

**WORLD  
GOVERNMENTS  
SUMMIT 2026**

REPORT

# The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2026

## Financing Sustainable Development in the Arab Region

in collaboration with

كلية محمد بن راشد  
للإدارة الحكومية  
MOHAMMED BIN RASHID  
SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
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**Acknowledgement:** The Authors would like to express their appreciation to, Eiman Almarzooqi (MBRSG), Ruben Andino (SDSN), Tara Everton (SDSN), Alyson Marksand (SDSN) and the Policy Research team at MBRSG for their vital support and contributions to the Arab Region SDG Index & Dashboards 2026 Report.

**Citation:** The report should be cited as follows:

**Zakzak, L., Qiblawi, Z., Luomi, M., Subramani, K., Fuller, G., Salem, F. and Lafortune G. (2026). Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2026: Financing Sustainable Development in the Arab Region. Dubai and Paris: Mohammed bin Rashid School of Government (MBRSG) and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN).**

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For interactive visualization of the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2026, or to download a copy of the dataset and the latest edition of the report, please visit: [www.ArabSDGIndex.com](http://www.ArabSDGIndex.com).

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## Executive Summary

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# The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard 2026



The **Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2026** provide a comprehensive assessment of progress toward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development across the **22 member states** of the **League of Arab States**.

The Index comprises **118 indicators** covering the **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, including **28 region-specific indicators** reflecting Arab regional priorities and challenges. Each indicator is scored on a scale from 0 to 100 and accompanied by a traffic-light classification and trend assessment.



# The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2026 emphasize the following key messages:

## 1. Moderate regional progress and persistent disparities

The Arab region records an **overall SDG score of 60.6**, reflecting **moderate progress** but leaving a substantial distance to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The region has not yet reached two-thirds of the SDG target score. However, **seven countries individually**, Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, and the United Arab Emirates, exceed the two-thirds threshold, demonstrating comparatively stronger performance. Despite this, **large disparities persist**. A **26-point gap** separates the highest-scoring and lowest-scoring countries, Morocco and Somalia respectively, underscoring uneven development outcomes across the region.

## 2. Divergent SDG Performance Across Subregions

Subregional analysis highlights divergent development trajectories. North Africa records the highest average score (approximately 68), followed by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries (approximately 64) and the Levant and Iraq subregion (approximately 62). The LDC subregion lags behind with an average score of approximately 52. Conflict-affected countries consistently underperform, and current scores are likely to understate recent humanitarian impacts in contexts such as Gaza and Lebanon due to data lags.







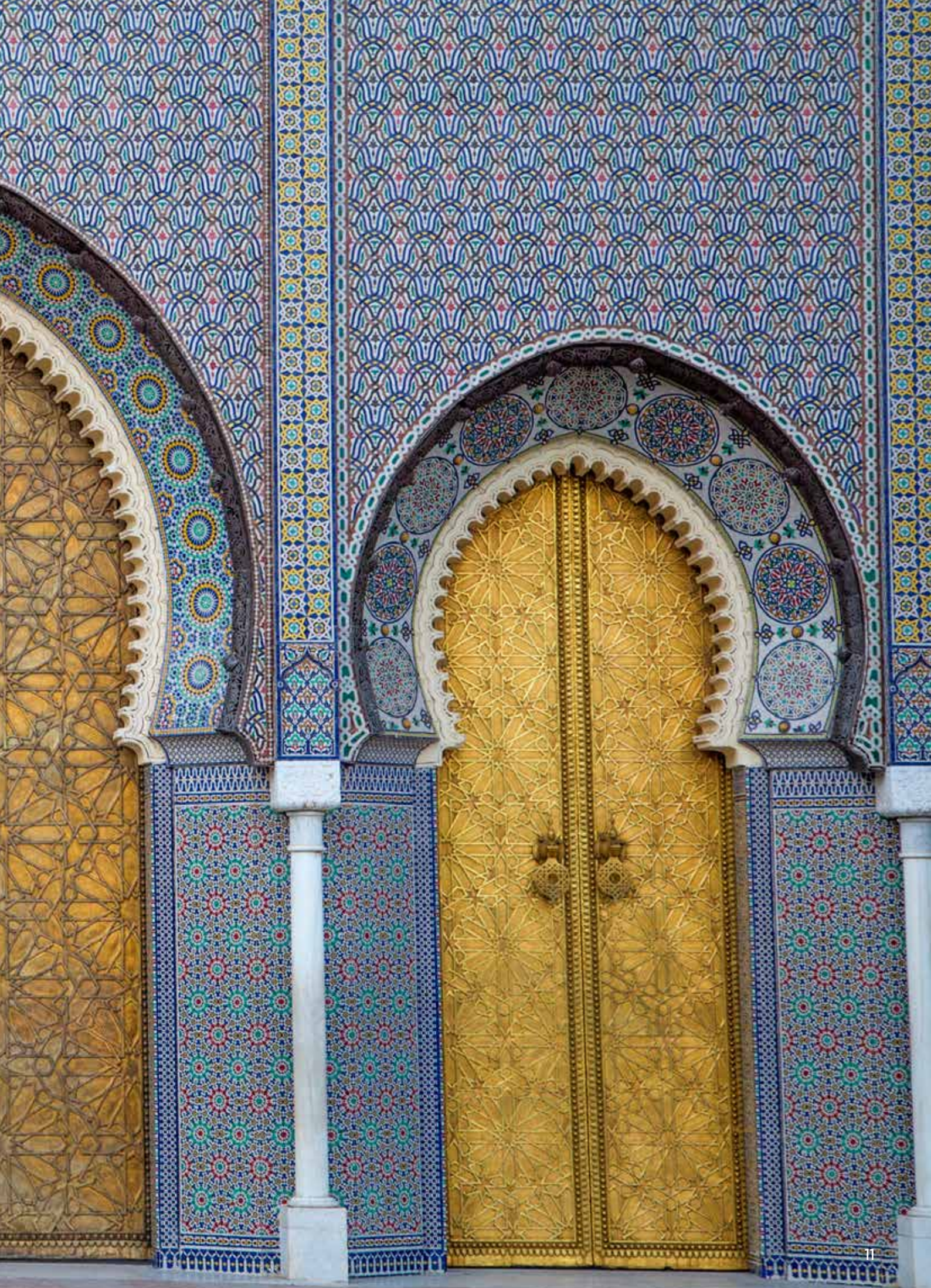
### 3. Most SDGs Remain Off Track Across the Region

At the goal level, approximately 85% of SDG scores indicate major or significant challenges, and nearly half of all trends show stagnation. **No SDG is universally achieved** across the region, highlighting the breadth of remaining challenges.

### 4. Shared SDG Challenges in the Arab Region

- o **SDG 5 (Gender equality)** stands out as the biggest challenge in the Arab region. All countries score red on SDG 5, with widespread stagnation in women's economic and political participation. Persistent gaps in labor force participation, income equality, political representation, and in the LDC subregion, child marriage and access to reproductive health underscore the urgent need for transformative action.
- o **Progress on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)** remains weak across the Arab region, with all countries facing major or significant challenges. Major challenges on both prevalence of wasting and stunting in LDCs and rising obesity rates in other Arab countries, coupled with negative trends, signal deteriorating nutrition outcomes across the region.
- o **SDG 3 (Good health and well-being)** faces obstacles, particularly in relation to rising rates of diabetes across the region and low levels of subjective well-being for non-GCC countries, coupled with stagnant or negative trends.
- o The Arab region is home to some of the most water-stressed countries in the world, as reflected under **SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)**. Despite subregional variation, major challenges related to freshwater withdrawal persist, with all GCC countries scoring red due to severe pressure on freshwater resources.







- o **SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)** faces major or significant challenges across the Arab region. Limited renewable energy deployment and high CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from electricity generation persist across most countries, reflecting continued reliance on fossil fuels and slow progress toward decarbonizing the power sector.
- o Another common challenge is **SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)**, with major or significant challenges across all Arab countries. Stagnant or negative trends persist in economic diversification. Additionally, access to financial institutions and unemployment, with high youth unemployment, especially outside the GCC, continue to constrain inclusive and resilient growth.
- o Performance on **SDG 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production)** and **SDG 13 (Climate Action)** varies across the Arab region, largely reflecting differences in economic structure and consumption levels. While LDCs show comparatively better scores, this mainly reflects lower economic activity rather than effective sustainability or climate policies. At the same time, LDCs face the highest vulnerability to climate-related disasters, with all scoring red on affected populations, while high-consumption economies, particularly in the GCC, as well as Libya and Lebanon, face major challenges in e-waste management.
- o With respect to **SDG 14 (Life Below Water)** and **SDG 15 (Life on Land)**, most Arab countries score red, indicating that despite various threats to the region's fragile ecosystems, performance is unsatisfactory. Stagnant trends and red scores on protecting marine, freshwater, and terrestrial sites important to biodiversity underscore the urgency of strengthened conservation efforts.
- o **SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)** shows major or significant challenges across all Arab countries. Freedom of the press is a shared regional concern, with most countries scoring red and showing negative trends, while corruption poses major challenges in all subregions except the GCC. Ongoing conflict and political instability continue to drive red scores on political stability and battle-related deaths in several countries.





## 5. Areas of SDG Progress in the Arab Region

Despite widespread challenges, progress is evident across several indicators. Advances are observed in female education (**SDG 5**), basic health outcomes (**SDG 3**), access to water and sanitation (**SDG 6**), energy services (**SDG 7**), digital connectivity (**SDG 9**), and birth registration systems (**SDG 16**), with many countries achieving green scores or positive trends.

## 6. Persistent Data Gaps

While national statistical systems are strengthening across the Arab region, as reflected in improved SPI trends, significant data gaps persist in **SDG 1 (No Poverty)** and **SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)**. Limited data on income and wealth distribution continues to hinder effective, targeted policymaking to reduce poverty, address inequalities, and build resilience.

## 7. Bridging the SDG Financing Gap in the Arab Region

While annual global savings of US\$30 trillion far exceed the US\$4 trillion needed for the SDGs, structural inequities in the global financial architecture prevent this capital from reaching developing Arab countries. Achieving the SDGs requires a paradigm shift that places them at the heart of public financial flows, aligns credit ratings with long-term growth prospects, and expands the use of debt-for-climate swaps to unlock essential liquidity for sustainable development.



## Section 1

# The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2026





## The Index

The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards aim to measure progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), highlight areas where further efforts are needed and identify data gaps. The Arab Region SDG Index 2026 comprises 118 indicators covering the 17 SDGs, each of which has an assigned score (0–100) and a “traffic light” color (green, yellow, orange, or red) to indicate performance score. Additionally, a 4-arrow system is used to describe trends in progress towards achievement for indicators with data available across multiple years.

The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards focus on the 22 member states of the League of Arab States. Compared to the global Sustainable Development Report (SDR) 2025, it includes 28 region-specific indicators that reflect regional priorities and challenges. Additionally, the Arab Region SDG Index expands coverage in relation to two Arab countries. It includes Palestine, which was not included in the global SDR 2025, and provides a rank for Libya, which was made possible by integrating additional regional data to overcome the reporting gaps.

