Arab Region **> SDG Index and** Dashboards Report 2023



حاية الله الله محمد بن راشد الله المكومية المحالي المكومية المحالي المكومية SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT



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Authors: Experts involved in the production of the 2023 Arab Region SDG Index & Dashboards Report were:

- Lama Zakzak (MBRSG)
- Keertana Subramani (MBRSG)
- Mari Luomi (KAPSRC and MBRSG)
- Grayson Fuller (UN SDSN)
- Fadi Salem (MBRSG)
- Guillaume Lafortune (UN SDSN)

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For interactive visualization of the 2023 Arab SDG Index and Dashboards, or to download a copy of the dataset and the latest edition of the report, please visit: **www.ArabSDGIndex.com**

To contact the 2023 Arab SDG Index & Dashboards Report team, email: <u>sustainability.research@mbrsg.ac.ae</u>



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Executive Summary

As the Arab region approaches the midpoint of the Decade of Action for delivering the goals, taking actions to accelerate the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is now more critical than ever. Faced with growing developmental needs, countries in the Arab region stand to benefit, individually and collectively, if they actively pursue the achievement of SDGs on all fronts. These efforts should target generating impactful positive outcomes in every single domain of sustainable development for all Arab countries; a monumental collective challenge. To successfully steer efforts in pursuit of the SDGs, accurate and representative evidence should be made available to policy makers, among all other stakeholders. Utilizing data-driven approaches empowers all stakeholders to identify challenges and make informed decisions towards realizing the sustainable development goals.

At this crucial juncture, the aim of the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2023 Report is to provide a data-driven practical tool for governments, policymakers and other stakeholders to measure progress on the SDGs, and to highlight implementation challenges and data gaps, as a foundation for actions.

Practically, the Index comprises 113

indicators covering the 17 SDGs, each of which have an assigned score (0–100) and a traffic light color (green, yellow, orange, or red) to indicate performance. In addition, arrows visually indicate trends in progress towards achieving the goals for those indicators where data for multiple years are available. Among the indicators, the 2023 Arab Region Index has 29 unique indicators that specifically reflect regional priorities and challenges.

How can policymakers interpret the Index, utilize its indicators and understand country scores and trends? It is important to stress that the objective of the scores and trends represented in the report is not to competitively rank countries in terms of performance. Rather, these scores represent a detailed and updated country-level assessment of the current state of progress related to each of the SDGs.

The SDGs themselves include 169 targets and 240 indicators, which creates complexities in operationalizing them practically. However, despite the wellknown limitations of composite indices overall, in policy making contexts, they do allow us to synthesize complex information representing multidimensional views. Moreover, they can be an effective tool to stimulate debate compared to individual scores





that could result in selective and onedimensional policy responses (OECD and JRC 2008)¹. Used as a policy instrument, these metrics can be combined with other future data instruments and qualitative methods, to guide action on key SDGs transformations.

The real value of the Index, dashboard and individual country profiles included in this report lies in their capacity to inform local action, at thematic and sectoral levels, within each country. Moreover, by presenting the data through a regional lens, the report can help identify regional trends and serve regional collaborative efforts, an important element in achieving the SDGs.

The findings of this report come at a point when the Arab region hosts the 28th United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of Parties (COP) in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), which follows another COP hosted regionally, the 27th COP in Egypt. Therefore, this edition of the Arab Index, includes a section dedicated to highlighting findings related to environmental sustainability and climate action (See Part 2).

The findings of the 2023 Arab SDG Index and Dahsboards point to a few positive – and several negative – results in terms of SDGs performance across the region. The key insights include the following:

1. Levels of achievement of the sustainable development goals vary in the Arab region, with common regional challenges around gender equality, peace and justice, decent work and economic growth, in addition to specific challenges like water stress and sustainable agriculture. Despite existing variation in most SDGs performance outcomes, the prominent challenge in the region is SDG 5 (Gender Equality), followed by SDG 16 (Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions). Other significant regional challenges are found on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), specifically in areas related to the SDG concerning unsustainable agriculture and obesity. Additionally, regional challenges are also noted in areas related to SDG 6 (Clean Water & Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable & Clean Energy), SGD 8 (Decent Work & Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure), and SDG 14 (Life Below Water). Other SDGs show more variance in achievement between the Arab countries.

2. Seven countries have completed twothirds of the journey towards achieving the SDGs. As a whole, the Arab region does not achieve a high overall score in SDGs attainment, with an average of 59.8 out of 100. However, some individual countries

¹⁻ OECD and JRC. (2008). Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators: Methodology and User Guide. Paris: OECD, Joint Research Committee. <u>https://www.oecd.org/_std/42495745.pdf</u>.



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within the region have performed better than the overall regional average. There are 7 Arab countries that completed two-thirds of the way towards achieving the SDGs. Ordered alphabetically, these countries are Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, and UAE. Leading the regional SDGs achievement, these countries have an overall score of 65 and above. Meanwhile, there are 14 Arab countries that have not yet achieved a single SDG. With less than a decade left to achieve the sustainable development agenda 2030, the Arab Region needs to accelerate efforts across all sustainable development fronts.

3. Countries experiencing poverty and conflict are at the greatest risk of lagging

behind. The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and a number of conflict-affected countries such as Libya, Syria and Yemen, have 10 or more SDGs with "red" rating on the Arab SDG Index Dashboards. This reflects major developmental challenges on those SDGs. Due to data lag, the current report may not capture the impacts of recent or ongoing climate or humanitarian crises on sustainable development in some countries, such as the case of Palestine. To avoid the risk of falling behind, these countries will require substantial efforts on the domestic, regional and international levels to accelerate progress on the sustainable development agenda. 4. Despite challenges, there are few areas that display positive trends across the region, including basic health and digital infrastructure outcomes. The region has better performance in certain areas related to SDG 9 (Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure), where some Arab countries show positive trends in digital infrastructure adoption and usage. Additionally, positive achievement trends in sustainable development for some Arab countries are found in SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing), particularly in areas related to basic health outcomes such as neonatal and under-5 mortality rates.

5. Urgent measures are necessary to realize climate-related targets, while ensuring the safeguarding of the most vulnerable nations. While some parts of the region have seen improvements in scaling up renewable energy towards transitioning to low-carbon societies, more efforts are critically needed to accelerate the transitions. The 2023 Arab SDG Index and Dashboards show that the region faces substantial challenges in achieving SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), urging prompt action. Similarly, attaining climate targets under SDG 13 (Climate Action), including reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and boosting resilience to climate impacts, is paramount. While efforts are underway in some countries, the least developed countries (LDCs) remain the region's most vulnerable to climate disasters and require substantial support to attain



climate-related goals, including climate adaptation measures to mitigate the adverse impacts they face. Despite the challenges at hand, progress witnessed in recent years in certain aspects of climate action in the region provides a hopeful outlook. With two Conference of Parties (COP) hosted in the region in a span of two years, COP 27 in Egypt and COP 28 in the UAE, attention across the Arab region on climate action and clean energy is certain to grow.

6. Data availability remains a prominant challenge for the Arab region. Despite

reported improvements in overall data availability, data gaps remain a hindrance to measuring sustainable development performance in many countries and under many goals for the Region, particularly goals relating to poverty, income, and distribution of wealth. The most significant data gaps are currently found in SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). In addition, data gaps exist for a few Arab countries in relation to SDG 4 (Quality Education).



PART 1

The Arab SDG Index and Dashboards

1.1. Introduction

Accelerating Progress Towards Sustainable Development in the Arab Region - Assessing the Current State

Despite significant positive steps, the Arab states continue to face persistent and multifaceted challenges across most developmental domains. As the window towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 narrows, additional efforts are critically needed to overcome these challenges and accelerate progress throughout all sustainable development paths across the region. Based on the findings of the 2023 Arab SDGs Index and dashboards, two critical trends characterize the current trajectory of sustainable development in the Arab world. Primarily, despite notable successes, at a regional level, it is evident that the overall progress towards achieving the SDGs is inadequate, with chronic challenges across most developmental domains. Secondly, it is important to acknowledge that the region's least developed countries (LDCs) and conflict-affected countries are lagging behind in SDGs attainment. Bridging SDGs achievement gaps in those countries requires concentrated efforts on multiple fronts, aligning with the principle of 'leaving no one behind' which lies at the

heart of the sustainable development agenda.

Since the start of the Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030, the Arab Region has endured a series of unprecedented crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic, a succession of economic shocks, devastating natural disasters, protracted political conflicts, and wars that have displaced millions. The aftershocks of these major crises continue to reverberate across the region, disrupting prior progress towards sustainable development efforts. The pandemic has severely strained healthcare systems, exacerbated poverty and inequality, and disrupted education and livelihoods. Economic shocks have undermined fiscal stability in numerous countries, hampered job creation, and widened social disparities. Natural disasters have caused widespread damage to infrastructure and ecosystems, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities. Political conflicts and wars have led to displacement, insecurity, and a diversion of resources away from development priorities. Few countries in the region, primarily among the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries managed to avoid or successfully navigate these realities and are well on their way towards recovery, while achieving progress in several developmental fields.



The 2023 Sustainable Development Agenda along with its 17 goals (see Figure 1) was adopted in 2015 as a roadmap for all countries to achieve progress in areas critical for both humans and the planet. The SDGs are a universal, indivisible, and integrated framework addressing various social, economic, and environmental challenges and underpinned by good governance and partnerships, with the aim of fostering sustainable development globally. In other words, all countries are expected to work towards them, taking into account their different national circumstances, capacities and priorities.

All countries in the region have put in place mechanisms and organizational structures to enable them to work towards the SDGs developmental agenda. At the mid-point on the way to 2030, all countries in the region have submitted at least one Voluntary National Review (VNR) or, in the case of Yemen, is scheduled to do so by July 2024.

The State of Palestine, in principle, will also present a VNR in 2024 based on the ECOSOC official list². However, measuring, evaluating, and monitoring progress on SDGs remains a significant gap in the region's capability towards achieving the SDGS. These measurement efforts require quality, accessible and reliable data processed in timely manner-a requisite frequently emphasized under the 2030 framework. Yet, few countries in the region have managed to sustain the efforts to collect data and develop fitting policy responses. The Arab SDG Index and Dashboards Report aim to support these efforts, by providing large regional datasets on the current state of development of each SDG, to equip policymakers with a tool that enables them to prioritize developmental efforts and work collectively towards a regional agenda.

SUSTAINABLE GCALS



Figure 1: The Sustainable Development Goals

²⁻ Official ECOSOC letter: https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-10/Letter%20PoE%20to%20Member%20States%20VNR%20 List%202024.pdf





1.2. 2023 Arab Region SDG Index

The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards aim to measure progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to highlight gaps in both implementation and data. The 2023 Arab Region SDG Index comprises 113 indicators covering the 17 SDGs, each of which have an assigned score (0–100) and a traffic light color (green, yellow, orange, or red) to indicate performance. In addition, arrows indicate trends in progress towards achieving the goals for those indicators where data for multiple years are available.

Compared to the global edition of the Sustainable Development Report (SDR) 2023, which contains the SDG Index and Dashboards for most of the UN Member States, the Arab Region Index covers only the 22 member states of the League of Arab States. It also introduces 29 unique indicators that reflect regional priorities and challenges. The selection of these indicators, along with related thresholds, was informed by regional expert consultations that were initiated during the development of the course of developing the different editions of the Arab Region SDG Index. Compared to the global index and the previous regional edition of the index, the 2023 edition of the Arab Region SDG Index also either removes or replaces indicators where data coverage is currently insufficient.

In addition, the Arab Region Index expands coverage in relation to two countries in the region. It includes Palestine, which was not included in the global reports. It also introduces additional data on Libya by providing the total SDG achievement score for the country, since it did not receive one in the 2023 global index due to low data availability.

It is important to stress that, as a result of the necessary changes introduced to ensure data quality and representativeness, the scores of the 2023 Arab Region SDG Index should not be compared with those of the previous editions or the 2023 global SDG Index. As new data becomes available and data coverage improves, the Arab Region Index evolved to include the most up-todate data available. It is also important to note that the Arab Region SDG Index is not an official SDG measurement tool. It is intended as a complementary information source for policymakers and stakeholders to spur conversations and accelerate the implementation of the 2023 Sustainable Development Agenda in the region. The 2023 edition of the Arab index includes a part dedicated to climate-related SDGs in the region. This is important as the Arab region hosts the 28th United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of Parties (COP) - COP 28 in the United Arab Emirates—the second COP in the span of two years to be hosted in the region. Based on the results of the 2023 Arab Region Index and Dashboards, the section provides highlights on countries' performance on multiple SDGs and indicators related to environmental sustainability and climate action, mainly SDG 7 and SDG 13.



Structure of the Report

This report contains five parts. Part 1 introduces and analyzes the results of the 2023 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards. Part 2 offers key highlights on Arab region's performance on SDGs and indicators related to environmental sustainability and climate action. Part 3 presents detailed profiles for each of the 22 Arab countries, containing information at indicator and SDG levels as well as trends in SDG achievement. Part 4 presents the results of the Index per indicator, and Part 5 provides an explanation of the SDG Index and Dashboards methodology, including changes introduced in the 2023 Arab Region edition compared to the 2022 Arab Index and the the global edition of the Sustainable Development Report (SDR) 2023.

1.3. 2023 Arab Region SDG Dashboards

The purpose of the 2023 Arab SDG Index is to assess the overall performance of each Arab country on the 17 goals of the sustainable development agenda. All SDGs are given equal weights to reflect that the SDGs are an integrated and indivisible set of goals. The score assigned to each country represents its position between the worst possible outcome (score of 0) and the target (score of 100). The difference between 100 and a country's score is therefore the percentage of improvement that needs to be completed to fully achieve the SDGs.

The Dashboards uses a traffic-light color theme to display the data of the Arab Region

SDG Index (see methodology section for more information). A green color indicates achievement of an SDG, yellow indicates challenges remaining, orange significant challenges remaining and red major challenges remaining. In addition, the Dashboards present trends both at SDG and indicator levels: an arrow sign indicates whether a country is on track or maintaining achievement (green), moderately increasing its performance (yellow), on a flat trajectory (orange) or decreasing/declining in performance (red).

Overall Score

The overall score measures the total progress towards achieving all 17 SDGs. The score can be interpreted as a percentage of SDG achievement. A score of 100 indicates that all SDGs have been achieved. In the 2023 Arab SDG Index, the Arab Region received an overall score of 59.8 out of 100.

On a country level, seven Arab countries have managed to achieve two-thirds of the overall SDGs score. These are Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, and UAE. The variation of scores between these seven countries is not large. The difference between the first and seventh ranked countries is 4 points. It is important to note that while the overall scores of the seven top performers in SDG achievement is seemingly similar, there is considerable variation in their performance scores for each of the 17 SDGs individually. Accordingly, it is recommended that different stakeholders in each country go beyond the overall score and examine gaps and challenges under each individual SDG independently.





On the other side of SDGs overall performance, three countries have achieved less than half of the overall score. Those are Comoros, Somalia, and Yemen. Conflictaffected countries continue to be among the worst performers in the region, including Libya, Sudan, and Syria.

Overall, the results of 2023 Arab Region SDG index show significant variation, with a 28.4-points difference between the highest and lowest performers.

Persistent Data Gaps

Data availability for the Arab Region remains a challenge. At the goal level, significant data gaps are currently found in SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). These gaps are the result of lack of data on income and wealth distribution, where significant gaps exist, in particular for the GCC countries. Due to these data gaps, overall scores for SDG 1 were not generated for Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, Qatar and Syria. Similarly, overall scores for SDG 10 are missing for Bahrain, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia due to insufficient data availability. Moreover, data gaps hindered generating a score for SDG 4 (Quality Education) for Lebanon, Libya and Somalia. Despite these data gaps, there are signs of improvement in the region according to the World Bank's Statistical Performance Index on which the majority of countries have improved from 2016 to 2019³.

At the indicator level, several indicators from the 2023 Global SDG Index are excluded, due

to insufficient data coverage in the region. The methodology section gives a detailed overview of which indicators were excluded from the Global edition of the SDGs Index (See part 5).

To advance progress in achieving the SDGs, it is paramount that the Arab region allocates more attention and resources to generating and making data available in the areas outlined above. This will be essential for enabling not only the monitoring of SDGs performance but also data-driven decisionmaking.

Current Status of SDG Achievement in the Arab Region

As indicated by the dashboard (Figure 2), the Arab Region displays wide variation in the achievement of the sustainable development goals. However, there are common regional challenges in SDG achievement.

Sustainable development goal 5 (Gender Equality) stands out as the region's largest challenge, with all Arab countries receiving red score on this SDG.

³⁻ World Bank. (2022). Statistical Performance Indicators. <u>https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/statisti-</u> cal-performanceindicators.



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Another substantial challenge for the Arab Region is SDG 16 (Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions) where scores of all countries, except for two, are red, indicating serious performance gaps.

Approximately, almost all Arab countries have a red score on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), making it another mutual regional challenge, specifically in areas of SDG 2 concerning sustainable agriculture and the prevalence of obesity. Similarly, SDG 14 (Life Below Water) is a major challenge for the Arab Region, where scores of 18 countries out of 22 are also red.

Significant challenges that cut across the region are particularly notable in SDG 6 (Clean Water & Sanitation). The majority of Arab countries have red scores on indicators related to water stress. Additional challenges are found in SGD 8 (Decent Work & Economic Growth) with specific emphasis on youth unemployment and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure).

Certain challenges remain a concern for the region within the scope of SDG 3 (Good Health & Wellbeing), particularly in the prevalence of diabetes and fatal traffic injuries.

Additionally, the 2023 Arab Region SDG Index highlights regional challenges in SDG 7 (Affordable & Clean Energy), most notably on indicators related to CO2 emissions in energy production and inadequate renewable electricity output. Other SDGs show more variance in achievement between the Arab countries.

The only country that received a green score on SDG 13 (Climate Action) is Morocco⁴, while Tunisia, Egypt and Palestine have achieved yellow scores. In general, most LCDs and conflict-affected countries performed better on SDG 13, compared to high-income countries.

Overall, 53% of all SDGs scores for all Arab countries are in red, 30% are in orange, 9% in yellow and only 3% in green. For 5% of the SDGs scores, it was not possible to generate a dashboard color due to insufficient data availability.

As for trends in SDG achievement (Figure 3), several Arab countries are on track to achieving SDG 1 (No Poverty). The evaluation of SDG 1 (No Poverty) in this report primarily captures extreme levels of poverty and material deprivation, including the share of people that live with less than \$2.15 a day (for low-income countries) or \$3.65 a day (for lower-middle-income countries). This does not mean that there are no challenges and that all trends are heading in the right direction regarding more intermediate levels of poverty, prosperity or income inequality.

^{4 -} The Climate Action Tracker, an independent scientific analysis of governments' climate actions, rates Morocco's NDC "1.5°C Paris Agreement compatible." <u>https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/morocco/2017-11-06/</u>



Additionally, a number of Arab countries, mostly LDCs, are on track to achieving SDG 13 (Climate Action) primarily due to rather low levels of production and consumption which leads to lower domestic and imported CO2 emissions. However, LDCs are not the only countries that scored well on SDG 13. Jordan, an upper-middle income country, stands out on SDG 13 achievement, generating a yellow score and exhibiting a positive trend.

At the indicator level, several Arab countries display positive trends on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) on areas related to cereal yields. In addition, the majority of Arab countries have positive trends on basic health outcomes, such as newborn and child survival rates (Neonatal mortality rate) and (Mortality rate for children under-5). Under SGD 5 (Gender equality), some countries have positive trends on female education (Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education).

Water and sanitation services have positive trends for several countries, under SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). In the same vein, two indicators belonging to SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) have positive trends for the majority of Arab countries, namely access to electricity and clean fuel (Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking).

More positive trends can be found on the rate of fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (SDG 8), which reflects enhanced labor conditions across countries' supply chains. Under SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), internet usage and mobile broadband subscriptions show positive trends for multiple Arab countries.

On the other hand, declining trends are noticeable in health and gender equality indicators measuring the prevalence of obesity, air quality (annual mean concentration of particulate matter), and gender disparities in economic activity (the ratio of female to male wages). Youth economic activity, measured by the youth unemployment indicator, shows declining trends in some Arab countries.





COUNTRY	no poverty 01	zero Hunger 02	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 03	QUALITY EDUCATION 04	gender Equality 05	clean water and sanitation 06	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 07	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 09	reduced inequalities 10	sustainable cities and communities 11	CONSUMPTION AND	climate action 13	LIFE BELOW WATER 14	LIFE ON LAND 15	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 16	partnerships for the goals 17
Algeria	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Bahrain								•	•				٠		٠		
Comoros		•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	•			٠	•	٠	•
Djibouti								•							•		
Egypt	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•
Iraq		٠						٠		•		•	٠		٠		
Jordan		•	٠	٠	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Kuwait					٠						•		٠		٠		•
Lebanon	•	•	٠		•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	٠	•	٠	•
Libya		٠			٠			۲					٠		•		
Mauritania	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•
Morocco												•			•		•
Oman		•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	٠		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Palestine	•						•	•		•		•	•		•		•
Qatar		•	•		•	٠	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Saudi Arabia																	•
Somalia	•	•	٠		•	٠	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Sudan												•	•		•		
Syrian Arab Republic		•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Tunisia		٠						٠	•			•	•		•		•
United Arab Emirates	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Yemen												•	•				

Figure 2: 2023 SDG Dashboard for the Arab Region

• SDG achieved • Challenges remain • Significant challenges remain • Major challenges remain • Data unavailable





COUNTRY		ZERO Hunger	GOOD HEALTH And Well-Being	QUALITY Education	gender Equality	CLEAN Water and Sanitation	AFFORDABLE And Clean Energy	DECENT Work and Economic Growth	INDUSTRY, Innovation and Infrastructure	REDUCED		RESPONSIBLE Consumption and Production	CLIMATE	LIFE BELOW Water	LIFE ON Land	PEACE, JUSTICE And Strong Institutions	PARTNERSHIPS For the goals
COUNTRY	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Algeria	1	7	→	7	→	→	→	→	>	••	↓	7	7	\checkmark	→	↓	7
Bahrain	••	••	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	7	7	\mathbf{V}	7	••	\mathbf{V}	1	\mathbf{V}	\rightarrow	\mathbf{V}	\rightarrow	\rightarrow
Comoros	→	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	→	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	7	→	7	••	→	••	→	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}	>
Djibouti	7	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	7	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	→	1	7	\rightarrow	7	→	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}	$\mathbf{\Lambda}$	\rightarrow
Egypt	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	→	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	1	7	7	7	→	→	→	\mathbf{V}
Iraq	••	\rightarrow	7	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	1	\rightarrow	→	7	••	\rightarrow	7	7	\rightarrow	\mathbf{V}	\rightarrow	\rightarrow
Jordan	1	7	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	→	\rightarrow	7	→	7	••	\mathbf{V}	7	$\mathbf{\uparrow}$	7	→	\rightarrow	>
Kuwait	••	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	1	\rightarrow	7	\rightarrow	••	7	7	→	\rightarrow	→	\rightarrow	1
Lebanon	→	\rightarrow	7	••	→	\rightarrow	7	\mathbf{V}	7	••	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}	7	\rightarrow	→	\rightarrow	7
Libya	••	\mathbf{V}	7	••	\rightarrow	7	\rightarrow	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}	••	\mathbf{V}	\rightarrow	\mathbf{V}	\rightarrow	→	\mathbf{V}	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
Mauritania	→	→	→	→	→	→	\rightarrow	→	7	••	→	→	7	\rightarrow	→	→	→
Morocco	→	\rightarrow	7	7	\rightarrow	$\mathbf{\uparrow}$	7	\rightarrow	7	••	\rightarrow	7	→	\rightarrow	7	\rightarrow	7
Oman	••	\rightarrow	7	7	→	$\mathbf{\uparrow}$	7	7	7	••	7	7	→	\rightarrow	\mathbf{V}	→	1
Palestine	→	\rightarrow	7	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	1	7	→	7	••	\mathbf{V}	\rightarrow	→	••	→	7	1
Qatar	••	\rightarrow	7	7	→	\rightarrow	7	7	7	••	→	1	→	7	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}	7
Saudi Arabia	1	\rightarrow	7	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	7	7	→	7	••	7	1	7	\rightarrow	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}	1
Somalia	\mathbf{V}	→	→	••	→	→	→	→	→	••	7	7	1	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}	→	7
Sudan	\mathbf{V}	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	\rightarrow	\mathbf{V}	\rightarrow	→	7	••	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	1	\rightarrow	→	\rightarrow	\rightarrow
Syrian Arab Republic	••	→	7	→	→	\rightarrow	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	→	\rightarrow	••	\mathbf{V}	$\mathbf{\Lambda}$	1	\mathbf{V}	→	\rightarrow	7
Tunisia	1	→	7	7	\rightarrow	1	7	\rightarrow	7	••	\rightarrow	7	7	\rightarrow	→	\rightarrow	7
United Arab Emirates	$\mathbf{\Lambda}$	7	7	7	7	7	7	→	$\mathbf{\Lambda}$	$\mathbf{\uparrow}$	7	7	\mathbf{V}	7	→	\rightarrow	1
Yemen	\mathbf{V}	→	\mathbf{V}	→	→	→	→	→	\rightarrow	••	7	\rightarrow	1	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}

Figure 3: 2023 SDG Trend Dashboard for the Arab Region

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 🦻 Moderately improving 🔶 Stagnating 🔸 Decreasing 🐽 Data unavailable



PART 2

Sustainable Development in the Arab Region & Climate Change: An Overview

2.1. Introduction

Despite significant variation in SDGs achievement status on environmental and climate-related goals, there are common challenges across the region. Based on the 2023 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards, this section provides an overview of the region's performance on SDGs and indicators related to environmental sustainability and climate action.

The least developed Arab countries continue to carry the heaviest burden of climate change impacts.

At the SDG level, 9 countries, mostly belonging to the high-income group, scored red on SDG 13 (Climate Action). Meanwhile, the least developed countries (LDCs) from the region performed better on SDG 13, receiving either orange or yellow scores.

At the indicator level, most LDCs scored green on all indicators related to CO₂ emissions⁵. The high performance by LDCs on SDG 13 is generally attributed to relatively low levels of consumption and economic activity and does not negate the fact that LDCs will require significant support and finance to achieve related targets, such as climate adaptation and nature conservation. In fact, the same countries received red scores on the indicator measuring the number of people affected by climate-related disaster. These scores highlight heightened climate vulnerabilities of LDCs, underscoring the need for timely interventions to mitigate adverse climate impacts.

Water stress remains one of the biggest challenges for the Arab Region.

Water stress remains one of the biggest challenges for the Arab Region. Not a single country has achieved SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), with the majority of Arab countries generating a red score on this goal. At the indictor level, most of the Arab countries received red scores on the level of water stress measure (Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources).

21

⁵⁻ Only Djibouti has orange score on the indicator: CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2 /capita).



Urgent Action Needed for Accelerating Clean Energy Transitions in Arab Countries

Some parts of the region are seeing scaling up of renewable energies and have institutional structures in place to plan and implement more ambitious policies both to build resilience and transition towards low-carbon societies. However, additional attention and resources are necessary to achieve SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy). Currently, most Arab countries, have not yet attained green scores on the renewable energy indicator (Renewable electricity output), with the majority of countries receiving a red score. Additionally, trends for the renewable energy indicator largely show stagnation in the region.

Poor air quality in cities is a challenge for the Arab region

The scores of the 22 Arab countries on SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) vary, however, the region as a whole does not score high on this goal. The most significant challenge within SDG 11 is air quality. All Arab countries, except one⁶, have a red score on the air quality indicator (PM2.5 Annual Mean Concentration), with no positive trends for any country. Examining the health and wellbeing indicators in the 2023 Arab SDG Index and Dashboard reveal that not a single Arab country achieved a green score on death rates caused by air pollution

(Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution). The health implications of poor air quality are manifold, encompassing respiratory diseases, cardiovascular complications, and an increased susceptibility to various illnesses and in some cases death. The Arab SDGs Index, with its diverse measures, can provide a glimpse into the state of air quality in cities. Nevertheless, air quality is a multifaceted challenge with far-reaching health and socioeconomic impacts. Tackling air quality in cities is paramount, as the urban population grows in the Arab region, necessitating concentrated efforts across multipe sectors.

2.2. Way forward: Data-driven Policymaking for Sustainable Development

Country-level data as a guide to local action

The Arab SDGs Index provides rich countrylevel data indicators on progress for each individual SDG. In-depth analysis of country-level datasets can inform local actions by business leaders and policymakers within each country. The potential datadriven insights can guide strategic decision-

^{6 -} Comoros has orange score on the indicator: Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)



making, resource allocation, and policy formulation, enabling countries to tailor their approaches to their unique contexts and challenges.

Regional collaboration: Amplifying the impact of data

By examining data through a regional lens, policymakers and international organizations can also bolster regional collaborative efforts, an essential element for achieving the SDGs. While the Arab region encompasses 22 countries with diverse economic orientations, governance systems, and developmental maturity levels, these countries share crucial interlinkages and dependencies. Progress in some key indicators and goals could be hampered at a country level if its regional context is declining in that same goal.

These dependencies can have a multiplier effect, accelerating the achievement of the SDGs and facilitating just transitions for the region as a whole, if a collaborative approach is pursued. Conversely, uncoordinated developmental plans and actions across individual countries can create shared obstacles and systemic barriers.

Data-driven decision-making for just transitions

Moving towards achieving the SDGs and building the foundations for just transitions in the region remains critical for the Arab Region. Data can empower all stakeholders to make informed decisions and hold governments accountable for progress. Simply put, a 'just transition' refers to a transition to a greener economy in an inclusive and fair way. Though challenging, policy makers may find the most success through data-driven approaches to policymaking that ensure energy transitions are based on the best science and data available. A data-driven approach would not only ensure a more inclusive and just transition by showing progress pertinent to net-zero goals, but also simultaneously help identify social and economic challenges directly or indirectly impacted by such transitions. The rich data of the Arab SDGs Index and Dashboards offers a data-driven practical tool for governments, policymakers, and other stakeholders to measure progress on the SDGs and highlight implementation challenges and data gaps.

The imperative of data governance

With mounting pressure to achieve the SDGs and address climate change, governments of the Arab States must commit to bridging the sustainable development and climate action agendas by systematically collecting, governing, and leveraging quality data. Robust data governance frameworks are essential to ensuring that the region can overcome its developmental challenges and embark on achieving just transitions towards a more sustainable future.



