use	■	■	■	■	Substantial progress/on track	None
	17.18.3 Enhance statistical capacity	■	■	■	■	Limited or no progress	None

Gijón / Xixón, del 25 al 27 de octubre de 2023

**TRANSICIONES ecológica, energética, demográfica,
alimentaria, económica...
TRANSICIÓN TERRITORIAL**

XI

CONGRESO
Internacional de Ordenación del Territorio
11th International Congress of Spatial Planning
TRANSICIÓN TERRITORIAL

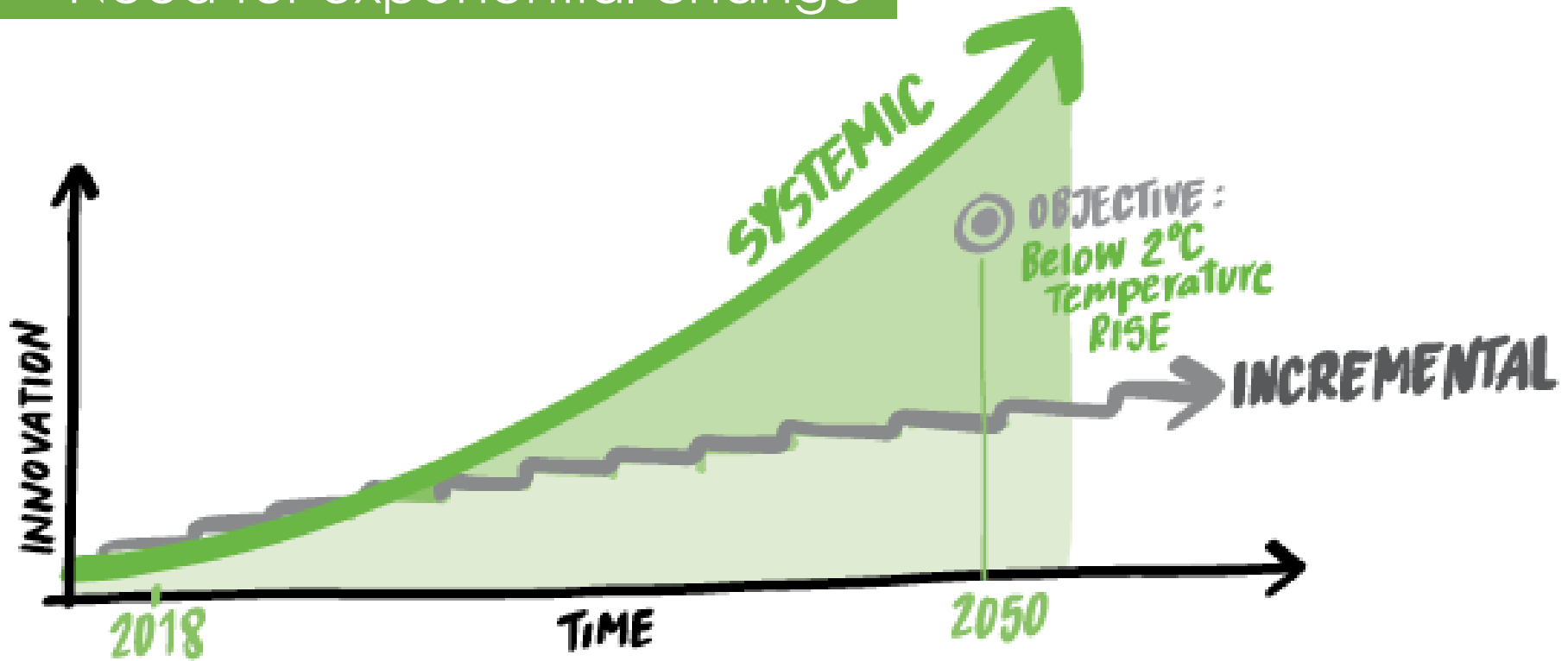
Gijón, 25-27 de octubre de 2023

2. Un marco sistémico y transformador

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Need for exponential change



The incremental approach is not working. We need to unlock exponential change

Incremental

System innovation