The selection of region-specific indicators and their associated thresholds was informed by consultations with regional experts carried out during the development of several editions of the Arab Region SDG Index. Compared to the global SDR 2025 and the previous editions of the Arab Region SDG Index, the 2026 edition either omits or replaces indicators where data coverage is currently insufficient, or in case indicators lack relevance to the Arab region.

In response to changes in the data availability landscape, whether improvements or setbacks, the Arab Region SDG Index incorporates the most up-to-date data, which required methodological changes to ensure data quality and representativeness. Consequently, the scores and trends presented in the Arab Region SDG Index 2026 are not comparable with those of previous editions or with the SDR 2025.

It is also important to note that the Arab Region SDG Index is not an official SDG measurement tool. Rather, it serves as a complementary source of information for policymakers and stakeholders, supporting dialogue and helping to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Arab region.

## Structure of the Report

This report is organized into five parts. Part 1 presents the overall findings of the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2026, focusing on shared regional challenges and highlighting areas of progress towards the SDGs. Part 2 offers key messages on financing sustainable development based on the findings of the Sustainable Development Report 2026. Part 3 provides country profiles for 22 Arab countries, presenting their scores and trends across the 17 SDGs. Part 4 presents the results of the Arab Region SDG Index at the indicator level. Finally, Part 5 explains the Arab Region SDG Index methodology, including changes introduced in the latest edition.



## Section 1

# Using the Index and Dashboards

The purpose of the Arab SDG Index is to assess the overall performance of each Arab country on the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. 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 use 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).



# Status of SDG Achievement in the Arab Region

## Overall Regional Score

The Arab region records an overall SDG score of 60.6, indicating moderate overall progress. The region has not yet reached two-thirds of the overall SDG score, highlighting persistent challenges in advancing sustainable development across multiple dimensions. However, seven countries exceed the two-thirds SDG score threshold, namely Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, and the United Arab Emirates (listed in alphabetical order). These countries demonstrate comparatively stronger sustainable development outcomes within the regional context.

The variation in scores between these seven countries is relatively modest, with a difference of less than four points observed between the first and the seventh rank. In contrast, significant disparities persist across the region. A 26-point gap separates the highest-scoring country (Morocco) from the lowest-scoring (Somalia). All LDCs record SDG scores below the regional average, highlighting ongoing implementation challenges in structurally constrained and conflict-affected contexts.

## Overall Score by Subregion

Analysis at the subregional level indicates considerable variation in SDG achievement across the Arab region, reflecting differing development trajectories and structural capacities.

North Africa outperforms other subregions, with an average SDG score of approximately 68, with four top-performing countries out

of seven belonging to North Africa. Internal variation exists, with scores ranking from Morocco (highest) to Libya (lowest), followed by Tunisia, Algeria, and Egypt.

The GCC subregion records an average subregional score of approximately 64, reflecting relatively stable development outcomes. Within this group, the United Arab Emirates performs highest, while Bahrain records the lowest score.

The Levant and Iraq subregion shows an average score of approximately 62, with pronounced internal disparities. Jordan emerges as the strongest performer, while Syria ranks lowest, a divergence likely influenced by prolonged conflict and infrastructure degradation.

The LDC subregion records a mean score of approximately 52, trailing the Levant and Iraq subregion by around 10 points. This marked divergence reinforces existing regional inequalities and highlights the urgent need for targeted, context-specific interventions to accelerate SDG progress in fragile and low-capacity settings.

Conflict significantly constrains development outcomes. Within the LDC subregion, Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen record a mean score of approximately 48, substantially below both the regional and subregional averages. Other conflict-affected countries, including Syria and Libya, similarly underperform relative to regional trends.

Data lags limit the ability of current scores to fully capture the scale of recent humanitarian crises, particularly in Palestine (Gaza) and Lebanon, where ongoing instability is expected to exert a further negative impact on SDG performance.

## Overview of SDG Achievement in the Arab Region

At the goal level, the Arab region shows wide variation on SDG achievement scores. However, an overwhelming share of SDG scores reflects major or significant challenges in the region (approximately 85% of all scores), the majority of which are red scores. Additionally, almost half of the trends show stagnation.

The Arab Region SDG Index 2026 scores show shared challenges across the region (Figure 1). Two SDGs, namely SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 2, receive a regional score of less than 50.

All Arab countries have red scores on SDG 5 (Gender Equality) rendering it a major challenge for the Arab region. Most countries also show stagnation on trends, indicating limited progress in closing these gaps over time. Under SDG 5, economic and political participation continue to represent two key areas of concern for the region, while for the LDC subregion, female child marriage and limited access to reproductive healthcare are critical vulnerabilities.

Labour force participation among women continues to be a key challenge. The majority of countries score red on the female-to-male labour force participation ratio (SDG 5), highlighting ongoing barriers to women's economic inclusion. Some GCC countries, including Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, show modest progress having received yellow scores. Similarly, economic

disparities remain systemic across the region. Every country receives a red score on the Gender GNI Ratio (SDG 5).

Political representation constitutes another challenging area. Regarding women's representation at the ministerial level, all countries face major or significant challenges in achieving gender balance in the share of ministers (SDG 5). At the parliamentary level, most countries also face major or significant challenges in achieving a higher representation of women in their legislature (SDG 5). The United Arab Emirates is a notable exception, achieving a green score due to legislative reforms the country has passed mandating 50/50 representation in parliament.

Critical gender vulnerabilities are particularly pronounced in the LDC subregion. Female child marriage remains widespread, with Mauritania reporting that 15% of young women were married before age 15 (SDG 5). Access to reproductive health services is also limited. All LDCs in the region score red for demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (SDG 5), reflecting systemic gaps in healthcare access and family planning education.



# The Arab region's progress on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) remains stalled, with an overall score below 50.

In particular, shared regional challenges prevail in two areas: nutrition and sustainable agriculture.

Nutrition outcomes vary between subregions. The LDC subregion faces major challenges in child nutrition, with all Arab LDCs receiving red scores for both the prevalence of wasting and stunting in children under five (SDG 2), indicating food insecurity. Outside the LDC subgroup, the primary concern shifts to obesity rate. All non-LDC countries report major or significant challenges in relation to adult obesity (SDG 2), while negative trends exist for all countries regardless of subregion classification.

Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (SDG 2) is another area of concern, with all Arab countries having major or significant challenges. Trends show stagnation or backsliding for most countries.

All Arab countries show major or significant challenges on SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). Freedom of press

constitutes a shared regional challenge, while performance varies between subregions on ratification of human rights treaties, political stability, battle-related deaths, and corruption.

The vast majority of Arab countries receive a red score on the Press Freedom Index (SDG 16), accompanied by negative trends.

All subregions, except for the GCC, show mostly major challenges on the Corruption Perceptions Index (SDG 16), with negative or stagnant trends.

Performance on ratification of fundamental human rights treaties and optional protocols (SDG 16) varies between subregions. In the GCC subregion, most countries face significant challenges, with ratification scores ranging from 6 to 9 treaties. From the North Africa subregion, Morocco and Tunisia are top performers, both achieving a green score having a ratification score of 15. However, it is important to note that this indicator specifically measures the ratification of treaties rather than their actual implementation or enforcement on the ground.

On political stability (SDG 16), conflict affected countries, including Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen, score red. The human cost of conflict is starkly visible in the red scores on battle-related deaths (SDG 16). Libya, Somalia, Syria, and Yemen are the most impacted.



Another common challenge is SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), as major or significant challenges persist across all Arab countries. Negative and stagnant trends are present for most countries. Key areas of concern are economic diversification, access to financial institutions and unemployment rates.

Despite recent reform efforts towards economic diversification, none of the countries has yet achieved a green score on the Product Concentration Index for exports (SDG 8).

Results show negative or stagnant trends predominantly. Continued efforts are essential to reduce reliance on limited sectors and build resilient economies. This is particularly needed for fossil fuel dependent economies. There are also significant barriers to financial inclusion for Arab populations. Aside from the GCC subregion, major challenges exist for most Arab countries on access to financial institutions (SDG 8).

Unemployment indicators across the Arab region show mixed performance. Most GCC countries receive green scores and show positive trends on unemployment rates (SDG 8). Aside from the GCC, the Levant and Iraq subregion continues to record higher unemployment rates and negative trends

Similarly, youth unemployment remains a critical issue across the Arab region. Major challenges persist in 17 Arab countries, with youth unemployment rates (SDG 8) ranging between 20% and 50% for Middle-Income Countries (MICs).

Performance on SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) vary between subregions, however, all Arab countries face major or significant challenges on this goal. The Arab region is home to some of the most water stressed countries in the world. While vulnerability varies by subregion, the majority of countries face major challenges related to freshwater withdrawal (SDG 6). All GCC countries receive red scores, highlighting severe pressures on freshwater resources. Similarly, countries in North Africa predominantly receive red scores, underscoring widespread stress on water availability and sustainability.



Similarly, challenges are found on SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) across the Arab region, which concentrate mainly in limited renewables deployment and high electricity generation emissions.

# Renewable energy deployment remains limited across much of the region.

Despite recent efforts to scale up renewables in the GCC, all countries in this subregion receive red scores for renewable electricity output (SDG 7). The North Africa subregion also faces major or significant challenges in this area. In the Levant and Iraq subregion, Lebanon stands out with a yellow score; however, this improvement largely reflects the country's prolonged national energy crisis, which has driven a widespread, decentralized shift toward private solar power amid the failure of the national electricity grid.

Emissions associated with energy production remain a key regional concern. Values for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per unit of electricity (SDG 7) are high for most Arab countries, resulting in predominantly red and orange scores. This underscores the region's continued heavy reliance on fossil fuels for electricity generation and the slow pace of decarbonization in the power sector.

With respect to SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land), most Arab countries score red, indicating that despite various threats to the region's fragile ecosystems, performance is unsatisfactory. Urgent efforts are needed in critical areas related to habitat and biodiversity conservation. Most Arab countries score red on protecting sites important to biodiversity in marine sites (SDG 14), freshwater sites (SDG 15) and terrestrial sites (SDG 15), with stagnant trends for most countries.

Performance on SDG 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) across the Arab region varies, largely dictated by a nation's economic structure and consumption levels. Generally, the LDCs tend to perform better on SDG 12 and SDG 13 than others, however, this reflects lower levels of economic activity rather than concerted efforts to promote sustainable consumption, reduce emissions, or implement climate action policies.

Simultaneously, the LDC subregion remains the most vulnerable to climate-related disasters, indicating disproportionate burden of climate change on the subregion. All LDCs score red on the number of people affected by climate-related disasters (SDG 13). The LDCs require substantial support to attain climate-related goals, including climate adaptation measures to mitigate the adverse impacts they face.



## Waste management is particularly challenging in high-consumption economies.

The GCC subregion receives a red score for the amount of e-waste that is not formally recollected or recycled per capita (SDG 12). Similarly, Libya and Lebanon receive a red score.

Five Arab countries receive a green score on SDG 1 (No Poverty). The evaluation of SDG 1 (No Poverty) in the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2026 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 outside this evaluation with regard to poverty eradication in the Arab region.