PART 3 Country Profiles

ALGERIA



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



Note: The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals





ALGERIA

Performance by Indicator

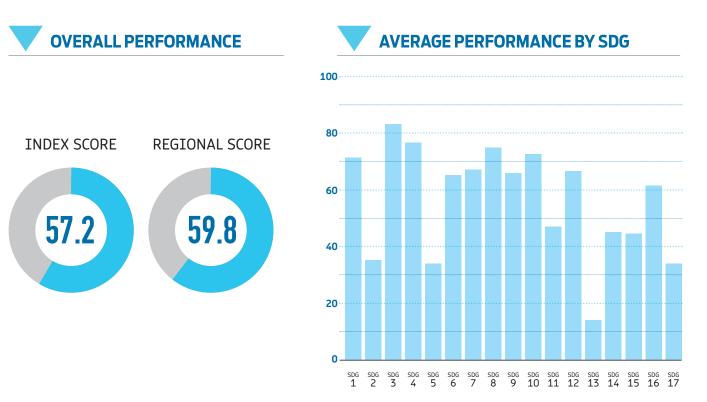
5DG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREN
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.9	•	1
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.8	•	1
/orking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	1.0	٠	••
5DG2 – Zero Hunger			
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	٠	↑
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.6	•	1
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.7	٠	••
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.4	•	\downarrow
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4	•	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst) uman Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	0.8 2.2		→ ↑
			1
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	77.7 15.6	•	1 1
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.3		\uparrow
icidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	54.0	•	7
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	•	1
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.9	٠	1
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution			
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	49.8	•	••
affic deaths (per 100,000 population) fe expectancy at birth (years)	20.9 77.1		ナス
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.0		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8	•	
inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	•	↓
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	75	•	-
ibjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	5.5	•	7
abetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	7.1	•	4
ge-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.6	٠	1
ge standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	21	•	-)
BDG4 - Quality Education	00 (•	1
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4 74.0		
wer secondary completion rate (%)	82.9	•	1
ross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	NA	•	
chool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	53.7	•	1
armonized Test Scores	374.1	٠	÷
5DG5 – Gender Equality			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	66.3	•	÷
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	91.7	•	1
	25.6	•	÷
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	8.1	•	→ ↓
eats held by women in national parliaments (%) atio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	8.1 0.2	•	→ → →
eats held by women in national parliaments (%) atio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) Iomen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	8.1 0.2 0.0	•	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) zats held by women in national parliaments (%) atio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) lomen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) roportion of women in ministerial positions (%) andatory paid maternity leave (days)	8.1 0.2	•	↓
eats held by women in national parliaments (%) atio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) fomen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) roportion of women in ministerial positions (%) andatory paid maternity leave (days)	8.1 0.2 0.0 14.7	•	↓
eats held by women in national parliaments (%) atio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) fomen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) roportion of women in ministerial positions (%) andatory paid maternity leave (days) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	8.1 0.2 0.0 14.7 98	•	↓
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eats held by women in national parliaments (%) atio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) omen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) oportion of women in ministerial positions (%) andatory paid maternity leave (days) EDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	8.1 0.2 0.0 14.7 98 94.4 86.0		↓ → ↓
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hats held by women in national parliaments (%) tito of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) omen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) oportion of women in ministerial positions (%) andatory paid maternity leave (days) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arece water consumption embodied in imports (m. H.O eq/capita) egree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	8.1 0.2 0.0 14.7 98 94.4 86.0 137.9 33.1		↓
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SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
(worst 0-100 best)	30.3	٠	••
Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	70.8 97.1		个 个
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	97.1	•	T.
infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	•	\mathbf{V}
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	•	\rightarrow
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	•	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	4 5		л.
(kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$) Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	1.5 86.2		••
	0012		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	1.0	•	••
Gini coefficient	27.6	•	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
2.5 microns of diameter (PM₂.5)(μg/m₃)	41.3	٠	\mathbf{V}
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42	•	¥
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.1	•	¥
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	n		
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	•	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.0	•	1
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1	•	••
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.1	•	••
SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	1.0 13.5		••• 个
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	304.6	•	j.
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	87.5	•	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	•	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.0	•	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	•	≜
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3,160.6	•	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	84.4	•	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.9	•	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.5	•	\rightarrow
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	45.7	•	→ ↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	21.9		т Т
ocean health thick doal - Fishelles (0-100)	45.5	•	¥
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
(per million population)	0.3	•	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	43.5	•	\rightarrow
red List filles of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	7
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.6	•	\mathbf{V}
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	12.0	٠	\rightarrow
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	58	•	••
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	99.6 33		 ↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.5		••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	45.7	•	\mathbf{V}
Exports of major conventional weapons			
(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	•	••
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	0.1 214.5		••
Imports of major conventional weapons		-	
(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.6	•	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	11	٠	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.9	•	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0	•	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	55.1	•	1
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.0	٠	→





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CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS

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	NDUSTRY, INNOVATION And infrastructure
••	••	\rightarrow	→	→	7	7	↓	7
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOWWATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FORTHEGOALS	
Λ On track or	maintaining S	DG achievemer	it 7 Moderat	ely improving	→ Stagnating	, VDecreasin	g 🔹 Data unavaila	ıble

Note: The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals





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Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREN
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	•	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	•	••
Vorking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA	•	• •
5DG2 – Zero Hunger			
revalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	•	••
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.0	•	1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	29.8	•	_ ↓
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	•	
iustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.4	٠	_ ↓
łuman Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	NA	•	••
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Aaternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	15.9	•	÷
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.0	•	1
Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.9	•	1
incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	15.0	•	-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	•	1
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	16.1	•	7
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution			
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	68.1	•	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.2	•	1
ife expectancy at birth (years)	75.8	•	_ ↓
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.5	•	••
sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	•	-
iurviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	•	1
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	71	•	4
subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	6.2	•	
Viabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	11.3		7
ge-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	7.2		J.
ge standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among	/.2		. Ť
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	14.9	•	7
5DG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.7	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0		
			-
ower secondary completion rate (%)	93.5		J J
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	52.6		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	64.5	•	1
larmonized Test Scores	451.7	•	↓ ↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	58.9	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	96.5	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	51.2	•	→
and or remate to mate abor force participation face (76)			
	15.0	•	~ 7
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	15.0 0.3	•	- ≁
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)		•	¥
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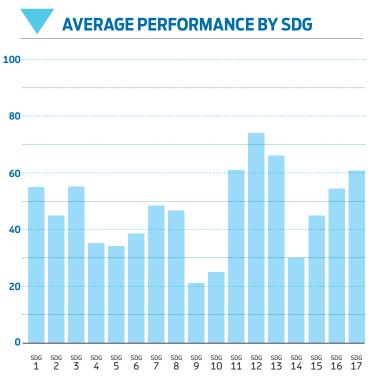
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
(worst 0-100 best)*	4.5	•	••
Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	100.0 135.2		个 个
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	1)).2		- C
infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	•	\mathbf{V}
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.0	٠	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	0.1	•	••
(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	0.4	•	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8	•	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	NA		
Gini coefficient	NA	•	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
2.5 microns of diameter (PM₂.5)(µg/m₃)	72.8	•	\checkmark
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70	•	••
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	•	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1		
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8	٠	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	33.2	•	7
Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.9 8.5		••
S02 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.6	•	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.4	•	7
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	469.8	٠	1
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements	0		
on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	81.2 0.6		↑
	0.0	-	
SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	26.7	•	V
CO² emissions embodied in imports (tCO²/capita) CO² emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	3.2 NA		→ ••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	•	
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	17.7	•	\mathbf{V}
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	\rightarrow
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	57.5	٠	\checkmark
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.2	•	\rightarrow
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	41.0	•	7
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
(per million population) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.1 0.0		•• →
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	•	Ú.
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.1	•	1
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60	•	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	٠	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	44	•	\checkmark
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	NA 30.6	•	↓
Exports of major conventional weapons	50.0	•	
(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	•	••
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	239.2	•	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	4.5		
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	4.5		••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.5	•	7
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	NA	•	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	54-5	•	↑
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.6	•	÷.





COMOROS





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



Note: The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals





COMOROS

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty			
	VALUE	RATING	TREN
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	18.7	•	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	36.4	•	→
Vorking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	32.6	٠	••
5DG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	•	••
revalence of an activities in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.8		7
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.2	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.8	•	→
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4	•	→
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.3	•	→
luman Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.1	٠	••
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
faternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	217.0	•	7
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.8	•	7
1ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	49.7	•	7
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0	•	→
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	•	1
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.6	•	→
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution			
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	164.6	٠	••
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.6	•	\rightarrow
ife expectancy at birth (years)	67.4	•	→
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	38.0	•	••
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.2	•	•• ↓
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82		• →
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	44		→
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) iabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	3.5	-	1
ge-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	11.7		→ →
ge standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) ge standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among	8.5		1
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	20.3	•	7
	-		
5DG4 – Quality Education			
let primary enrollment rate (%)	81.8	•	••
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	81.2		••
ower secondary completion rate (%)	43.7 21.8		••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children) School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	9.0		
Harmonized Test Scores	392.2		→
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)			
	28.8		
	28.8 65.5	•	→ →
tatio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	65.5	•	→ → →
tatio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+) tatio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.5 60.4	•	→ →
tatio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+) tatio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) ieats held by women in national partiaments (%)	65.5 60.4 16.7	•	→ → ⊼
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) seats held by women in national partiaments (%) Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	65.5 60.4 16.7 0.5	•	→ → ⊼
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SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
(worst 0-100 best)*	0.0	•	••
Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	27.3 42.0	•	<i>≯</i>
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	42.0	•	1
infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	•	\mathbf{V}
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	•	>
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	•	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	NA		••
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	55.3	•	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	2.5		
Gini coefficient	45.3	•	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
2.5 microns of diameter (PM₂.5)(μg/m₃)	20.4	•	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	38	•	••
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.1	•	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Productio	n		
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	٠	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	•	••
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.7	٠	••
Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	•	••
SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA NA	•	••
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	NA	•	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	48.3	•	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	•	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.4	•	→
CO ² emissions embodied in imports (tCO ² /capita)	NA	•	••
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	40,526.8	•	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	52.3	٠	\checkmark
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA 47.7	•	**
Ocean Health Index Goal – Clean Waters (0–100)	13.7 35.0		\rightarrow
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	•	
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	38.6	٠	\mathbf{V}
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
(per million population)	NA	•	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.4	•	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	•	¥
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	•	••
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	•	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60	•	••
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	87.3 19		••
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	28.5		••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	62.3	•	\mathbf{V}
Exports of major conventional weapons			
(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	•	••
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons	47.1	•	••
(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	•	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	6	•	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.2	•	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0	•	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	NA	•	••
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.3	•	\rightarrow

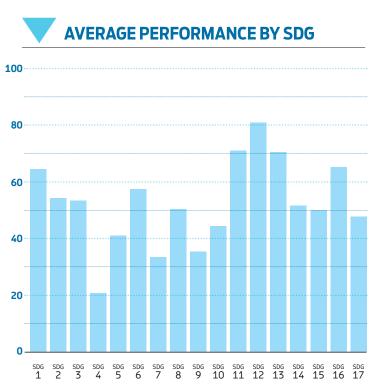
* Imputed data point



PART 3 | COUNTRY PROFILES

DJIBOUTI





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



Note: The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals





DJIBOUTI

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	12.9	•	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	27.2	•	7
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA	•	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.5	•	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.7	•	7
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.6	•	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	13.5	•	\mathbf{V}
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0	•	\downarrow
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	0.9	٠	>
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.1	•	↑
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	234.5	٠	→ ``
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.6	•	→ 7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	54.1		1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	204.1		*
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	22.0	•	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution	22.0		1
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	177.9	•	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.5	•	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.8	•	\rightarrow
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.0	٠	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.4	٠	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	50	•	¥.
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	48	•	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	4.4		••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	7.4 12.0		Ť
Age standardized succe rates (per 100 000 population) Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among	12.0		•
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	•	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
	66.7	•	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	55.0		7
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	11.6		→
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	5.3	•	
Harmonized Test Scores	NA	٠	• •
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 4	9)* 52.8	•	7
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 254	.) NA	•	••
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	40.4	•	\rightarrow
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.2	٠	1
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3	•	\rightarrow
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.4	٠	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	13.0 182	•	⊼
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	102	•	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	76.0	٠	\rightarrow
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	66.7	•	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.3 0.0	•	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ₃ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,888.0		
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	5,000.0 NA		
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of		•	
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	31.3	٠	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	61.8	•	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	9.7	•	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	5.8	•	$\mathbf{+}$
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	٠	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	1.9	•	Υ
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.6	٠	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with		_	
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	12.3	•	••
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	28.0	•	↓ →
Labor freedom score	0.1 50.8	-	→ ↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	77.2	-	Ť
Ease of starting a business score	84.3		••
Product concentration index, exports	0.1	•	1
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	48.3	•	

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
		1.0.1210	1
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)*	0.0		••
Population using the internet (%)	68.9		1
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	35.9	•	Ϋ́.
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	•	1
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	٠	\rightarrow
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	•	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			
(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	NA	•	••
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	71.5	•	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio			7
Gini coefficient	2.0		7
	41.6	•	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
2.5 microns of diameter (PM₂₅)(µg/m₃)	47.4	•	\mathbf{v}
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61	•	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.1	•	1
CDC12 Descentible Consumption and Dreduction			
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1		
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	٠	
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	24.5	•	Ϋ́
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	•	••
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	10.0		••
SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	2.3		Λ
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	18.1 9.1		- ->
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements	<u></u>		1
on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	43.4	•	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	•	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
$CO_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_z/capita)	0.3	٠	1
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2	•	1
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	0.0	٠	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	16,196.2	•	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
	0.0		••
Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.9 NA		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	53.5		Ĵ.
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0		••
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	42.6	•	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
(per million population)	0.0	٠	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.8	•	\rightarrow
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	•	1
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	•	••
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.8	•	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	72	•	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	91.7 30		↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA		*
Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	35.9		→
Exports of major conventional weapons	55.7		
(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	•	••
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	62.6	•	••
Imports of major conventional weapons			
(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.6	•	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	12	٠	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.7	•	1
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
	-	-	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0	•	~
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	36.6 4.6	-	J.
	4.0	-	•

* Imputed data point



EGYPT



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



Note: The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals





Performance by Indicator

EGYPT

SDG1 – End Poverty VALUE | RATING | TREND Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) 2.5 Ψ Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) 10.5 → ... Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment) 19.5 • SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%) 5.1 • **→** 20.4 Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) → ٠ • Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) 9.5 Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) 32.0 Ψ • • 7.1 Υ Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst) 0.6 Ψ • Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst) 2.2 • ተ SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) 16.8 • Υ Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ተ 10.0 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) • 19.0 Υ Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) Υ 10.0 New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) • NA ... Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%) 7 28.0 • Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100.000 population) • 105.6 Υ Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 10.1 • Life expectancy at birth (years) 71.8 • 7 Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 7 46.9 ٠ Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 91.5 Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Υ • 96 Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) 70 • $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Ψ Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) 4.0 • Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) . 20.9 Ł Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) 3.4 • Υ Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) 24.3 • **→** SDG4 – Quality Education Net primary enrollment rate (%) 99.3 .. • Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) 91.5 Υ ٠ Lower secondary completion rate (%) 88.4 • Υ Ψ Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children) 29.3 • School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) 38.9 • Ψ Harmonized Test Scores • 356 SDG5 – Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) 80.0 • Υ Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+) 104.1 Υ Ψ Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 22.2 • Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 27.7 • Υ Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) 0.2 • \mathbf{V} Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) 2.0 • $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) 24.2 • Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) 90 • **>** SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 99.4 ተ • Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 97.3 • Υ Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) 141.2 • ... Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) 42.0 • ... Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m₃ H₂O eq/capita) 369.5 e .. Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) **→** 42 . Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of ... hygiene (per 100,000 population) 2.0 • SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) 100.0 • $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 99.9 • Υ CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 1.2 • Ψ Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) 11.2 • **→** Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) 3.4 . Υ SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) -0.3 ... • Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) 27.4 ٠ Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) 7.0 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$. Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) 0.0 Υ • Labor freedom score 33.4 • J, Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) 17.1 • 1 Ease of starting a business score 87.8 • ...

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure VALUE | RATING | TREND The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best) 40.5 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Population using the internet (%) 72.1 Υ Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) 61.4 • Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 2.8 J, Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 0.3 Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) 1.0 Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$) -> 0.5 Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) 88.1 SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities Palma ratio 1.2 7 Gini coefficient Υ 31.5 SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM_{2.5})(µg/m₃) \mathbf{v} 91.3 Satisfaction with public transport (%) 68 . 7 Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) 98.8 • $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) 0.7 • ... Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ 3.6 Electronic waste (kg/capita) ... 5.9 Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita) ... 8.8 SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) • ... 0.4 Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ 15.1 Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$) 157.8 -> Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) 75.0 Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) Υ 0.0 SDG13 – Climate Action CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita) 2.3 . 4 CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ 0.1 CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 214.6 • ... People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 11.8 SDG14 – Life Below Water Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 7 14.9 . Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.0 Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 46.4 ٠ \rightarrow Ý Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) 51.7 • Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) 49.5 . 4 ý Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) 28.6 . SDG15 – Life on Land Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.1 Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) **→** 39.6 Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.9 • **→** SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) 1.3 ... Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 9.9 Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) 85 ተ Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 99.4 Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) $\mathbf{\psi}$ 30 . Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) 4.8 • •• Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) ↓ 33.4 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 0.0 Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) ... 0.4 Prison population (per 100,000 persons) 106.2 . Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 1.4 ... Status of fundamental human rights treaties 10 ... Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism 7 -1.0 . SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) 0 Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) Ψ 74.1 Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) 3.9 \mathbf{J}

* Imputed data point



Product concentration index, exports

Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)

→

0.2

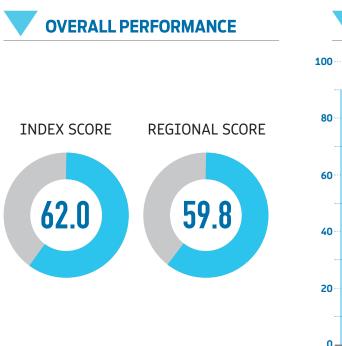
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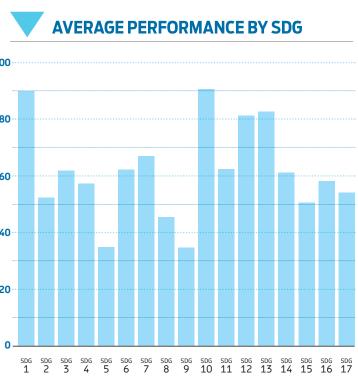
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IRAQ





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS

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
••	→	7	→	→	1	→	→	7
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	
••	\rightarrow		7	\rightarrow	↓ ↓		\rightarrow	
\uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \urcorner Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating \checkmark Decreasing •• Data unavailable								

Note: The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals





Performance by Indicator

IRAQ

SDG1 – End Poverty VALUE | RATING | TREND Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)* NA NA Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)* ... Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment) 8.7 • ... SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%) 15.9 • Υ Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) 9.9 • Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) 3.0 • Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) 30.4 Ψ • 2.7 • Υ Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst) Ψ 1.0 • Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst) 2.1 • 4 SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) • Υ 76.1 Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Υ 14.1 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) • Υ 24.5 Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) • Τ 24.0 New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) • NA ... Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%) **→** 23.6 • Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100.000 population) • 89.7 Ψ Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 27.3 • Life expectancy at birth (years) 72.4 • 7 Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 70.0 ٠ ... Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) • 95.6 ... Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 7 75 • Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) 55 • 7 Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) 4.9 • 7 J, Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) 10.7 • Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) 4.7 • Υ Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) 18.5 • 4 SDG4 – Quality Education Net primary enrollment rate (%) 92.8 •• • Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) 93.5 ٠ Lower secondary completion rate (%) 48.4 • NA • Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children) NA School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) ۲ Harmonized Test Scores • **→** 363.4 SDG5 – Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) 53.8 • → Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+) 86.0 $\stackrel{>}{\downarrow}$ 16.4 • Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 28.9 • ⇒ ↓ Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) 0.1 • Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) 7.2 • ... Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) 9.1 • Τ Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) 98 • SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 98.4 ተ • Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 100.0 Υ • 79.5 Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) • Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) 13.1 ... • Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m₃ H₂O eq/capita) 909.9 . . Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) • ተ 38 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) 3.0 • ... SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) 100.0 • $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 99.9 • Υ CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 2.6 • → Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) 5.4 • **→** Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) 5.6 . Ψ SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) -6.4 .. • Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) 18.6 ٠ Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) • Ψ 15.7 Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) Υ 0.0 • Labor freedom score 56.8 Ψ • Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) 34.6 Ψ • Ease of starting a business score 77.3 • ... Product concentration index, exports 0.9 • →

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure VALUE | RATING | TREND The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best) 20.8 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Population using the internet (%) 48.9 Υ Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) 47.5 • Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 2.0 J, Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 0.4 1 Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) 0.0 -Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$) Ψ 2.3 Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) 69.6 SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities Palma ratio 1.1 ... Gini coefficient 29.5 SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM_{2.5})(µg/m₃) 61.9 Satisfaction with public transport (%) Ý 63 • Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Ψ 88.2 . SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) 1.0 • ... Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ 5.9 Electronic waste (kg/capita) 7.1 ... Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita) ... 33.5 SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) • ... 1.0 Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Υ 22.7 Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$) • \mathbf{v} 189 Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) 58.5 Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) ... 0.2 SDG13 – Climate Action CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita) 4.3 . 4 CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ 0.3 CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) NA People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 3,858.5 • ... SDG14 – Life Below Water Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 2.8 . \rightarrow Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.0 Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 0.0 • 4 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) 77.8 . Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Ψ 7.1 • Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) 38.3 • \rightarrow SDG15 – Life on Land Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.0 Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) **→** 5.6 Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.8 J, SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) 9.4 ... Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) NA Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Υ 74 Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 98.8 •• Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) 23 -> . Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) 4.5 • Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) 32.9 J, Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 0.0 Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) •• 6.4 Prison population (per 100,000 persons) 169.3 Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 0.7 Status of fundamental human rights treaties 10 ... Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism Ψ -2.4 . SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) 0 ... Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) 34.8 Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ 7.5

* Imputed data point



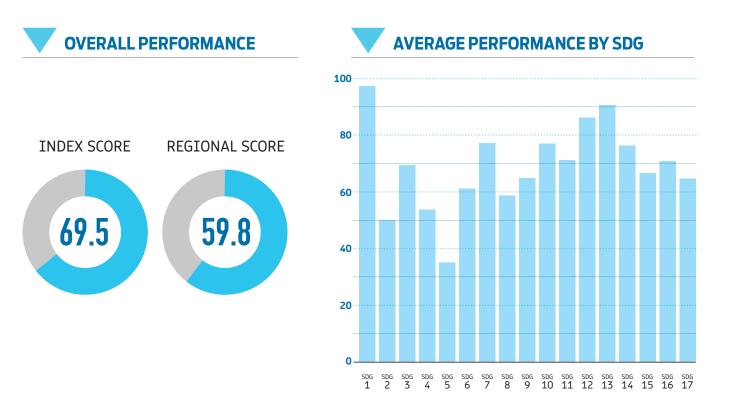
11.7

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Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)



JORDAN



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS







JORDAN

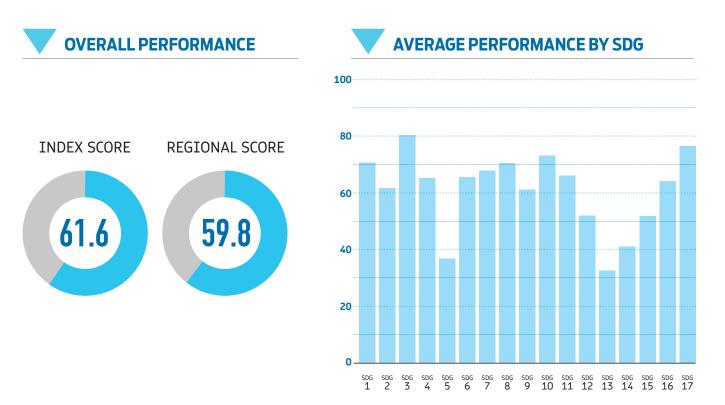
SDG1 – End Poverty VALUE | RATING | TREND Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)* 0.6 Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)* 1.0 \mathbf{T} Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment) 1.2 è SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%) 16.9 Ψ 6.6 Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Υ 0.6 • Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) ... Ψ Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) 35.5 • • ተ Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) 2.3 Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst) • 1.0 2.2 • Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst) SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) • 41.3 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 8.5 ተ Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) • 14.6 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 4.2 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) • NA ... Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, Ψ diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%) 15.3 • Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100.000 population) 38.7 • Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Υ 17.0 • Life expectancy at birth (years) 77.9 • → Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) • 27.0 ... Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) • 99.7 Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Ψ 76 • Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) 60 • > Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) 4.4 • Ψ Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) . 15.4 Ψ Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) 2.0 • -> Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) 34.8 • Ψ SDG4 – Quality Education • Net primary enrollment rate (%) 79.5 → • Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) 99.4 68.8 • Lower secondary completion rate (%) → 31.5 • → Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children) • 33.6 Ψ School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) • Harmonized Test Scores 430 SDG5 – Gender Equality **→** Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) 56.7 . 7 92.9 Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+) • Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 23.6 • $\stackrel{>}{\downarrow}$ Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 11.5 • Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) 0.2 • -> Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) • 1.5 ... Ψ • Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) 9.4 • **→** Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) 70 SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 98.9 • **→** → Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 97.1 • Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) 104.3 • ... Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) 18.6 • Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m₃ H₂O eq/capita) 2.627.2 • -> Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) 64 . Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of • ... hygiene (per 100,000 population) 0.6 SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) 99.9 • $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 99.9 • $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 1.0 • $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) 23.5 • 7 Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) 3.8 • 4 SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) • ... -4.2 Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with 7 a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) 47.1 J, Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) 17.7 • Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) 0.1 • $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Ψ Labor freedom score 57.4 • Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) • $\mathbf{1}$ 39.4 Ease of starting a business score 84.5 • $\mathbf{1}$ Product concentration index, exports • 0.2 Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 27.8

Performance by Indicator SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure VALUE | RATING | TREND The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best) 33.8 Population using the internet (%) 82.8 ተ Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) 65.3 Ψ Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 2.7 Υ Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 0.7 ተ Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) 0.7 Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$) Υ 0.2 Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) 89.0 SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities Palma ratio 1.4 •• Gini coefficient •• 33.7 SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM_{2.5})(µg/m₃) 33.5 **→** Satisfaction with public transport (%) Ŷ 58 • Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Ψ 89.9 . SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) 0.8 • ... Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ 9.7 Electronic waste (kg/capita) ... 5.4 Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita) ... 15.2 SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) 2.2 • ... Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ 11.0 Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$) -> 85.7 Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) 71.0 Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) -> 0.1 SDG13 – Climate Action CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita) 2.3 . ተ CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) ተ 0.6 CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) • 0.9 People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) ... NA . SDG14 – Life Below Water Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 0.0 • ... Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.2 ... Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) NA . Υ Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) 79.9 . Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) 0.0 • ... Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) 35.0 • \rightarrow SDG15 – Life on Land Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.2 Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) -> 12.7 Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 1.0 • 4 SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) 1.0 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 36.9 Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Υ 80 Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 98.0 • •• Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) 47 Ψ . Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) 1.7 • •• Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) ↓ 42.8 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 0.4 Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) NA •• Prison population (per 100,000 persons) 162.0 Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 1.8 ... Status of fundamental human rights treaties 9 ... Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism 7 -0.3 . SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) 0 Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) 62.0 7 Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) 6.9





KUWAIT



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS

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
••	\rightarrow	→	→	→		→	7	→
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	
••	7	7	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	1	
\uparrow On track or	maintaining S	DG achievemer	nt 7 Moderat	ely improving	→ Stagnating	g 🗸 Decreasin	g 🔹 Data una	vailable





KUWAIT

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TRENI
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	•	••
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	•	••
Vorking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA	•	••
5DG2 – Zero Hunger			
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.7	•	→
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.9	•	\rightarrow
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	37.9	•	↑ ↓ ↑ ↓
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	11.2	•	1
iustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.0 2.2		¥
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2,2		¥
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.2	•	→
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.9	٠	1
fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.7	•	1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	20.0	•	→
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	NA	•	••
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.9		→
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution	11.9		1
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45.2	•	••
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.4	•	1
ife expectancy at birth (years)	81.0	•	\rightarrow
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.2	•	→
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	٠	1
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	•	1
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	70	•	⊼ ↑
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) iiabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	6.8		4
ige-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	24.9 2.7		÷
ge standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) ge standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among	2./		1
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	17.9	•	→
5DG4 – Quality Education			
let primary enrollment rate (%)	80.0	•	4
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3	•	↑ ↓
ower secondary completion rate (%) iross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	86.6 60.2		Ť
ichool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	61.1		Ť
Harmonized Test Scores	383.4		÷
	5.5.1		
5DG5 – Gender Equality			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)*	67.6	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	117.1	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	55.8	•	↑ ↓
ieats held by women in national parliaments (%)	1.5	•	→
tatio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4 NA	•	¥
Vomen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	6.7	•	↓
fandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70		÷
5DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	•	1
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	•	1
	3,850.5	•	••
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.1	•	••
	6,422.3	•	•• •
legree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) Iortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of	94	•	.1.
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1		••
5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	•	1
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	•	1
Ω_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	•	→
enewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.1	•	→
nergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	7.4	•	\mathbf{V}
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
idjusted GDP growth (%)	-/ 4		••
kgusted GDP growth (%) Idults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with	-4.1	•	
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	79.8		••
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	/9.0 2.5		→
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.2		1
abor freedom score	52.1	•	4
			÷
Inemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	15.4	-	
	15.4 88.4	•	••
Inemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) iase of starting a business score Product concentration index, exports Pictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)			•• 个

SDG9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure VALUE | RATING | TREND The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best) 29.5 Population using the internet (%) 99.7 ተ Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) 136.6 • ተ Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 3.0 1 Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 0.7 Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) -> 0.2 Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$) Ψ 1.7 Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) 77.4 SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities Palma ratio NA •• Gini coefficient NA ... SDG11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)($\mu g/m_3$) 60.7 Satisfaction with public transport (%) $\hat{\mathbf{T}}$ 95 • Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) NA SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) 1.6 • ... Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) 7 30.0 Electronic waste (kg/capita) ... 15.8 • Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita) ... 155.0 • SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) 8.1 • ... Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) 7 • 43.1 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$) • 1,308.1 Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) • 56.7 Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ 2.0 SDG13 – Climate Action Ψ CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) 25.0 . CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) • 7 3.1 CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) • ... 14,959.1 People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) . •• NA SDG14 – Life Below Water Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 79.7 ٠ \rightarrow Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.4 ... Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 32.1 7 • Υ Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) 76.7 • Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) 42.0 • 7 Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) Ŧ 25.7 . SDG15 – Life on Land Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 5.2 Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) **→** 51.6 . Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.8 Ψ SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) 0.3 ... Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 17.0 **→** Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) 96 •• Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) NA • •• Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) $\mathbf{\psi}$ 42 • Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) NA • •• Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Ψ 38.8 • Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) NA Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) NA •• . Prison population (per 100,000 persons) NA Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 5.8 Status of fundamental human rights treaties 9 ... Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ 0.3 .