Transformational

Project finance model

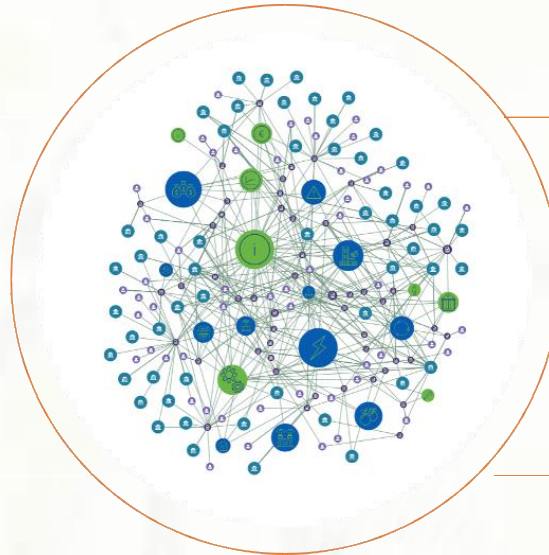
Portfolio finance model

Single projects and
incremental change

Portfolio of connected innovation
projects that learn from each other

Siloed and fragmented activities,
often focused on technological
improvements

Wide appreciation of
change levers



Transformation through system innovation

Six SDG Transformations

Leave No One Behind

6. Digital Revolution for Sustainable Development



1. Education, Gender & Inequality

5. Sustainable Cities and Communities



2. Health, Wellbeing & Demography

4. Sustainable Food, Land, Water & Oceans



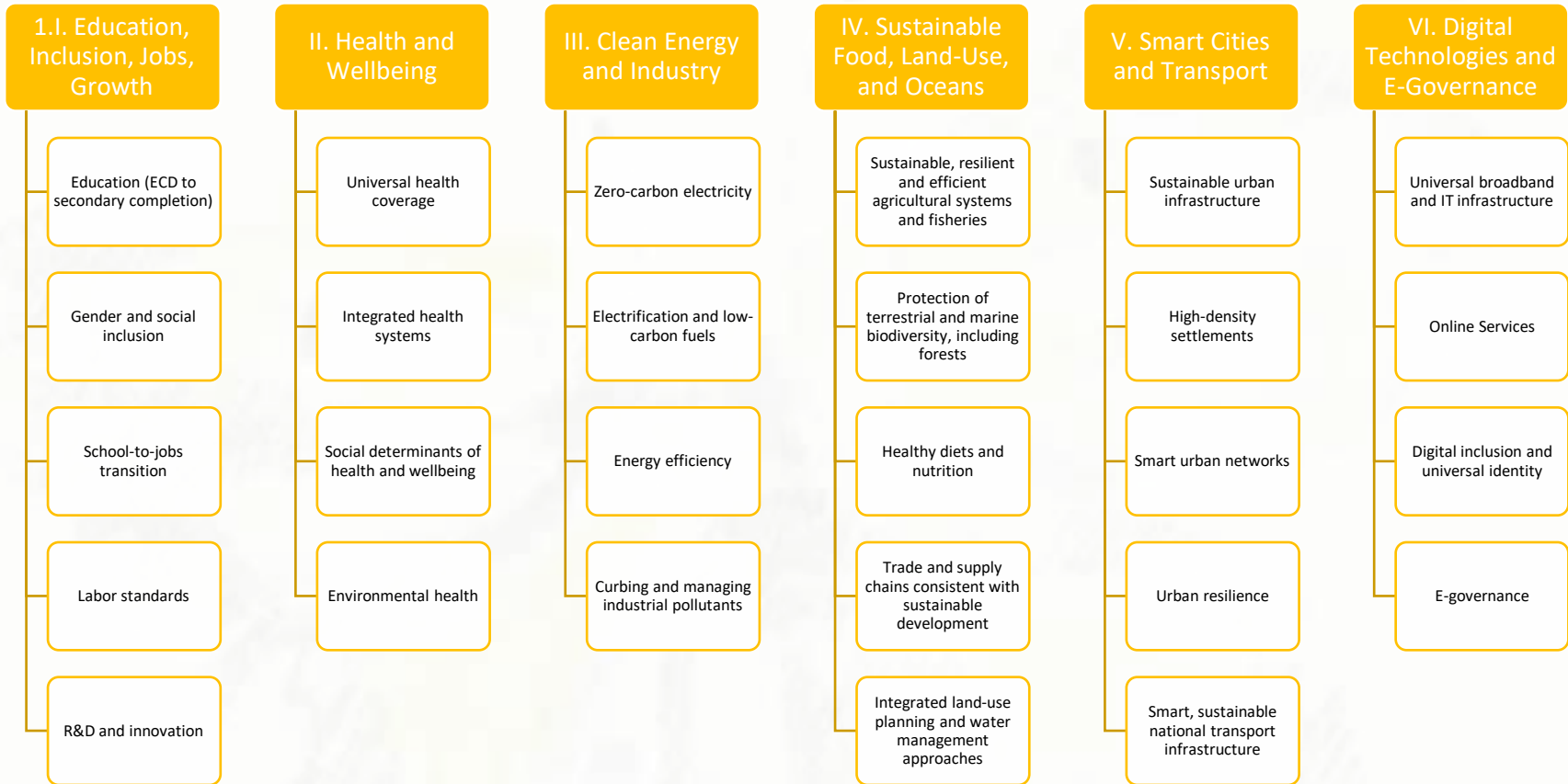
3. Energy Decarbonisation and Sustainable Industry