Significant challenges persist in relation to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being). All Arab subregions, with the exception of the GCC, score red, indicating obstacles to achieving this goal. These challenges are reflected in key areas including those related to health outcomes.

One of the most pressing health outcome challenges is the high prevalence of diabetes, with most Arab countries scoring red on diabetes rates (SDG 3). In addition, subjective well-being remains a major concern, as most countries, outside the GCC, report major challenges, with negative or stagnant trends.

## Progress is observed across several indicators, where Arab countries achieve green scores or exhibit positive trends.

Progress in female education (SDG 5) is evident across the region, outside the LDC subregion. Most non-LDC countries score green or yellow on the ratio of female-to-male mean years of education, suggesting that while gaps remain in gender equality, many countries have made measurable advances toward gender parity in educational attainment.

More progress is found on indicators related to basic health outcomes (SDG 3), specifically under-5 mortality rate (SDG 3), neonatal mortality (SDG 3), and maternal



mortality (SDG 3). Aside from the LDCs, most countries score green on those three indicators, with positive trends.

Most Arab countries achieve green scores on access to basic drinking water and sanitation services (SDG 6), with access to basic sanitation services demonstrating positive trends. The GCC emerges as the top-performing subregion in this area.

Similarly, progress is found on access to electricity and access to clean cooking fuels and technologies (SDG 7), with most Arab countries achieving green scores on both indicators, accompanied by positive trends.

Additionally, some positive trends are evident on two digital infrastructure indicators, namely, internet usage and mobile broadband subscriptions (SDG 9).

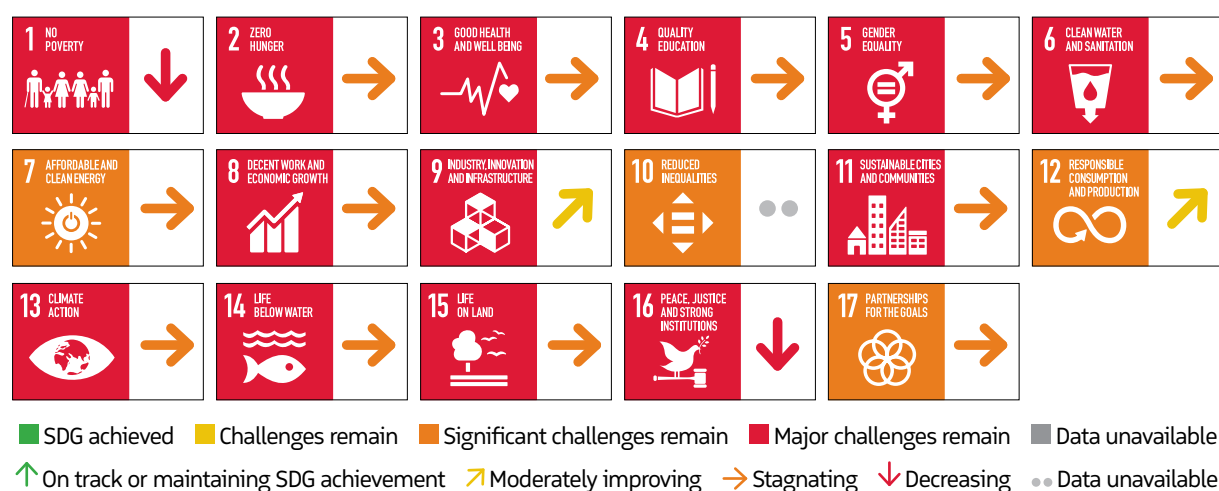
Most Arab countries, outside the LDC subregion, receive a green score on birth registrations with civil authority (SDG 16), reflecting progress on civil infrastructure for basic legal identity services.

## Missing Data

Overall, there are encouraging signs of progress in the performance of national statistical systems across the Arab region. The majority of Arab countries show moderate or on track trends on the World Bank's Statistical Performance Index (SPI).

Despite signs of improvement in data availability for the Arab region, there are significant data gaps in SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). In both areas, the gaps are the result of lack of data on income and wealth distribution. Filling these gaps is essential for designing targeted interventions to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities, and ultimately build resilience.

Figure 1: Arab Region SDG Dashboard 2026



Source: Authors



Figure 2: Arab SDG Index Score Dashboard (2026)



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

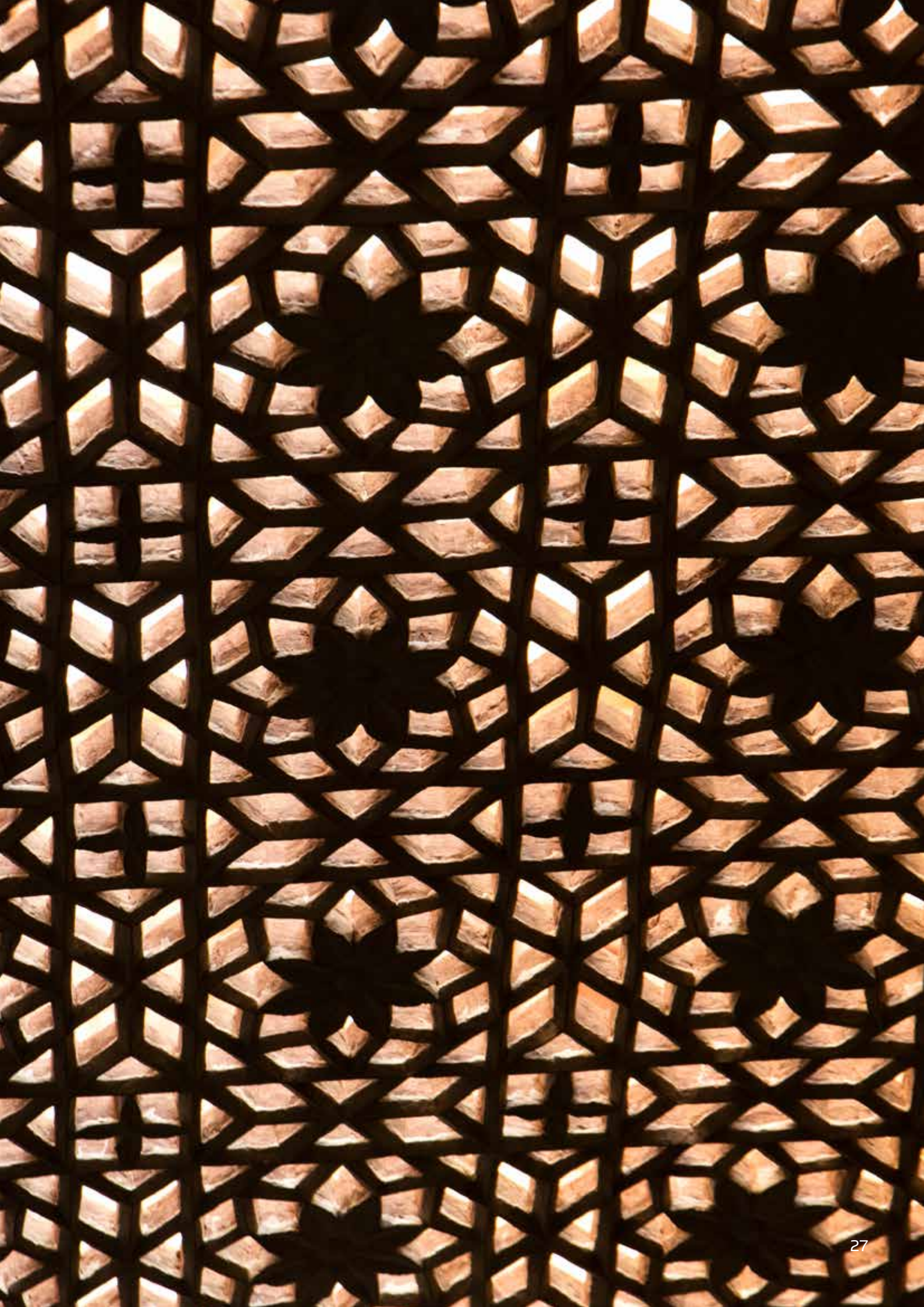
## Section 1

Figure 3: Arab SDG Index Trend Dashboard (2026)

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 08	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 09	REDUCED INEQUALITIES 10	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 11	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 12	CLIMATE ACTION 13	LIFE BELOW WATER 14	LIFE ON LAND 15	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 16	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 17
Algeria	↑	↗	→	→	↓	→	↗	→	↗	••	→	↗	↗	↓	→	→	→
Bahrain	••	↓	→	↓	→	↗	↗	→	↗	••	→	→	→	↓	→	→	→
Comoros	→	→	→	↓	→	→	→	↗	→	••	→	••	→	↓	→	↓	→
Djibouti	↗	→	→	••	↗	→	↗	↓	→	••	↗	→	→	→	→	↓	→
Egypt	↗	→	↗	↗	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	→	→	↗	↗	→	→	↓	↗
Iraq	→	→	↗	→	→	↗	→	→	↗	••	→	↗	↗	→	↓	↓	↗
Jordan	→	→	↗	↑	→	→	↗	→	↗	••	→	↗	↗	→	→	→	→
Kuwait	••	→	↗	→	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	↗	→	→	↗	→	↗
Lebanon	••	↓	→	→	→	→	↗	↓	↗	••	→	↓	↓	→	→	→	→
Libya	••	↓	→	••	→	↗	→	↓	→	••	↓	↗	↗	→	→	↓	→
Mauritania	↗	→	↗	↓	→	↗	→	→	→	↗	→	→	→	→	→	→	↗
Morocco	↗	↓	↗	↗	→	→	↗	→	↗	••	→	→	→	→	↗	→	↗
Oman	••	→	↗	→	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	→	→	→	→	→	→
Palestine	→	→	→	→	→	↗	↗	→	↗	••	↓	↑	↗	••	↗	↗	↑
Qatar	→	→	↗	→	→	↗	→	→	↗	••	→	↓	↓	↗	↓	→	→
Saudi Arabia	••	↗	↗	↗	→	↗	→	↗	↗	••	→	↗	→	→	→	↗	↗
Somalia	→	→	→	••	→	→	→	↓	→	••	↗	↗	↑	↓	↓	→	↑
Sudan	↓	→	→	↓	↓	→	↗	↗	→	••	→	↗	↗	→	→	↓	→
Syrian Arab Republic	↓	→	↗	↑	→	↗	→	→	→	••	↓	↑	↑	↓	↗	↓	→
Tunisia	↗	→	↗	↗	→	↗	→	→	↗	↓	→	→	↗	→	→	→	↑
United Arab Emirates	→	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	→	↑	••	↗	→	→	→	→	↓	↑
Yemen	↓	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	••	→	↑	↑	↓	→	↓	↓

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement   ↗ Moderately improving   → Stagnating   ↓ Decreasing   •• Data unavailable







## Section 2

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# Financing the SDGs: Obstacles and Solutions