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

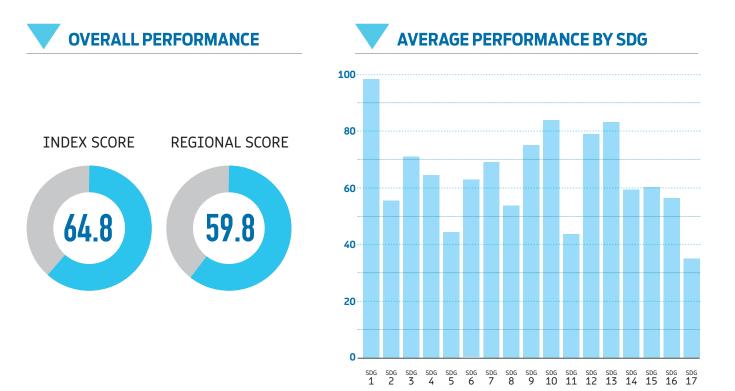
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0	•	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	64.2	•	1
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.2	•	1

Performance by Indicator





LEBANON



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS







LEBANON

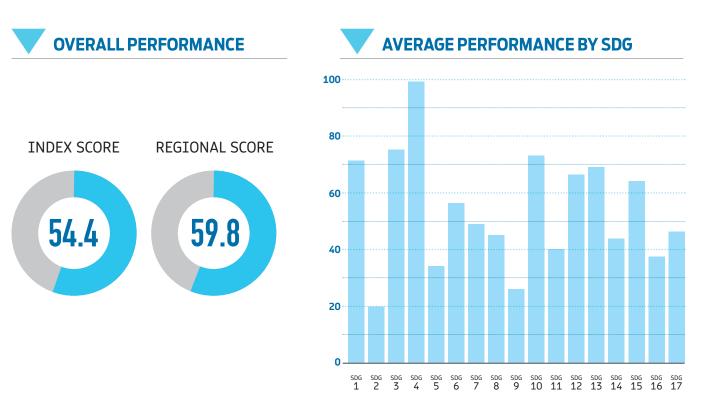
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREN
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6	•	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.9	•	→
Vorking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.7	٠	••
5DG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.9	•	¥
Prevalence of an activities in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	•	$\dot{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.4	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.0	•	_ ↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2	•	_ ↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	0.8	•	↓ ↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	•	т
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Aaternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	20.6	•	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.8	٠	1
Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.2	•	^
incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.7		个
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.0	•	. T.
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.9	•	→
Ige-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution	19.9		1
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	58.6	•	••
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.4	•	_ ↓
ife expectancy at birth (years)	76.4	•	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	11.7	٠	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.2	•	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	67	•	↓ ∧
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) iubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	72 2.4	-	↑ ↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	2.4 8.0		
lge-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.8	•	۰ ۲
ge standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among			
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	38.2	•	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Vet primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	•	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	NA	•	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	•	••
Harmonized Test Scores	389.9	٠	V
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)* 62.6	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	95.2	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	42.8	•	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	4.7	٠	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	•	4
Nomen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.4	•	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	31.6 70		1
	,.	•	~
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.6	•	7 个
'opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) Treshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	99.2 58.8	-	Т
inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	50.0 38.2	-	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m_3 H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,351.5		
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	25	•	_ ↓
Aortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of			
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.8	٠	••
5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	٠	1
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	•	
Ω_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	•	1
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	5.5	٠	→
nergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.6	•	¥
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
idjusted GDP growth (%)	-12.4	•	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with			
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	20.7	•	_ ↓
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	12.8	•	Ų
atat work Tetateu acciuents empouleu in imports (ueatris per 100,000)	0.1 53.3	-	イ イ
abor freedom score		-	-
.abor freedom score Jnemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) Ease of starting a business score	25.5 78.2	•	¥
Jnemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	25.5	•	

(west - inc) best) 35.8 *** Pepulation using the internet (%) 66.6 ** Intersective (%) 2.6 7 Intersective (%) 2.6 ** Specific (%) 3.6 ** Specific (%) 3.6 ** Specific (%) 3.6 ** Specific (%) 3.6 ** Statisticition with ubic transport (%) 3.6 ** Anciago aution water societ, (%) 3.6 ** Specific (%) 3.2 ** Specific (%) 3.2 ** Specific (%) 3.2 ** Specific (%) 3.2 ** Specific (%) <th>SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</th> <th>VALUE</th> <th>RATING</th> <th>TREND</th>	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Payulation using the interver (%) 66.6 • Mobile broadband subscriptions (per zoo population) 77.8 • Mobile broadband subscriptions (per zoo population) 7.8 • Mobile broadband subscriptions (per zoo population) 0.8 • Exclamation (per zoo population) 0.8 • SDCIO - Reduced Inequalities 51.8 • • SDCIO - Sustainable Cities and Communities 51.8 • • Arrad men concentration of particulate matter of less that 2.3 • • Sustainstoin with public transport (%) 32 • • Sustainstoin with public transport (%) 32 • • Sustainstoin motion particulate matter of less that 2.5 • • Sustainstoin with public transport (%) 32 • • Sustain astrelin m	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Mobile boardand advaciption (per 400 population) 77.8 • Infrastructure (worst 1-5 best) 2.6 7 Articles published in academic provals (per 1.000 population) 0.8 • Expenditure encesses and development (% of GPP) NA • Expenditure on research academic provals (per 1.000 population) 0.8 • SDC10 - Reduced Inequalities 5 • SDC10 - Sustainable Cities and Communities • • Statistain with access to all-season roads (%) 9.6 • • SDC11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities • • • • Statistation with public transport (% of uban population) NA • • • Statistation with public transport (% (grapha) 2.9 • • • • Statistation with public transport (% (grapha) 2.9 • </td <td>(worst 0-100 best)</td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td></td>	(worst 0-100 best)		•	
legistics Performance Index Outliny of toxics and trainsport-related infracticuture (verst 1-5 best) (2.6 × 7.4 ×				
Arides published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 0.8 1 Arides published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 0.8 1 Carlon dioude emissions per unit of marufacturing value added 0 0 (elogiammes of Coper constant 2005) 0.5 V SDC10 - Reduced Inequalities 31.8 •••• SDC11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities - - Stafection with public transport (%) 32.6 ••• Stafection with public transport (%) 32.6 •• Areas to improved water source, pipel (% of utan population) NA •• Stafection with public ransport (%) 32.6 •• Stafection with public ransport (%) 32.4 •• Stafection with public ransport (%) 32.4 •• Stafection with public ransport (%) 32.4 •• Stafection with public ransport (%) 32.5 •• Stafection with public ransport (%) 32.5 ••		//.0		т
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) NA •••• Carlon divide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (biggammes of Cb. per constant 205(Sb) 98.5 •••• SDCIO – Reduced Inequalities Pains ratio 1.2 ••• SDCIO – Reduced Inequalities Pains ratio 1.2 ••• SDCIO – Reduced Inequalities Pains ratio 1.2 ••• Sinicaefficiant 3.2.8 ••• ••• SDCIO – Substainable Cities and Communities 7.5 ••• ••• Staffaction with public transport (%) 3.2 ••• •• •• SDCIO – Responsible Consumption and Production NA •• •• •• SDCred – Responsible Consumption and Production 8.2 •• •• •• SD-relistions embodied in imports (kg/capita) 2.4 •• •• •• •• SD-relistions embodied in imports (kg/capita) 2.4 •• •• •• •• •• •• •• •• •• •• •• •• •• •• <		2.6	•	7
Carbon double emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CD, per constant 2035(S) 0.5 ↓ SDCID - Reduced Inequalities 1.2 • SDCID - Sustainable Cities and Communities • • Numal mean concentration of partoclate metter of less than 2.5 • • 2.5 micros of diameter (P4+)(log/m.) 50.6 • • Sustafaction with public transport (%) 32 • • Kares to improved water source, pipel (% of uban population) NA • • SDCI2 - Responsible Consumption and Production • • • • Municpla sold wate (log/capita) 2.0 • • • • Substitution wate (log/capita) 2.4 •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8	•	1
[bilggmmes of Co. per constant 20:USS] 0.5 ● Rural population with access to all-season mads (%) 98.3 ● SDC10 - Reduced Inequalities Pathwa artio 1.2 ● SDC11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities Arnual mean coventration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 > 2.5 micros of diameter (P4)(Ug/m) 30.6 -> SDC12 - Responsible Consumption and Production NA ● Municipal solid waste (lg/capita)(0.0) 0.9 ● ● Production-based strongen (Risking Regulation) 0.4 ● ● SDC12 - Responsible Consumption and Production NA ● ● Production-based strongen emissions (lg/capita) 2.2 ● ● S2: emissions embodied in imports (lg/capita) 2.4 ● ● Production-based strongen emissions (lg/capita) 2.5 ● ● Commissions embodied in imports (lg/capita) 2.6 ● ● Disconstrone mobidie in imports (lg/capita) 2.6 ● ● Commissions from cossificat econstrok (lg/capita) 0.0 ● ● Derinstose	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	•	••
The anal portation with Access to all research mads (\$\$) 96.3 ••• SDCIO - Reduced Inequalities ••• Paire ratio 1.2 ••• Gini coefficient 31.8 ••• SDCIO - Sustainable Cities and Communities ••• Annual mean concentation of particulate matter of less than 2.5 ••• 2.5 micros of damate (PM-Lijgs/m) 30.6 ••• Subscription with public transport (\$) AA ••• Scess to improved water (source, piped (\$ of urban population) NA ••• SDCI2 - Responsible Consumption and Production NA ••• Scess to improved water (source, piped (\$ of urban population) NA ••• Subcriptions embodied in imports (so(capita) 20.9 ••• Production-based So. emissions (by(capita) 20.4 ••• Scensions embodied in imports (so(capita) 24.4 •• Production-based and other chemicals (\$) 84.5 ••• Sport of plastic wate (by(capita) 24.4 •• Docal - Climate Action •• •• Co. emissions embodied in imports (to(capita) 0.4 •• Co. emissions embod		0.5		T
SDGIO - Reduced Inequalities Paina ratio 1.2 *** Gini coefficient 3.1.8 *** SDCII - Sustainable Cities and Communities *** Arrual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.2 *** 2.5 micros of fammet (PM-L)(glym) 30.6 • > Statistication with public transport (k) 32 • • Microgen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capital) 20.9 • *** Poliction - Bacet (gl (gl *** *** Poliction - Bacet (gl (gl *** *** Poliction - Bacet (gl 0.9 • *** Poliction - Bacet (gl 0.0 0.9 • *** Poliction - Bacet (gl 0.0 0.0 *** *** Poliction - Bacet (gl 0.0 0.0 *** *** Policition - Bacet (gl 0.0 0.0 **** ***				
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Gini coefficient 3.8 ••• SDCI1 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Arnual mean concentration of particulate matter of leas than 2.5 microns of diameter (P4)(lgg/m.) 30.6 • Statisticion with polic ramport (%) 32 • • Municipal solid waste (lg/capita) 0.9 • • Statisticion with polic ramport (%) 0.9 • • Municipal solid waste (lg/capita) 0.9 • • Statisticion with polic ramport (%) 0.9 • • Production-based full imports (lg/capita) 2.0,4 • • Socie missions embodied in imports (lg/capita) 2.4,4 • • Socie fissions embodied in imports (lg/capita) 2.4,4 • • Socie fissions embodied in imports (lg/capita) 2.4,5 • • Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements • • • • Consistions embodied in imports (lg/capita) 0.6 • • • • • Consistions embodied in imports (lg/capita) 0.0 • • • • • •				
SDCII - Sustainable Cities and Communities Arruad mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.s minors of diameter (Pku, J(gg/m) Satisfication with public transport (%) Access to improved water source, pied (% of urban population) Municipal sold waste (kg/capita/day) 0.9 Excern to improve water source, pied (% of urban population) 0.9 Municipal sold waste (kg/capita/day) 0.9 Electronic wate (kg/capita) 2.4 Production-based SQ- emissions (kg/capita) 2.4 SQ-emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) 2.4 Production-based SQ- emissions (kg/capita) 2.4 Oraginarce with multitateral environmental agreements 0 on hazardow waste and other chemicals (%) 8.4,5 Comissions from fossil fuel combustion and ement production (t02/capita) 2.4 Co. emissions embodied in frossil fuel combustion and production, 5 year average) 4.827,6 SDCI1 - Life Below Water ************************************	Palma ratio Gini coefficient		•	
2.5 microns of diameter (P4::s)(µg/m); 30.6 → Statisfaction with public transport (%) 32 → Access to improved weter source, piped (% of urban population) NA • SDCI2 - Responsible Consumption and Production 0.9 • • Municipal solid waste (№/capita) 20.9 • • Production-based SO emissions (№/capita) 30.1 • • S0 emissions embodied in imports (№/capita) 2.4 • • Production-based solid consumption and production) per optia (constant US\$) 39.4 • • S0 emissions embodied in imports (№/capita) 2.4 • • • S0 emissions form fossi fuel combustion and cement production (tC0/capita) 4.4 • → C0 emissions from fossi fuel combustion and cement production (tC0/capita) 0.0 • • C0 emissions embodied in imports (L0/capita) 0.3 • • • C0 emissions embodied in song tree spite (p4/capita) 0.3 • • • C0 emissions from fossi fuel combustion and cement production (tC0/capita) 0.0 • • • C0 emissions embodied in si	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	-		
2.5 microns of diameter (P4::s)(µg/m); 30.6 → Statisfaction with public transport (%) 32 → Access to improved weter source, piped (% of urban population) NA • SDCI2 - Responsible Consumption and Production 0.9 • • Municipal solid waste (№/capita) 20.9 • • Production-based SO emissions (№/capita) 30.1 • • S0 emissions embodied in imports (№/capita) 2.4 • • Production-based solid consumption and production) per optia (constant US\$) 39.4 • • S0 emissions embodied in imports (№/capita) 2.4 • • • S0 emissions form fossi fuel combustion and cement production (tC0/capita) 4.4 • → C0 emissions from fossi fuel combustion and cement production (tC0/capita) 0.0 • • C0 emissions embodied in imports (L0/capita) 0.3 • • • C0 emissions embodied in song tree spite (p4/capita) 0.3 • • • C0 emissions from fossi fuel combustion and cement production (tC0/capita) 0.0 • • • C0 emissions embodied in si	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) NA • ••• SDCI2 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (lg/capita/day) 0.9 • •• Ithrogen emissions embodied in imports (lg/capita) 2.09 • •• Ithrogen emissions embodied in imports (lg/capita) 2.2 • ••• Production-based SO. emissions (lg/capita) 2.5 • • • • Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and ther hemicals (%) 8.6 ± 5 • ••• Exports of plastic waste (lg/capita) 1.3 • • • • SDCI3 – Climate Action C0. emissions embodied in fingorts (lg/capita) 0.0 • ••• SDCI4 – Life Below Water Fish capit that are then discarded (%) 0.3 • • • SDCI4 – Life Below Water Fish capit that are then discarded (%) 0.3 • • • SDCI4 – Life Below Water (Der million population) 0.2 • ••• Bana ras that 5 protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 1.0.8 • • • • SDCI5 – Life on Land Emerstian affine (enclose) 2.7 • • • SDCI5 – Life on Land Emerstian differe (c-100) 2.7.5 • • • • SDCI5 – Life on Land Emerstian affine discussion (c-1) 0.9 • • • SDCI5 – Life on Land Emerstian affine site work (bg/capita) 0.0 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		30.6	•	→
SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Soz emissions from fusci fuel combustion and cement production (KOz/capita) Coz emissions embodied in imports (KOz/capita) Coz emissions embodied in imports (Kg/capita) Coz emissions embodied in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Coz emissions embodied in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Coz emissions embodied in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Coz emissions embodied in imports (per million population) Coz emissions embodied in imports (per million population) Coz emissions embodied in imports (per million population) Coz emissions embodied in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Coz emissions embodied in imports (per million population) Coz emissions entotetted in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Coz emissions entotetted in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Coz emissions envolted in fingers (%) Coz emissions envolted in indiversity (%) Coz emissions embodied in indiversity (%) Coz emissions envolted in the sites important to biodiversity (%) Coz emissions embodied in indiversity (%) Coz emissions embodied in imports (per million population) Coz emissions Coz emissions embodied in indite to try or area where they live (%) Soz emitted betafine (w	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	32	•	\checkmark
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) 0.9 ● Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) 20.9 ● Electronic waste (kg/capita) 30.1 ● S02 emissions (kg/capita) 30.1 ● S02 emissions (kg/capita) 2.4 ● Production-based in imports (kg/capita) 2.5.4 ● S03 final subdives (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$) 39.4.5 ● Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) 84.5 ● Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 0.3 ● ● C02 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tC0/capita) 0.4 ● ● C02 emissions embodied in imports (tC0/capita) 0.4 ● ● ● SDCI14 - Life Below Water ● 0.5 ● ● ● Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 0.3 ●	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	•	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) 8.2 8.2 8.2 8.2 8 8.2 8 8.2 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	n		
Electronic waste (kg/capita) 8.2 ● Production-based S0. emissions (kg/capita) 30.1 ● S0. 2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) 2.4 ● Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) 2.4 ● Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements 0 394.5 ● compliance with multilateral environmental agreements 0 84.5 ● consistions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tC0/capita) 4.4 ● ● C0. emissions embodied in inports (tC0/capita) 0.8 ● ● C0. emissions embodied in inports (tC0/capita) 0.8 ● ● SDCI4 - Life Below Water E ● ● ● Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 0.3 ● ● Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 0.8 ● ● Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) 57.5 ● ● ● SDCI5 - Life on Land E ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	•	
Production-based S0: emissions (kg/capita) S0: emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) S0: emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) S24: • Foosil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US3) S0: emissions embodied and empoduction) per capita (constant US3) S0: emissions embodied and empoduction) per capita (constant US3) S0: emissions from foosil fuel combustion and cement production (tC0,/capita) C0: emissions from foosil fuel combustion and cement production (tC0,/capita) C0: emissions from foosil fuel combustion and cement production (tC0,/capita) C0: emissions from foosil fuel combustion and cement production (tC0,/capita) C0: emissions from foosil fuel exports (tG0,/capita) C0: emissions embodied in imports (tC0,/capita) C0: emissions embodied in foosil fuel exports (kg/capita) C0: emissions embodied in foosil fuel exports (kg/capita) C0: emissions embodied in imports (tC0,/capita) C0: emissions embodied in imports (per million population) C0: emissions embodied in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) C0: EDCIS – Life on Land Errestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) C0: emission embodied in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) C0: emission with civil authority (% of children under age 5) C0: empotentical detaines (% of propopulation) C0: emission embodied in certified the city or area where they live (%) S0: emission conventional weapons (TV constant million USD per 100,000 population) C0: emission conventional weapons (TV USS million per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) C0: emission conventional weapons (TV USS mill	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	20.9	•	\rightarrow
SD2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) 2.4 ● Production-based mitrogen emissions (kg/capita) 25.4 ● Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements 394.5 ● on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) 84.5 ● SDG13 - Climate Action	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.2	•	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions [kg/capita] 25,4 Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) 84,5 Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 1,3 SDCI3 - Climate Action C0. emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tC0/capita) 4,4 C0. emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tC0/capita) 0,8 C0. emissions embodied in imports (tC0/capita) 0,8 C0. emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0,0 C0. emissions embodied in majors (fc0/capita) 0,0 C0. emissions embodied in majors (per nullion population, 5 year average) 4,837,6 SDCI4 - Life Below Water Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 0,0 C0: ema Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (o -100) 57,5 C0: fish caught by tawing or dredging (%) 0,0 C0: ema Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (o -100) 54,7 SDCI5 - Life On Land Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports [pr million population] 0,6 C0: emiscies unvial (o-1) 0,9 SDCI6 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) 2,3 C0: fullere involved in child labor (% of pison population) 39,9 Population who fick alsw kaling and exit right in the city or area where they live (%) Sports of major conventional weapons (TV Uors intart million USD per 100,000 population) 2,4 C0: prist of major conventional weapons (TV USS million per 100,000 population) 0,0 Exister elated edites (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) 1,3 Prison population (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) 1,3 Prison population (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) 1,3 Prison population		-	•	
Total: Total subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$) 29.4 Compliance with multitateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) 84.5 Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 1.3 SDG13 - Climate Action C0: emissions embodied in imports (tC0/capita) 0.4 C0: emissions embodied in imports (tC0/capita) 0.0 C0: emissions embodied in imports (tC0/capita) 0.0 C0: emissions embodied in forsal fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 C0: emissions embodied in imports (tor) (tor) (tor), 5 year average) 4,837.6 SDC14 - Life Below Water Since and the discarded (%) 0.3 Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.2 • Marine biodiversity threats (0-100) 57.5 ↑ SDC15 - Life on Land SDC15 - Life on Land SDC16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Iper milion population) 0.6 • • Mean area tha is protected in marker sembodied in imports • • • Iper milion population) 0.6 • • • • SDC16 - Life on Land SDC16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions • •				
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) 84,5 ••• Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 1.3 •• SDCI3 - Climate Action				Ú.
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 1.3 SDG13 - Climate Action C0. emissions embodied in inports (tCO/capita) 0.4 C0. emissions embodied in frost (tCO/capita) 0.0 People affected by climate -related disasters (per 100.000 population, 5 year average) 4.837.6 SDG14 - Life Below Water Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 0.3 C1 Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.2 Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.2 SDG14 - Life Delow Water Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 0.3 C1 Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.2 SDG15 - Life On Land Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 SDG15 - Life on Land SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Hemicides (per 100,000 population) 0.4 SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Hemicides (per 100,000 population) 0.2 SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Hemicides (per 100,000 population) 0.2 SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) 0.2 SUB - Life on Land SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) 0.2 SUB - Song -	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements	574.5		
SDG13 - Climate Action C0. emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tC0./capita) 0.4 → C0. emissions embodied in insports (tC0./capita) 0.8 → C0. emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 ● People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 4,837.6 ● SDG14 - Life Below Water - - - Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 0.3 ↑ Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.2 - Fish caught thavaing or dredging (%) 9.0 • - Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) 57.5 ↑ Fish caught thy travining or dredging (%) 9.0 • SDG15 - Life on Land - - - - - Itrides of species survival (0-1) 0.9 - - - - SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions -	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	84.5	•	••
C0. emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tC0,/capita) 4.4 → C0. emissions embodied in imports (tC0,/capita) 0.8 ↑ C0. emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 • People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 4,857.6 • SDG14 - Life Below Water • • • Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 0.3 ↑ • Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.2 • • Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 0.7 • • SDG15 - Life on Land • • • • • SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 0.6 • • • Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 4.7 • > • <td>Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>•</td> <td>\checkmark</td>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.3	•	\checkmark
C0: emissions embodied in imports (tC0-/capita) 0.8 People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 4,837.6 SDC14 - Life Below Water Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 0.3 Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.2 SDC14 - Life Below Water Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 0.3 Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.2 SDC15 - Life on Land Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 • SDC16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (per million population) 0.6 • Mean area that is protected in therestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 4.7 Red List Index of species survival (o-1) 0.9 SDC16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) 2.3 Peoplation who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) So So Wisentenced detaines (% of prison population) Sp.9 So So So<	SDG13 – Climate Action			
C0: emissions embodied in imports (tC0-/capita) 0.8 ↑ C0: emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 • People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 4,837.6 • SDG14 - Life Below Water 0.3 ↑ Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 0.3 ↑ Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.2 • Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 10.8 → Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0~100) 34.7 ↓ SDG15 - Life on Land - • • Iterrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 • • Rean area that is protected in therestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 4.7 • > Index of species survival (0-1) 0.9 • > > SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions - > > > Index (owst - 100 best) 2.3 ↑ ↓ > > > > > > > > > > <	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.4	•	→
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 4,837,6 SDC14 - Life Below Water Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 0.3 Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.2 Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 10.8 Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) 57.5 Coan Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) 57.5 SDC15 - Life On Land Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 Perestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 Perestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 Perestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 Perestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 Perestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.9 SDC16 - Peacce, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) 2.3 Nuestenced detainees (% of prison population) 39.9 Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) 50 Washer thrild authority (% of children under age 5) 98.9 Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) 2.4 Children involved in child labor (% of population, aged 5 to 14) NA Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) 50.5 Prison population (USD per 100,000 population) 0.0 Prison population per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 0.9 Status of fundamental human rights treaties 8 Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -1.5 SDC17 - Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) 75 Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) 51.9	CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)		•	1
SDC14 - Life Below Water Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 0.3 ↑ Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.2 • Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 10.8 → Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) 57.5 ↑ Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) 9.0 • Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) 34.7 ↓ SDC15 - Life on Land • • Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 • Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 4.7 • SDC16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions • • Homicides (per 100,000 population) 2.3 • • Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 39.9 • • Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) 50 ↓ Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 98.9 • • Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) 50.5 ↓ ↓ ↓		0.0	•	••
Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 0.3 ↑ Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.2 • Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 10.8 > Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) 57.5 ↑ Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) 9.0 • Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) 34.7 ↓ SDG15 - Life on Land • • Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 • Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 4.7 • SDG16 - Peacce, Justice and Strong Institutions • • Homicides (per 100,000 population) 2.3 • • Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 39.9 • • Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) 50 ↓ Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 98.9 • • Coruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) 50.5 ↓ ↓ ↓ Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	4,837.6	•	••
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.2 •• Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 10.8 >> Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) 57.5 ↑ Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) 9.0 •• Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) 34.7 ↓ SDG15 - Life on Land • • Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 •• Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 4.7 • SDG16 - Peacce, Justice and Strong Institutions • • Homicides (per 100,000 population) 2.3 • ↑ SDG16 - Peacce, Justice and Strong Institutions • • • Homicides (per 100,000 population) 2.3 • ↑ Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 39.9 • • Socruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) 24 ↓ ↓ Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) NA • • Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) 50.5	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 10.8 → Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) 57.5 ↑ Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) 9.0 • Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) 34.7 ↓ SDG15 - Life on Land - ↓ Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 • Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 4.7 → Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.9 → SDC16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions . ↓ Homicides (per 100,000 population) 2.3 ↑ Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 39.9 → Population who fiel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) 50 ↓ Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 98.9 • • Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) 2.4 ↓ ↓ Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) 50.5 ↓ ↓ Prison population (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) 1.3 • </td <td>Fish caught that are then discarded (%)</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>•</td> <td>1</td>	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.3	•	1
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Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) NA ● Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) 50.5 ● (TTV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 0.0 ● Battler-related deaths (per 100,000 persons) 1.3 ● Prison population (per 100,000 persons) 101.4 ● Imports of major conventional weapons (TTV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 0.9 ● Status of fundamental human rights treaties 8 ● Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -1.5 ● SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) 75 ● Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) 51.9 ●	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		•	
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(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 0.0 ● Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) 1.3 ● Prison population (per 100,000 persons) 101.4 ● Imports of major conventional weapons 0.9 ● (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 0.9 ● Status of fundamental human rights treaties 8 ● Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -1.5 → SDGI7 - Partnerships for the Goals 25 ● Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) 75 ● Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) 51.9 ●		50.5	•	\downarrow
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(TTV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 0.9 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)		•	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties 8 ● Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -1.5 → SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals -1.5 → Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) 75 ● Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) 51.9 ↑	Imports of major conventional weapons			
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -1.5 → SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) 75 • •• Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) 51.9 • ↑			•	••
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Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) 51.9 • 个				
	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)		٠	
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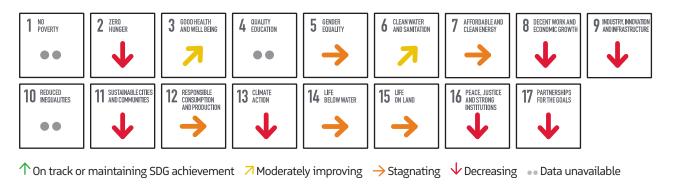
LIBYA



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS







Performance by Indicator

LIBYA

SDG1 - End Poverty VALUE | RATING | TREND Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)* NA NA Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)* NA Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment) • SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%) NA • Ψ Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) 5.2 ۰ 10.2 Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) • ... \mathbf{V} Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) 32.5 • Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) 0.7 • Ψ Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst) 1.1 • Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst) 2.2 • ... SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) • **→** 72.1 Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Υ 5.8 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 10.8 • Υ Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) • -> 59.0 New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) • Υ 0.1 Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, Ψ diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%) 18.6 • Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100.000 population) • 53.9 ... Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 7 21.3 • Life expectancy at birth (years) 75.8 • 7 Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 10.9 ٠ ... Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) • 99.9 ... ¥ Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 73 • **→** Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) 60 • ተ Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) 5.8 • Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) 87 • Τ Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) 4.5 • Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) NΔ • ... SDG4 – Quality Education Net primary enrollment rate (%) NA • ... Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) 99.6 • ... Lower secondary completion rate (%) NA • ... NA Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children) • ... NA School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) ۲ ... Harmonized Test Scores NA • ... SDG5 – Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) 24.0 • Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+) Υ 117.4 Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 56.9 • → Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 16.0 • → Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) 0.5 • \rightarrow Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) NA • ... Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) 5.6 • → Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) 98 • **→** SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 99.9 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ • Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 92.1 è **→** Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) 817.1 • Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) 9.6 ... • Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m₃ H₂O eq/capita) NΔ • Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ 60 • Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of 0.6 hygiene (per 100,000 population) • •• SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) 69.7 . J, Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) NA • CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 1.5 • T, Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) 0.0 • → Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) 8.9 . 7 SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) -6.6 .. • Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) 65.7 Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Ψ 20.5 • Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) → 0.1 • Labor freedom score 48.6 Ψ • Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) Ψ 51.5 • Ease of starting a business score 73.1 • . . Product concentration index, exports Ψ 0.7 •