Circularity and Decoupling

Six Transformations to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

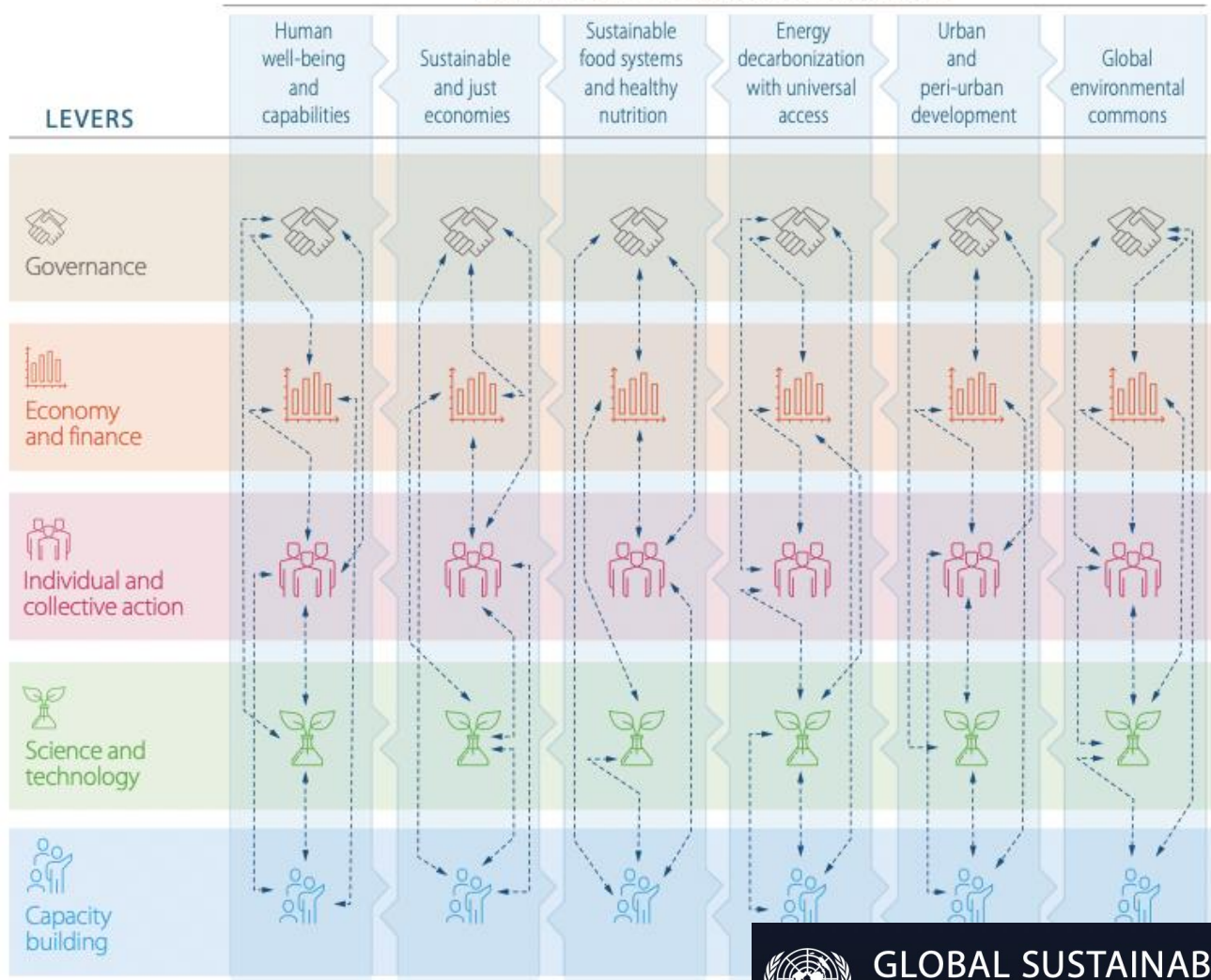
Jeffrey D. Sachs¹, Guido Schmidt-Traub ^{2*}, Mariana Mazzucato³, Dirk Messner⁴,
Nebojsa Nakicenovic⁵ and Johan Rockström⁶