Author: Grayson Fuller





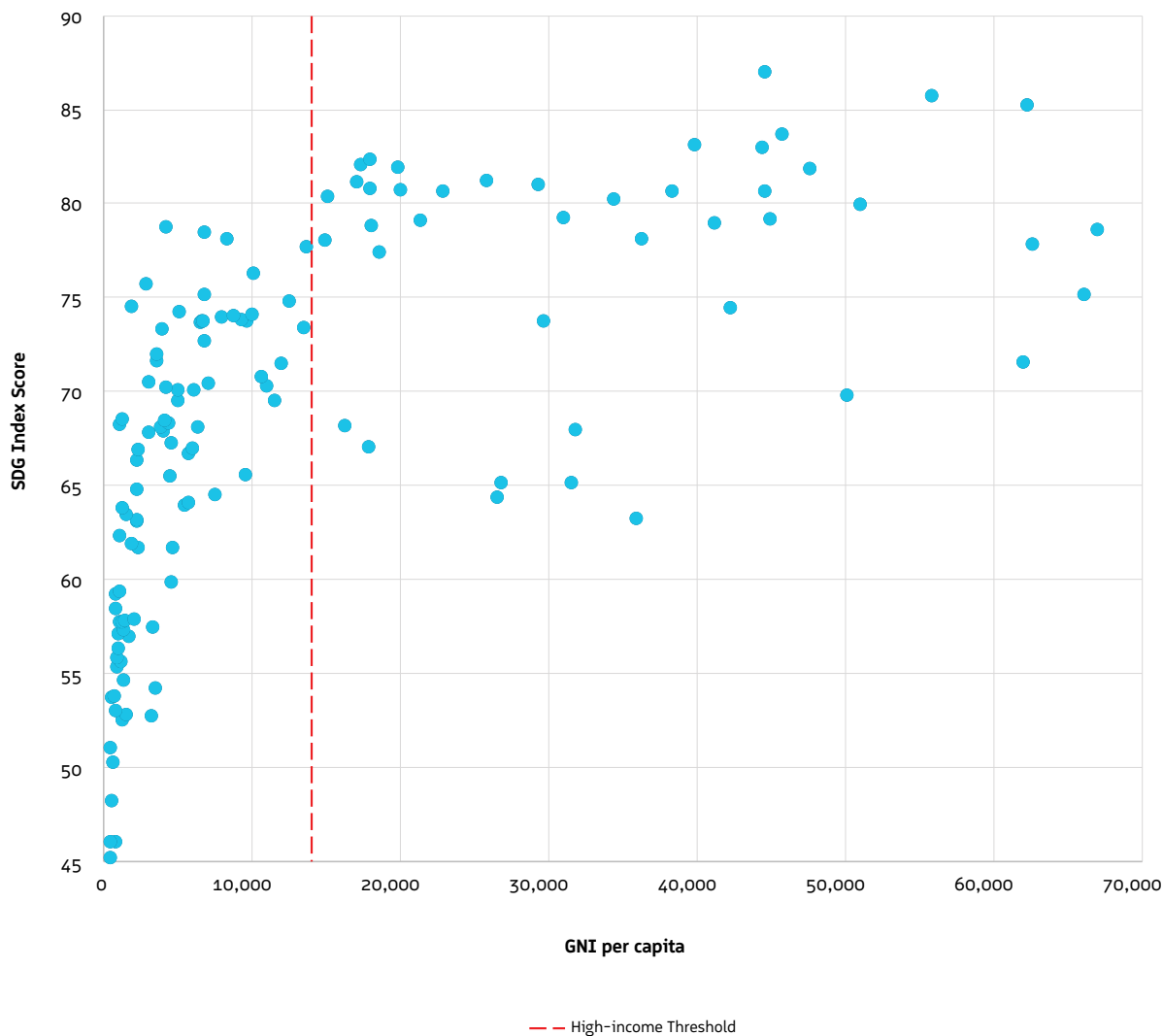
The Sustainable Development Goals serve as our shared framework for the future we want, encompassing environmental sustainability, social inclusion and economic prosperity.

However, with only four years to go, not one country is on track to meet all the SDGs by 2030,

and less than 20 percent of the SDG targets are on track to be achieved globally (Sachs et al., 2025). Globally, low-income countries have the largest SDG gaps. At the same time, they have the fewest fiscal resources to tackle their SDG challenges and face the biggest impediments to borrowing additional funds on international money markets.

## Section 2

Figure 4: SDG Index Score vs GNI per capita



The countries with the biggest SDG gaps tend to be the poorest countries. These countries lack the fiscal capacity to invest in the SDGs at the rhythm needed. The link between the country's financial resources and SDG Index outcomes is less important as countries graduate above the high-income threshold. Other variables may then better explain differences in SDG outcomes.

Source: Sachs et al. 2025 & World Bank.



A reformed Global Financial Architecture would channel investments towards sustainable development. Annual global savings — roughly US\$30 trillion per year — are beyond sufficient for meeting annual SDG financing gap, estimated by UNDESA as approximately US \$4 trillion (Sachs et al., 2025b; United Nations, 2024). The money is there, but it's not going to developing countries, it's not going to protecting the global environmental commons, it's not going to the populations that are most vulnerable to global environmental shocks.

The international financial system should facilitate the transfer of global savings to

developing countries in a way that is aligned with their SDG needs, with long maturities and reasonable timelines for long-term convergent growth in these countries (Sachs et al., 2025). Specific reforms to fix the Global Financial Architecture and SDG financing include 1) Putting the SDGs at the heart of public financial flows 2) regulation of private capital markets and credit ratings 3) debt restructuring. These reforms are particularly relevant in the context of the Arab States where there are both creditor countries with large amounts of sovereign wealth and debtor countries that face steep borrowing costs.



# Placing the SDGs at the heart of public financial flows

Achieving the SDGs requires putting the SDGs at the core of public financial considerations. Public resources, which unlike private capital, are free from the logic of rapid profit, are able to pursue development objectives. Domestically, national industrial strategies and annual federal budgets can require alignment with SDG gaps. Sovereign wealth funds can establish SDG criteria for financing domestic development projects. Regulations of the energy sector can require alignment with Paris climate agreements. Internationally, countries can require SDG conditionality for granting Official Development Assistance and concessional public lending e.g. through multilateral development banks.

Requiring SDG alignment for public financial flows organizes public resources for the public good, such as ending hunger (SDG 2), decreasing unemployment (SDG 8), or decarbonizing the energy sector (SDG 7). SDG financing frameworks enable the public sector to prioritize projects so that concessional funding goes to high-risk, high-impact initiatives that the private sector would hesitate to fund. This public financing channel also provides the private sector with signals of public investment priorities, creating a multiplier effect where public investment leads, derisks, attracts and mobilizes private capital for sustainable development (Mazzucato, 2025). Private capital remains critical, but governments can directly implement SDG aligned conditionality

for managing public resources.

The scale of SDG-aligned public financing must also be increased. This year only four of the 32 OECD/DAC member countries met the DAC target of 0.7% of GNI to be directed towards Official Development Assistance (ODA).

## High-income member states have a special responsibility to assist developing countries to meet the SDGs,

as enshrined in SDG 17.2. In the case of the Arab States, it is promising to see that four countries are participants in the OECD's Development Assistance Committee, collectively committing billions of dollars of capital to finance development (Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates). The Arab States also have access to financing from the Islamic Development Bank, one of the largest development banks in the world with a subscribed capital of nearly US \$80 billion. The IsDB's previous 5-Year Climate Action Plan from 2020 to 2025 set a target of 35% of total commitments by 2025, which the bank surpassed (World Bank and Islamic Development Bank, 2025).



Figure 5: Bond Yields in United Kingdom vs Egypt

Countries	10-year Bond Yield	Debt to GDP Ratio	Annual GDP growth (%, 3-year average)	GDP per capita (\$)
United Kingdom	4.50%	93.6	2.18	47 265
Egypt	19.98%	90.9	4.25	4 138

Bond Yields appear to be less related to long-term growth prospects and more to current income levels. Egypt's borrowing cost is far greater than the UK's despite a similar amount of relative debt and better growth prospects.

Source: Trading Economics, World Bank, World Government Bonds.

Forced to pay high yields on borrowing, some developing countries struggle to pursue sustainable development under the burden of debt servicing. In some countries, servicing debt can reach a third of total government expenditure. Creditors should enable the restructuring of outstanding debt of the most afflicted countries so that debt repayments

fall in the longer term, concordant with the time horizon of long-term economic growth (as enshrined in SDG target 17.4). Debt-for-climate swaps and debt-for-nature swaps are other tools to relieve debt burdens and simultaneously invest in the environment (Saldinger, 2023).

# Conclusion

The urgency of sustainable development, in the context of rising geopolitical tensions and a rapidly worsening climate crisis, behooves governments to work together to fix the Global Financial Architecture.





Achieving the SDGs will require increasing public financial flows and requiring them to be SDG-centered, reforming credit ratings, and alleviating debt burdens. Global savings is beyond sufficient for filling the SDG financing gap, it's a matter of channeling those flows to the right places and in the right terms.

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Section 2 is adapted in part from the Sustainable Development Report 2026: Financing Sustainable Development to 2030 and Mid-Century. (Sachs et al. 2025).

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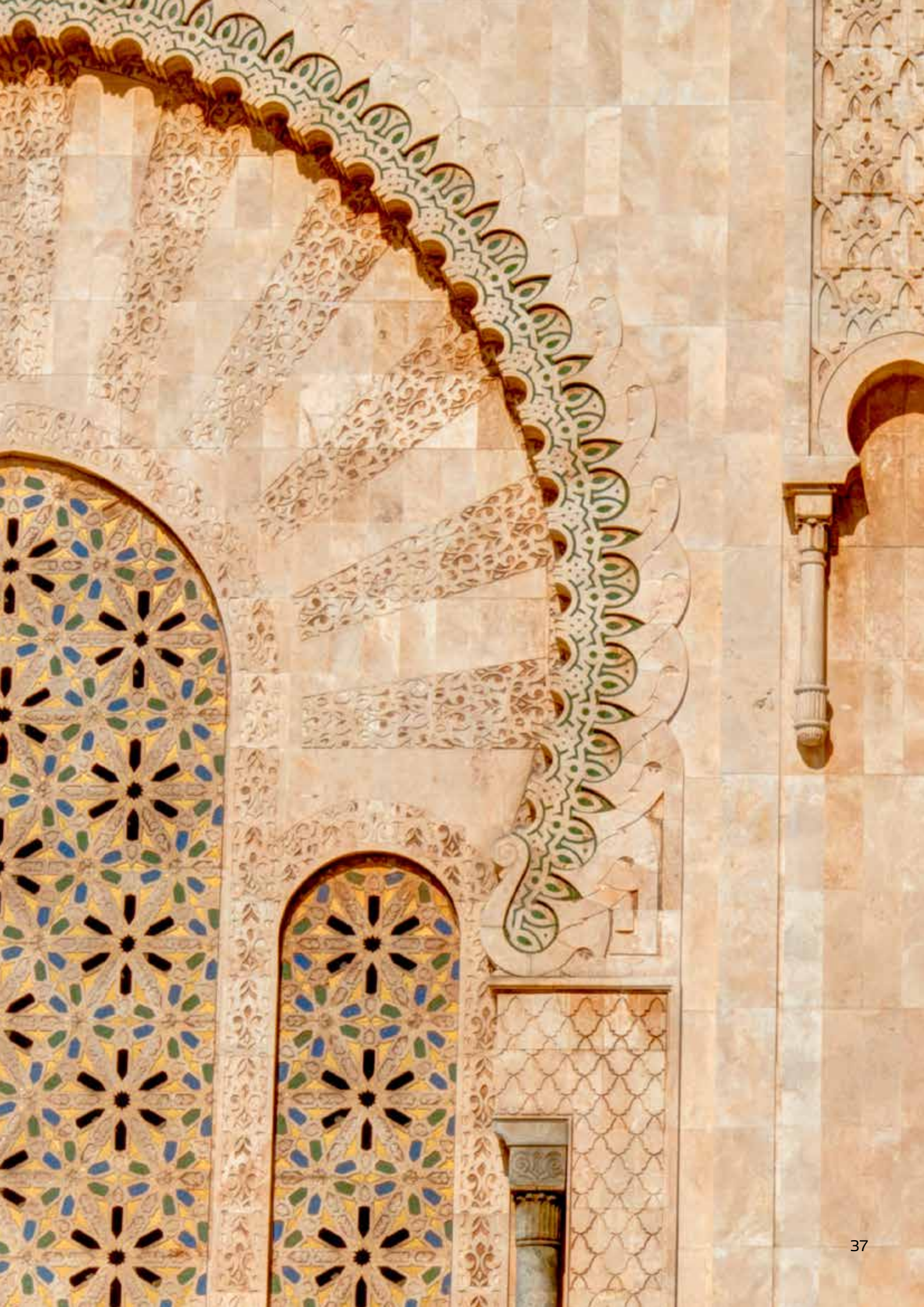
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## Section 3