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure VALUE | RATING | TREND The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)* 0.0 Population using the internet (%) 17.8 Ψ Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) 17.0 • Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 2.2 J Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 0.2 -> Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) NA Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$) J, 1.6 Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) 76.4 SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities Palma ratio NA •• Gini coefficient NA ... SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM_{2.5})(µg/m₃) Ψ 55.5 Satisfaction with public transport (%) 47 • \rightarrow Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) NA SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) 0.9 • ... Ψ Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) 37.0 Electronic waste (kg/capita) 11.5 • ... Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita) ... 27.7 SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) • ... 1.5 Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) → 47.8 Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$) • -> 661.5 Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) 62.4 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 0.6 SDG13 – Climate Action CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita) Ψ 11.1 . CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) \mathbf{T} 0.6 CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 22.548.4 • ... People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) • ... 290.8 SDG14 – Life Below Water Fish caught that are then discarded (%) $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ 10.4 • Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.0 • ... Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 0.0 • \rightarrow Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) 50.9 • Ψ Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) 32.1 • \mathbf{J} Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) 34.5 . \mathbf{J} SDG15 – Life on Land Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.1 Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) **→** 0.0 Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 1.0 • **→** SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) NΔ ... Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 90.0 .. Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) 63 Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) NA . •• Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) 17 → Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) NA . Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) 40.2 J, Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 0.0 Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) •• 10.2 Prison population (per 100,000 persons) 98.5 . Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) NA Status of fundamental human rights treaties 12 ... Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism Ψ -2.4 SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) 0 ... Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) 21.4 Ψ Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) 6.1

PART 3 | COUNTRY PROFILES

* Imputed data point



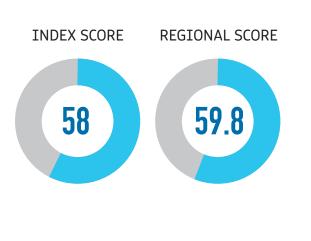
35.3

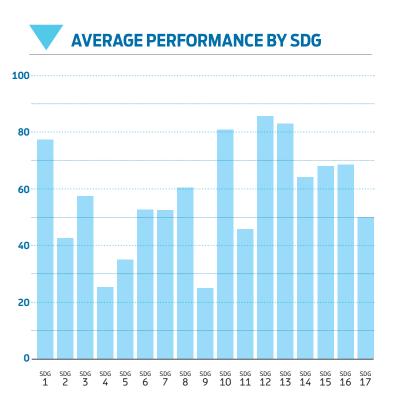
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)



MAURITANIA







CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS







MAURITANIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREN
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	5.3	•	7
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	20.0	٠	→
/orking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	15.2	٠	••
5DG2 – Zero Hunger			
revalence of undernourishment (%)	10.1	•	4
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.1	•	→
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.6	•	→
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	12.7	•	4
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0	•	1
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst) uman Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	1.0 2.3		\rightarrow
	2.5		7
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	463.8	٠	\rightarrow
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.6	•	7
Iortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	40.5		ג ג
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	81.0 0.1		1
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1	•	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.1	•	→
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution			
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	128.4	•	••
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.6	٠	\rightarrow
fe expectancy at birth (years)	68.4	٠	\rightarrow
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	84.0	٠	••
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	70.4	•	→ ↓
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	63		÷
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	40		x
iabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	4.7 2.1		1
ge-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	5.5		→
ge standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among	5.5		
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	10.7	•	1
BG4 Quality Education			
5DG4 – Quality Education	-4 -		
let primary enrollment rate (%) iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	76.9		••
ower secondary completion rate (%)	76.5 45.9		7
iross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	10.5		
chool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	5.9	•	→
larmonized Test Scores	342.1	•	→
5DG5 – Gender Equality			
	22.4		~
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)		•	→ ↑
tatio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.0 46.6		
ieats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.3		- Ť
atio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3	•	Ú,
Vomen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	15.5	•	
roportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	21.7	•	_ ↓
1andatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	٠	→
5DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.7	•	→
opulation using at least basic uninning water services (%)	49.8		→ →
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.2	•	
inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ₃ H ₂ O eq/capita)	709.4	•	
egree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	47	٠	\rightarrow
lortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of			
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	38.6	•	••
5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
opulation with access to electricity (%)	47.3		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	47.5	-	→ →
Oz emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.0		*
enewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	26.6	ě	j,
nergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.2	•	÷
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	-14		
	-4.1	٠	••
djusted GDP growth (%)			
djusted GDP growth (%) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with			
djusted GDP growth (%) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	20.9	•	••
djusted GDP growth (%) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.2	•	•• •
djusted GDP growth (%) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	11.2 0.0	•	•• • •
djusted GDP growth (%) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) abor freedom score	11.2 0.0 49.3	•	↓ ↓ ↓
djusted GDP growth (%) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) abor freedom score nemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	11.2 0.0	•	↓ ↑ ↓ ↓
djusted GDP growth (%) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	11.2 0.0 49.3 21.9	•	$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \bullet $

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
(worst 0-100 best)*	0.0	•	••
Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	58.8 70.8	•	ጥ ተ
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	/0.0	•	- i -
infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	•	\mathbf{V}
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	•	\rightarrow
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	•	
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			
(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$) Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	NA 47.0	-	••
Rulai population with access to all-season roads (%)	47.0	•	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	1.3	٠	••
Gini coefficient	32.6	•	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)(µg/m ₃)	50.4	•	\rightarrow
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42	•	\rightarrow
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	65.5	•	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	on		
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	•	
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.9	•	1
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.4	•	••
Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.0	•	••
SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	•	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	37.9	•	7
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	13.7	•	\rightarrow
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements	-0 -		
on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	58.7		••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6		→
SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.9	•	\rightarrow
CO ² emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	•	1
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	0.0	٠	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	10,162.0	٠	
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.9	•	7
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	•	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.2	٠	\rightarrow
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	59.6	•	4
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	1.0	•	1
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	38.6	•	\checkmark
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
(per million population)	0.1	٠	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.2	٠	\rightarrow
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	•	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	•	••
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	•	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53	٠	7
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	65.6	٠	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	30	•	\mathbf{V}
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	14.0 59.5	•	↓
Exports of major conventional weapons	57.5	•	•
(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	•	
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	43.8	•	••
Imports of major conventional weapons			
(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.4	•	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	12	٠	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.7	٠	\checkmark
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0	•	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	48.1	•	1
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.2	•	\mathbf{V}



MOROCCO



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS







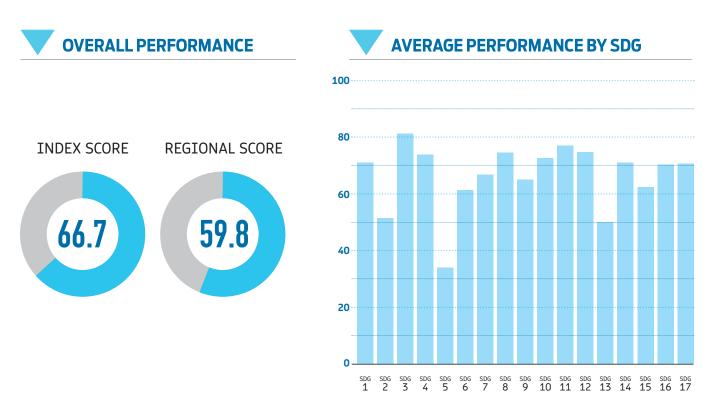
MOROCCO

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty			
	VALUE	RATING	TREN
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.4	٠	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	8.9	•	\rightarrow
Vorking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	5.3	•	••
5DG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.6	٠	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.8	•	7
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	•	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.1	•	4
iereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	2.3 0.7		1
luman Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	•	→ ↓
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	71.9	•	1
Veonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.1	•	· 🗼
fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.0	•	Λ
incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	94.0	•	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	٠	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	24.1	•	→
Ige-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution		_	
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	66.6	-	•• 7
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population) ife expectancy at birth (years)	17.0 73.0	-	~ ~
ine expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	73.0 22.5	-	
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.6		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	•	1
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	73	•	1
iubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.6	•	_ ↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	9.1	•	_ ↓
ge-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	7.3	•	→
lge standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among			
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	14.5	•	7
5DG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6	•	1
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.4	•	••
ower secondary completion rate (%)	75.6	٠	7
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	60.4	•	\rightarrow
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	43.4	•	1
Harmonized Test Scores	380.4	•	-
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49		•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+	·	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	30.8		*
seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	22.8		⊼ ↓
Nomen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.3 0.5		•
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	15.8	-	
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	•	↓ →
		•	
^{Handatory paid maternity leave (days) 5DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation}		•	↓ →
Aandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	•	↓ →
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) SDGG - Clean Water and Sanitation Vopulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) Vopulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98 90.4	•	↓ →
Andatory paid maternity leave (days) 5DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	98 90.4 87.3	•	↓ →
Andatory paid maternity leave (days) 5DGG – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	98 90.4 87.3 50.8	•	↓ → ↑
tandatory paid maternity leave (days) DGG – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (ms H-0 eq/capita)	98 90.4 87.3 50.8 5.4	•	↓ →
Andatory paid maternity leave (days) SDGG – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) ireshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (ms HLO eq/capita) Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) Aortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of	98 90.4 87.3 50.8 5.4 1,062.6 71	•	↓ → ↑ •••
Andatory paid maternity leave (days) SDGG – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) scarce water consumption embodied in imports (ms H-O eq/capita) Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) fortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	98 90.4 87.3 50.8 5.4 1,062.6	•	↓ → ↑ •••
Andatory paid maternity leave (days) SDGG – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) ireshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) scarce water consumption embodied in imports (mr H-O eq/capita) Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) doratilty rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) SDG7 – Afforclable and Clean Energy	98 90.4 87.3 50.8 5.4 1,062.6 71 1.9	•	↓ → ↑ •••
Andatory paid maternity leave (days) SDGG – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) icarce water consumption embodied in imports (ms H:O eq/capita) legree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) fortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	98 90.4 87.3 50.8 5.4 1,062.6 71 1.9		 ↓ ↑ ↓ ↓
Andatory paid maternity leave (days) SDGG – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) topulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) karce water consumption embodied in imports (ms H-O eq/capita) legree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) fortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) SDG7 – Afforclable and Clean Energy Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98 90.4 87.3 50.8 5.4 1,062.6 71 1.9 1.9 98.1		 ↓ ↑ ↓ ↓
Andatory paid maternity leave (days) SDGG – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (ms H-O eq/capita) egree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) tortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Op emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO,/TWh)	98 90.4 87.3 50.8 5.4 1,062.6 71 1.9 1.09 98.1 1.6		 ↓ ↑ ↓ ↓
Andatory paid maternity leave (days) SDGG – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) ireshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) facre water consumption embodied in imports (m, H-O eq/capita) begree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) Nortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 0. cernissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO;/TWh) tenewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	98 90.4 87.3 50.8 5.4 1,062.6 71 1.9 1.00 98.1 1.6 19.8		 ↓ ↑ ↓ ↓
Andatory paid maternity leave (days)	98 90.4 87.3 50.8 5.4 1,062.6 71 1.9 1.09 98.1 1.6		 ↓ ↑ ↓ ↓
Andatory paid maternity leave (days)	98 90.4 87.3 50.8 5.4 1,062.6 71 1.9 100.0 98.1 1.6 19.8 3.3		 ↓ ↑ ↓ ↓
Anadatory paid maternity leave (days)	98 90.4 87.3 50.8 5.4 1,062.6 71 1.9 1.00 98.1 1.6 19.8		 ↓ ↑ ↓ ↓
Andatory paid maternity leave (days)	98 90.4 87.3 50.8 5.4 1,062.6 71 1.9 1.00 98.1 1.6 19.8 3.3 3.3		 ↓ ↑ ↓ ↓
Anadatory paid maternity leave (days)	98 90.4 87.3 50.8 5.4 1,062.6 71 1.9 98.1 1.6 19.8 3.3 3.3		$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \rightarrow \end{array}$ $\uparrow \uparrow \\ \uparrow$
Anadatory paid maternity leave (days)	98 90.4 87.3 50.8 5.4 1,062.6 71 1.9 98.1 1.6 19.8 3.3 -3.2 -3.2		$\begin{array}{c} \Psi \\ \Rightarrow \end{array}$
Andatory paid maternity leave (days)	98 90.4 87.3 50.8 5.4 1,062.6 71 1.9 98.1 1.6 1.9 8.3 3.3 -3.2 -3.2 44.4 1.0.5 0.0		$\begin{array}{c} \Psi \\ \rightarrow \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \hline \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \rightarrow \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \rightarrow \end{array}$
Andatory paid maternity leave (days)	98 90.4 87.3 50.8 5.4 1,062.6 71 1.9 98.1 1.6 19.8 3.3 3.3 -3.2 4.4.4 10.5 0.0 4.7.6		$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{\downarrow} \\ \mathbf{\uparrow} \\ \mathbf{\downarrow} \\ \mathbf{\uparrow} \\ \mathbf{\uparrow} \\ \mathbf{\uparrow} \\ \mathbf{\downarrow} \\ \mathbf{\uparrow} \\ \mathbf{\downarrow} \\ \mathbf{\uparrow} \\ \mathbf{\uparrow} \\ \mathbf{\uparrow} \\ \mathbf{\downarrow} \\ $
Andatory paid maternity leave (days)	98 90.4 87.3 50.8 5.4 1,062.6 71 1.9 98.1 1.6 1.9 8.3 3.3 -3.2 -3.2 44.4 1.0.5 0.0		$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \\ \hline \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$
Andatory paid maternity leave (days)	98 90.4 87.3 50.8 5.4 1,062.6 71 1.9 98.1 1.6 19.8 3.3 3.3 -3.2 44.4 10.5 0.0 47.6 24.9		→ ↑ •••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
(worst 0-100 best) Population using the internet (%)	23.6 88.1		•• 个
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	82.0	•	Ϋ́.
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.4 0.3		~
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	•	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			
(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$) Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	0.4 91.6		→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	. 0		
Palma ratio Gini coefficient	1.8 39.5	•	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{z.5}$)($\mu g/m_s$)	33.4	•	\mathbf{V}
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57	•	>
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	92.6	•	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 6.1	•	•• →
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.6		••
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	9.2	٠	••
SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8	•	•• 1
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	16.7 11.2		
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	90.3	•	•• 1
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	•	1
SDG13 – Climate Action			
$C\!O_{z}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_{z}/capita)	1.9	٠	→
CO² emissions embodied in imports (tCO²/capita) CO² emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.3 0.0	•	→
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	2.2	•	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.8	•	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	٠	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	58.0		7
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	55.9 13.3		→ 7
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	43.2	٠	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
(per million population)	0.1	٠	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	59.5 0.9		↑ ↓
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	1.9 18.1	•	↓ ↑
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	68	•	↓ ·
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.9	•	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	38 NA		→ ••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	43.7	•	\mathbf{V}
Exports of major conventional weapons			
(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.0 NA		••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	239.9	•	
Imports of major conventional weapons			
(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties	0.7 15	•	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.4		↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0		••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	59.0	•	→
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.4	•	1

OMAN



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS

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
••	→	7	7	→	1	7	7	7
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 UFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	
			-	-	•	-	1	
Λ On track or	maintaining SD	G achievemen	t 7 Moderate	ely improving	→ Stagnating	↓ Decreasing	💿 Data unav	ailable





OMAN

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREN
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	•	••
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	•	••
Norking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA	٠	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.8	•	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.7	•	- ↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.3	•	•••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) iereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	27.0 16.5		↓ ↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.1		4
luman Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.3	•	7
5DG3 - Good Health and Well-Being faternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17.0	•	→
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.6		\uparrow
fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.1	•	۰.
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.9	•	1
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	•	1
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	21.5	•	7
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution			
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	104.0	•	•• 个
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.6	•	т 7
ife expectancy at birth (years)	73.9		1
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	7.5 99.9		_ ^
Irth's attended by skilled nealth personnel (%) urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.9 99		۰,
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	69		7
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	6.9	•	••
iabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	13.8	•	_ ↓
ge-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	4.5	•	1
ge standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among	8	-	→
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	0		
5DG4 – Quality Education			
let primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	•	1
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.6	•	•• 个
ower secondary completion rate (%) iross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	115.5 56.7		- i
ichool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	47.4		\uparrow
farmonized Test Scores	423.5	•	¥
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to	49) 39.6	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25	+) 105.4	•	1
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	36.9	•	→
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2.3	•	\rightarrow
atio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	•	_ ↓
Nomen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.2	•	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	12.0	•	>
fandatory paid maternity leave (days)	50	•	→
5DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.2	•	7
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.3	•	1
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	116.7	•	••
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m3 H2O eq/capita)	13.4 3,789.9	-	••
legree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	3,709.9 79		· · · ·
Iortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of	17		1
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	•	
5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
	100.0	-	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0		个 个
Opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Oz emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCOz/TWh)	1.9	-	T S
enewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.4		
nergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	7.2	•	7
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
djusted GDP growth (%)	-0.9	•	••
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with			
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	73.6	•	••
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.5	•	1
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	٠	
abor freedom score	45.7	•	•
Inemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	7.5	٠	1
ase of starting a business score	93.5	•	**
Product concentration index, exports	0.3	•	1

Performance by Indicator SDG9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure VALUE | RATING | TREND The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best) 29.5 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Population using the internet (%) 96.4 Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) 1 112.6 • Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 3.2 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 0.7 1 Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) 0.4 -> Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$) 1.8 **→** Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) 81.4 SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities Palma ratio NA •• Gini coefficient NA ... SDG11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)($\mu g/m_3$) 45.1 Ψ Satisfaction with public transport (%) 73 • Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) 97.3 . $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) 1.2 • ... Υ Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) 18.8 Electronic waste (kg/capita) 15.8 ... • Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita) 8.7 ... SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) 4.4 • ... Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) 7 38.3 Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$) 21.6 • → Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) 72.9 • Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 1 0.5 SDG13 – Climate Action Ψ CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) 18.0 . CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) 17 . \mathbf{T} CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 31,454.0 • ... People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 1.6 SDG14 – Life Below Water Fish caught that are then discarded (%) • \mathbf{T} 1.0 Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.1 • ... Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) > 22.1 • \mathbf{V} Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) 73.6 • Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) 3.1 • ... ¥ Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) 63.4 . SDG15 – Life on Land Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.7 Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 23.3 . \rightarrow Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Ŧ 0.9 SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Υ 0.2 • Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) NΔ ... Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) NA • ... Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 100.0 • ... Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) \mathbf{V} 44 • Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) NA Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) $\mathbf{\downarrow}$ 37.9 • Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 0.2 • NA

Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons) 46.8 . Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 5.5 Status of fundamental human rights treaties 9 Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism 0.5 . SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) 0

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* Imputed data point

Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ 58.5 Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ 10.2



Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)

81.1

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PALESTINE

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS

	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	4 EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLEAND 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 action	14 LIFE belowwater	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTINERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	
Λ On track or	maintaining SI	DG achievemer	nt 7 Moderat	ely improving	→ Stagnating	↓ Decreasing	g 🔹 Data una	available





PALESTINE

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREN
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.1	•	→
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	4.9	•	→
/orking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	2.0	•	••
DG2 – Zero Hunger			
evalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	•	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.5	•	•• 个
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.3	•	÷
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA	•	
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3	•	1
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.3	٠	_ ↓
uman Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	٠	••
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	20.4	•	1
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.3	•	1
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.8	٠	1
rcidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.6	•	1
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	•	••
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA		
re-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution	INA		••
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	•	••
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	•	
e expectancy at birth (years)	NA	•	
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	NA	•	••
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	٠	1
irviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	٠	÷
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	65	•	4
ibjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.9	•	->
abetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	9.2 NA		
ze-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) ze standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among	INA		
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	•	
5DG4 – Quality Education			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	07.0		
et primary enrollment rate (%) teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.0 99.2		¥
ower secondary completion rate (%)	93.0		~
oss enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	58.1		
chool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	42.7		
armonized Test Scores	412.3	•	, Š
DCE Conder Equality			
5DG5 – Gender Equality			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)			1
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	26.3	•	→
eats held by women in national parliaments (%) atio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	NA 0.2		••
/omen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.2)
roportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	NA	•	••
andatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	•	→
5DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.9	•	1
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.6	•	· •
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	47.0	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.3	•	
	2,051.6	•	••
egree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) ortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of	NA	٠	••
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	NA	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	•	1
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	•	
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA	•	
enewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	23.3	٠	7
ergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	2.8	•	ſ
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
	-7.3	٠	••
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with			-
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	33.6	•	
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	25.6	•	Ý
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	25.6 0.1	•	↓ →
Jults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) abor freedom score	25.6 0.1 NA	•	↓ →
Jults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) abor freedom score nemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	25.6 0.1 NA 40.7	•	¥
djusted GDP growth (%) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) abor freedom score nemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) ase of starting a business score roduct concentration index, exports	25.6 0.1 NA	•	↓ → ↓

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities		_	
(worst 0-100 best) Population using the internet (%)	42.5 70.6		••
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	19.7	•	7
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	•	••
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	•	••
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	0.5	•	••
(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	NA	•	••
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	NA	•	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	4.7		
Gini coefficient	1.3 33.7	•	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
2.5 microns of diameter (PM₂₅)(μg/m₃)	32.2	•	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67	•	\mathbf{V}
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	44-3	•	\checkmark
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1		
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	٠	
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.3	•	\mathbf{V}
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	•	••
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8 1.6	•	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	1.0		•• 1
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	NA	•	
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	NA	•	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	٠	→
SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	٠	1
CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	0.5	•	\mathbf{V}
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	٠	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	311.9	•	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	•	••
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	٠	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	NA NA	•	••
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.8		••
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	NA	•	
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
(per million population)	0.0	•	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.9	•	\rightarrow
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	•	1
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	52.3	•	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	72	٠	1
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.2	•	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA 7.3	•	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	37.9		↓
Exports of major conventional weapons			
(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	٠	••
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA 85.9	•	••
Imports of major conventional weapons	03.9	•	40
(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	•	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	14	•	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.8	٠	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0	•	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	70.4	•	\mathbf{T}
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	•	••





QATAR



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS

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
••	→	7	7	→	→	7	7	7
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	
••	\rightarrow	1	→	7	↓	\checkmark	7	
\uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \urcorner Moderately improving $ ightarrow$ Stagnating \checkmark Decreasing 🐽 Data unavailable								





Performance by Indicator

QATAR

SDG1 – End Poverty VALUE | RATING | TREND Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)* NA NA Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)* NΔ Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment) • ... SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%) NA • Υ Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) 4.4 • Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) NA • ... ¥ Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) 35.1 • Υ • Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) 8.4 Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst) 1.3 • \rightarrow Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst) . NA ... SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) 7.6 • 4 \mathbf{T} Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 3.3 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) • 5.3 Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 42.0 → • New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) • → 0.1 Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%) 10.7 • $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100.000 population) 90.8 • Υ Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) • 7.3 Life expectancy at birth (years) 77.2 • Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) Υ 7.2 ٠ Υ Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) • 100.0 → Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 98 • Υ Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) 74 • Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) 6.4 • ... Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) 4 19.5 • Υ Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) 4.7 • Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) 11.8 • 7 SDG4 – Quality Education Net primary enrollment rate (%) • Υ 98.6 Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) 94.6 • Lower secondary completion rate (%) 92.3 • Υ Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children) • 62.5 → School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) 25.0 ٠ 7 Harmonized Test Scores Ψ • 427.5 SDG5 – Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) 68.9 • Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+) 120.9 ተ Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 62.4 • 7 Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) **→** 4.4 Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) • → 0.4 Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) 0.0 • ... Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) 7.1 • **→** Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) **→** 50 • SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 99.6 • → Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 100.0 • Υ Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) 431.0 • ... Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) 70.0 • ... Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m₃ H₂O eq/capita) 10,937.6 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) • 81 **→** Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) 0.1 • •• SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy 100.0 Population with access to electricity (%) • $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ 100.0 Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) • Υ 2.0 CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) • Υ Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) 0.1 • \mathbf{V} Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) 6.8 . Ψ SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) 1.1 • ... Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) 65.9 ٠ Υ Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) 0.1 . Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) 0.5 Υ • Ψ Labor freedom score 52.6 • Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) 0.3 Υ • Ease of starting a business score 86.1 ... • 0.6 Product concentration index, exports • \mathbf{V}

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure VALUE | RATING | TREND The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best) 47.0 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Population using the internet (%) 100.0 Υ Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) 144.0 • Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 3.4 Υ Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 2.2 Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) 0.5 ... Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$) 1.2 Ψ Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) 99.1 ... SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities Palma ratio NA ... Gini coefficient NA ... SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM_{2.5})(µg/m₃) 93.8 -> Satisfaction with public transport (%) 65 . •• Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) NA . SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) 1.2 • ... Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) 75.0 7 Electronic waste (kg/capita) 13.6 • •• Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita) 17.1 ... SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) 17.5 • ... Υ Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) 59.4 Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$) 180.3 • Υ Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) 73.7 Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) Υ 0.0 SDG13 – Climate Action CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita) 35.5 . 4 Ψ CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) 6.8 CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 62,777.4 • ... People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) ... NA . SDG14 – Life Below Water Fish caught that are then discarded (%) $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ • 4.0 Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.1 • ... Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 60.0 • -> Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) 73.6 • Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) ተ 0.0 • Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ 72.8 • SDG15 – Life on Land Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 1.0 Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) → 60.0 . Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Ŧ 0.8 SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) 0.3 -> Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 36.0 ... Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) 92 ... Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 100.0 ... Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) 58 • \mathbf{v} Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) NA Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) J 55.3 • Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 0.4 Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) NA Prison population (per 100,000 persons) 70.0 . Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 3.4 Status of fundamental human rights treaties 9 ... Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism 1.0 . SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) NA Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ 63.0 Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) \mathbf{J} 6.5





255.0

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Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)



SAUDI ARABIA



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS







SAUDI ARABIA

Performance by Indicator

	VALUE	RATING	TREN
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	0.0	٠	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	0.0	•	1
Vorking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA	•	••
5DG2 – Zero Hunger			
revalence of undernourishment (%)	3.7	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.4	•	4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	35.4	•	\downarrow
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.0	٠	\rightarrow
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.2	•	4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	•	→
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
1aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	16.2	٠	>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.3	٠	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.7	٠	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.2	٠	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	٠	••
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.9	•	7
lge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution			
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	91.1	•	••
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.5		1
ife expectancy at birth (years)	74-3 8.2	-	7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	8.2 98.7	-	•• •
iurris attended by skilled nearth personnel (%) iurviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.7 97		⊤ →
Juriving intants who received 2 WHU-recommended vaccines (%) Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	97 74	-	マス
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	6.4		1
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	18.7		
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	5.4		•
ge standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among	5-4		1
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	14.3	•	4
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Vet primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4	•	1
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	99.9	•	
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	21.8		÷
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	71.4		~
Harmonized Test Scores	399	•	Ų
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
)* (0.4		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49	·	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)			~
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	34.7		7
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	19.9		→
(atto of estimated gross national income per capita, ternale/male (201/ PPP \$) Nomen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.3 NA		→
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	0.0		
fandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70		イー
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0		1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	-	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	974.2		-
Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	37.7		••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m_3 H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,509.3		
	57	•	-
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)			
Aortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of			
Aortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	•	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		•	
Adviatity rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	•	
Additive rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 100.0	•	
fortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) 5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy topulation with access to electricity (%) topulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) .0: emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtC0:/TWh)	100.0 100.0 1.5	•	
fortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) 5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy topulation with access to electricity (%) topulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 0. emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtC0-/TWh) tenewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	100.0 100.0 1.5 0.2	•	
fortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) SDG7 – Afforciable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 02: emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) tenewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) nergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	100.0 100.0 1.5	•	
Additality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) SDG7 – Afforclable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Observation Observation When the access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Observation Provide the electricity output (MtCOr/TWh) Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) Innergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	100.0 100.0 1.5 0.2 5.6	•	
Addrality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) SDG7 – Afforclable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Do emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtC0x/TWh) Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) Inergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth valueted GDP growth (%)	100.0 100.0 1.5 0.2	•	个 个 子 子
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CD emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MICO ₂ /TWh) Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with	100.0 100.0 1.5 0.2 5.6	•	个 个 子 子
Advisative rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CD- emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCD-/TWh) Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output (MtCD-/TWh) Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) Intergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth kdjusted GDP growth (%) uduts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100.0 100.0 1.5 0.2 5.6 -1.6 74.3	•	↑ ↑ → →
Addition rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Dopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Do emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtC0/TWh) Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) Innergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth vigusted GDP growth (%) Viduts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	100.0 100.0 1.5 0.2 5.6 -1.6 74.3 5.6	•	个 个 子 子
Additality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Dopulation with access to electricity (%) Dopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Do: emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtC0,/TWh) Renevable electricity output (% of total electricity output) inergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Mdjusted GDP growth (%) udutts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Tatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) 	100.0 100.0 1.5 0.2 5.6 -1.6 74.3 5.6 0.2	•	↑ ↑ → →
Advitality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Do. emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtC0 ₂ /TWh) Renevable electricity output (% of total electricity output) Intersity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(M] per 2017 USD PPP) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Kuduts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Interplate work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) abor freedom score	100.0 100.0 1.5 0.2 5.6 -1.6 74.3 5.6 0.2 42.5	•	↑ ↑ → →
Advitality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity output (MCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) Intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Mijusted GDP growth (%) Kdults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jhemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) abor freedom score Jhemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	100.0 100.0 1.5 0.2 5.6 -1.6 74.3 5.6 0.2 42.5 23.8	•	$\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \rightarrow \rightarrow$
Advisative rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CD- emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCD-/TWh) Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output (MtCD-/TWh) Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) Intergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth kdjusted GDP growth (%) uduts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100.0 100.0 1.5 0.2 5.6 -1.6 74.3 5.6 0.2 42.5	•	$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \bullet \\ \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \rightarrow \end{array}$

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
(worst 0-100 best)	50.6	•	•• 1
Population using the internet (%)	100.0		.
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	119.5		
infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	•	\rightarrow
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.3	•	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	٠	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			
(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	1.1	•	7
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	61.1	•	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio Gini coefficient	NA NA	•	••
	INA		••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
2.5 microns of diameter (PM₂₅)(µg/m₃)	88.3	•	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	77 NA	•	Υ
Access to improved water source, piped (% or drbain population)	INA	•	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	on		
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	•	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.4	•	Υ
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.6	•	••
Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	89.6	•	••
SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	4.8 60.1		
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	838.2		
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements	0,012		- C
on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	62.4	•	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.2	•	1
SDC12 Climate Action			
SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	18.8	•	→
CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.9 27,844.6		1
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average			••
SDG14 – Life Below Water) 2.0		••
Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine bindingstitut threats embedded in inspects (new million neoulation)	6.1	•	7
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.5 25.3	•	••
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	69.2		\rightarrow
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.3		7
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	31.2	•	<i>→</i>
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
(per million population)	1.8	•	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.0	•	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	V.
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8		••
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.0		••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	90		••
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.2	•	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	51	•	\mathbf{v}
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	•	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	32.4	٠	$\mathbf{+}$
Exports of major conventional weapons			
(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	•	••
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	0.0 135.8	•	••
Imports of major conventional weapons	100.0		
(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	17.5		••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	-,.5		••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.6	•	\rightarrow
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
	-		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	0 63.4		•• 1
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	03.4 11.7		↑
	/	-	