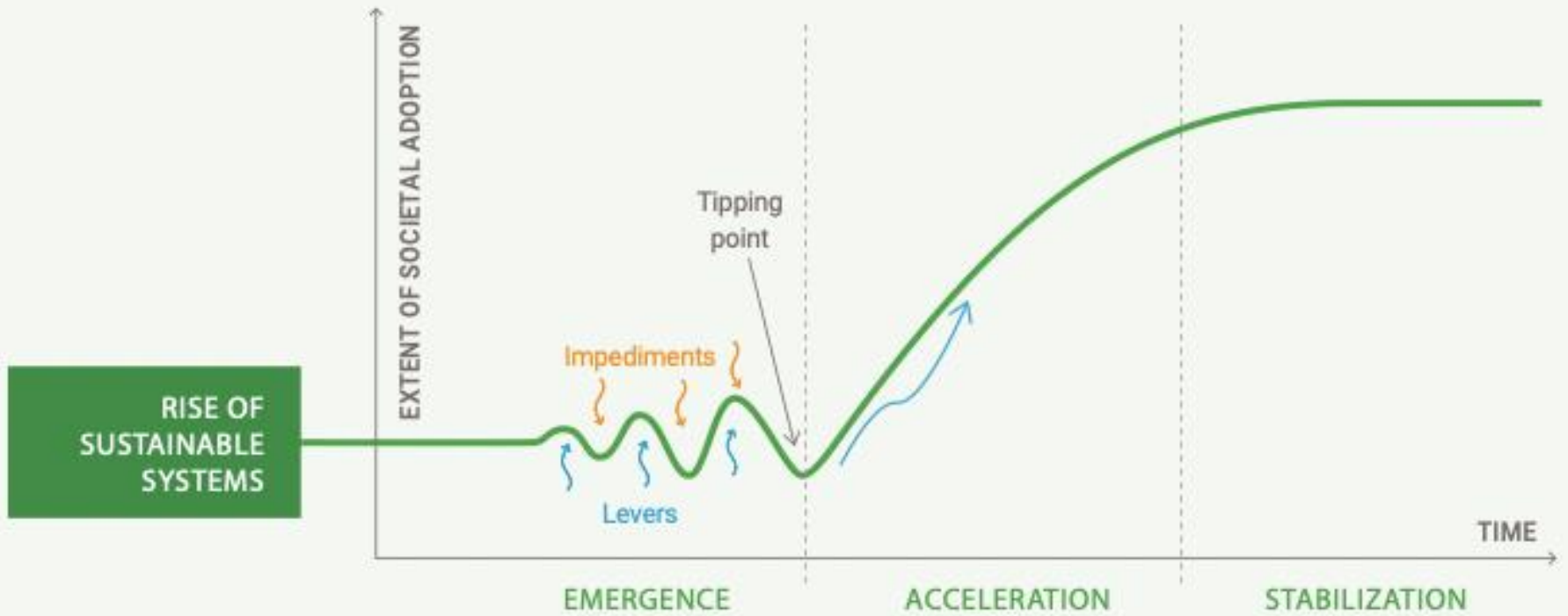
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change call for deep transformations in every country that will require complementary actions by governments, civil society, science and business. Yet stakeholders lack a shared understanding of how the 17 SDGs can be operationalized. Drawing on earlier work by The World in 2050 initiative, we introduce six SDG Transformations as modular building-blocks of SDG achievement: (1) education, gender and inequality; (2) health, well-being and demography; (3) energy decarbonization and sustainable industry; (4) sustainable food, land, water and oceans; (5) sustainable cities and communities; and (6) digital revolution for sustainable development. Each Transformation identifies priority investments and regulatory challenges, calling for actions by well-defined parts of government working with business and civil society. Transformations may therefore be operationalized within the structures of government while respecting the strong interdependencies across the 17 SDGs. We also outline an action agenda for science to provide the knowledge required for designing, implementing and monitoring the SDG Transformations.