# Country Profiles

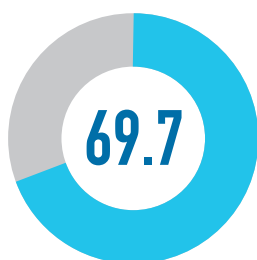




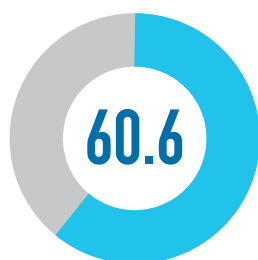


## OVERALL PERFORMANCE

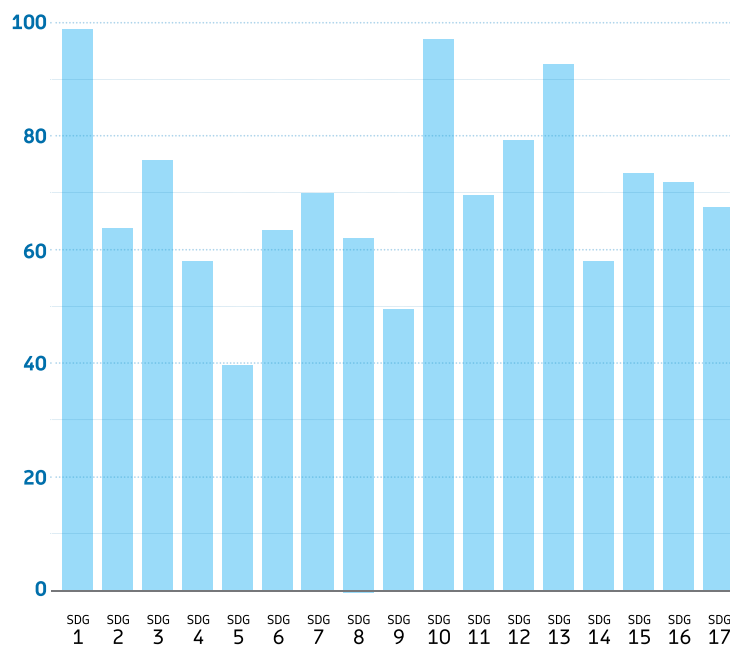
INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE



## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

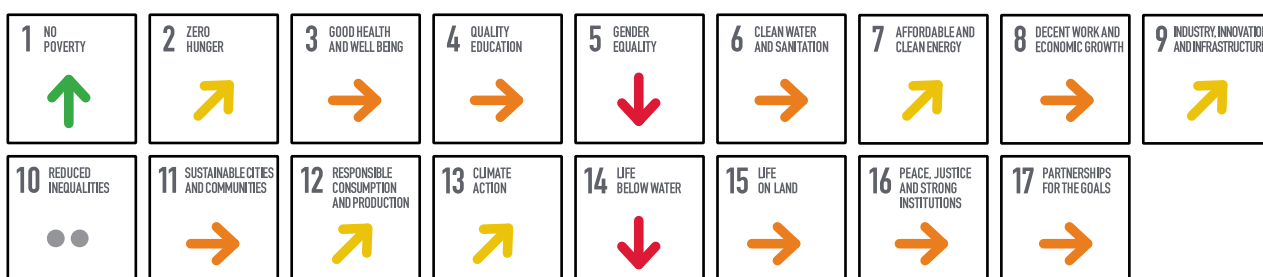


## CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

## SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 
 ↗ Moderately improving 
 → Stagnating 
 ↓ Decreasing 
 ●● Data unavailable

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



## SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.6	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.65/day (%)	1.1	●	↑
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.2	●	●

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.8	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.7	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.8	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	●	●

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	62.5	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.3	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.0	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	47.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	13.3	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	50.0	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.3	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.3	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	11.0	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74.1	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	17.5	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.2	●	→
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	21.2	●	→

## SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.6	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	74.0	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	84.0	●	↑
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	59.0	●	●
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	54.4	●	●
Harmonized Test Scores	374.1	●	→

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	71.6	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	21.0	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	7.9	●	↓
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 (%)	0.0	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	13.3	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98.0	●	→

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.7	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	85.8	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	144.8	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	41.7	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	844.0	●	↑
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	60.0	●	→
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	4.1	●	●

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.7	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.8	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.9	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	5.3	●	↓

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	51.6	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.1	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.2	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.9	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	11.0	●	●
Labour freedom score	52.4	●	→
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	29.8	●	→
Product concentration index, exports	0.5	●	→
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	0.4	●	●

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	21.2	●	→
Population using the internet (%)	76.9	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	104.2	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	●	↓
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	31.2	●	→
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	0.7	●	↑
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	89.8	●	↑

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.0	●	●
Gini coefficient	27.6	●	●

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	15.6	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	37.0	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	75.4	●	↓
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	13.2	●	↑

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	8.9	●	↑
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	7.5	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.1	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.5	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.0	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	583.2	●	↓
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	71.7	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	●	●

## SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.9	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.9	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	1.6	●	●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	41.7	●	●

## 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	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.5	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	21.9	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	51.9	●	↓

## SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	4.5	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.5	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.9	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	●	→

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2	●	↑
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	12.0	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	34.0	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)	2.5	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	44.6	●	↓
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)	0.1	●	●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	211.7	●	●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.7	●	●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	11.0	●	●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.6	●	→

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.7	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.3	●	↓
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	72.4	●	●

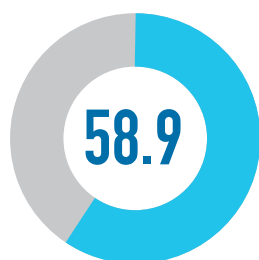
\* Imputed data point

## Section 3

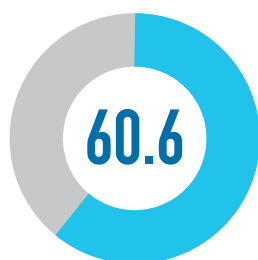
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### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

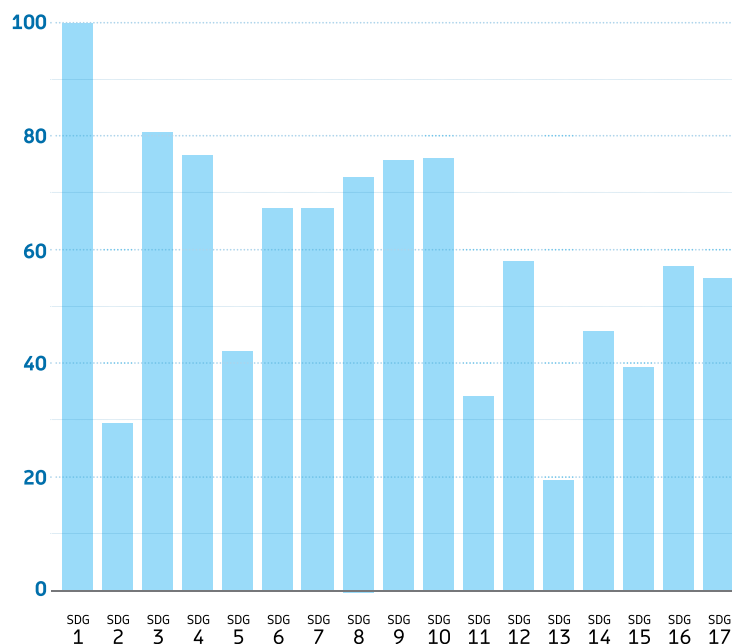
INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

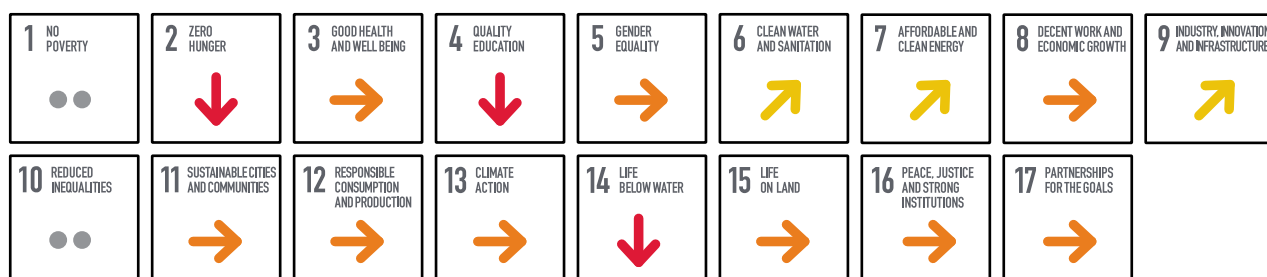


### CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

### SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 
 ↗ Moderately improving 
 → Stagnating 
 ↓ Decreasing 
 ●● Data unavailable

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



## SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)*	NA	●	●●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.65/day (%)*	NA	●	●●
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.1	●	●●

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	●	●●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	●●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	●●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	36.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	●	●●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.4	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	●	●●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.7	●	●●

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	16.8	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.4	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.6	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	●	●●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	14.8	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	68.0	●	●●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.1	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.3	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.6	●	●●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.2	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76.0	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	●	→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	22.1	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	4.7	●	↑
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	15.0	●	→

## SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.3	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0	●	●●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	95.9	●	→
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	75.2	●	↓
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	58.4	●	●●
Harmonized Test Scores	454.7	●	↓

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	59.8	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	50.0	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.5	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.0	●	→
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 (%)	NA	●	●●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	21.7	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	60.0	●	→

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	133.7	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	●	●●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	6450.3	●	↑
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	59.0	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.8	●	●●

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.2	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	9.5	●	↓

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	66.2	●	●●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	82.6	●	●●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.1	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.7	●	●●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.9	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	117.4	●	●●
Labour freedom score	55.3	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	5.2	●	↑
Product concentration index, exports	0.4	●	↓
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	8.5	●	●●

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	44.6	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	100.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	141.9	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.2	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	●	●●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	45.3	●	→
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	0.4	●	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	●	↑

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	NA	●	●●
Gini coefficient	NA	●	●●

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	42.7	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	21.2	●	●●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	●	●●
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	●	●●

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8	●	●●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	52.5	●	→
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	17.8	●	●●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.8	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	15.6	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	26.8	●	↓
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	1894.6	●	↓
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	95.1	●	●●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4	●	↑

## SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	24.7	●	↓
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	9.8	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)*	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	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	●●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	68.6	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.2	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	28.8	●	→

## SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	8.2	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	●●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	●	↓

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.2	●	↑
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	13.8	●	●●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	●	●●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	53.0	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	30.2	●	↓
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)*	0.0	●	●●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	251.8	●	●●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	20.6	●	●●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9.0	●	●●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.4	●	→

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	51.6	●	→
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.5	●	↓
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	62.9	●	●●

\* Imputed data point

## Section 3

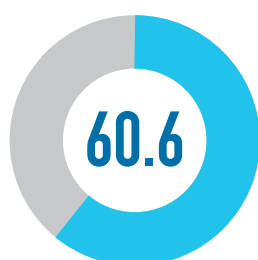
# COMOROS

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

100

80

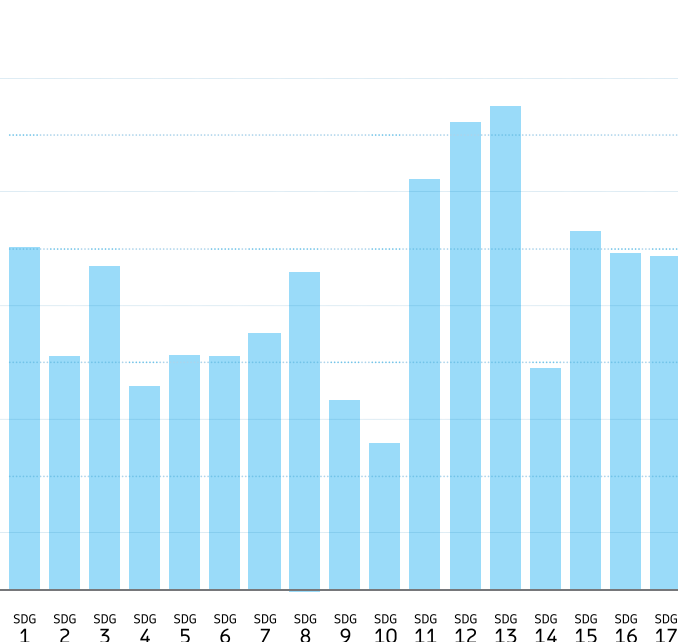
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SDG 1 SDG 2 SDG 3 SDG 4 SDG 5 SDG 6 SDG 7 SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 10 SDG 11 SDG 12 SDG 13 SDG 14 SDG 15 SDG 16 SDG 17

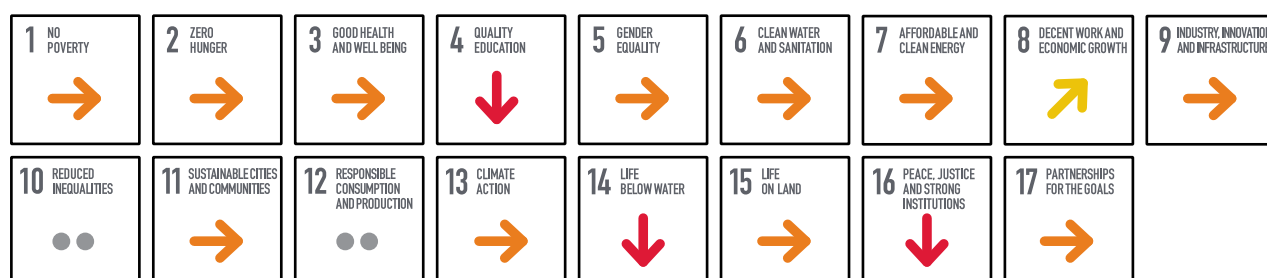


### CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

### SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Data unavailable

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



## SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	19.0	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	36.7	●	→
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	19.7	●	●●

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.9	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.1	●	●●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.2	●	●●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.3	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.8	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	●	●●

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	178.9	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.5	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	39.8	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	20.2	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	165.0	●	●●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.0	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.8	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	74.4	●	●●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.2	●	●●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70.0	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	48.1	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	10.8	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	6.0	●	→
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	17.2	●	→

## SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	79.6	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	82.0	●	●●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	50.1	●	→
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	37.6	●	●●
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	18.8	●	●●
Harmonized Test Scores	392.2	●	→

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	27.0	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	69.3	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	71.5	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.7	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.6	●	→
Women (aged 20–24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	4.9	●	●●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	13.3	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98.0	●	→

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.2	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	35.9	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.8	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	●●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	NA	●	●●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	25.0	●	↓
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	43.8	●	●●

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	89.9	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	9.6	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	3.3	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	4.3	●	↓

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	45.0	●	●●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	34.3	●	●●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.8	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	●	●●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	●	●●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	●●
Labour freedom score	55.1	●	→
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	8.9	●	↑
Product concentration index, exports	0.5	●	→
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	0.4	●	●●

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	NA	●	●●
Population using the internet (%)	35.7	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	82.2	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	●	●●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	●	●●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1.2	●	↓
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	NA	●	●●
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	67.7	●	↓

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	2.5	●	●●
Gini coefficient	45.3	●	●●

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	9.5	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	●	●●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.1	●	→
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	48.5	●	→

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	●	●●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	NA	●	●●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	1.5	●	●●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA	●	●●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA	●	●●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	●●
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	14.8	●	●●
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	55.7	●	●●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	●	●●

## SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	●	●●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)*	0.0	●	●●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	7544.2	●	●●

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	52.3	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	●	●●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.7	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.9	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	●	●●
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	68.9	●	↓

## SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	NA	●	●●
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.4	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	●	↓

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	●●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	●	●●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.1	●	●●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	21.0	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)	9.1	●	●●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.3	●	↓
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)*	0.0	●	●●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	49.6	●	●●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	●	●●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	6.0	●	●●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.2	●	→

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	●	●●
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.3	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	62.7	●	●●

\* Imputed data point

## Section 3

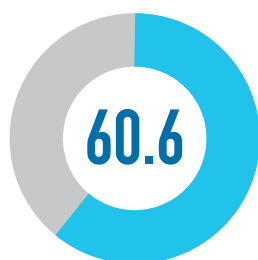
# DJIBOUTI

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

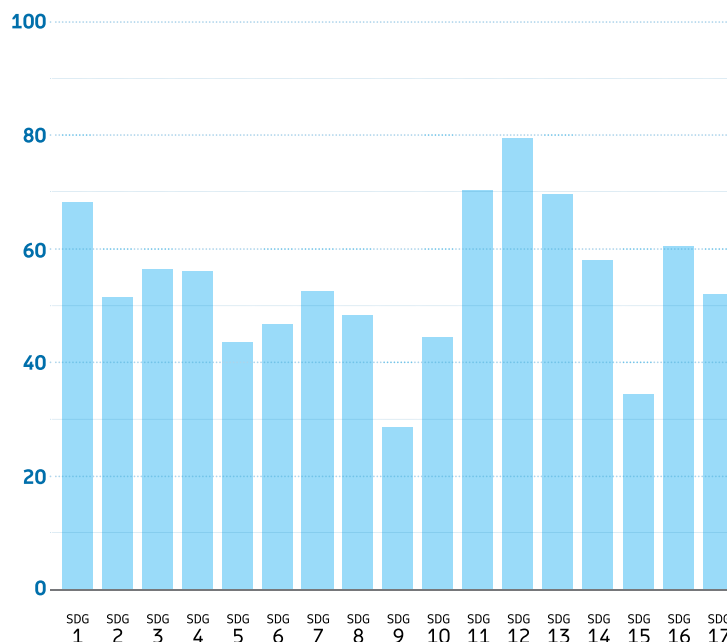
INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

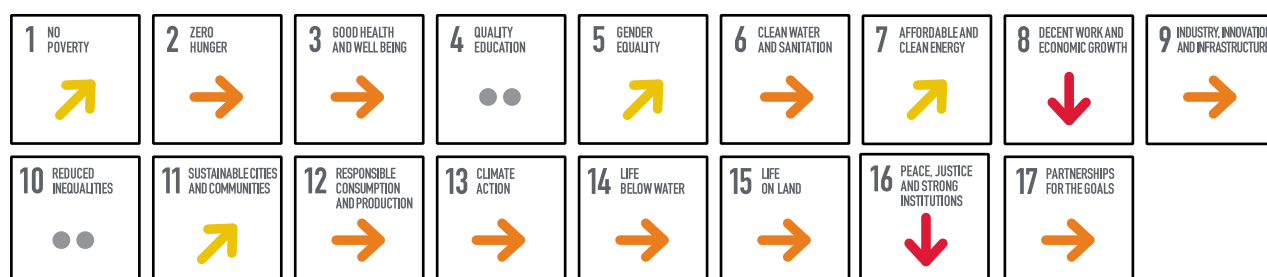


### CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

### SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 
 ↗ Moderately improving 
 → Stagnating 
 ↓ Decreasing 
 ●● Data unavailable

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 (%)	11.4	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	24.7	●	→
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	NA	●	●

### SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	12.9	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	20.9	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.6	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.4	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.1	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	●	●

### SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	161.9	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.2	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	50.4	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	218.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.3	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	20.6	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	178.0	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.3	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.0	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.0	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.4	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	72.0	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	43.9	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	●	●
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	6.5	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	8.0	●	↓
Age standardized prevalence 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)	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	●	●
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	●	●
Harmonized Test Scores	NA	●	●

### SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.2	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	40.9	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	55.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.2	●	→
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 (%)	1.4	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	21.7	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	182.0	●	↑

### SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	76.2	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	66.9	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.3	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.2	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	4382.9	●	→
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	24.0	●	●
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	37.6	●	●

### SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	65.0	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	10.3	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.4	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	35.0	●	↑
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	1.9	●	↑

### SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	63.2	●	●
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+)	25.7	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.1	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	48.3	●	●
Labour freedom score	52.8	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	76.3	●	↓
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	→
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	3.5	●	●

### SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)*	0.0	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	65.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	34.9	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	●	→
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.9	●	↓
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	NA	●	●
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	78.5	●	↓

### SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	2.0	●	●
Gini coefficient	41.6	●	●

### SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	34.2	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.1	●	↑
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	48.7	●	→

### SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	38.1	●	↓
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	1.7	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	6.9	●	↓
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.5	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	48.8	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	57.7	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.4	●	●

### SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.1	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	●	●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	16667.6	●	●

### SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.9	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	56.7	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	●	●
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	61.3	●	→

### SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	8.3	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	●	↓

### SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	35.8	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.7	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	31.0	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	25.4	●	↓
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)*	0.0	●	●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	66.0	●	●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.4	●	●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	12.0	●	●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.5	●	↓

### SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	41.6	●	→
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.8	●	↓
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	62.5	●	●

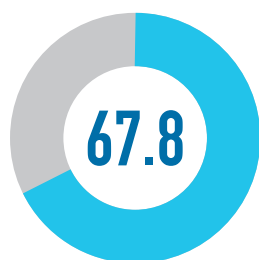
\* Imputed data point

## Section 3

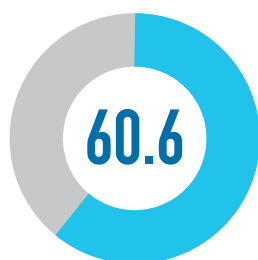
# EGYPT

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

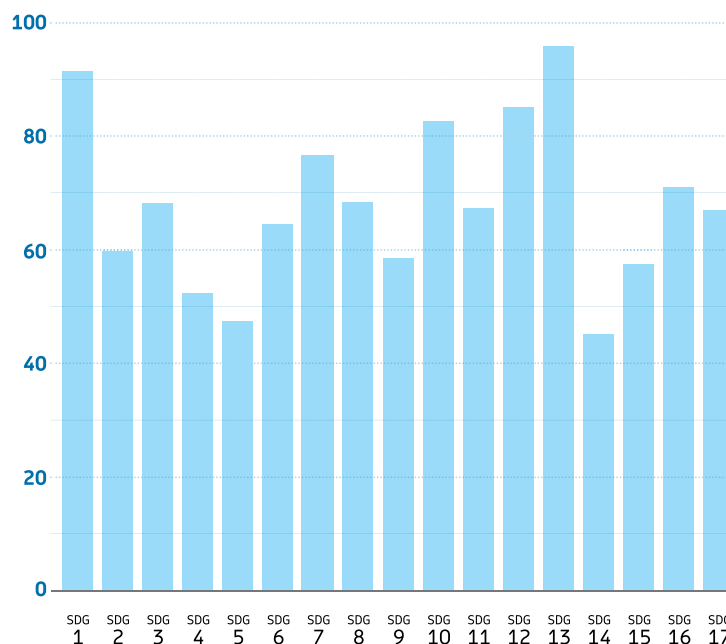
INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

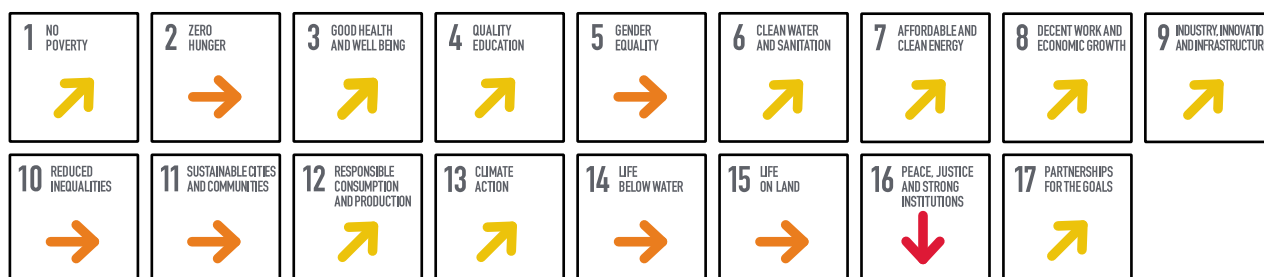


### CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

### SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Data unavailable

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



## SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.9	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.65/day (%)	8.6	●	→
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	5.5	●	●

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.5	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.3	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	44.3	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.4	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	●	●

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	17.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.3	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.5	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.2	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	26.0	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	106.0	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.4	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.6	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	50.0	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.1	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70.2	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	22.4	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	0.6	●	↑
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	24.7	●	↓

## SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.6	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.2	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	86.1	●	↑
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	33.1	●	↓
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	37.6	●	●
Harmonized Test Scores	356.0	●	↓

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.5	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	21.5	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.9	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.7	●	→
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 (%)	1.8	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	13.3	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	90.0	●	→

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.8	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.5	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	141.2	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	32.1	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	1146.7	●	↓
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	63.0	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	4.8	●	●

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	11.6	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.0	●	↑

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	71.6	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	27.4	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.1	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.3	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.5	●	●
Labour freedom score	43.6	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	18.7	●	↑
Product concentration index, exports	0.1	●	→
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	5.6	●	●

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)*	42.0	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	72.7	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	69.1	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	●	→
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0	●	→
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	7.3	●	↓
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	0.6	●	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.2	●	↑

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.3	●	→
Gini coefficient	31.9	●	→

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	40.0	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	24.1	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.7	●	→
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	3.8	●	→

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	7.1	●	↑
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	6.3	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	5.4	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.1	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	19.3	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	257.1	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	54.4	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	●	↑

## SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.4	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.3	●	●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	5.4	●	●

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.9	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.4	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.5	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	49.5	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	30.2	●	↓

## SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	5.4	●	→
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	●	→

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	9.9	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.1	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	30.0	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)	3.6	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	24.7	●	↓
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)	104.3	●	●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.8	●	●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10.0	●	●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.9	●	→

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

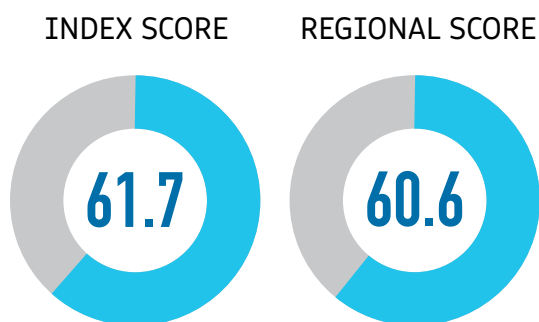
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.1	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.7	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	64.0	●	●

\* Imputed data point

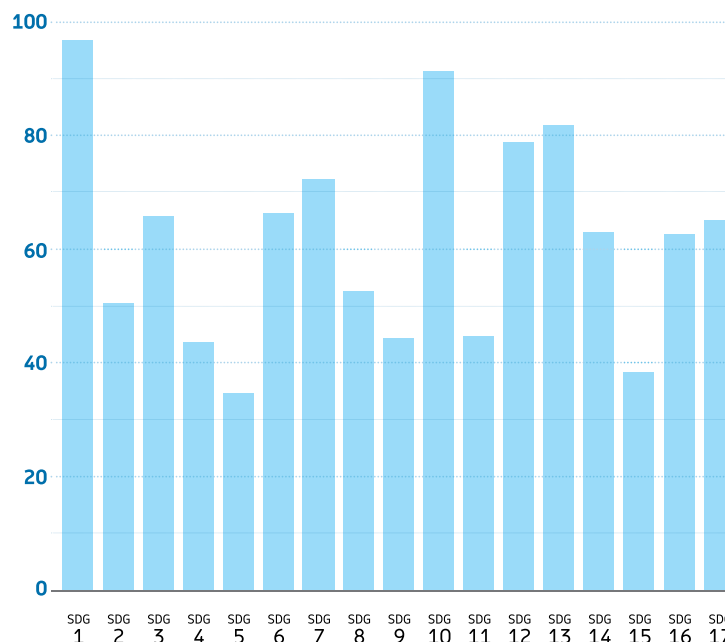
## Section 3

# IRAQ

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

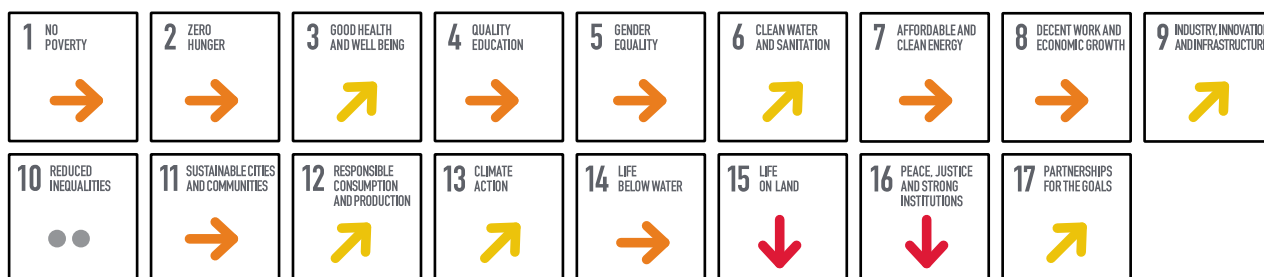


### CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

### SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 
 ↗ Moderately improving 
 → Stagnating 
 ↓ Decreasing 
 ●● Data unavailable

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



## SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.0	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	3.9	●	→
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.3	●	●●

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.1	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.6	●	●●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.0	●	●●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	40.5	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.9	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	●	●●

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	66.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.9	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.6	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	21.0	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	●	●●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	22.7	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	90.0	●	●●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.5	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.3	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	70.0	●	●●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.6	●	●●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	58.3	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0	●	→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	13.4	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	3.0	●	↑
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	19.2	●	→

## SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	89.3	●	●●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.0	●	●●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	44.8	●	●●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	17.4	●	●●
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	●	●●
Harmonized Test Scores	363.4	●	→

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	59.3	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	15.0	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	70.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	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 (%)	13.0	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98.0	●	↑

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.5	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	59.6	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	60.5	●	●●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	4715.0	●	→
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	44.0	●	→
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	4.4	●	●●

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.4	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	1.2	●	↓
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	5.0	●	↓

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	62.6	●	●●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	18.6	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	15.3	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5	●	●●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	11.7	●	●●
Labour freedom score	56.8	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	32.1	●	↓
Product concentration index, exports	0.9	●	→
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	-1.8	●	●●

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	31.0	●	●●
Population using the internet (%)	81.7	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	52.8	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	●	→
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	●	→
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	16.6	●	→
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	1.8	●	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	83.5	●	↑

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.1	●	●●
Gini coefficient	29.5	●	●●

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	49.8	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	8.1	●	●●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.2	●	↓
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	49.3	●	↓

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	●	●●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	11.0	●	↑
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	6.1	●	●●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	7.4	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.0	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	16.4	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	315.8	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	75.0	●	●●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	●	●●

## SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.9	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.4	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	11.7	●	●●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	3135.5	●	●●

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.8	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	●●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.7	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	7.1	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	71.3	●	→

## SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.9	●	→
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	●	↓

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.5	●	●●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	●	●●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.8	●	●●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	26.0	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)	4.5	●	●●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	30.7	●	↓
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)	1.7	●	●●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	171.1	●	●●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.1	●	●●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10.0	●	●●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.4	●	↓