SOMALIA





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS







SOMALIA

Performance by Indicator

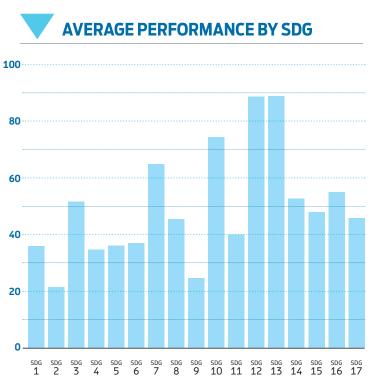
SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	56.2		4
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15(day (2017 PPP, %)	72.8		Ť
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	81.6	•	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	53.1	•	>
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.0	•	7
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.3		••
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.3 0.5		\rightarrow
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.2	•	÷
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	NA	•	
SDC2 Cood Upplith and Wall Daing			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	620.7	•	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	36.0		→ 7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	111.8 250.0		\rightarrow
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	230.0 NA		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Ū.	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	30.4	•	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution			
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	237.9	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.4	•	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	56.5	٠	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	118.0	•	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	31.9	•	•• →
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	42		\rightarrow
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	27 4.7		
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	4.7 6.5		↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	14.7		->
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among			
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	•	
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	•	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	75.7	•	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	٠	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	5.6	•	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) Harmonized Test Scores	NA	•	••
Harmonized lest scores	NA	•	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	2.1	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	NA	•	••
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	45.1	•	\rightarrow
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	24.4	•	1
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	٠	\rightarrow
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	٠	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	18.5	•	7
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	•	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	56.5	•	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	39.3		÷
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	24.5	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.9	•	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ₃ H ₂ O eq/capita)	85.9	•	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	22	•	7
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of			
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	86.6	•	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
	49.7	_	
Population with access to electricity (%)	49.7 3.2	•	. ↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.0		→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	9.8	-	×
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	11.6	•	J.
		-	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.9	•	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with			
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	38.7	•	••
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	20.4	٠	\mathbf{V}
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	٠	>
Labor freedom score	26.5	٠	*
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) Ease of starting a business score	35.6 46	•	¥
Ease of starting a business score Product concentration index, exports	40 0.4	•	••
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4	-	1
victimo or modern stavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	•	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
(worst 0-100 best)*	0.0	•	••
Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	2.0 2.6		•• →
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	210		
infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	•	7
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	•	→ →
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)* Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	0.0	•	7
(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	NA	•	••
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	52.8	٠	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	NA		
Gini coefficient	36.8	•	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{z.5}$)($\mu g/m_3$)	32.9	•	\mathbf{V}
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62	•	••
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.2	•	1
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	on		
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	٠	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	•	→ ••
Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA 0.3		••
S02 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	19.8	•	1
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	NA	٠	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	35.3		
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA		••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	0.0	٠	1
CO ² emissions embodied in imports (tCO ² /capita) CO ² emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	0.0 0.0	•	↑ ••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	12,585.3		••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.9	•	4
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA 0.0		→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	58.0	•	\mathbf{V}
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	٠	••
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	9.4	•	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
(per million population)	0.0	٠	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.0 0.9	•	→ →
	0.9	•	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	•	••
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA 85		••
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	5.9		
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	12	•	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	٠	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons	44.2	•	7
(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	•	••
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	11.9	•	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA	•	••
Imports of major conventional weapons			
(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties	0.0 7		••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.7	•	4
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	^	•	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	0 19.6		~
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	•	••



SUDAN





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS







Performance by Indicator

SUDAN

SDG1 – End Poverty VALUE | RATING | TREND Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) 25.4 Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) 60.1 $\mathbf{1}$ Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment) 49.2 • ... SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%) 12.8 Ψ • Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) 36.0 ٠ → Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) 16.3 • ... Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) NA • ... ¥ Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) 0.6 • Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst) 1.1 • **>** Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst) • 2.4 ... SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) 270.4 • **→** Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 26.7 → Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) • 7 54.9 Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 58.0 • New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) • Υ 0.1 Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%) 22.8 • **→** Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100.000 population) 145.3 • Ψ Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 26.8 • **→** Life expectancy at birth (years) 69.2 • Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 86.8 ٠ Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) • 77.7 \mathbf{V} Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) • 81 → Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) 44 • Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) 4.1 • Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) Ψ • 18.9 Υ Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) 4.8 • Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) NA • ... SDG4 – Quality Education Net primary enrollment rate (%) 67.1 • .. Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) 73.0 • ... Lower secondary completion rate (%) 50.8 •• • Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children) • ... 47.4 School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) 16.9 ٠ Ψ Harmonized Test Scores • 379.6 SDG5 – Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) 30.2 • \rightarrow Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+) 81.3 ⊼ → • Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 42.8 Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 30.5 • ... Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) • **→** 0.3 Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) • 11.9 Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) 20.0 • 7 Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) **→** 56 • SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) → 60.4 • → Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 36.9 • Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) 118.7 • ... Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ... 0.0 • Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m₃ H₂O eq/capita) 230.2 e ... Ψ Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) • 34 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of ... hygiene (per 100,000 population) 17.3 • SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) 55.4 . 4 54.7 Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) • 7 1.4 CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) • \mathbf{T} Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) 63.6 • **>** Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) 4.6 **→** . SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) -9.4 • .. Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) 15.3 Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) 18.5 • Ψ Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) 0.0 • \mathbf{T} Labor freedom score 42 • Ψ Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) 34.5 Ψ • Ease of starting a business score 76.7 • Product concentration index, exports 0.3 • 7

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure VALUE | RATING | TREND The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)* 7 Population using the internet (%) 28.4 7 Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) 42.0 • Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 2.2 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 0.0 Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) 0.2 ... Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$) 0.2 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) 37.8 SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities Palma ratio 1.4 Gini coefficient 34.2 SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM_{2.5})(µg/m₃) 58.7 $\mathbf{1}$ Satisfaction with public transport (%) 33 Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) -> 68.6 . SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) 0.2 • ... Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) NΔ ... Electronic waste (kg/capita) ... 2.1 • Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita) 2.4 ... SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) 0.0 ... Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) NA ... Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$) 25.1 \rightarrow Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) ... 57.6 Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) ... 0.3 SDG13 – Climate Action $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita) . 0.5 CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) 0.0 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 40.6 • ... People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 7,141.7 • ... SDG14 – Life Below Water Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 1.6 Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) NA . Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 48.0 • ተ Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) 44.4 • Ψ Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) 11.2 Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) 25.2 • 4 SDG15 – Life on Land Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) NA Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 17.8 4 Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.9 • **→** SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) NΔ ... Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 20.4 Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) 71 ... Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 67.3 •• Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) \rightarrow 22 • Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) 18.1 ... • Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) 40.8 7 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 0.0 Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) 0.3 Prison population (per 100,000 persons) 51.6 . Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 0.2 Status of fundamental human rights treaties 10 ... Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -> -1.9 SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) 0 Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) 39.2 → Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) J, 3.1

* Imputed data point



0.1

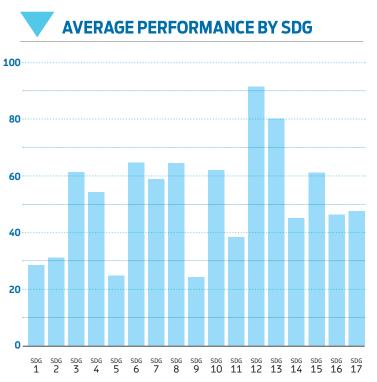
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Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)



SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS







SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE R	ATING T	REND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	•	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	•	••
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	63.0	•	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.4	•	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.5	•	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.8	•	*
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 0.9	•	↓ ↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.9 10.8	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.3		↑ ↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18.0	•	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	•	••
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution	22.1	•	1
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	94-5	•	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.9	•	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.7	•	Υ
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	54.0	•	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.2 48		•• →
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	40 56	•	÷
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	3.5	•	••
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	14.9	•	¥
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.1	•	→
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	•	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.0	•	••
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.1	•	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	53.8 5.5		••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	43.0	•	→
Harmonized Test Scores	NA	•	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
	F7 7	•	→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	53.3 82.7		3
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	23.3	•	÷
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.2	•	\mathbf{V}
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	•	→
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	NA 10.3	•	••
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	120	•	$\overline{\Lambda}$
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.9 89.7	•	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	124.4	•	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	48.0	•	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m_3 H ₂ O eq/capita)	412.1	•	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	56	•	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	3.7		••
	5.7		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	89.1	•	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.9 2.2	•	→ ↓
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	4.5		×.
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	10.5	•	ý.
CRC9 Decent Work and Economic Crowth			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA	•	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	23.3	•	••
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	9.5	•	¥
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	•	1
Labor freedom score	57.8	•	→
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) Ease of starting a business score	22.1 80.1	•	*
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	•	•• ↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.5	•	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
(worst 0-100 best)*	0.0	•	**
Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	35.8 17.4		\rightarrow
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	1/.4	•	
infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	•	1
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	•	\rightarrow
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	•	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO ₂ per constant 2015US\$)	2.7		→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	80.7		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio Gini coefficient	1.6	•	••
Gini coencient	37.5	•	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
2.5 microns of diameter (PM _{2.5})(μg/m ₃)	46.2	•	1
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	15	•	••
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	70.5	•	×
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	n		
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	•	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8	•	Υ
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.2	•	••
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.7 0.1		••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.2		1
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	NA	•	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	NA	•	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	•	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3	•	1
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	•	*
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	•	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	9,039.2	٠	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.3	•	\mathbf{V}
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	٠	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	48.1	•	→ ↓
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	33.0 32.7		Ť
	5=17		, in the second s
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
(per million population) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.1 0.0		••• →
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		÷
CDC1C Design listing and Change listifications			
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1	•	••
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	50.5	•	••
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	32 96.0		••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	13	•	J.
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	•	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	27.2	٠	→
Exports of major conventional weapons			
(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.0 49.0	•	
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	49.0 NA		••
Imports of major conventional weapons			
(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.6	•	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	11	٠	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.7	•	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0	٠	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	26.5	•	7
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.5	•	••





TUNISIA



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLECTTIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE	14 LIFE BELIDW WATER	15 UFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
🗖 SDG achieved 🗧 Challenges remain 📕 Significant challenges remain 📕 Major challenges remain 📕 Data unavailable								

SDG TRENDS







TUNISIA

Performance by Indicator

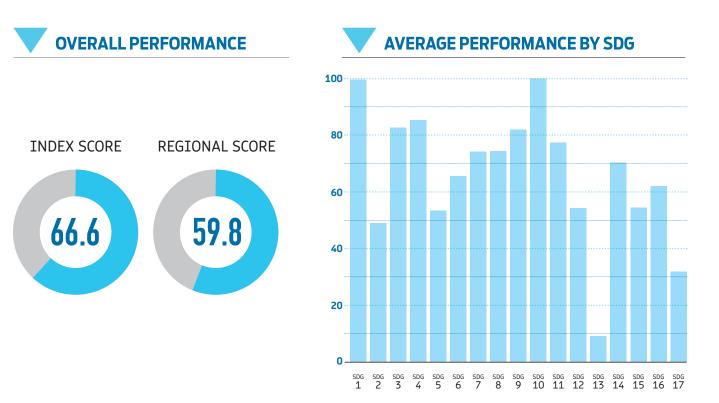
worty headcourt ratio at \$2.53/day (2017 PPR %) 0.3 ••••• Yorty headcourt ratio at \$2.53/day (2017 PPR %) 1.6 •••• SDC2 - Zero Hunger •••• ••• Predence of undimination of \$1.56 day (8017 PPR %) 5.1 ••• SDC2 - Zero Hunger ••• ••• Predence of undimination of the systes of age (%) 2.4 ••• Predence of undimination of the systes of age (%) 2.4 ••• Yorkence of undimination of the systes of age (%) 2.4 ••• Yorkence of undimination of the systes of age (%) 2.4 ••• Yorkence of undimination of the systes of age (%) 2.4 ••• Yorkence of undimination of the systes of age (%) 2.4 ••• Yorkence of undimination of the systes of age (%) 2.4 ••• Yorkence of undimination of the systes of age (%) 2.4 ••• Station of the system of the system of age (%) 2.4 ••• Yorkence of undimination of the system of age (%) 2.5 ••• Yorkence of undimination of the system of age (%) 1.5 ••• Yorkence of undimination of the system				
bestylestation 1.6 ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Working poor at PPP53.con day (% of trail employment) 9.9 • SDG2-Zero Hungger Preadment of nutring in children under sysses of age (%) 2.4 Preadment of nutring in children under sysses of age (%) 2.4 Preadment of nutring in children under sysses of age (%) 2.4 Statismalab Nitogen Management Trade (states 1-1.4 worst) 0.9 Statismalab Nitogen Management Trade (states 1-1.4 worst) 0.5 Statismalab Nitogen Management Trade (states 1-1.4 worst) 0.5 Statismalab Nitogen Management Trade (states 1-1.4 worst) 0.5 Statismalab Nitogen Management Trade (states 1-1.4 worst) 0.0 Statismala Nitogen Management Trade (states 1-1.4 worst)			•	1
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 Prevalence of undernourishment (%) 9.1 9.1	Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.9	•	••
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Productor of vasing in children undre systes of agr (k) 2.4 • Preadmance of vasing in children undre systes of agr (k) 2.4 • Substandab Unitingen Hanagement Index (best 0-1,41 worst) 0.9 • SDG3 — Good Health and Well-Being • • • Staturab Uniting in the (per 10,000 like births) 1.5.5 • • Attanal mortality rate (per 10,000 like births) 1.5.5 • • Incidence of tuberculosis (per 10,000 like births) 1.5.7 • • Incidence of tuberculosis (per 10,000 population) 5.6.0 • • Incidence of tuberculosis (per 10,000 population) 5.5.0 • • Incidence of tuberculosis (per 10,000 population) 5.5.5 • • Inter attributible trace and/outscale (sk) 95.5 • • • Inter attributible trace and/outscale (sk) 95.5 • • • • Inter attributible trace and/outscale (sk) 95.5 • • • • • • • • • • •	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.1	•	\rightarrow
Prederec of chemics, BMT 3 g0 (kg radult population) 26.9 27.2 28.2 29.2 29.2 20.2 20.2 20.2 20.2 20.2 20	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		•	\rightarrow
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Product concentration index, exports 0.1 • ->				
	Product concentration index, exports			→
nearus or moderu stavery embodied in imports (ber zoo'oon hnhrigtion) T2-2 🖉 🐽	victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	13.5	•	

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
(worst 0-100 best)	22.0	•	••
Population using the internet (%)	79.0	•	<u>ተ</u>
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	81.3	•	.1.
infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	•	\mathbf{V}
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	•	1
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	•	7
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			
(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$) Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	0.7 89.3		\rightarrow
	09.5		••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	1.3	•	••
Gini coefficient	32.8	•	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
2.5 microns of diameter (PM₂.₅)(µg/m₃)	40.3	•	\mathbf{V}
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	29	•	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.2	•	1
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Productior	n i		
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	•	
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.3	•	1
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.4	•	
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.4	•	••
SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9		•• 1
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	17.2 103.7		→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements	20517		
on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	83.3	•	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.3	•	→
SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.6	•	→
CO2 emissions monitors interconnous in and certein production (cco2/capita)	0.3		$\overline{\Lambda}$
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	343.4	•	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	120.4	•	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.3	•	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	•	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3	•	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	54-9	٠	\rightarrow
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	18.6	•	→ オ
ocean nearth index doar - risheries (0-100)	46.0	•	1
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
(per million population)	0.3	٠	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.8	•	>
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	•	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.6	•	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	51.6	•	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	58	٠	\mathbf{V}
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	99.9	•	••
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	40 2.3		→
Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	50.1		↓
Exports of major conventional weapons			
(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	•	
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons	191.5	•	••
(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.7	•	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	15	•	
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.7	٠	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0		
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	0 64.1		~
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.0	•	Υ





UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS







UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.1	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.2	•	۰.
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.1	•	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.6	•	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA		••
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	31.7 26.2		↓ ↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.3		→ →
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.3	•	1
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9.3	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.5		T ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.4	•	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.8	•	<u> </u>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	•	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	18.5	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution			
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	70.0	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.9	•	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.1	•	7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	3.7	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.2	•	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	•	→
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	78	•	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	6.7	•	1
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	16.4	•	\rightarrow
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	5.2	•	\rightarrow
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA		••
SDG4 – Quality Education	ha	•	
		•	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.7 96.9		1
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)			· 🗼
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	94.2 53.7		
Harmonized Test Scores	55-7 448		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
	(0)* (10		~
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to		•	~
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 24		•	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	59.3		1
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	50.0	•	4
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	•	- T
Nomen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA		••• •
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	27.3 60	•	⇒
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	•	→
Population using at least basic can thing water services (%)	100.0 99.2		$\mathbf{\Lambda}$
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	99.2 1,630.7		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	92.1		••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ₃ H ₂ O eq/capita)	26,346.4		
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	79		1
Aortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of			
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	•	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	٠	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	٠	1
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.4	•	1
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	4.5	•	→
inergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.4	•	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	-07		
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with	-0.7	•	••
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	85.7	•	1
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.7	•	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.4	•	→
		•	↓
	64.5		
Labor freedom score Jnemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	64.5 9.3	•	\rightarrow
.abor freedom score Jnemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) Ease of starting a business score		•	••
abor freedom score	9.3	•	

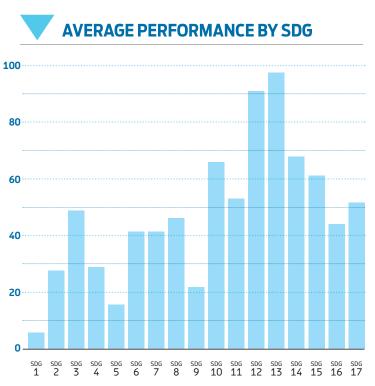
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
(worst 0-100 best)	44.2	٠	••
Population using the internet (%)	100.0	•	个 个
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	241.2	•	.T.
infrastructure (worst 1-5 best)	4.0	•	Υ
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.3	٠	1
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.4	•	Υ
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO ₂ per constant 2015US\$)	2.0		
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	93.3	•	1
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	0.9	٠	1
Gini coefficient	26	•	т
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
2.5 microns of diameter (PM _{2.5})(μg/m ₃)	41.7	•	>
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	86	•	Υ
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	•	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	n		
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	•	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	76.2	•	\mathbf{V}
Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.0 42.0	•	••
SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	42.0 19.1		••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	52.5	•	→
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	582.6	•	1
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	91.2	•	•• 1
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.1		· ·
SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	21.9	•	\rightarrow
CO ² emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.5	•	\checkmark
	31,020.7 NA		••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6	٠	\rightarrow
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	•	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	48.6 71.3		→ 7
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	4.9	•	1
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	74.3	•	1
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.6		••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.6	•	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	•	\checkmark
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
			•
Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	0.5 38.2	•	↑ ••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	91		
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	•	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	67	•	\rightarrow
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	•	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons	43.0	•	\mathbf{V}
(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.3	•	••
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	109.2	•	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	15.0	-	
(11V US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties	15.0 6		••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.6	•	→
SDC17 - Partnerships for the Coole			
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	98 59.7	•	•• 1
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	59-7 7-3		^





YEMEN





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS







YEMEN

SDG1 - End Poverty VALUE | RATING | TREND Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) 66.0 Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) 87.3 $\mathbf{1}$ Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment) 79.5 • ... SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%) 41.4 • **→** Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) 35.1 ٠ → Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) 16.4 • ... ¥ Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) 17.1 • Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) 0.8 • → Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst) Ψ 0.9 • Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst) • 2.1 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Palma ratio Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) 183.4 • Ψ Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 28.3 $\mathbf{1}$ Ψ Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 61.9 • Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 48.0 • -> New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) • 0.0 **→** Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%) Ψ 27.6 • Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution 186.3 and ambient air pollution (per 100.000 population) • Ψ Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 29.4 • \mathbf{V} Life expectancy at birth (years) 66.6 • Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 67.2 ٠ • Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 44.7 **→** Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) • 71 **>** Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) 44 • → Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) 3.6 • Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) ተ 5.4 • J, Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) 7.1 • Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among **→** persons aged 15 years or older (%) 20.3 • SDG4 – Quality Education Net primary enrollment rate (%) 84.4 • .. Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) 77.0 • ... Lower secondary completion rate (%) •• 53.1 • Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children) • 1.6 ... School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) 10.2 ٠ ... **→** Harmonized Test Scores • 321.3 SDG5 – Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) 40.5 • \rightarrow Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+) 56.0 7 **>** Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 8.8 • → ↓ Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 0.0 • Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) 0.1 • Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) ↓ ↓ 9.5 • Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) 0.0 • Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) • **→** 70 SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) → 60.7 • → Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 54.1 • Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) 169.8 • ... Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ... 0.0 • Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m₃ H₂O eq/capita) 369.3 e ... Ψ Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) • 36 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of ... hygiene (per 100,000 population) 10.2 • SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy 73.8 Population with access to electricity (%) • 7 61.5 Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) • → CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 5.0 • Ψ Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) 17.0 • 7 Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) NA . SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) -11.3 •• • Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) 6.5 ... ٠ Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) 13.3 • **→** Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ 0.0 • Labor freedom score 30.7 Ψ • Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) Ψ

Performance by Indicator SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure VALUE | RATING | TREND The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)* Population using the internet (%) 26.7 Ψ Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) 5.0 • Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 2.1 Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) \rightarrow 0.0 -> Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)* 0.0 Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$) Ψ 0.6 Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) 62.9 ... SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities 1.6 •• Gini coefficient 36.7 SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM_{2.5})(µg/m₃) 51.9 \rightarrow Satisfaction with public transport (%) 47 • 7 Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) 76.7 . **→** SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) 0.5 • ... Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) **→** 4.2 Electronic waste (kg/capita) 1.5 • ... Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita) ... 2.0 SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) 0.1 • ... Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ 6.9 Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$) 9.5 \rightarrow Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) 63.2 Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 0.0 ... SDG13 – Climate Action $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita) . 0 / CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) 0.0 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) NA People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 813.9 • ... SDG14 – Life Below Water Fish caught that are then discarded (%) -> • 0.6 Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.0 • ... Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 30.6 • -> Ý Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) 51.3 • Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) 2.8 • \rightarrow Ť Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) 59.5 . SDG15 – Life on Land Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.0 Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) **→** 27.9 Red List Index of species survival (0-1) J 0.8 SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) 6.3 ... Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 70.9 \mathbf{v} Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) 53 Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 30.7 • •• Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) $\mathbf{\psi}$ 16 . Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) NA . Ψ Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) 32.8 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 0.0 Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) 21.1 ... Prison population (per 100,000 persons) 32.4 Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 0.0 ... Status of fundamental human rights treaties 10 ... Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -2.6 -SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) 0 Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) \mathbf{V} 36.8 Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) 5.9 ...

* Imputed data point



Ease of starting a business score

Product concentration index, exports

Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)

25.6

76.8

0.4

1.1

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PART 4 INDICATOR PROFILES



COUNTRY

POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATIO AT \$2.15/DAY (2017 PPP, %)

VALUE RATING TREND

Algeria	0.9		1
Bahrain*	NA		••
Comoros	18.7	•	→
Djibouti	12.9	•	7
Egypt	2.5	•	4
Iraq*	NA		••
Jordan	0.6		1
Kuwait*	NA		••
Lebanon	0.6		→
Libya*	NA		••
Mauritania	5.3	•	7
Morocco	1.4		→
Oman*	NA		••
Palestine	1.1		→
Qatar*	NA		••
Saudi Arabia*	0.0	•	1
Somalia	56.2	•	4
Sudan	25.4	•	4
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	٠	••
Tunisia	0.8		1
United Arab Emirates	0.1	•	↑
Yemen	66.0	٠	¥

Source: World Data Lab Reference year: 2023 Trends years: 2015 - 2023



COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain*

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq*

Jordan

Kuwait^{*}

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Oman*

Qatar*

Saudi

Arabia*

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Yemen

Arab

Arab

Palestine

Libya*

POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATIO AT \$3.65/DAY (2017 PPP, %)

VALUE RATING TREND

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4

1.8

NA 🔴

36.4

27.2

10.5

NA 🔵

1.0

NA

0.9

NA

20.0

8.9 🔴

NA 🌑

4.9

NA

0.0

72.8

60.1

NA 🔍

1.6

0.2

87.3

Source: World Data Lab Reference year: 2023

Trends years: 2015 - 2023



WORKING POOR AT PPP\$3.20/DAY (% OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)



PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT (%)

VALUE RATING TREND

2.5

NA

NA 🔴

13.5 🔴

5.1

15.9

16.9 🔴

2.7

1

...

...

-

→

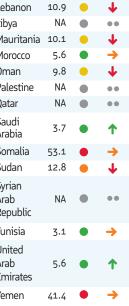
7

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COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY
Algeria	1.0		••	Algeria
Bahrain	NA		••	Bahrain
Comoros	32.6	•	••	Comoros
Djibouti	NA		••	Djibouti
Egypt	19.5	•	••	Egypt
Iraq	8.7	•	••	Iraq
Jordan	1.2		••	Jordan
Kuwait	NA		••	Kuwait
Lebanon	0.7		••	Lebanon
Libya	NA		••	Libya
Mauritania	15.2	•	••	Mauritan
Morocco	5.3	•	••	Morocco
Oman	NA		••	Oman
Palestine	2.0	•		Palestine
Qatar	NA		••	Qatar
Saudi Arabia	NA	•	••	Saudi Arabia
Somalia	81.6		••	Somalia
Sudan	49.2	•	••	Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic	63.0	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia	0.9		••	Tunisia
United Arab Emirates	0.1	•	••	United Arab Emirates
Yemen	79.5	٠	••	Yemen

Source: ILO data Reference year: 2022 Trends years: NA



Source: FAO Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020

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

* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org







PREVALENCE OF STUNTING IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE (%)

VALUE RATING TREND

Algeria	8.6	•	1
Bahrain	5.0		1
Comoros	18.8	•	7
Djibouti	18.7	•	7
Egypt	20.4		→
Iraq	9.9	•	1
Jordan	6.6		1
Kuwait	6.9		→
Lebanon	7.4		1
Libya	52.2	•	↓
Mauritania	22.1		>
Morocco	12.8	٠	7
Oman	12.7	•	↓
Palestine	7.5		1
Qatar	4.4		1
Saudi Arabia	12.4	•	Ŧ
Somalia	18.0		7
Sudan	36.0	•	→
Syrian Arab Republic	25.4	•	→
Tunisia	8.6	•	→
United Arab Emirates	NA	•	••
Yemen	35.1	٠	→

Source: UNICEF et. al. Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022



PREVALENCE OF WASTING IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE (%)



Source: UNICEF et. al. Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2020



PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, BMI ≥ 30 (% OF ADULT POPULATION)



COUNTRY

CEREAL YIELD (TONNES PER HECTARE OF HARVESTED LAND)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	27.4	•	¥
Bahrain	29.8	•	4
Comoros	7.8		→
Djibouti	13.5	•	↓
Egypt	32.0	•	4
Iraq	30.4		↓
Jordan	35.5	•	÷
Kuwait	37.9	•	4
Lebanon	32.0		$\mathbf{+}$
Libya	32.5	٠	4
Mauritania	12.7	•	4
Morocco	26.1		4
Oman	27.0		4
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	35.1	•	4
Saudi Arabia	35.4	•	¥
Somalia	8.3		->
Sudan	NA		••
Syrian Arab Republic	27.8	•	¥
Tunisia	26.9	٠	4
United Arab Emirates	31.7	•	¥
Yemen	17.1	•	÷

Source: WHU Reference year: 2016 Trends years: 2013 - 2016

→ Algeria 1.4 Bahrain •• → Comoros 1.4 Djibouti 2.0 ↓ Egypt 7.1 1 Iraq 2.7 1 Jordan 2.3 1 Kuwait 11.2 Ϯ Lebanon 2.2 ↓ Libya 0.7 → Mauritania 2.0 1 Morocco 2.3 1 Oman 16.5 1 Palestine 2.3 Ϯ Qatar 8.4 1 Saudi 5.0 -Arabia Somalia 0.5 Ψ Sudan L 0.6 Syrian T Arab 0.8 Republic Tunisia 7 1.5 United Arab 26.2 1 Emirates Yemen 0.8

Source: FAO Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement > Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

* Imputed data point

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SUSTAINABLE NITROGEN MANAGEMENT INDEX (BEST 0-1.41 WORST)



COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

HUMAN TROPHIC LEVEL (BEST 2-3 WORST)

2.2

NA

VALUE RATING TREND

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...



MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.8		→
Bahrain	1.4	•	4
Comoros	1.3	•	→
Djibouti	0.9	•	→
Egypt	0.6		4
Iraq	1.0	•	$\mathbf{+}$
Jordan	1.0	•	>
Kuwait	1.0	•	$\mathbf{+}$
Lebanon	0.8	•	$\mathbf{\Phi}$
Libya	1.1	•	$\mathbf{+}$
Mauritania	1.0		→
Morocco	0.7	•	$\mathbf{+}$
Oman	1.1	•	4
Palestine	1.3	•	4
Qatar	1.3	•	→
Saudi Arabia	1.2	•	¥
Somalia	1.2	•	→
Sudan	1.1	٠	→
Syrian Arab Republic	0.9	•	↑
Tunisia	0.9	•	→
United Arab Emirates	1.3	•	→
Yemen	0.9	٠	Ŧ
Source: Zh Davidson (ang ar 2019)	1d	

Comoros 2.1 ... Djibouti 2.1 ተ Egypt 2.2 1 Iraq 2.1 -Jordan 2.2 ተ Kuwait 2.2 Lebanon 1 2.2 Libya 2.2 . Mauritania 2.3 **>** Morocco 2.2 -Oman 2.3 7 Palestine 2.2 •• 0 NA Qatar ... Saudi 2.3 J Arabia Somalia NA ... Sudan 2.4 . Syrian Arab 2.2 . Republic Tunisia 2.2 4 United Arab 2.3 Emirates

Source: Bonhommeau et al. (2013) data updated to 2017 Reference year: 2017 Trends years: 2014 - 2017

2.1

Yemen

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	77.7	•	1
Bahrain	15.9		→
Comoros	217.0	•	7
Djibouti	234.5	٠	>
Egypt	16.8		1
Iraq	76.1	•	1
Jordan	41.3		1
Kuwait	7.2		→
Lebanon	20.6		→
Libya	72.1	•	→
Mauritania	463.8		→
Morocco	71.9	•	1
Oman	17.0		->
Palestine	20.4	٠	1
Qatar	7.6		→
Saudi Arabia	16.2	•	→
Somalia	620.7	•	7
Sudan	270.4	•	→
Syrian Arab Republic	29.9	•	↑
Tunisia	36.6	٠	1
United Arab Emirates	9.3	•	↑
Yemen	183.4	٠	4

Source: WHO et al. Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020



Source: UNICEF et al. . Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement > Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

1

* Imputed data point

Reference year: 2018 Trends years: 2015 - 2018

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.