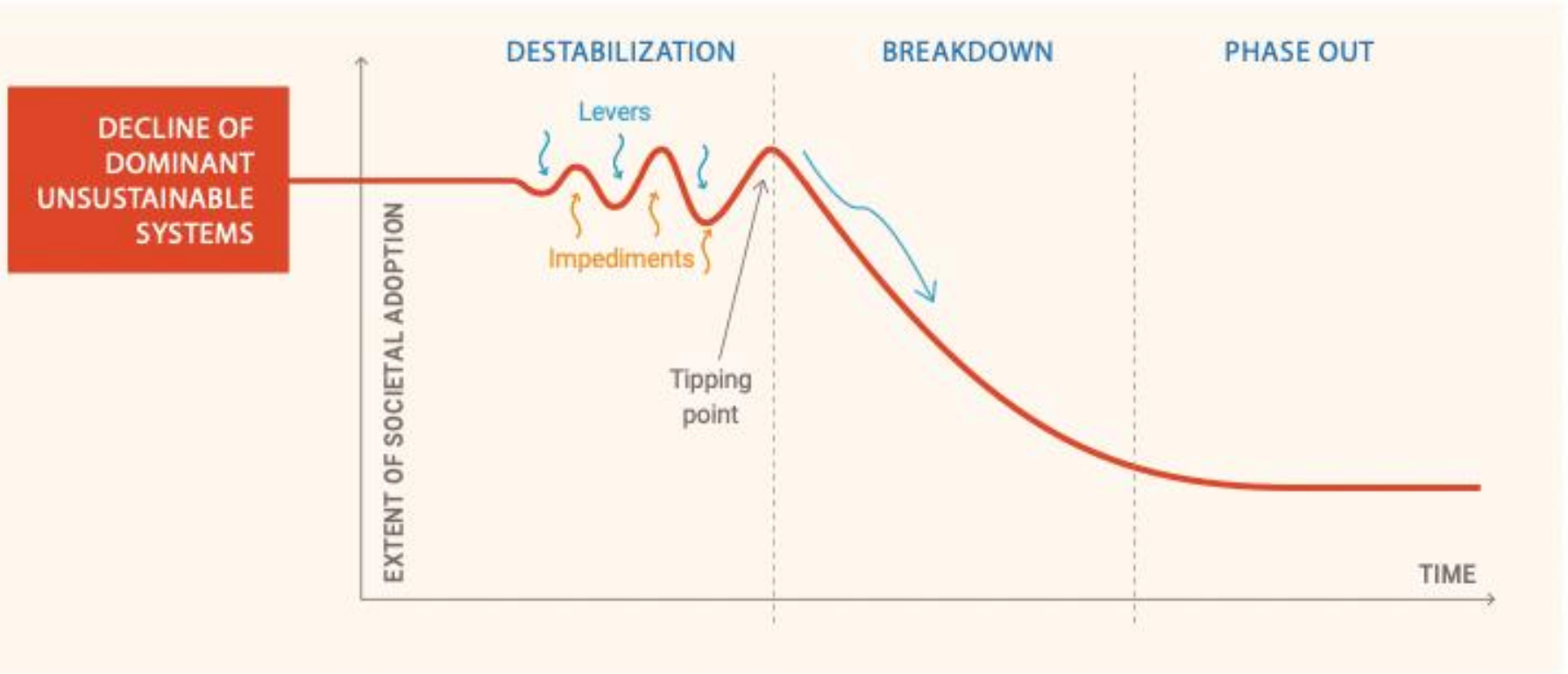


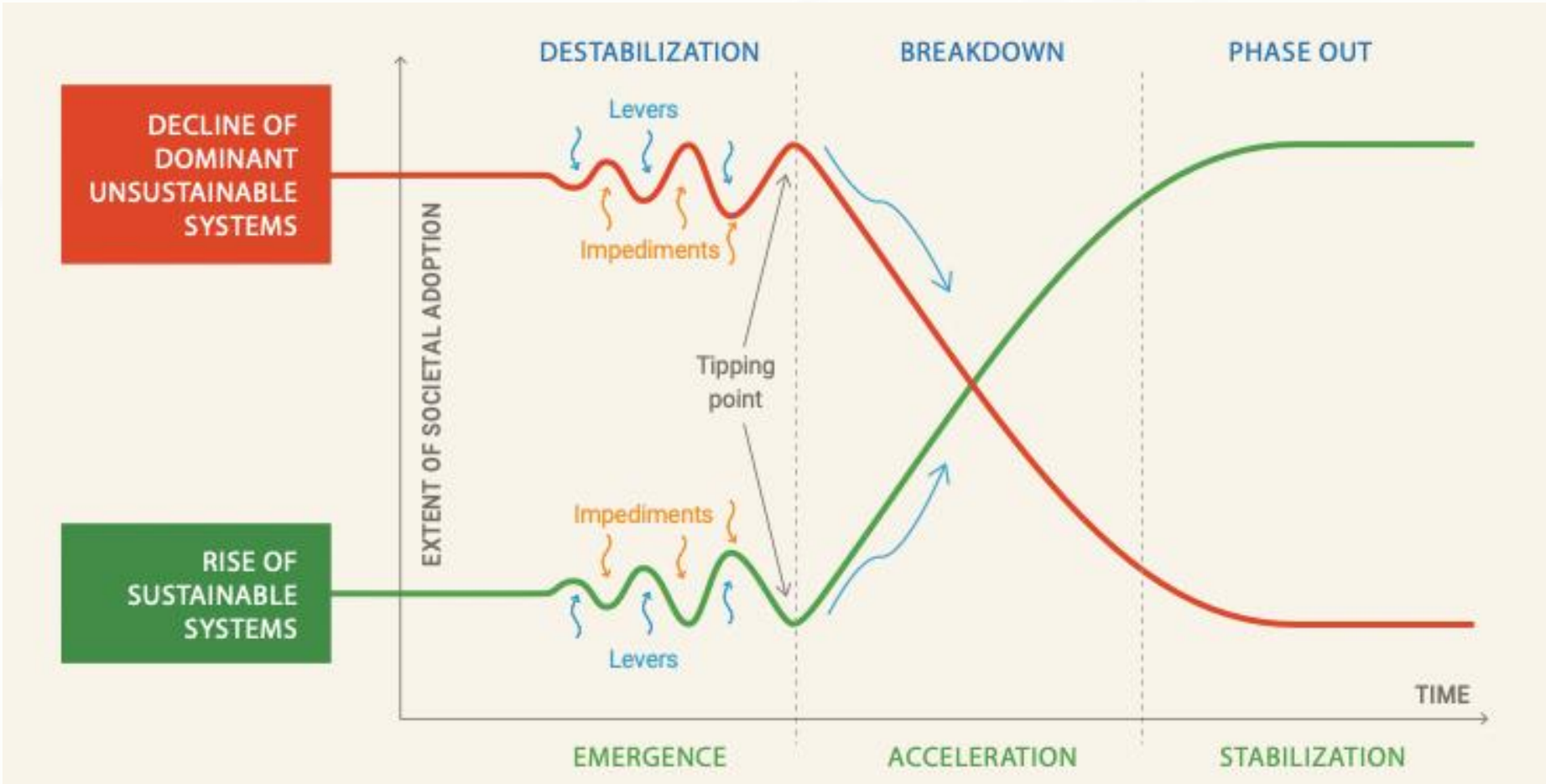
TRANSFORMATIONS TO THE SDGs: ENTRY POINTS AND LEVERS