MORTALITY RATE, UNDER-5 (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

COUNTRY

VALUE RATING TREND

Algeria	22.3		1
Bahrain	6.9		1
Comoros	49.7	•	7
Djibouti	54.1	•	7
Egypt	19.0		1
Iraq	24.5		1
Jordan	14.6		1
Kuwait	8.7		1
Lebanon	8.2		1
Libya	10.8		1
Mauritania	40.5	•	7
Morocco	18.0		1
Oman	10.1		1
Palestine	14.8		1
Qatar	5.3		1
Saudi Arabia	6.7	•	1
Somalia	111.8		7
Sudan	54.9	٠	7
Syrian Arab Republic	22.3	•	↑
Tunisia	16.3	•	1
United Arab Emirates	6.4	•	↑
Yemen	61.9	٠	¥

Source: UNICEF et. al. Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021



INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	54.0	•	7
Bahrain	15.0	•	→
Comoros	35.0	•	→
Djibouti	204.0	•	1
Egypt	10.0		1
Iraq	24.0	•	1
Jordan	4.2		1
Kuwait	20.0	•	→
Lebanon	9.7		1
Libya	59.0	•	→
Mauritania	81.0	•	7
Morocco	94.0	•	→
Oman	5.9		1
Palestine	0.6		1
Qatar	42.0	•	→
Saudi Arabia	8.2	•	1
Somalia	250.0	•	→
Sudan	58.0	•	7
Syrian Arab Republic	18.0	•	7
Tunisia	36.0	•	→
United Arab Emirates	0.8	•	→
Yemen	48.0	•	→

Source: WHO Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021



NEW HIV **INFECTIONS** (PER 1,000 UNINFECTED POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.0		1
Bahrain	0.1		1
Comoros	0.0		1
Djibouti	0.1		1
Egypt	NA		••
Iraq	NA		••
Jordan	NA		••
Kuwait	NA		••
Lebanon	0.0		1
Libya	0.1		1
Mauritania	0.1		1
Morocco	0.0		1
Oman	0.1		1
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	0.1		→
Saudi Arabia	NA	•	••
Somalia	NA		••
Sudan	0.1		1
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•	••
Tunisia	0.0		1
United Arab Emirates	NA	•	••
Yemen	0.0	٠	→

Source: UNAIDS Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

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COUNTRY

AGE-STANDARDIZED DEATH RATE DUE TO CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE, CANCER, DIABETES, OR CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE IN ADULTS AGED 30-70 YEARS (%)

VALUE RATING TREND

Algeria	13.9		1
Bahrain	16.1	•	7
Comoros	20.6	•	→
Djibouti	22.0	•	→
Egypt	28.0	•	7
Iraq	23.6	•	→
Jordan	15.3	•	$\mathbf{\Phi}$
Kuwait	11.9		→
Lebanon	19.9	•	→
Libya	18.6	•	$\mathbf{\Phi}$
Mauritania	16.1	•	→
Morocco	24.1	•	→
Oman	21.5	•	7
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	10.7	•	1
Saudi Arabia	20.9	•	7
Somalia	30.4	•	→
Sudan	22.8	•	→
Syrian Arab Republic	22.1	•	¥
Tunisia	15.7	•	1
United Arab Emirates	18.5	•	1
Yemen	27.6	•	¥

Source: WHO Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 🤻 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing 🐽 Data unavailable * Imputed data point

SDG achieved
 Challenges remain
 Significant challenges remain
 Major challenges remain
 Data unavailable

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org





AGE-STANDARDIZED DEATH RATE ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOUSEHOLD AIR POLLUTION AND AMBIENT AIR POLLUTION (PER 100,000 POPULATION)



TRAFFIC DEATHS (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

VALUE RATING TREND

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20.9

5.2



LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)



COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

ADOLESCENT FERTILITY RATE (BIRTHS PER 1,000 FEMALES AGED 15 TO 19)

12.0

12.5

38.0 🥚

VALUE RATING TREND

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••

...

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY
Algeria	49.8	•	••	Algeria
Bahrain	68.1	•	••	Bahrain
Comoros	164.6		••	Comoros
Djibouti	177.9	•	••	Djibouti
Egypt	105.6	•	••	Egypt
Iraq	89.7	•	••	Iraq
Jordan	38.7	•	••	Jordan
Kuwait	45.2	•	••	Kuwait
Lebanon	58.6	•	••	Lebanor
Libya	53.9	•	••	Libya
Mauritania	128.4	•	••	Mauritar
Morocco	66.6	•	••	Morocco
Oman	104.0	•	••	Oman
Palestine	NA		••	Palestin
Qatar	90.8	•	••	Qatar
Saudi Arabia	91.1	•	••	Saudi Arabia
Somalia	237.9		••	Somalia
Sudan	145.3	•	••	Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic	94.5	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia	55.9	•	••	Tunisia
United Arab Emirates	70.0	•	••	United Arab Emirates
Yemen	186.3	٠	••	Yemen
C				C

Source: WHO Reference year: 2019 Trends years: NA ros 26.6 -> uti 23.5 -> 1 10.1 27.3 T n 17.0 1 15.4 ተ it 16.4 L non 21.3 7 itania 25.6 → cco 17.0 Л 10.6 Ϯ tine NA ... 7.3 1 18.5 1 a lia 27.4 T 26.8 T n ٦ 14.9 1 blic ia 16.5 1 d 8.9 tes n 29.4

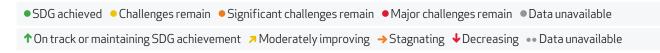
Source: WHO Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	77.1	•	7
Bahrain	75.8	•	4
Comoros	67.4	•	→
Djibouti	65.8	•	→
Egypt	71.8	•	7
Iraq	72.4	•	7
Jordan	77.9	•	→
Kuwait	81.0		→
Lebanon	76.4	•	→
Libya	75.8	•	7
Mauritania	68.4		→
Morocco	73.0	•	→
Oman	73.9	•	7
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	77.2	•	7
Saudi Arabia	74.3	•	*
Somalia	56.5		→
Sudan	69.2	•	→
Syrian Arab Republic	72.7	•	↑
Tunisia	77.0	•	→
United Arab Emirates	76.1	•	R
Yemen	66.6	•	4

Source: WHO Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019



Source: WHO Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020



* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.







BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL (%)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

Algeria	98.8		••
Bahrain	99.6		→
Comoros	82.2	•	••
Djibouti	87.4	•	••
Egypt	91.5	•	••
Iraq	95.6	•	••
Jordan	99.7		••
Kuwait	99.9		1
Lebanon	98.2		••
Libya	99.9		••
Mauritania	70.4	•	→
Morocco	86.6	•	••
Oman	99.9		1
Palestine	99.7		1
Qatar	100.0		1
Saudi Arabia	98.7	٠	1
Somalia	31.9	•	••
Sudan	77.7	•	••
Syrian Arab Republic	96.2	•	••
Tunisia	99.5		••
United Arab Emirates	99.2	•	••
Yemen	44.7	٠	••

Source: UNICEF Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020



SURVIVING INFANTS WHO RECEIVED 2 WHO-RECOMMENDED VACCINES (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	80	•	4
Bahrain	98		1
Comoros	82	•	4
Djibouti	50	٠	4
Egypt	96	٠	1
Iraq	75	•	7
Jordan	76	•	4
Kuwait	94		1
Lebanon	67	•	4
Libya	73	•	↓ ↓
Mauritania	63		4
Morocco	99	٠	1
Oman	99		1
Palestine	95		→
Qatar	98		→
Saudi Arabia	97	•	→
Somalia	42		→
Sudan	81	•	4
Syrian Arab Republic	48	•	→
Tunisia	95		→
United Arab Emirates	96	•	→
Yemen	71	٠	→

Source: WHO and UNICEF Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021



UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE (UHC) INDEX OF SERVICE COVERAGE (WORST 0-100 BEST)

75

71

44

48

70

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60

70

72

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VALUE RATING TREND

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COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia Somalia

Sudan

Syrian Arab

Republic Tunisia

United Arab

Emirates Yemen

Source: WHO

Reference year: 2019

Trends years: 2015 - 2019

Libya



COUNTRY

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING (AVERAGE LADDER SCORE, WORST 0-10 BEST)

VALUE RATING TREND

Algeria	5.5	•	7
Bahrain	6.2		••
Comoros	3.5	•	••
Djibouti	4.4	•	••
Egypt	4.0	•	4
Iraq	4.9	٠	7
Jordan	4.4	•	4
Kuwait	6.8		1
Lebanon	2.4	•	4
Libya	5.8	•	1
Mauritania	4.7	•	7
Morocco	4.6	٠	4
Oman	6.9		••
Palestine	4.9	٠	->
Qatar	6.4		••
Saudi Arabia	6.4	•	↑
Somalia	4.7		••
Sudan	4.1	•	••
Syrian Arab Republic	3.5	•	••
Tunisia	4.3	•	4
United Arab Emirates	6.7	•	↑
Yemen	3.6	٠	→

Source: Gallup Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022



* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org

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DIABETES PREVALENCE (% OF POPULATION AGES 20 TO 79)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

Algeria	7.1	•	4
Bahrain	11.3	•	7
Comoros	11.7	•	4
Djibouti	7.4	•	1
Egypt	20.9	•	4
Iraq	10.7	•	$\mathbf{+}$
Jordan	15.4	•	4
Kuwait	24.9	•	↓
Lebanon	8	•	1
Libya	8.7	•	7
Mauritania	2.1		1
Morocco	9.1	•	↓
Oman	13.8	•	4
Palestine	9.2	•	→
Qatar	19.5	•	>
Saudi Arabia	18.7	٠	→
Somalia	6.5	•	4
Sudan	18.9	•	4
Syrian Arab Republic	14.9	•	¥
Tunisia	9.6	•	¥
United Arab Emirates	16.4	•	→
Yemen	5.4	•	1

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators) Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2011 - 2021 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Republic Tunisia

United

Emirates

Source: WHO

Reference year: 2019

Trends years: 2015 - 2019

Yemen

Arab

Arab

Libya

Iraq

AGE-STANDARDIZED SUICIDE RATES (PER 100 000 POPULATION)

2.6

7.2 🔴

8.5

12.0

3.4

4.7

2.0

2.7

2.8

4.5 🔵

5.5

7.3

4.5 🛛 🔵

NA

4.7

5.4 🦲

14.7

4.8

2.1

3.2

5.2

7.1

VALUE RATING TREND

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COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Yemen

Arab

Arab

Mauritania 10.7

Libya

AGE STANDARDIZED PREVELANCE OF CURRENT TOBACCO SMOKING AMONG PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS OR OLDER (%)

21

14.9

20.3

24.3

18.5

34.8

17.9

38.2

14.5

8

NA

11.8

14.3

NA

NA

NA 🔍

24.6

NA

20.3

NA

NA

VALUE RATING TREND

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NET PRIMARY ENROLLMENT RATE (%)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

COONTRI	VALUE	KAIINO	INLIND	
Algeria	99.4		1	
Bahrain	97.7		••	
Comoros	81.8	•	••	
Djibouti	66.7	•	→	
Egypt	99.3		••	
Iraq	92.8	•	••	
Jordan	79.5	•	→	
Kuwait	80.8	•	4	
Lebanon	NA		••	
Libya	NA		••	
Mauritania	76.9	•	••	
Morocco	99.6		1	
Oman	99.9		1	
Palestine	93.0	•	4	
Qatar	98.6		1	
Saudi Arabia	99.4	٠	1	
Somalia	NA		••	
Sudan	67.1	•	••	
Syrian Arab Republic	98.0	•	••	
Tunisia	99.2	٠	1	
United Arab Emirates	99.3	•	→	
Yemen	84.4	٠	••	

Source: WHO Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020

SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement > Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.





Source: UNESCO Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021



LITERACY RATE (% OF POPULATION AGED 15 TO 24)

VALUE RATING TREND

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74.0

100.0

81.2

NA

91.5

93.5

99.4

99.3

99.8

99.6

98.4

98.6

99.2

94.6

99.5

75.7

73.0

96.1

97.7

99.7

77.0

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Libya

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Source: UNESCO

Reference year: 2021

Trends years: 2015 - 2020

Yemen

Arab

Arab

Mauritania 76.5

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Source: UNESCO

Reference year: 2021

Yemen

Arab

Arab

Mauritania 45.9

Libya

Irag

LOWER SECONDARY COMPLETION RATE (%)

82.9

93.5

43.7

55.0

88.4

48.4

68.8

86.6

NA

NΑ

75.6

115.5

93.0

92.3

99.9

NA

50.8

53.8

87.9

96.9

53.1

Trends years: 2015 - 2020

VALUE RATING TREND

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COUNTRY

Algeria

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO, PRE-PRIMARY (% OF PRESCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN)



SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, TERTIARY (% GROSS)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

PART 4 | INDICATOR PROFILES

COONTRI	VALUE	MAILING	INLIND
Algeria	53.7		1
Bahrain	64.5		1
Comoros	9.0	•	••
Djibouti	5.3	•	••
Egypt	38.9	•	••
Iraq	NA		••
Jordan	33.6	•	↓
Kuwait	61.1		1
Lebanon	NA		••
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	5.9	•	→
Morocco	43.4	•	1
Oman	47.4	•	1
Palestine	42.7	•	$\mathbf{+}$
Qatar	25.0		7
Saudi Arabia	71.4	٠	↑
Somalia	NA		••
Sudan	16.9	•	••
Syrian Arab Republic	43.0	•	→
Tunisia	32.8	•	4
United Arab Emirates	53.7	•	••
Yemen	10.2	٠	••

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators) Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2020

SDG achieved ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 🤻 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing 🐽 Data unavailable

* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org



••

Bahrain	52.6	•	4
Comoros	21.8	•	••
Djibouti	11.6	•	→
Egypt	29.3		4
Iraq	NA		••
Jordan	31.5	•	→
Kuwait	60.2	•	4
Lebanon	NA		••
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	10.5	•	••
Morocco	60.4	•	→
Oman	56.7	•	4
Palestine	58.1	•	→
Qatar	62.5	•	→
Saudi Arabia	21.8	•	→
Somalia	5.6		••
Sudan	47.4		••
Syrian Arab Republic	5.5	•	••
Tunisia	44.6	•	••
United Arab Emirates	94.2	•	↑
Yemen	1.6	٠	••

Source: UNESCO Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2020

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HARMONIZED TEST SCORES

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Libya

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia Somalia

Sudan

Syrian Arab

Republic Tunisia

United Arab

Emirates Yemen

Morocco

Iraq

Comoros 392.2

Lebanon 389.9

Mauritania 342.1

Palestine 412.3



DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING SATISFIED BY MODERN METHODS (% OF FEMALES AGED 15 TO 49)

VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
374.1	•	→	Algeria	66.3	•	→
451.7	•	$\mathbf{+}$	Bahrain*	58.9		→
392.2	•	→	Comoros	28.8	•	>
NA		••	Djibouti*	52.8	•	7
356.0	•	4	Egypt	80.0		1
363.4	•	→	Iraq	53.8	•	→
430.0	•	7	Jordan	56.7	•	→
383.4	•	→	Kuwait*	67.6	•	>
389.9	•	$\mathbf{+}$	Lebanon*	62.6	•	→
NA		••	Libya	24.0	•	→
342.1	•	→	Mauritania	22.4	•	→
380.4	•	→	Morocco	72.0	•	→
423.5	•	$\mathbf{+}$	Oman	39.6	•	→
412.3	•	→	Palestine	61.0	•	→
427.5	•	4	Qatar	68.9	•	→
399.0	•	↓	Saudi Arabia*	48.1	٠	→
NA		••	Somalia	2.1	•	→
379.6	•	4	Sudan	30.2	•	→
NA	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	53.3	•	→
384.1	•	→	Tunisia	62.7	•	→
448.0	•	¥	United Arab Emirates*	61.2	•	→
321.3	٠	→	Yemen	40.5	٠	→

Source: World Bank (Human Capital Index) Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2017 - 2020 Source: UNDESA Reference year: 2023 Trends years: NA



RATIO OF FEMALE-TO-MALE MEAN YEARS OF EDUCATION RECEIVED (% OF POPULATION AGED 25+)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	91.7	•	1
Bahrain	96.5	•	1
Comoros	65.5	•	→
Djibouti	NA		••
Egypt	104.1		1
Iraq	86.0	•	>
Jordan	92.9	•	7
Kuwait	117.1		1
Lebanon	95.2	•	>
Libya	117.4		1
Mauritania	87.0	•	1
Morocco	72.6	•	→
Oman	105.4		1
Palestine	99.6		1
Qatar	120.9		1
Saudi Arabia	92.0	•	→
Somalia	NA		••
Sudan	81.3	•	7
Syrian Arab Republic	82.7	•	→
Tunisia	85.3	•	7
United Arab Emirates	97.8	•	↑
Yemen	56.0	٠	7

Source: UNDP Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021



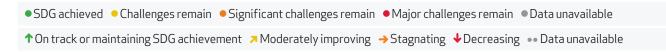
RATIO OF FEMALE-TO-MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

Algeria	25.6	•	→
Bahrain	51.2	•	→
Comoros	60.4	•	→
Djibouti	40.4		→
Egypt	22.2	•	4
Iraq	16.4		4
Jordan	23.6	•	→
Kuwait	55.8	•	4
Lebanon	42.8		→
Libya	56.9		→
Mauritania	46.6	•	→
Morocco	30.8	٠	↓
Oman	36.9		→
Palestine	26.3	٠	→
Qatar	62.4	•	7
Saudi Arabia	34.7	•	→
Somalia	45.1		→
Sudan	42.8	•	→
Syrian Arab Republic	23.3	•	→
Tunisia	39.5	٠	→
United Arab Emirates	59.3	•	ѫ
Yemen	8.8	٠	→

Source: ILO Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022



* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.







SEATS HELD BY WOMEN IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS (%)

VALUE RATING TREND

Algeria	8.1	•	4
Bahrain	15.0	•	7
Comoros	16.7	•	7
Djibouti	26.2	٠	1
Egypt	27.7	•	1
Iraq	28.9		→
Jordan	11.5	•	₩
Kuwait	1.5	•	→
Lebanon	4.7	•	>
Libya	16.0	•	→
Mauritania	20.3	•	↓
Morocco	22.8	•	7
Oman	2.3	•	→
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	4.4	•	→
Saudi Arabia	19.9	٠	→
Somalia	24.4	•	1
Sudan	30.5	•	••
Syrian Arab Republic	11.2	•	¥
Tunisia	26.3	•	↓
United Arab Emirates	50.0	•	↑
Yemen	0.0	٠	→

Source: IPU Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021



RATIO OF ESTIMATED **GROSS NATIONAL** INCOME PER CAPITA, FEMALE/MALE (2017 PPP \$)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.2	•	$\mathbf{+}$
Bahrain	0.3	•	4
Comoros	0.5	•	→
Djibouti	0.3		→
Egypt	0.2	•	1
Iraq	0.1		1
Jordan	0.2		→
Kuwait	0.4		1
Lebanon	0.2		1
Libya	0.5	•	→
Mauritania	0.3		4
Morocco	0.3	•	1
Oman	0.2	•	4
Palestine	0.2		→
Qatar	0.4	•	→
Saudi Arabia	0.3	•	→
Somalia	0.4	•	→
Sudan	0.3	•	→
Syrian Arab Republic	0.2	•	→
Tunisia	0.3	٠	$\mathbf{+}$
United Arab Emirates	0.4	•	¥
Yemen	0.1	٠	÷

Source: UNDP (Human Development Data) Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021



WOMEN (AGED 20-24 YEARS) MARRIED OR IN UNION BEFORE AGE 15 (%)

VALUE DATTIC TREND

COUNTRY

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.0		••
Bahrain	NA		••
Comoros	10.0	•	••
Djibouti	1.4	•	••
Egypt	2.0	•	••
Iraq	7.2	•	••
Jordan	1.5	•	••
Kuwait	NA		••
Lebanon	1.4	•	••
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	15.5	•	••
Morocco	0.5	•	••
Oman	1.2	•	••
Palestine	0.7	•	••
Qatar	0.0		••
Saudi Arabia	NA	•	••
Somalia	NA		••
Sudan	11.9	•	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•	••
Tunisia	0.0		••
United Arab Emirates	NA	•	••
Yemen	9.5	•	••

Source: UNICEF Reference year: 2021 Trends years: NA

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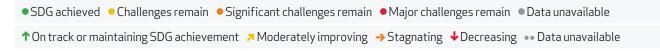


PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN MINISTERIAL POSITIONS (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
000111111	THEOL	10012100	TILLIND

Algeria	14.7	•	4
Bahrain	4.5	•	→
Comoros	10.0	•	4
Djibouti	13.0	•	7
Egypt	24.2	•	1
Iraq	9.1	•	→
Jordan	9.4	•	4
Kuwait	6.7	•	4
Lebanon	31.6	•	1
Libya	5.6	•	→
Mauritania	21.7		4
Morocco	15.8	•	4
Oman	12.0	•	→
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	7.1	•	→
Saudi Arabia	0.0	•	→
Somalia	18.5		7
Sudan	20.0	•	7
Syrian Arab Republic	10.3	•	→
Tunisia	29.2	•	1
United Arab Emirates	27.3	•	↑
Yemen	0.0	٠	÷

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators) Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020



* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org





MANDATORY PAID MATERNITY LEAVE (DAYS)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

Algeria	98		→
Bahrain	60	•	->
Comoros	98	•	→
Djibouti	182		1
Egypt	90	•	→
Iraq	98	•	1
Jordan	70		→
Kuwait	70	•	→
Lebanon	70	•	→
Libya	98	•	→
Mauritania	98	•	→
Morocco	98	•	→
Oman	50	•	→
Palestine	70		→
Qatar	50	•	→
Saudi Arabia	70	•	→
Somalia	98		→
Sudan	56	٠	→
Syrian Arab Republic	120	•	↑
Tunisia	30	•	→
United Arab Emirates	60	•	→
Yemen	70	٠	→

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators) Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 6

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Libya

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Republic Tunisia

United

Emirates

Source: JMP

Reference year: 2020

Trends years: 2015 - 2020

Yemen

Arab

Arab

Mauritania 71.7

POPULATION USING AT LEAST BASIC DRINKING WATER SERVICES (%)

94.4

100.0

80.2

76.0

99.4

98.4

98.9

100.0

92.6

99.9

90.4

92.2

97.9

99.6

100.0

56.5

60.4

93.9

97.5

100.0

60.7

VALUE RATING TREND

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POPULATION USING AT LEAST BASIC SANITATION SERVICES (%)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY



COUNTRY

FRESHWATER WITHDRAWAL (% OF AVAILABLE FRESHWATER RESOURCES)

137.9

VALUE RATING TREND

••

Algeria	86.0	•	4	Algeria
Bahrain	100.0		1	Bahrain
Comoros	35.9		→	Comoro
Djibouti	66.7		→	Djibouti
Egypt	97.3		1	Egypt
Iraq	100.0		1	Iraq
Jordan	97.1		→	Jordan
Kuwait	100.0		1	Kuwait
Lebanon	99.2		1	Lebanoi
Libya	92.1	•	→	Libya
Mauritani	a 49.8		→	Maurita
Morocco	87.3	•	1	Morocco
Oman	99.3		1	Oman
Palestine	98.6		1	Palestin
Qatar	100.0		1	Qatar
Saudi Arabia	100.0	•	1	Saudi Arabia
Somalia	39.3		→	Somalia
Sudan	36.9	•	→	Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic	89.7	•	→	Syrian Arab Republi
Tunisia	97.4		1	Tunisia
United Arab Emirates	99.2	•	↑	United Arab Emirate
Yemen	54.1	٠	→	Yemen

Source: JMP Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020

Bahrain	133.7		••
Comoros	0.8		••
Djibouti	6.3		••
Egypt	141.2		••
Iraq	79.5		••
Jordan	104.3	٠	••
Kuwait	3850.5		••
Lebanon	58.8	•	••
Libya	817.1		••
Mauritani	ia 13.2		••
Morocco	50.8		••
Oman	116.7		••
Palestine	47.0	•	••
Qatar	431.0	•	••
Saudi Arabia	974.2	•	••
Somalia	24.5		••
Sudan	118.7		••
Syrian Arab Republic	124.4	•	
Tunisia	96.0	٠	••
United Arab Emirates	1,630.7	•	
Yemen	169.8	٠	••

Source: FAO Reference year: 2019 Trends years: NA

SDG achieved ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 🤻 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing 🐽 Data unavailable

* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.







ANTHROPOGENIC WASTEWATER THAT RECEIVES TREATMENT (%)

VALUE RATING TREND

Algeria	33.1	•	••
Bahrain	88.0	•	••
Comoros	10.1		••
Djibouti	0.0	•	••
Egypt	42.0	•	••
Iraq	13.1	•	••
Jordan	18.6	•	••
Kuwait	43.1	•	••
Lebanon	38.2	•	••
Libya	9.6	•	••
Mauritania	0.0	•	••
Morocco	5.4	•	••
Oman	13.4	•	••
Palestine	14.3		••
Qatar	70.0		••
Saudi Arabia	37.7	•	••
Somalia	4.9		••
Sudan	0.0	٠	••
Syrian Arab Republic	48.0	•	••
Tunisia	43.0	•	••
United Arab Emirates	92.1	•	••
Yemen	0.0	٠	••
c ===			

Source: EPI Reference year: 2020 Trends years: NA



SCARCE WATER CONSUMPTION EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (M3 H20 EQ/CAPITA)

VALUE BATTNG TREND

COLINTRY

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	801.9		••
Bahrain	5,166.9	•	••
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	3,888.0	•	••
Egypt	369.5		••
Iraq	909.9		••
Jordan	2,627.2	•	••
Kuwait	6,422.3	•	••
Lebanon	3,351.5	•	••
Libya	NA		••
Mauritan	ia 709.4		••
Morocco	1,062.6	•	••
Oman	3,789.9	•	••
Palestine	2,051.6	•	••
Qatar 2	10,937.6	•	••
Saudi Arabia	3,509.3	•	••
Somalia	85.9		••
Sudan	230.2	٠	••
Syrian Arab Republic	412.1	•	••
Tunisia	1,292.0	•	••
United Arab 2 Emirates	26,346.4	•	••
Yemen	369.3	٠	••

Source: UNEP Reference year: 2018 Trends years: NA



DEGREE OF INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT **IMPLEMENTATION (%)**

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	54	•	7
Bahrain	39		4
Comoros	20	•	4
Djibouti	NA		••
Egypt	42	•	→
Iraq	38	•	1
Jordan	64	•	→
Kuwait	94		1
Lebanon	25		4
Libya	60	•	1
Mauritania	47	•	→
Morocco	71	•	1
Oman	79	•	1
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	81		→
Saudi Arabia	57	•	→
Somalia	22	•	7
Sudan	34	•	4
Syrian Arab Republic	56	•	••
Tunisia	60	•	7
United Arab Emirates	79	•	↑
Yemen	36	٠	¥

Source: UNEPDHI Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2017 - 2020

83



COUNTRY

MORTALITY RATE ATTRIBUTED TO UNSAFE WATER, UNSAFE SANITATION AND LACK OF HYGIENE (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

VALUE RATING TREND

Algeria	1.9	•	••
Bahrain	0.1		••
Comoros	50.7		••
Djibouti	31.3	٠	••
Egypt	2.0	•	••
Iraq	3.0	•	••
Jordan	0.6		••
Kuwait	0.1		••
Lebanon	0.8		••
Libya	0.6		••
Mauritania	38.6	•	••
Morocco	1.9	•	••
Oman	0.1		••
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	0.1		••
Saudi Arabia	0.1	٠	••
Somalia	86.6		••
Sudan	17.3	٠	••
Syrian Arab Republic	3.7	•	••
Tunisia	1.0		••
United Arab Emirates	0.1	•	••
Yemen	10.2	٠	••

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators) Reference year: 2016 Trends years: NA

•SDG achieved • Challenges remain • Significant challenges remain • Major challenges remain • Data unavailable ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 🤻 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing 🐽 Data unavailable

* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org





ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (%)



COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Yemen

Arab

Arab

Mauritania 42.6

Libya

ACCESS TO CLEAN FUELS & TECHNOLOGY FOR COOKING (% POPULATION)

99.7

100.0

8.4

9.7

99.9

99.0

99.9

100.0

NA

NA

98.1

100.0

100.0

100.0

3.2

54.7

96.9

99.8

100.0

61.5

NA

VALUE RATING TREND

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CO₂ EMISSIONS FROM FUEL COMBUSTION / ELECTRICITY OUTPUT (MtCO₂/TWH)

2.2

0.8

2.1

VALUE RATING TREND

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COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros



RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY OUTPUT (% OF TOTAL ELECTRICITY OUTPUT)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

Algeria	1.2		→
Bahrain	0.0	•	4
Comoros	0.0		→
Djibouti	0.0		->
Egypt	11.2		→
Iraq	5.4	٠	->
Jordan	23.5		7
Kuwait	0.1	•	→
Lebanon	5.5	•	→
Libya	0.0	٠	→
Mauritania	26.6	•	4
Morocco	19.8		→
Oman	0.4		→
Palestine	23.3		7
Qatar	0.1		4
Saudi Arabia	0.2	•	→
Somalia	9.8		→
Sudan	63.6		→
Syrian Arab Republic	4.5	•	→
Tunisia	4.4	•	→
United Arab Emirates	4.5	•	→
Yemen	17.0	٠	7

Source: Our World in Data Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022

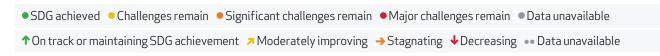
Algeria 99.8 1 Bahrain 100.0 1 Comoros 86.7 1 Djibouti 61.8 → Egypt 100.0 1 100.0 ተ Irag Jordan 99.9 ተ Kuwait 100.0 Ϯ Lebanon 100.0 1 Libya 69.7 T **>** Mauritania 47.3 Morocco 100.0 ተ Oman 100.0 1 Palestine 100.0 1 Qatar 100.0 1 Saudi 100.0 Ϯ Arabia Somalia 49.7 T Sudan -55.4 Syrian Arab 89.1 → Republic Tunisia 100.0 ተ United Arab 100.0 1 Emirates Yemen 73.8 7

VALUE RATING TREND

Source: IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020 Source: WHO Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020



Source: IEA Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019



* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.







ENERGY INTENSITY (TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES) BY GDP (PPP))(MJ PER 2017 USD PPP)

VALUE RATING TREND

Algeria	5.3		4
Bahrain	8.7	٠	→
Comoros	3.2		→
Djibouti	1.9		1
Egypt	3.4		1
Iraq	5.6		4
Jordan	3.8	•	>
Kuwait	7.4		↓
Lebanon	3.6	•	↓
Libya	8.9	•	7
Mauritania	3.2		>
Morocco	3.3		→
Oman	7.2	•	7
Palestine	2.8		1
Qatar	6.8		4
Saudi Arabia	5.6	•	→
Somalia	11.6		4
Sudan	4.6	•	→
Syrian Arab Republic	10.5	•	Ŧ
Tunisia	3.8	•	1
United Arab Emirates	3.4	•	↑
Yemen	NA	٠	••

Source: IFA Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019



ADJUSTED GDP GROWTH (%)

VALUE RATING TREND

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Iraq

-4.6

-0.1

-5.1

-1.6

-0.3

-6.4

-4.2

-4.1

-12.4

-6.6

-3.2

-0.9

-7.3

1.1

-1.6

-4.9

-9.4

NA

-5.1

-0.7

-11.3

Source: World Bank

Trends years: NA

Reference year: 2021

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Libya

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Republic Tunisia

United

Emirates

Yemen

Arab

Arab

Mauritania -4.1



ADULTS WITH AN ACCOUNT AT A BANK OR OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTION OR WITH A MOBILE-MONEY-SERVICE PROVIDER (% OF POPULATION AGED 15 OR OVER)





UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (% OF TOTAL LABOR FORCE, AGES 15+)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

Algeria	11.6	•	4
Bahrain	1.4	٠	→
Comoros	8.9	•	4
Djibouti	28.0	•	4
Egypt	7.0	•	1
Iraq	15.7	•	4
Jordan	17.7	•	4
Kuwait	2.5		→
Lebanon	12.8	•	4
Libya	20.5	•	4
Mauritania	11.2		4
Morocco	10.5	•	4
Oman	2.5		1
Palestine	25.6	•	4
Qatar	0.1	•	1
Saudi Arabia	5.6	•	→
Somalia	20.4		4
Sudan	18.5	•	4
Syrian Arab Republic	9.5	•	¥
Tunisia	16.1	•	4
United Arab Emirates	2.7	•	→
Yemen	13.3	٠	→

Source: Global Findex Database Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2014 - 2021

6.5

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Emirates

Yemen

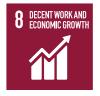
SDG achieved ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 🤻 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing 🐽 Data unavailable

* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.



Source II O Reference year: 2023 Trends years: 2015 - 2023



FATAL WORK-RELATED ACCIDENTS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (DEATHS PER 100,000)



COUNTRY

Algeria

LABOR FREEDOM SCORE

51.4

VALUE RATING TREND

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UNEMPLOYMENT, YOUTH TOTAL (% OF TOTAL LABOR FORCE AGES 15-24)



EASE OF STARTING A BUSINESS SCORE

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.0		1
Bahrain	0.2		→
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	0.1	٠	→
Egypt	0.0		1
Iraq	0.0		1
Jordan	0.1		1
Kuwait	0.2		1
Lebanon	0.1		→
Libya	0.1		→
Mauritania	0.0		1
Morocco	0.0		>
Oman	0.1		1
Palestine	0.1		→
Qatar	0.5		1
Saudi Arabia	0.2	٠	1
Somalia	0.0		→
Sudan	0.0		1
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	•	↑
Tunisia	0.0	٠	1
United Arab Emirates	0.4	•	→
Yemen	0.0	٠	Ť

Source: "Alsamawi et al. (2017) data updated to 2018" Reference year: 2018 Trends years: 2015 - 2018

53.6 Bahrain T Comoros 55.6 → Djibouti 50.8 Egypt ↓ 33.4 L Iraq 56.8 Jordan 57.4 L Kuwait 52.1 L Lebanon 4 53.3 48.6 Libya Mauritania 49.3 T Morocco 47.6 Oman 45.7 T Palestine NA ... Qatar 52.6 Saudi 42.5 Arabia Somalia 26.5 T Sudan 42.0 T Syrian Arab 57.8 Republic Tunisia 55.8 United Arab 64.5 Emirates Yemen 30.7

Source: The Heritage Foundation Reference year: 2023 Trends years: 2017 - 2022

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	29.0	•	→
Bahrain	6.6		→
Comoros	20.3	•	4
Djibouti	77.2	•	4
Egypt	17.1	•	1
Iraq	34.6	•	$\mathbf{+}$
Jordan	39.4		4
Kuwait	15.4	•	→
Lebanon	25.5	•	4
Libya	51.5	•	4
Mauritania	21.9		4
Morocco	24.9	•	4
Oman	7.5	•	1
Palestine	40.7	•	4
Qatar	0.3		1
Saudi Arabia	23.8	٠	7
Somalia	35.6		4
Sudan	34.5	•	4
Syrian Arab Republic	22.1	•	¥
Tunisia	37.1	٠	4
United Arab Emirates	9.3	•	→
Yemen	25.6	•	4

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators) Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022

Algeria	78.0	•	••
Bahrain	89.6	•	••
Comoros	76.5	•	••
Djibouti	84.3	•	••
Egypt	87.8	•	••
Iraq	77.3	•	••
Jordan	84.5	•	••
Kuwait	88.4	•	••
Lebanon	78.2		••
Libya	73.1		••
Mauritania	92.2		••
Morocco	93.0		••
Oman	93.5		••
Palestine	70.2		••
Qatar	86.1	•	••
Saudi Arabia	93.1	•	••
Somalia	46.0		••
Sudan	76.7		••
Syrian Arab Republic	80.1	•	••
Tunisia	94.6		••
United Arab Emirates	94.8	•	••
Yemen	76.8	٠	••

Source: World Bank (Doing Business) Reference year: 2020 Trends years: NA



* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.







PRODUCT CONCENTRATION INDEX, EXPORTS

COUNTRY

VALUE RATING TREND

Algeria	0.5	•	4
Bahrain	0.4	•	4
Comoros	0.5	•	→
Djibouti	0.1		1
Egypt	0.2		→
Iraq	0.9	•	>
Jordan	0.2	•	- ↓
Kuwait	0.3	•	1
Lebanon	0.1		→
Libya	0.7	•	4
Mauritania	0.4	•	- ↓
Morocco	0.2	•	↓
Oman	0.3	•	1
Palestine	0.2		1
Qatar	0.6	•	4
Saudi Arabia	0.6	•	¥
Somalia	0.4	•	1
Sudan	0.3	•	7
Syrian Arab Republic	0.2	•	1
Tunisia	0.1	•	→
United Arab Emirates	0.3	•	¥
Yemen	0.4	•	7

Source: UNCTAD WDS Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022



VICTIMS OF MODERN SLAVERY EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	11.0		••
Bahrain	117.4	•	••
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	48.3	•	••
Egypt	3.5		••
Iraq	11.7		••
Jordan	27.8	•	••
Kuwait	106.8	•	••
Lebanon	49.8	•	••
Libya	35.3	•	••
Mauritania	9.6		••
Morocco	10.7		••
Oman	81.1	•	••
Palestine	31.9	•	••
Qatar	255.0	•	••
Saudi Arabia	83.2	•	••
Somalia	0.0		••
Sudan	0.1		••
Syrian Arab Republic	1.5	•	••
Tunisia	13.5	٠	••
United Arab Emirates	229.4	•	••
Yemen	1.1	٠	••

Source: Malik et al (2022) Reference year: 2018 Trends years: NA



THE TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION UNIVERSITIES RANKING: AVERAGE SCORE OF TOP 3 UNIVERSITIES (WORST 0-100 BEST)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	30.3		••
Bahrain*	4.5	•	••
Comoros*	0.0	•	••
Djibouti*	0.0	•	••
Egypt	40.5		••
Iraq	20.8	•	••
Jordan	33.8		••
Kuwait	29.5	•	••
Lebanon	33.8		••
Libya*	0.0	•	••
Mauritania	0.0	•	••
Morocco	23.6	•	••
Oman	29.5	•	••
Palestine	42.5		••
Qatar	47.0		••
Saudi Arabia	50.6	•	••
Somalia*	0.0	•	••
Sudan*	0.0	•	••
Syrian Arab Republic*	0.0	•	••
Tunisia	22.0	•	••
United Arab Emirates	44.2	•	••
Yemen*	0.0	٠	••

Source: Times Higher Education Reference year: 2022 Trends years: NA



POPULATION USING THE INTERNET (%)

COUNTRY

VALUE RATING TREND

PART 4 | INDICATOR PROFILES

Algeria	70.8	•	1
Bahrain	100.0		1
Comoros	27.3		7
Djibouti	68.9	•	1
Egypt	72.1	•	1
Iraq	48.9	٠	1
Jordan	82.8		1
Kuwait	99.7		1
Lebanon	86.6		1
Libya	17.8	٠	••
Mauritania	58.8		1
Morocco	88.1		1
Oman	96.4		1
Palestine	70.6	•	••
Qatar	100.0		1
Saudi Arabia	100.0	٠	Ť
Somalia	2.0		••
Sudan	28.4	٠	7
Syrian Arab Republic	35.8	•	→
Tunisia	79.0	•	1
United Arab Emirates	100.0	•	↑
Yemen	26.7	٠	••

Source: ITU Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

 SDG achieved
 Challenges remain
 Significant challenges remain
 Major challenges remain
 Data unavailable ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 🤻 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing 🐽 Data unavailable

* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org



2023 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards Report 87



MOBILE BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER 100 POPULATION)

VALUE DATTIC TREND



COUNTRY

Algeria

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDEX: QUALITY OF TRADE AND TRANSPORT-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE (WORST 1-5 BEST)

2.4

2.7

VALUE RATING TREND

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ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN ACADEMIC JOURNALS (PER 1,000 POPULATION)



COUNTRY

EXPENDITURE ON **RESEARCH AND** DEVELOPMENT (% OF GDP)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	97.1		1
Bahrain	135.2		1
Comoros	42.0	•	1
Djibouti	35.9		1
Egypt	61.4	•	1
Iraq	47.5		1
Jordan	65.3	•	4
Kuwait	136.6		1
Lebanon	77.8		1
Libya	17.0	•	4
Mauritania	70.8	•	1
Morocco	82.0	٠	1
Oman	112.6		1
Palestine	19.7	•	7
Qatar	144.0		1
Saudi Arabia	119.5	•	↑
Somalia	2.6		→
Sudan	42.0	•	7
Syrian Arab Republic	17.4	•	→
Tunisia	81.3		1
United Arab Emirates	241.2	•	↑
Yemen	5.0	٠	÷
Source: ITI	J V0 35:	2021	

Bahrain Comoros 2.3 ł Djibouti 2.8 1 Egypt 2.8 ↓ L Iraq 2.0 Jordan 2.7 1 Kuwait 3.0 Lebanon 2.6 Л Libya 2.2 Mauritania 2.3 T Morocco 2.4 ... Oman 1 3.2 Palestine NA . Qatar 3.4 -Saudi 3.1 -Arabia Somalia 1.8 Л Sudan 2.2 ተ Syrian Arab 2.5 1 Republic Tunisia 2.1 United Arab 4.0 Emirates

Source: World Bank Reference year: 2018 Trends years: 2014 - 2018

2.1

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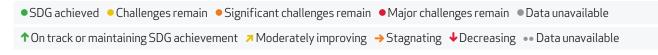
Yemen

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.2	•	→
Bahrain	1.0		1
Comoros	0.0		→
Djibouti	0.1	•	→
Egypt	0.3	•	7
Iraq	0.4	•	1
Jordan	0.7		1
Kuwait	0.7	•	1
Lebanon	0.8		1
Libya	0.2	•	→
Mauritania	0.0	•	→
Morocco	0.3	•	7
Oman	0.7		1
Palestine	0.3		••
Qatar	2.2		1
Saudi Arabia	1.3	•	1
Somalia	0.0	•	→
Sudan	0.0		→
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	•	→
Tunisia	0.7		1
United Arab Emirates	1.3	•	1
Yemen	0.0	٠	→

Source: Scimago Jounal Rank Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

Algeria	0.5		••
Bahrain	0.1		••
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	NA		••
Egypt	1.0	•	7
Iraq	0.0		→
Jordan	0.7		••
Kuwait	0.2		→
Lebanon	NA		••
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	0.0	•	••
Morocco	0.7		••
Oman	0.4	•	→
Palestine	0.5	٠	••
Qatar	0.5		••
Saudi Arabia	0.5	•	••
Somalia	0.0		→
Sudan	0.2	•	••
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	•	••
Tunisia	0.7	٠	7
United Arab Emirates	1.4	•	↑
Yemen	0.0	٠	→

Source: UNESCO Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 20202



* Imputed data point

Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.







CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS PER UNIT OF MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED (KILOGRAMMES OF CO2 PER CONSTANT 2015US\$)

VALUE RATING TREND



COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Libya

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Republic Tunisia

United Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Arab

Mauritania 47.0

RURAL POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO ALL-SEASON ROADS (%)

86.2

99.8

55.3

71.5

88.1

69.6

89.0

77.4

98.3

76.4

91.6

81.4

> NA

99.1

61.1

52.8

37.8

80.7

89.3

93.3

62.9

VALUE RATING TREND

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PALMA RATIO



GINI COEFFICIENT

VALUE RATING TREND

...

••

27.6

NA

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Algeria	1.5	•	4
Bahrain	0.4	•	→
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	NA		••
Egypt	0.5	•	→
Iraq	2.3		4
Jordan	0.2	•	1
Kuwait	1.7		4
Lebanon	0.5	•	4
Libya	1.6	•	4
Mauritania	NA		••
Morocco	0.4	•	→
Oman	1.8	•	→
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	1.2	•	4
Saudi Arabia	1.1	•	7
Somalia	NA		••
Sudan	0.2	•	1
Syrian Arab Republic	2.7	•	→
Tunisia	0.7	•	→
United Arab Emirates	2	•	7
Yemen	0.6	٠	÷

Source: SDGS/UN Stats Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020 Source: SDSN (2023), based on Workman, R. & McPherson, K., TRL (2019) Reference year: 2022 Trends years: NA

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.0		••
Bahrain	NA		••
Comoros	2.5	•	••
Djibouti	2.0	•	7
Egypt	1.2	•	7
Iraq	1.1	•	••
Jordan	1.4	•	••
Kuwait	NA		••
Lebanon	1.2	•	••
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	1.3	•	••
Morocco	1.8	•	••
Oman	NA		••
Palestine	1.3	•	••
Qatar	NA		••
Saudi Arabia	NA	•	••
Somalia	NA		••
Sudan	1.4	•	••
Syrian Arab Republic	1.6	•	••
Tunisia	1.3	•	••
United Arab Emirates	0.9	•	↑
Yemen	1.6	٠	••

Source: OECD & UNDP Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2014 - 2017

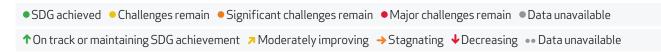
Comoros	45.3	•	••
Djibouti	41.6	٠	7
Egypt	31.5	•	1
Iraq	29.5		••
Jordan	33.7	•	••
Kuwait	NA		••
Lebanon	31.8	•	••
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	32.6	•	••
Morocco	39.5		••
Oman	NA		••
Palestine	33.7	•	••
Qatar	NA		••
Saudi Arabia	NA	•	••
Somalia	36.8		••
Sudan	34.2	•	••
Syrian Arab Republic	37.5	•	••
Tunisia	32.8	•	••
United Arab	26	•	1

Source: World Bank Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2014 - 2017

36.7 ...

Emirates

Yemen



* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.





COLINITRY

ANNUAL MEAN CONCENTRATION OF PARTICULATE MATTER OF LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS OF DIAMETER ($PM_{2.5}$)(μ G/M₃)

VALUE BATTNG TREND



COUNTRY

SATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC TRANSPORT (%)

VALUE RATING TREND



ACCESS TO IMPROVED WATER SOURCE, PIPED (% OF URBAN POPULATION)



COUNTRY

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (KG/CAPITA/DAY)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	41.3	٠	4
Bahrain	72.8	•	4
Comoros	20.4	•	>
Djibouti	47.4	•	4
Egypt	91.3	٠	4
Iraq	61.9	•	>
Jordan	33.5	٠	→
Kuwait	60.7		→
Lebanon	30.6	٠	→
Libya	55.5	•	4
Mauritania	50.4		>
Morocco	33.4	•	4
Oman	45.1	٠	4
Palestine	32.2	•	→
Qatar	93.8	•	→
Saudi Arabia	88.3	•	→
Somalia	32.9		4
Sudan	58.7	٠	4
Syrian Arab Republic	46.2	•	¥
Tunisia	40.3	٠	4
United Arab Emirates	41.7	•	→
Yemen	51.9	٠	→

Source: Oita et al. IHME Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019 Algeria 42 T Bahrain 70 ... 38 Comoros ... Djibouti 61 ... 68 Egypt 7 Ϯ 63 Iraq Jordan 58 T Kuwait 95 ተ Lebanon 32 T Libya 47 -> Mauritania 42 -> Morocco 57 4 Oman 73 ... Palestine 67 ≁ Qatar 65 ... Saudi 77 1 Arabia Somalia 62 ... 6 Sudan 33 ... Syrian Arab 15 . Republic Tunisia 29 United Arab 86 Emirates Yemen 47 7

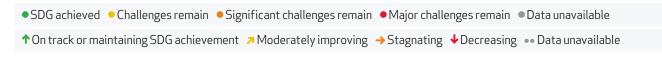
Source: Gallup Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	76.1		4
Bahrain	NA		••
Comoros	76.1	•	
Djibouti	99.1		1
Egypt	98.8		1
Iraq	88.2	•	↓
Jordan	89.9	•	↓
Kuwait	NA		••
Lebanon	NA		••
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	65.5		->
Morocco	92.6	•	→
Oman	97.3	•	1
Palestine	44.3	•	4
Qatar	NA		••
Saudi Arabia	NA	٠	••
Somalia	76.2		1
Sudan	68.6		->
Syrian Arab Republic	70.5	•	¥
Tunisia	99.2		1
United Arab Emirates	NA	•	••
Yemen	76.7		→

Source: WHO and UNICEF Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020



Source: World Bank Reference year: 2019 Trends years: NA



* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.







NITROGEN EMISSIONS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (KG/CAPITA)



ELECTRONIC WASTE (KG/CAPITA)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY



PRODUCTION-BASED SO2 EMISSIONS (KG/CAPITA)



COUNTRY

SO2 EMISSIONS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (KG/CAPITA)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	7.0		1
Bahrain	33.2	•	7
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	24.5	•	1
Egypt	3.6		1
Iraq	5.9		1
Jordan	9.7	•	1
Kuwait	30.0		7
Lebanon	20.9	•	→
Libya	37.0		4
Mauritania	5.9		1
Morocco	6.1	۲	→
Oman	18.8	•	1
Palestine	10.3	•	4
Qatar	75.0		7
Saudi Arabia	17.4	•	1
Somalia	1.0		→
Sudan	NA		••
Syrian Arab Republic	1.8	٠	↑
Tunisia	8.3		1
United Arab Emirates	76.2	•	¥
Yemen	4.2	٠	→
Sourcostill	JED		

Source: UNEP Reference year: 2018 Trends years: 2015 - 2018

Algeria 7.1 ... Bahrain 15.9 ... Comoros 0.7 •• Djibouti 1.0 •• ... Egypt 5.9 Iraq ... 7.1 Jordan 5.4 ... 15.8 Kuwait . Lebanon 8.2 ... Libya 11.5 ... Mauritania 1.4 . Morocco 4.6 ... Oman 15.8 ... Palestine NA ... Qatar 13.6 ... Saudi 17.6 ... Arabia Somalia NA ... Sudan 2.1 . Syrian Arab 5.2 ... Republic Tunisia 6.4 ... United Arab 15.0 . Emirates Yemen 1.5 ...

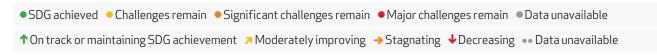
Source: UNU-IAS Reference year: 2019 Trends years: NA

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	2.1		••
Bahrain	8.5		••
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	10.0		••
Egypt	8.8		••
Iraq	33.5	•	••
Jordan	15.2		••
Kuwait	155.0	٠	••
Lebanon	30.1	•	••
Libya	27.7		••
Mauritania	3.0		••
Morocco	9.2		••
Oman	8.7		••
Palestine	1.8		••
Qatar	17.1		••
Saudi Arabia	89.6	•	••
Somalia	0.3		••
Sudan	2.4		••
Syrian Arab Republic	7.7	•	••
Tunisia	4.4		••
United Arab Emirates	42.0	•	••
Yemen	2.0		••

Source: Lenzen et al. (2022) Reference year: 2018 Trends years: NA



Source: Lenzen et al. (2022) Reference year: 2018 Trends years: NA



* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org



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PRODUCTION-BASED NITROGEN EMISSIONS (KG/CAPITA)

1	2 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
	00

FOSSIL-FUEL SUBSIDIES (CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION) PER CAPITA (CONSTANT US\$)



COMPLIANCE WITH MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS ON HAZARDOUS WASTE AND OTHER CHEMICALS (%)



EXPORTS OF PLASTIC WASTE (KG/CAPITA)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TRE
Algeria	13.5		1	Algeria	304.6	•	1
Bahrain	34.4	•	7	Bahrain	469.8	•	1
Comoros	NA		••	Comoros	NA		•
jibouti	18.1		1	Djibouti	9.1	•	-
Egypt	15.1		1	Egypt	157.8	•	-
iraq	22.7	•	1	Iraq	189	•	1
ordan	11.0		1	Jordan	85.7	•	-
Kuwait	43.1	•	7	Kuwait	1308.1	•	1
Lebanon	25.4	•	4	Lebanon	394.5	•	1
Libya	47.8		→	Libya	661.5		-
Mauritania	37.9	•	7	Mauritan	ia 13.7	•	-
Morocco	16.7		1	Morocco	11.2	•	-
Oman	38.3		7	Oman	21.6	•	-
Palestine	0.9		1	Palestine	NA		•
Qatar	59.4		1	Qatar	180.3	•	1
Saudi Arabia	60.1	•	→	Saudi Arabia	838.2	•	1
Somalia	19.8		1	Somalia	NA		•
Sudan	NA		••	Sudan	25.1	•	-
Syrian Arab Republic	11.2	•	↑	Syrian Arab Republic	NA	٠	•
Tunisia	17.2		1	Tunisia	103.7	•	-
United Arab Emirates	52.5	•	→	United Arab Emirates	582.6	•	1
Yemen	6.9	٠	1	Yemen	9.5	•	-

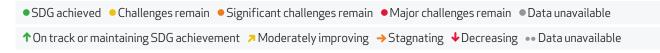
Source: UNEP Reference year: 2018 Trends years: 2015 - 2018 Source: UNSDG/UN Stats Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	87.5	•	••
Bahrain	81.2	•	••
Comoros	48.3	•	••
Djibouti	43.4	•	••
Egypt	75.0	•	••
Iraq	58.5		••
Jordan	71.0	•	••
Kuwait	56.7		••
Lebanon	84.5	•	••
Libya	62.4		••
Mauritania	58.7		••
Morocco	90.3		••
Oman	72.9	•	••
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	73.7	•	••
Saudi Arabia	62.4	•	••
Somalia	35.3		••
Sudan	57.6		••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•	••
Tunisia	83.3	•	••
United Arab Emirates	91.2	•	••
Yemen	63.2	•	••

Source: UNSDG/UN Stats Reference year: 2020 Trends years: NA

Algeria	0.0		••
Bahrain	0.6		1
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	NA		••
Egypt	0.0		1
Iraq	0.2		••
Jordan	0.1		→
Kuwait	2.0	•	1
Lebanon	1.3	•	$\mathbf{+}$
Libya	0.6		1
Mauritania	0.6		→
Morocco	0.1		1
Oman	0.5		1
Palestine	0.0		→
Qatar	0.0		1
Saudi Arabia	1.2	•	1
Somalia	NA		••
Sudan	0.3		••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•	••
Tunisia	2.3	•	→
United Arab Emirates	1.1	•	↑
Yemen	0.0		••

Source: UN Comtrade Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2016 - 2020



* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org







CO2 EMISSIONS FROM FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION AND CEMENT PRODUCTION (TCO₂/CAPITA)

VALUE RATING TREND

Algeria	4.0		→
Bahrain	26.7	•	$\mathbf{+}$
Comoros	0.4		>
Djibouti	0.3		1
Egypt	2.3	•	>
Iraq	4.3	•	→
Jordan	2.3	•	1
Kuwait	25.0	•	↓
Lebanon	4.4		→
Libya	11.1	•	4
Mauritania	0.9		→
Morocco	1.9		→
Oman	18.0	•	↓
Palestine	0.6		1
Qatar	35.5	•	>
Saudi Arabia	18.8	•	→
Somalia	0.0		1
Sudan	0.5		1
Syrian Arab Republic	1.3	•	↑
Tunisia	2.6	•	→
United Arab Emirates	21.9	•	→
Yemen	0.4	٠	1

Source: Global Carbon Project Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

13 CLIMATE ACTION

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Libya Mauritania

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia Somalia

Sudan

Syrian Arab

Republic Tunisia

United Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Iraq

CO₂ EMISSIONS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (TCO₂/CAPITA)

0.3

3.2

NA

1.2

0.1

0.3

0.6

3.1

0.8

0.6

0.2

0.3

1.7

0.5

6.8

1.9

0.0

0.0

0.0

0.3

5.5

0.0

Source: Lenzen et al. (2012) Reference year: 2018

Trends years: 2015 - 2019

VALUE RATING TREND

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CO2 EMISSIONS EMBODIED IN FOSSIL FUEL EXPORTS (KG/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	3,160.6	i 🔴	••
Bahrain	NA		••
Comoros	0.0		••
Djibouti	0.0		••
Egypt	214.6	, -	••
Iraq	NA		••
Jordan	0.9		••
Kuwait	14,959.1	•	••
Lebanon	0.0		••
Libya	22,548.4		••
Mauritan	ia o.c)	••
Morocco	0.0		••
Oman	31,454.0) 🔴	••
Palestine	0.0)	••
Qatar	62,777.4		••
Saudi Arabia	27,844.6	•	••
Somalia	0.0		••
Sudan	40.6	i 🔴	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA		••
Tunisia	343.4	•	••
United Arab Emirates	31,020.7	•	••
Yemen	NA		••

Source: UN Comtrade International et al. (2019) Reference year: 2021 Trends years: NA

93



PEOPLE AFFECTED BY CLIMATE-RELATED DISASTERS (PER 100,000 POPULATION, 5 YEAR AVERAGE)

COUNTRY VALUE RATING TREND

Algeria	84.4		••
Bahrain	NA		••
Comoros	40,526.8		••
Djibouti	16,196.2		••
Egypt	11.8		••
Iraq	3,858.5		••
Jordan	NA		••
Kuwait	NA		••
Lebanon	4,837.6		••
Libya	290.8		••
Mauritania	10,162.0		••
Morocco	2.2		••
Oman	1.6		••
Palestine	311.9		••
Qatar	NA		••
Saudi Arabia	2.8	•	••
Somalia	12,585.3		••
Sudan	7,141.7	٠	••
Syrian Arab Republic	9,039.2	•	••
Tunisia	120.4	•	••
United Arab Emirates	NA	•	••
Yemen	813.9	٠	••

Source: EM-DAT Reference year: 2019-23 Trends years: NA

SDG achieved ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 🤻 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing 🐽 Data unavailable

* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org







FISH CAUGHT THAT ARE THEN DISCARDED (%)

VALUE RATING TREND



COUNTRY

Algeria

MARINE BIODIVERSITY THREATS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (PER MILLION POPULATION)

0.0

VALUE RATING TREND

••



MEAN AREA THAT IS PROTECTED IN MARINE SITES IMPORTANT TO BIODIVERSITY (%)

74.5

0.0

13.7

0.0 🔴

46.4

0.0

NA 🔴 🔸

32.1

10.8

0.0

58.0

22.1

NA

60.0

25.3

0.0

48.0

0.0

40.3

48.6

30.6

VALUE RATING TREND

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COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Irag

Jordan

Kuwait

Libya

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Yemen

Arab

Arab

Mauritania 37.2



OCEAN HEALTH INDEX GOAL - CLEAN WATERS (0-100)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

Algeria	45.7		->
Bahrain	57.5	•	4
Comoros	35.0	•	↓
Djibouti	53.5	•	↓
Egypt	51.7		4
Iraq	77.8	•	1
Jordan	79.9	•	1
Kuwait	76.7	•	1
Lebanon	57.5	•	1
Libya	50.9		4
Mauritania	59.6		4
Morocco	55.9	٠	→
Oman	73.6		4
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	73.6	•	7
Saudi Arabia	69.2	•	→
Somalia	58.0		4
Sudan	44.4	•	4
Syrian Arab Republic	48.1	•	÷
Tunisia	54.9	•	→
United Arab Emirates	71.3	•	R
Yemen	51.3	٠	≁

Source: Ocean Health Index Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022

→ Algeria 12.9 ł Bahrain 17.7 Comoros 52.3 ↓ Djibouti 0.9 •• Egypt 14.9 π 2.8 -> Iraq Jordan 0.0 ... Kuwait 79.7 4 Lebanon 0.3 1 ተ Libya 10.4 Mauritania 5.9 7 Morocco 7.8 → Oman 1.0 1 Palestine 0.0 ... Qatar 4.0 1 Saudi 6.1 Л Arabia Somalia 14.9 T Sudan 1.6 ... Syrian Arab 8.3 Ł Republic Tunisia 9.3 -United Arab 0.6 Emirates Yemen 0.6 -

Source: Sea around Us Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019 Bahrain 0.0 ... Comoros NA ... Djibouti NA . 0.0 Egypt ... 0.0 Iraq ... Jordan 0.2 ... Kuwait 0.4 ... Lebanon 0.2 ... Libya 0.0 ... Mauritania 0.1 ... Morocco 0.0 • • Oman 0.1 ... Palestine 0.0 ... Qatar 0.1 •• Saudi 0.5 ... Arabia Somalia NA ... Sudan NA . Syrian Arab 0.0 Republic Tunisia . 0.1 United Arab 1.0 ... Emirates Yemen 0.0 ...