ENTRY POINTS FOR TRANSFORMATION









**TRANSICIONES ecológica, energética, demográfica,
alimentaria, económica...
TRANSICIÓN TERRITORIAL**

XI CONGRESO
Internacional de Ordenación del Territorio
11th International Congress of Spatial Planning
TRANSICIÓN TERRITORIAL
Gijón, 25-27 de octubre de 2023

3. Estrategias de transporte sostenibles

Figure 1. The OECD Systems innovation for net zero process
(previously known as the OECD Well-being lens process)

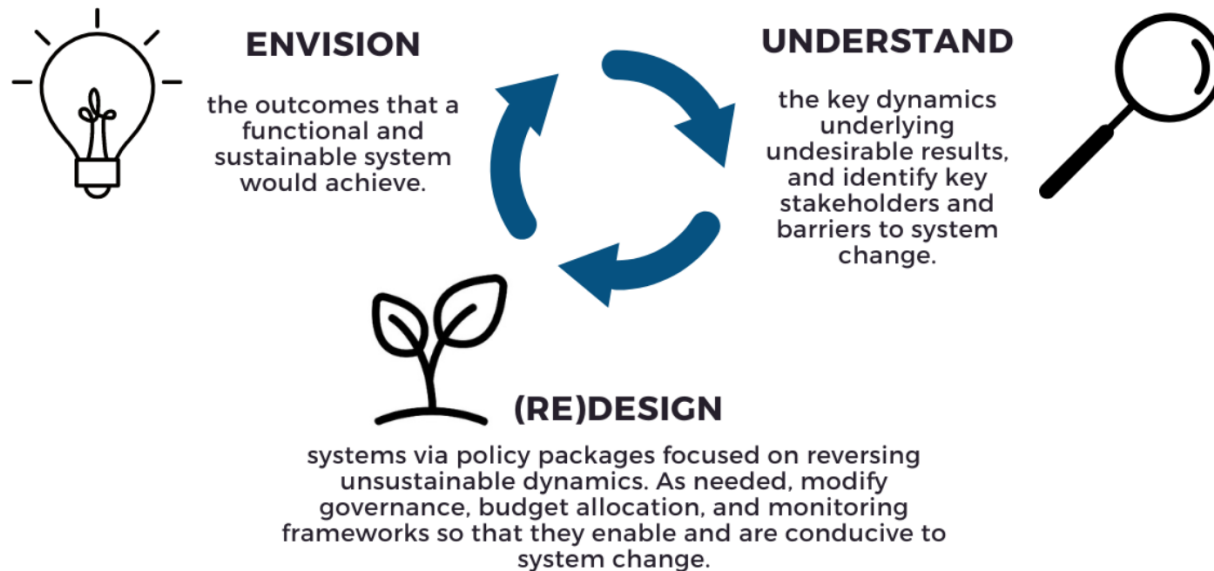


Figure 2. From unhealthy to healthy transport systems

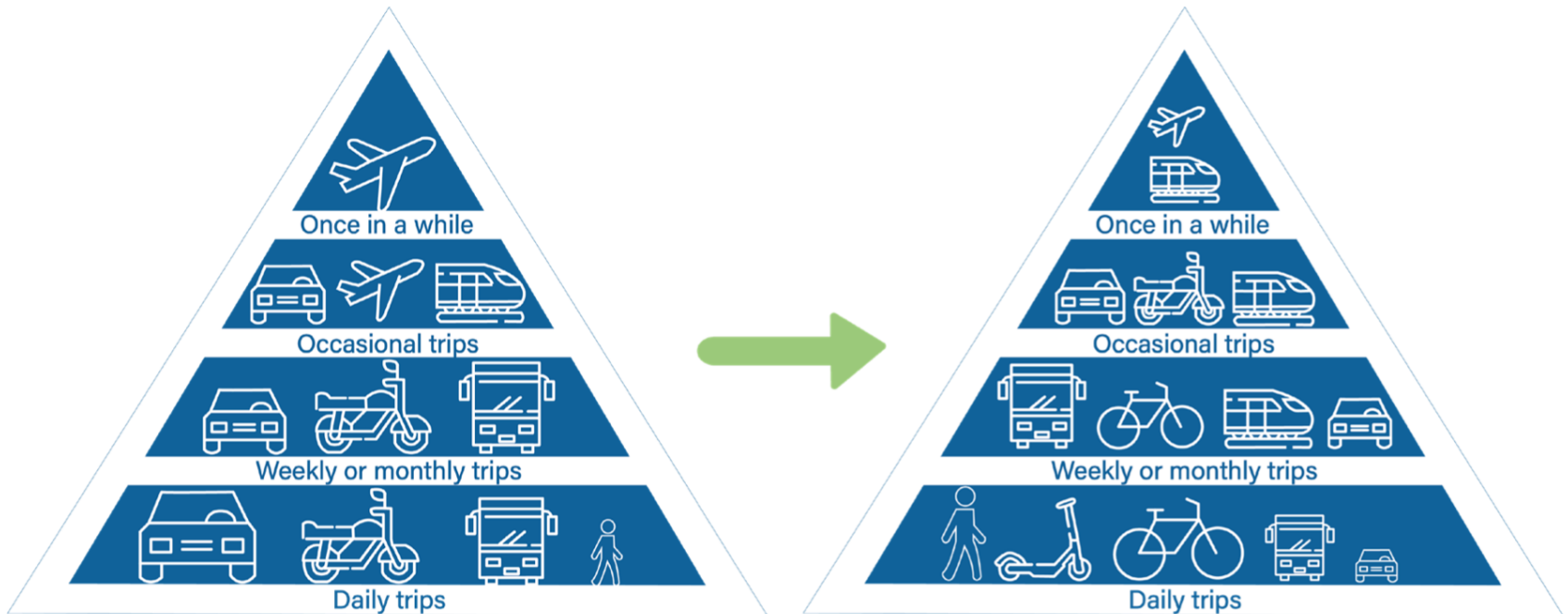


Figure 3. Key dynamics leading to unsustainable transport systems

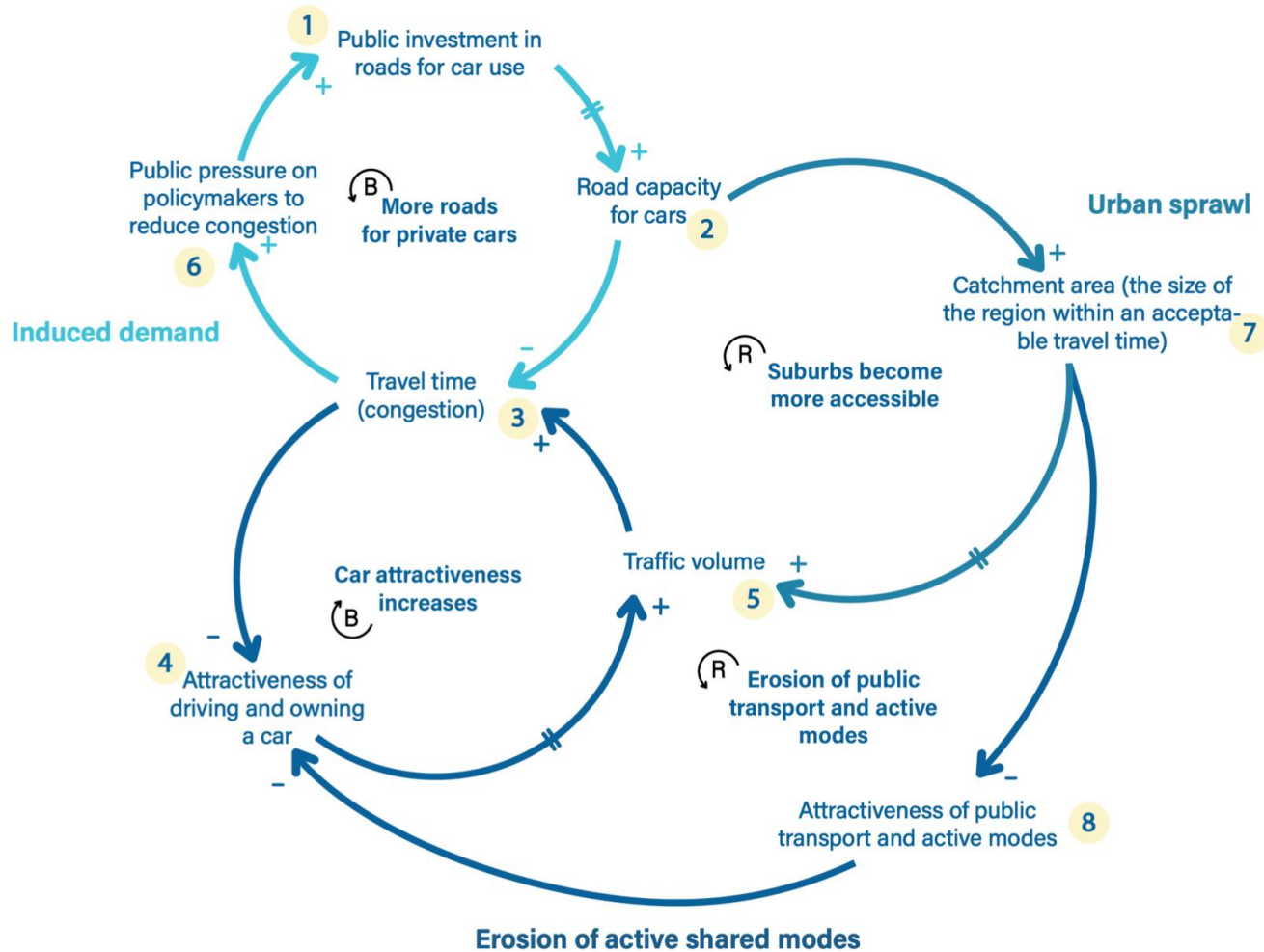
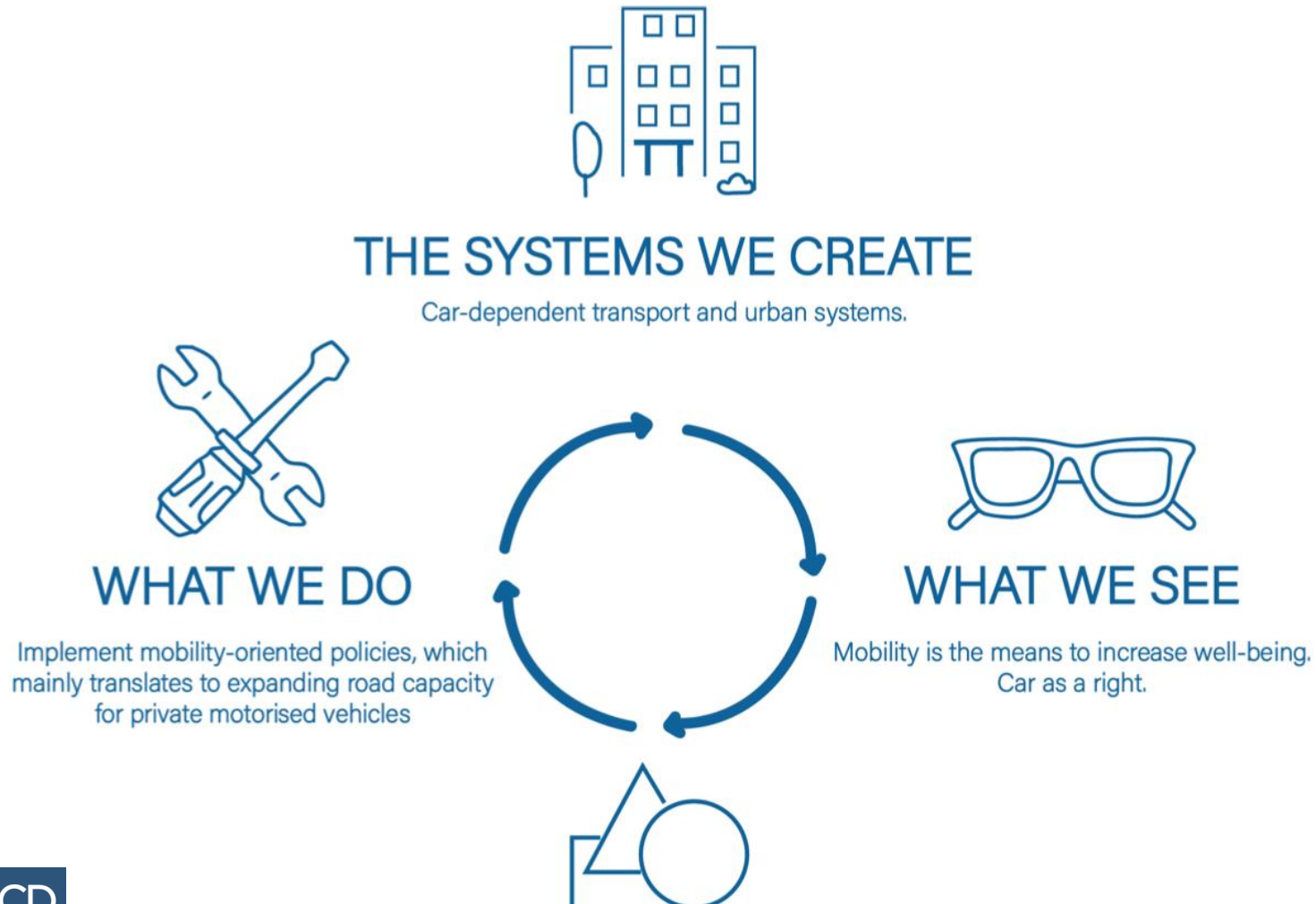


Figure 4. The impact of mental modes



Transport Strategies for Net-Zero Systems by Design

This is a typical street today



This is what the same street could look like after radical street redesign, which can reduce emissions while improving people's daily lives.



Muchas gracias por vuestra atención