Source: "Lenzen et al. (2012) data updated to 2018" Reference year: 2016 Trends years: NA Source: Birdlife International et al. Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022



* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.







FISH CAUGHT BY TRAWLING OR DREDGING (%)

COUNTRY

VALUE RATING TREND

Algeria	21.9	•	4
Bahrain	11.2	•	→
Comoros	0.0		••
Djibouti	0.0		••
Egypt	49.5	•	→
Iraq	7.1	•	4
Jordan	0.0		••
Kuwait	42.0		7
Lebanon	9.0	•	••
Libya	32.1	•	1
Mauritania	1.0		1
Morocco	13.3	•	7
Oman	3.1		••
Palestine	0.8		••
Qatar	0.0		••
Saudi Arabia	18.3	•	7
Somalia	0.0		••
Sudan	11.2	•	••
Syrian Arab Republic	33.0	•	¥
Tunisia	18.6	•	→
United Arab Emirates	4.9	•	1
Yemen	2.8	٠	→

Source: Sea Around Us Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019



OCEAN HEALTH INDEX **GOAL - FISHERIES** (0-100)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATTNG	
COUNTRY	VALUE	KAIING	IKEND
Algeria	45.5	٠	4
Bahrain	41.0	٠	→
Comoros	38.6	•	4
Djibouti	42.6		→
Egypt	28.6	•	4
Iraq	38.3	٠	→
Jordan	35.0	•	→
Kuwait	25.7		→
Lebanon	34.7	•	↓
Libya	34.5	•	4
Mauritania	38.6	•	4
Morocco	43.2	٠	4
Oman	63.4	•	4
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	72.8		1
Saudi Arabia	31.2	•	→
Somalia	9.4		→
Sudan	25.2	٠	→
Syrian Arab Republic	32.7	•	¥
Tunisia	46.0	٠	7
United Arab Emirates	74.3	٠	1
Yemen	59.5	٠	4

Source: Ocean Health Index Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020



TERRESTRIAL AND FRESHWATER BIODIVERSITY THREATS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (PER MILLION POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.3		••
Bahrain	0.1		••
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	0.0		••
Egypt	0.1		••
Iraq	0.0		••
Jordan	0.2		••
Kuwait	5.2	•	••
Lebanon	0.6		••
Libya	0.1		••
Mauritania	0.1		••
Morocco	0.1		••
Oman	0.7		••
Palestine	0.0		••
Qatar	1.0	•	••
Saudi Arabia	1.8	•	••
Somalia	0.0		••
Sudan	NA		••
Syrian Arab Republic	0.1	•	••
Tunisia	0.3		••
United Arab Emirates	4.6	•	••
Yemen	0.0	٠	••

Source: Lenzen et al. (2012) data updated to 2018 Reference year: 2018 Trends years: NA



COUNTRY

MEAN AREA THAT IS PROTECTED IN TERRESTRIAL SITES IMPORTANT TO **BIODIVERSITY (%)**

VALUE RATING TREND

Algeria	43.5	٠	→
Bahrain	0.0		→
Comoros	57.4		→
Djibouti	0.8	٠	→
Egypt	39.6		→
Iraq	5.6	٠	→
Jordan	12.7	•	→
Kuwait	51.6		>
Lebanon	4.7		→
Libya	0.0	٠	>
Mauritania	11.2		→
Morocco	59.5	٠	1
Oman	23.3		→
Palestine	20.9	٠	>
Qatar	60.0		→
Saudi Arabia	22.0	•	→
Somalia	0.0	•	→
Sudan	17.8	٠	→
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	•	→
Tunisia	39.8	٠	→
United Arab Emirates	51.6	•	→
Yemen	27.9	٠	→

Source: Birdlife International et al. Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022

SDG achieved ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 🤻 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing 🐽 Data unavailable

* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org





RED LIST INDEX OF SPECIES SURVIVAL (0-1)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY



COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

HOMICIDES (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

VALUE RATING TREND

1.6

0.1

NA

NA ↓

1

...

...



UNSENTENCED DETAINEES (% OF PRISON POPULATION)

12.0

NA ...

NA

35.8

9.9

NA

36.9

17.0

39.9

90.0

NA

18.1

52.3

36.0

20.0

NA

NA

VALUE RATING TREND

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COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Libya

Irag



POPULATION WHO FEEL SAFE WALKING ALONE AT NIGHT IN THE CITY OR AREA WHERE THEY LIVE (%)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

Algeria	58	•	••
Bahrain	60	•	••
Comoros	60	•	••
Djibouti	72		••
Egypt	85		1
Iraq	74		1
Jordan	80		1
Kuwait	96		••
Lebanon	50	•	↓
Libya	63	•	••
Mauritania	53	•	7
Morocco	68	•	↓
Oman	NA		••
Palestine	72		1
Qatar	92		••
Saudi	90		••
Arabia			
Arabia Somalia	85	•	••
1 1 0 0 10	85 71		••
Somalia	-	•	
Somalia Sudan Syrian Arab	71	•	••
Somalia Sudan Syrian Arab Republic	71 32	•	••

Source: Gallup Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022

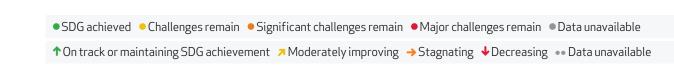
Algeria	0.9		→
Bahrain	0.7	•	4
Comoros	0.7		4
Djibouti	0.8		4
Egypt	0.9		→
Iraq	0.8		4
Jordan	1.0	٠	→
Kuwait	0.8		4
Lebanon	0.9		→
Libya	1.0		→
Mauritania	1.0		→
Morocco	0.9	•	4
Oman	0.9	•	4
Palestine	0.9	•	→
Qatar	0.8	•	4
Saudi Arabia	0.9	•	÷
Somalia	0.9	•	4
Sudan	0.9		->
Syrian Arab Republic	0.9	•	→
Tunisia	1.0		→
United Arab Emirates	0.8	•	Ŧ
Yemen	0.8	•	¥

Source: IUCN and Birdlife International Reference year: 2023 Trends years: 2015 - 2023 Egypt 1.3 . Iraq 9.4 ... 1 Jordan 1.0 Kuwait 0.3 ... Lebanon 2.3 1 NΑ Libya . Mauritania 1.0 . Morocco 1.9 L Oman 1 0.2 Palestine 0.9 1 Qatar 0.3 -> Saudi 0.8 ... Arabia Somalia NA ... Sudan NA • • Syrian Arab 2.1 . Republic Tunisia 4.6 . United Arab 0.5 Emirates 6.3 Yemen

Source: UNODC Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2020



Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020



* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.







BIRTH REGISTRATIONS WITH CIVIL AUTHORITY (% OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5)

VALUE RATING TREND

COONTRI	VALUE	MIINO	IKLIND
Algeria	99.6		••
Bahrain	100.0		••
Comoros	87.3	•	••
Djibouti	91.7		••
Egypt	99.4		••
Iraq	98.8		••
Jordan	98.0		••
Kuwait	NA		••
Lebanon	98.9		••
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	65.6		••
Morocco	96.9	•	••
Oman	100.0		••
Palestine	99.2		••
Qatar	100.0		••
Saudi Arabia	99.2	•	••
Somalia	5.9		••
Sudan	67.3	•	••
Syrian Arab Republic	96.0	•	••
Tunisia	99.9		••
United Arab Emirates	100.0	•	••
Yemen	30.7	٠	••

Source: UNICEF Reference year: 2022 Trends years: NA



COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Republic Tunisia

United

Emirates

Yemen

Arab

Arab

Libya

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX (WORST 0-100 BEST)

VALUE RATING TREND

44

33

19

30

30

23

47

42

24

17

30

38

44

NA

58

51

12

22

13

40

67

16

Source: Transparency

Reference year: 2022

Trends years: 2015 - 2022

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CHILDREN INVOLVED IN CHILD LABOR (% OF POPULATION AGED 5 TO 14)

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Libya

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Sudan

Syrian

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Yemen

Arab

Arab

Somalia

Mauritania 14



PRESS FREEDOM INDEX (WORST 0-100 BEST)

	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
	2.5	•	••	Algeria	45.7		4
	NA		••	Bahrain	30.6	٠	$\mathbf{+}$
	28.5	•	••	Comoros	62.3	•	4
	NA		••	Djibouti	35.9	٠	→
	4.8	•	••	Egypt	33.4		4
	4.5	•	••	Iraq	32.9	•	4
	1.7		••	Jordan	42.8	•	4
	NA		••	Kuwait	38.8	•	↓
	NA		••	Lebanon	50.5	•	4
	NA		••	Libya	40.2	•	4
1	14.0	•	••	Mauritania	59.5	•	4
	NA		••	Morocco	43.7		4
	NA		••	Oman	37.9	٠	4
	7.3	•	••	Palestine	37.9	٠	4
	NA		••	Qatar	55.3	•	4
	NA	•	••	Saudi Arabia	32.4	•	¥
	NA		••	Somalia	44.2		7
	18.1	•	••	Sudan	40.8	٠	7
	NA	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	27.2	•	→
	2.3	•	••	Tunisia	50.1	•	4
	NA	•	••	United Arab Emirates	43.0	•	¥
	NA	٠	••	Yemen	32.8	•	¥
V	ICEE			Source: Re	porte	rs sans	

Source: UNICEF Reference year: 2021 Trends years: NA

Source: Reporters sans frontières Reference year: 2023 Trends years: 2015 - 2023

SDG achieved ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 🤻 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing 🐽 Data unavailable

* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.





EXPORTS OF MAJOR CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS (TIV CONSTANT MILLION USD PER 100,000 POPULATION)



COUNTRY

BATTLE-RELATED DEATHS (PER 100,000 POPULATION, AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS)

VALUE RATING TREND

...



PRISON POPULATION (PER 100,000 PERSONS)



COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

IMPORTS OF MAJOR CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS (TIV US\$ MILLION PER 100,000 POPULATION, 5 YEAR AVERAGE)

> 1.6

4.5

VALUE RATING TREND

...

...

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.0		••
Bahrain	0.0		••
Comoros	0.0		••
Djibouti	0.0		••
Egypt	0.0		••
Iraq	0.0		••
Jordan	0.4		••
Kuwait	NA		••
Lebanon	0.0		••
Libya	0.0		••
Mauritania	0.0		••
Morocco	0.0		••
Oman	0.2		••
Palestine	0.0		••
Qatar	0.4		••
Saudi Arabia	0.1	•	••
Somalia	0.0		••
Sudan	0.0		••
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	•	••
Tunisia	0.0	٠	••
United Arab Emirates	1.3	•	••
Yemen	0.0	٠	••

Source: Stockholm Peace Research Institute Reference year: 2021 Trends years: NA

Algeria 0.1 NA Bahrain Comoros NA Djibouti NA ... Egypt 0.4 ... Iraq 6.4 . Jordan NA . Kuwait NA . Lebanon 1.3 ... Libya 10.2 . Mauritania NA Morocco NA ... Oman NA ... Palestine NA ... NA Qatar •• Saudi 0.0 . Arabia Somalia 11.9 . Sudan 0.3 ... Syrian Arab 49.0 . Republic Tunisia NA ... United Arab NA . Emirates Yemen 21.1 ...

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators Reference year: 2021 Trends years: NA

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	214.5		••
Bahrain	239.2		••
Comoros	47.1		••
Djibouti	62.6		••
Egypt	106.2	•	••
Iraq	169.3	•	••
Jordan	162.0	•	••
Kuwait	NA		••
Lebanon	101.4	•	••
Libya	98.5		••
Mauritania	43.8		••
Morocco	239.9	•	••
Oman	46.8		••
Palestine	85.9		••
Qatar	70.0		••
Saudi Arabia	135.8	•	••
Somalia	NA		••
Sudan	51.6		••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•	••
Tunisia	191.5	٠	••
United Arab Emirates	109.2	•	••
Yemen	32.4		••

Source: UNODC Reference year: 2021 Trends years: NA

Darnann	4.2	-	
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	1.6		••
Egypt	1.4		••
Iraq	0.7	•	••
Jordan	1.8	•	••
Kuwait	5.8	٠	••
Lebanon	0.9	•	••
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	0.4	•	••
Morocco	0.7	•	••
Oman	5.5	•	••
Palestine	0.0		••
Qatar	3.4	•	••
Saudi Arabia	17.5	•	••
Somalia	0.0		••
Sudan	0.2		••
Syrian Arab Republic	0.6	•	••
Tunisia	0.7	•	••
United Arab Emirates	15.0	•	••
Yemen	0.0	٠	••

Source: Stockholm Peace Research Institute Reference year: 2021 Trends years: NA

SDG achieved ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 🤻 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing 🐽 Data unavailable

* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.







STATUS OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

Algeria	11		••
Bahrain	9	•	••
Comoros	6		••
Djibouti	12		••
Egypt	10	•	••
Iraq	10	•	••
Jordan	9		••
Kuwait	9	•	••
Lebanon	8	•	••
Libya	12		••
Mauritania	12		••
Morocco	15		••
Oman	9		••
Palestine	14		••
Qatar	9		••
Saudi Arabia	8	•	••
Somalia	7		••
Sudan	10	•	••
Syrian Arab Republic	11	•	••
Tunisia	15		••
United Arab Emirates	6	•	••
Yemen	10	•	••

Source: UNOHCHR Reference year: 2021 Trends years: NA



COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Libya

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Republic Tunisia

United

Emirates

Îndicators)

Yemen

Arab

Arab

POLITICAL STABILITY AND ABSENCE OF VIOLENCE/TERRORISM

-0.9

-0.5

-0.2

-0.7

-1.0 🔴

-2.4

-0.3

0.3

-1.5

-2.4

-0.7

-0.4

0.5

-1.8

1.0

-0.6

-2.7

-1.9

-2.7

-0.7

0.6

-2.6

Source: World Bank

(Worldwide Governance

Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

VALUE RATING TREND

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CORPORATE TAX HAVEN SCORE (BEST 0-100 WORST)

VALUE RATING TREND

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NA

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COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Libya

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Yemen

Arab

Arab



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX (WORST 0-100 BEST)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

1	•	55.1	Algeria
1	•	54.5	Bahrain
••		NA	Comoros
7		36.6	Djibouti
4	•	74.1	Egypt
4	•	34.8	Iraq
7	•	62.0	Jordan
1	•	64.2	Kuwait
1	•	51.9	Lebanon
4		21.4	Libya
↑ →	•	48.1	Mauritania
\rightarrow		59.0	Morocco
1	•	58.5	Oman
1	•	70.4	Palestine
1	•	63.0	Qatar
Ť	•	63.4	Saudi Arabia
7		19.6	Somalia
->	•	39.2	Sudan
я	•	26.5	Syrian Arab Republic
7	•	64.1	Tunisia
↑	•	59.7	United Arab Emirates
¥	•	36.8	Yemen

Source: Tax Justice Network Reference year: 2021 Trends years: NA

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

* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.



Source: World Bank Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2016 - 2019



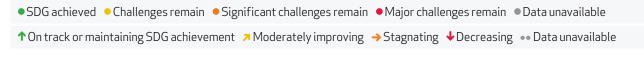
GOVERNMENT HEALTH AND EDUCATION SPENDING (% GDP)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

coolini	11202	10112100	INEND
Algeria	11.0		→
Bahrain	4.6		4
Comoros	3.3	•	→
Djibouti	4.6	٠	↓ ↓
Egypt	3.9		4
Iraq	7.5	•	1
Jordan	6.9	•	$\mathbf{+}$
Kuwait	12.2		1
Lebanon	4.3		4
Libya	6.1		••
Mauritania	3.2		4
Morocco	9.4	•	1
Oman	10.2		1
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	6.5	•	4
Saudi Arabia	11.7	•	↑
Somalia	NA		••
Sudan	3.1	٠	4
Syrian Arab Republic	6.5	•	••
Tunisia	11.0		1
United Arab Emirates	7.3	•	↑
Yemen	5.9	•	••
Source: UNESCO			

Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2020



* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org





PART 4 | INDICATOR PROFILES



PART 5 Methodology

5. Methodology

This section provides an overview of the report methodology for indicator and data selection, normalization and aggregation and for generating indications on trends. Raw data and additional data tables are available online⁷.

With the aim of supporting countries to achieve the SDGs, the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and Bertelsmann Stiftung developed the SDG Index and Dashboards methodology and, since 2016, have published annual, global-level SDG Index and Dashboards reports that provide a detailed and upto-date view of progress by countries worldwide on the SDGs. The SDG Index is not an official monitoring tool for the SDGs but is as closely aligned as possible with the official SDG indicators. It fills remaining gaps with relevant data from reputable sources, which include international data providers (the World Bank, World Health Organization, International Labour Organization and others), research centers and non-governmental organizations.

Similar to the Global SDG Index, the Arab Region SDG Index is intended as a tool for governments and other stakeholders to measure progress on the SDGs in the Arab Region, to highlight areas where further emphasis is needed to speed up implementation, to demonstrate data gaps and to spur conversations about priorities and actions. It is worth noting, however, that the Arab Region SDG Index is not an official SDG measurement tool. Rather, it is complementary to efforts by governmental organizations, international and national alike, to monitor progress towards the 2030 Agenda.

⁷⁻ Raw data and appendices can be downloaded from: https://www.arabsdgindex.com/



The SDG Index overall score and 'scores by

goal' can be interpreted as a percentage of optimal performance. The difference between 100 and countries' scores is therefore the distance in percentage that needs to be completed to achieving the SDGs and goals. The same indicators are used for all 22 Arab countries to generate comparable scores and rankings. It should be noted that differences in rankings and scores may be due to small differences in the aggregate score and may differ from the SDG Index global report. Like previous editions, the 2023 Arab Region SDG index includes Palestine⁸. However, Palestine did not receive an overall score due to limited data availability.

The SDG Dashboards provide a visual representation of countries' performance by SDG to identify priorities for action. The 'traffic light' color scheme (green, yellow, orange, and red) provides a visual representation of countries' progress on a particular goal. A green rating denotes SDG achievement and is assigned to a country on a given SDG only if all the indicators under the goal are rated green. Yellow, orange, and red indicate increasing distance from SDG achievement.

The SDG Trend Dashboards indicate whether a country is on track to achieve a particular goal by 2030 based on recent past performance of a given indicator. Indicator trends are then aggregated at the goal level to give a trend indication of how the country is progressing in the goal overall.

To ensure pertinence to the Arab region, several methodological changes have been made to this report relative to the global SDG Index and Dashboards:

- An additional 29 indicators fill gaps and capture issues particular to the Arab region context.
- Several indicators from the global SDG Index were removed due to insufficient data coverage for the Arab region (see Table 5).
- For Arab region-specific indicators, the same methodology was used to create the upper bound as in the global Sustainable Development Report.

The 2023 Arab SDG Index is not directly comparable with other editions of the Arab SDG Index or the global Sustainable Development Report (SDR) due to methodological refinements that ensure the best balance between up-to-date data, data quality and data coverage.

⁸⁻ Due to time lags in international statistics, the report is not able to capture the impacts of the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Palestine





5.1. Comparison between the 2023 and 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Global Editions

 Table 1: Changes in the 2023 Arab Region SDG Index Compared to the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index.

SDG	Indicator	Change
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	Modification: New global poverty line for low-income countries - "Poverty head- count ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)"
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)	Modification: New global poverty line for lower-middle-income countries - "Pov- erty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)"
3	Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	New Region-specific indicator.
7	Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	Data source used for this indicator has changed.
7	Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	Indicator changed by its original source to "Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)"
8	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	New indicator introduced in global SDR 2023.
8	Ease of starting a business score	Retained from Arab Region SDG Index 2022 despite temporary suspension of updates by source.
9	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	Indicator name changed by original source to "Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)"
9	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	New indicator introduced in global SDR 2023.
12	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/ capita)	Modification: now sourced from different Multi-regional input-output database.
12	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	Modification: now sourced from different Multi-regional input-output database.
12	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	Removed due to suspension of future updates.
16	Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)	Removed due to suspension of future updates.



5.2. Comparison between the 2023 Arab **Region SDG Index and the Global Edition of** the Sustainable Development Report 2023

The 2023 Arab Region SDG Index contains a total of 113 indicators, of which 84 indicators originate from the 2023 global SDR. Changes made to the indicators taken from the 2023 SDR are presented in Table 2. The remaining 29 indicators are specific to the Arab region and are not mentioned in table 2.

SDG	Indicator	Change
2	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
4	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
7	Renewable energy share in total final energy con- sumption (%)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
8	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
8	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0-1 best)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
11	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites impor- tant to biodiversity (%)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
15	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
16	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
16	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0 - 1 best)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
16	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0 - 1 best)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: Inter- national concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
17	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: Inter- national concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)
17	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)

Table 2: Changes in the 2023 Arab Region SDG Index Compared to the 2023 Global Edition of the SDR.





PART 5 | METHODOLOGY

5.3. Data Selection

Indicator Selection Criteria

Where possible, the 2023 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards uses official SDG indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission. Where available data for an official indicator is insufficient, and to close data gaps, other metrics from official and unofficial sources are introduced. These include metrics published in peer-reviewed literature in addition to major databases and reports on development and environmental indicators.⁹

Five criteria for indicator selection were used to determine suitable metrics for each SDG.

1. Global relevance and applicability to a broad range of country settings:

The indicators are relevant for monitoring achievement of the SDGs and applicable to the entire region. They are internationally comparable and allow for direct comparison of performance across countries. They allow for the definition of quantitative performance thresholds that signify SDG achievement.

2. Statistical adequacy: The indicators selected represent valid and reliable measures.

3. Timeliness: The indicators selected are up-to-date and published on a reasonably prompt schedule.

4. Data quality: Data had to be harmonized according to international standards, whether derived from official national or international sources (e.g. national statistical offices or international organisations) or other reputable sources, such as peer-reviewed publications or academia.

5. Coverage: Data had to be available for at least 75% of the Arab Region countries with a national population greater than 1 million. Two countries (Comoros and Djibouti) were excluded in the indicators selection process because data tend to be scarce for these countries, which in turn makes it more difficult to include new indicators given the precise data coverage requirement. In addition, Palestine was not considered in the indicator selection process due to low data availability for the country. In other words, for inclusion, an indicator had to provide recent data for at least 14-15 out of the 19 remaining Arab countries. Exceptions to this rule are listed in Table 3.

⁹⁻ For more information on indicator selection, please refer to the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index & Dashboard, Part 5. Methodology (page 116).



 Table 3: Indicators Included in the 2023 Arab Region SDG Index despite lower data coverage

SDG	Indicator	Justification
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	Importance for SDG 1.
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Importance for SDG 1.
1	Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	Importance for SDG 1.
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	For consistency with previous editions of the Arab SDG Index.
5	Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	Relevance to the region.
10	Gini coefficient	Importance for SDG 10.
10	Palma Ratio	Importance for SDG 10.
11	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	Relevance to the region.
16	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 popu- lation, average of 5 years)	Relevance to the region.
16	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	Relevance to the region.

Missing Data and Imputations

The purpose of the 2023 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards is to guide countries' discussions of their SDG priorities today based on available and robust data. For this reason, and since many SDG priorities lack widely accepted statistical models for imputing country-level data, we did not use any modelling techniques to fill in missing data. For a few variables, we imputed values using other sources, especially when the indicator would have otherwise not been included. Imputed values are flagged in our online database. For the full list of imputations, please see the Codebook also available in the online database of the global SDR website. To reduce missing data biases in the computation of the Arab Region SDG Index, missing goal scores were imputed using the regional mean. Imputed goal scores are used solely for the computation of the Index, and they are not reported in the SDG Dashboards or country profiles.

Since the Arab Region SDG Index compares countries, it is important to limit missing data bias. The Index therefore only includes countries that have data for at least 75% of the indicators used.

For more details, the raw data included in the construction of the 2023 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards is available for download from: **www.ArabSDGIndex.com**





5.4. Index Method

The procedure for calculating the SDG Index comprised three steps identical to the 2019 and 2022 Arab region Index and Dashboard Report: (1) censoring extreme values from the distribution of each indicator; (2) rescaling the data to ensure comparability across indicators; and (3) aggregating the indicators within and across SDGs. For more details on the steps followed and the Index method used for the 2023 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards, please refer to the 2019 Arab region Index and Dashboard Report.

5.5. Dashboard Method (Thresholds, Normalization, Aggregation)

The Arab Region SDG Dashboards use the same data as the Arab Region SDG Index after censoring and rescaling. Additional quantitative limits were introduced for each indicator to group countries in a 'traffic light' table. The overall dashboard ratings are based on the two indicators on which a country performed worst.

To assess a country's progress on a particular indicator, four bands were considered. The green band is bounded by the maximum that can be achieved for each variable (i.e., the upper bound) and the threshold for achieving the SDG. Three color bands ranging from yellow to orange and red denote an increasing distance from SDG achievement. The upper and lower bounds are the same as for the Index described previously.

Thresholds

Thresholds have been established through the global edition report using statistical techniques and various rounds of consultations with experts. For global indicators retained for the Arab Region SDG Dashboards, the green and red thresholds always remained the same as it equates to goal achievement. For the Arab region indicators, thresholds, both red and green, were retained from the 2019 and 2022 Arab region report. These thresholds were established based on a combination of analysis of the data distribution and consultation with experts¹⁰.

All thresholds were specified in absolute terms and apply to all countries. This approach for more granularity of performance levels between countries and serves as a useful benchmarking tool for Arab countries.

A full list of the thresholds used in the 2023 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards is presented in the Appendix 3 which can be downloaded from (<u>https://www.</u> <u>arabsdgindex.com/</u>).

Weighting and Aggregation

The purpose of the Arab Region SDG Dashboards is to highlight those SDGs that require particular attention in each country and therefore should be prioritised for early action. For the design of the SDG Dashboards, the issues discussed for weighting and aggregation with the SDG Index also apply.

Averaging across all indicators for an SDG might hide areas of policy concern if a country performs well on most indicators but faces

¹⁰⁻ For more information on the indicator selection and thresholds please refer to the 2019 Arab region Index and Dashboard Report.



serious shortfalls on one or two metrics within the same SDG (frequently referred to as the 'substitutability' or 'compensation' issue). As a result, the Arab Region SDG Dashboards aggregate indicator ratings for each SDG by estimating the average of the two variables on which a country performed worst. To this end, the indicator values were first rescaled from 0 to 3, where 0 corresponds to the lower bound, 1 to the value of the threshold between red and orange ('red threshold'), 2 to the value of the threshold between yellow and green ('green threshold'), and 3 to the upper bound. For all indicators, the 'yellow/orange' threshold was set as the value halfway between the red and green thresholds (1.5). Each interval between 0 and 3 is continuous.

Afterwards, the average of the two rescaled variables on which the country performed worst was taken to identify the rating for the goal. The added rule was applied such that, to score green for the goal both indicators had to be green – otherwise the goal would be rated yellow. Similarly, a red score was applied only if both worst-performing indicators score red. If the country had only one data point under a particular goal, then the colour rating for that indicator determined the overall rating for the goal.

If the country had less than 50% of the indicators available under a goal the dashboard colour for that goal was marked 'grey'.

5.6. Trends

Estimates using historic data reveal how fast a country has been progressing towards an SDG and determine whether-if extrapolated into the future-this pace will be sufficient to achieve the SDG by 2030. For each indicator, SDG achievement is defined by the green threshold set for the SDG Dashboards. The difference in percentage points between the green threshold and the normalised country score denotes the gap that must be closed to meet that goal. To estimate trends at the indicator level, linear annual growth rates (i.e. annual percentage improvements) needed to achieve the target by 2030 (i.e. 2015-2030) is calculated and compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period (e.g. 2015-2022). Progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using a 4-arrow system (figure 4). Figure 5 illustrates the methodology graphically.

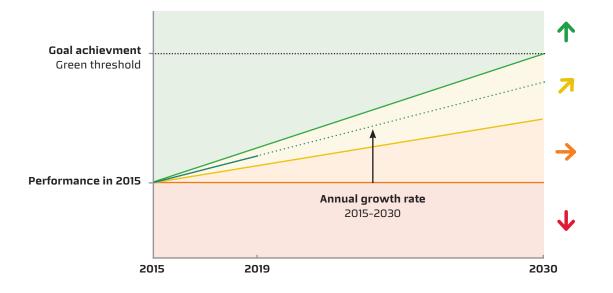
Since projections are based on past growth rates, over several years, a country may have observed a decline in performance over the past few years (for instance due to the impact of COVID-19) but still be considered as being on track. This methodology emphasizes long-term structural changes over time since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, with less emphasis on annual changes that may be cyclical or temporary.



Figure 4: The Four-Arrow System for Denoting SDG Trends



Figure 5: Graphic Representation of the SDG Trends Methodology



For more infomration on the Arab SDG Index indicators, trends and thresholds, refer to the report's appendices. Appendices can be downloaded from: https://www.arabsdgindex.com/. Appendices include, Appendix 1, presents a full list of the 2023 Arab SDG Index indicators, Appendix 2, presents a full list of trend indicators, and Appendix 3, presents thresholds of indicators.



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Authors: Experts involved in the production of the 2023 Arab Region SDG Index & Dashboards Report were:

- Lama Zakzak (MBRSG)
- Keertana Subramani (MBRSG)
- Mari Luomi (KAPSRC and MBRSG)
- Grayson Fuller (UN SDSN)
- Fadi Salem (MBRSG)
- Guillaume Lafortune (UN SDSN)

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For interactive visualization of the 2023 Arab SDG Index and Dashboards, or to download a copy of the dataset and the latest edition of the report, please visit: **www.ArabSDGIndex.com**

To contact the 2023 Arab SDG Index & Dashboards Report team, email: <u>sustainability.research@mbrsg.ac.ae</u>

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