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	57.8	●	→
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	●	●●
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	60.9	●	●●

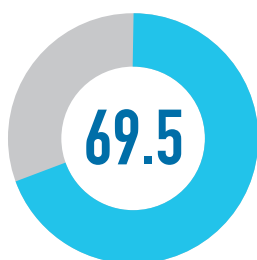
\* Imputed data point

## Section 3

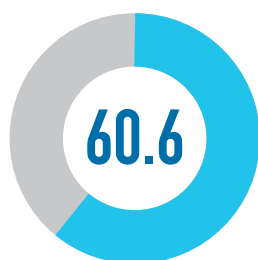
# JORDAN

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

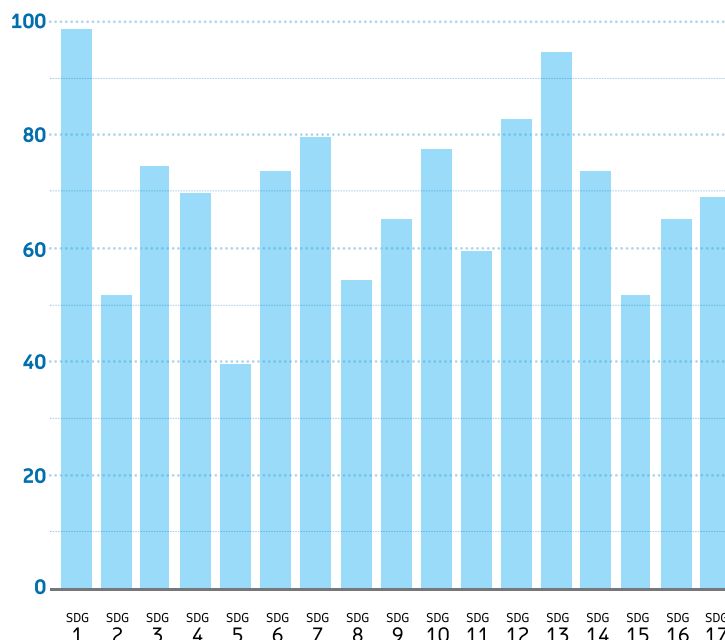
INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

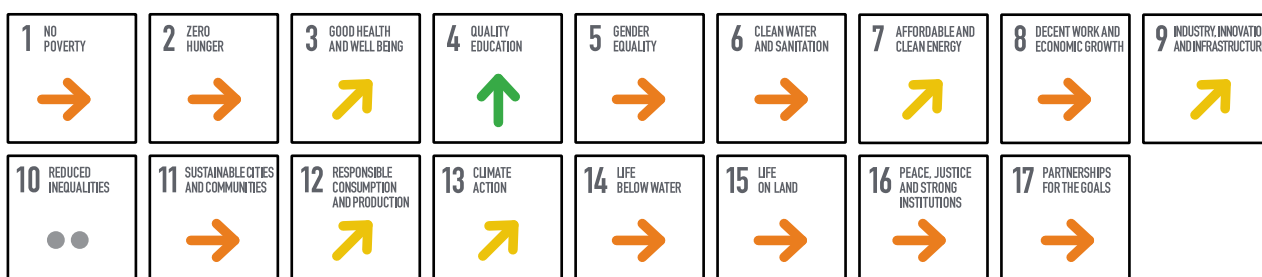


### CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

### SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 
 ↗ Moderately improving 
 → Stagnating 
 ↓ Decreasing 
 ●● Data unavailable

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



## SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.8	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.65/day (%)	1.2	●	→
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.3	●	●●

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	17.9	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.3	●	●●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	●	●●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	38.5	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.2	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.7	●	●●

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	30.8	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.6	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.2	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.4	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	11.6	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	39.0	●	●●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.6	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.8	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	17.0	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	●●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	64.9	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	20.5	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	0.6	●	↑
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	35.6	●	↓

## SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.3	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0	●	●●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	93.4	●	↑
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	67.3	●	●●
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	35.9	●	●●
Harmonized Test Scores	430.0	●	→

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	57.0	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	22.8	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.9	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.6	●	→
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	●	●●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	15.4	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70.0	●	→

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.0	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.1	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	105.2	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	91.2	●	●●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	2104.4	●	→
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	64.0	●	→
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1.9	●	●●

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.8	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.9	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	23.1	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.5	●	↑

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	45.2	●	●●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	47.1	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	17.9	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	10.0	●	●●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	27.8	●	●●
Labour freedom score	55.6	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	41.7	●	↓
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	↓
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	3.0	●	●●

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	42.0	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	92.5	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	67.5	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	●	●●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.0	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	●	●●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	5.0	●	↓
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	0.2	●	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.1	●	↑

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.3	●	●●
Gini coefficient	33.7	●	●●

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	30.0	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	9.3	●	●●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	86.7	●	↓
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	16.7	●	→

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	●	●●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	12.9	●	→
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	6.0	●	●●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.9	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.8	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.2	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	45.3	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	64.4	●	●●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	●	↑

## SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.9	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.0	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	●	●●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	17.5	●	●●

## 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	●	●●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.2	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	●	●●
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	44.9	●	→

## SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	7.5	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.7	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	●	→

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	●	↑
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	39.0	●	●●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.0	●	●●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	49.0	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)	1.7	●	●●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	35.3	●	↓
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.8	●	●●
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)*	0.0	●	●●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	170.0	●	●●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.5	●	●●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9.0	●	●●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.2	●	→

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.1	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.7	●	↓
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	70.5	●	●●

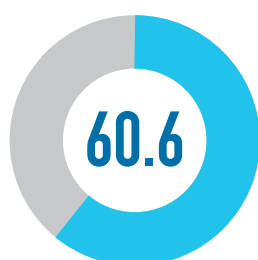
\* Imputed data point

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE

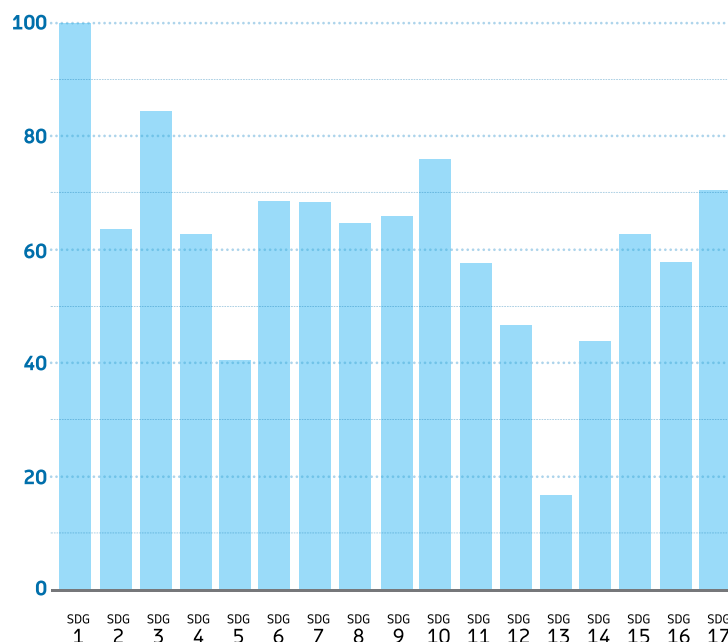
INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE



## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

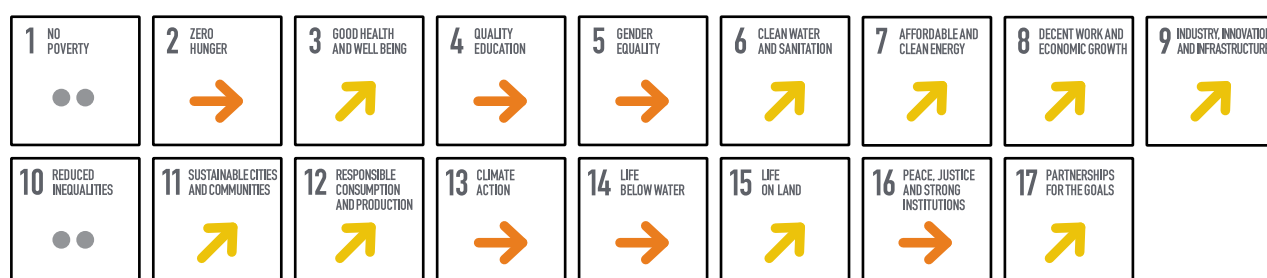


## CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

## SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↑ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Data unavailable

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

## SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)*	NA	●	●●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.65/day (%)*	NA	●	●●
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.1	●	●●

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.3	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.0	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	41.4	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	13.5	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.3	●	●●

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	7.8	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.8	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.8	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.7	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	9.3	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45.0	●	●●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.2	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.4	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2.1	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.2	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	77.8	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	●	↑
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	25.6	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.3	●	→
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	19.9	●	→

## SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.0	●	●●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90.2	●	↑
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	44.3	●	↓
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	51.9	●	●●
Harmonized Test Scores	383.4	●	→

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	67.8	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	54.9	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	117.5	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	3.1	●	→
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 (%)	NA	●	●●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	17.6	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70.0	●	→

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3850.5	●	↓
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	88.7	●	●●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	7990.0	●	→
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	95.0	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.8	●	●●

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	2.2	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	8.5	●	↓

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	56.2	●	●●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	79.8	●	●●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.1	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	13.0	●	●●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	2.2	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	106.8	●	●●
Labour freedom score	49.0	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	15.4	●	→
Product concentration index, exports	0.3	●	→
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	0.7	●	●●

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	37.7	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	99.7	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	135.8	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	●	→
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	37.9	●	●●
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	1.1	●	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	86.3	●	↑

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	NA	●	●●
Gini coefficient	NA	●	●●

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	54.4	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	39.0	●	●●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	●	●●
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	●	↑

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5	●	●●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	48.6	●	→
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	16.7	●	●●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	36.9	●	●●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	13.4	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	35.7	●	→
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	2077.2	●	↓
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	82.8	●	●●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.3	●	↑

## SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	23.1	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.0	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	68.9	●	●●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	●	●●

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	79.7	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	●	●●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.1	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	71.4	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	42.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	43.1	●	→

## SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	14.8	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	●●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	●	↓

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.2	●	●●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	14.6	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	●	●●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	46.0	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	44.1	●	↓
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)*	0.0	●	●●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	93.0	●	●●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	17.4	●	●●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9.0	●	●●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.4	●	→

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.4	●	→
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.7	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	74.0	●	●●

\* Imputed data point

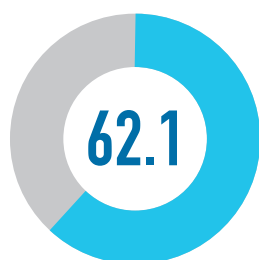


## Section 3

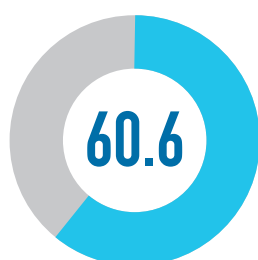
# LEBANON

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

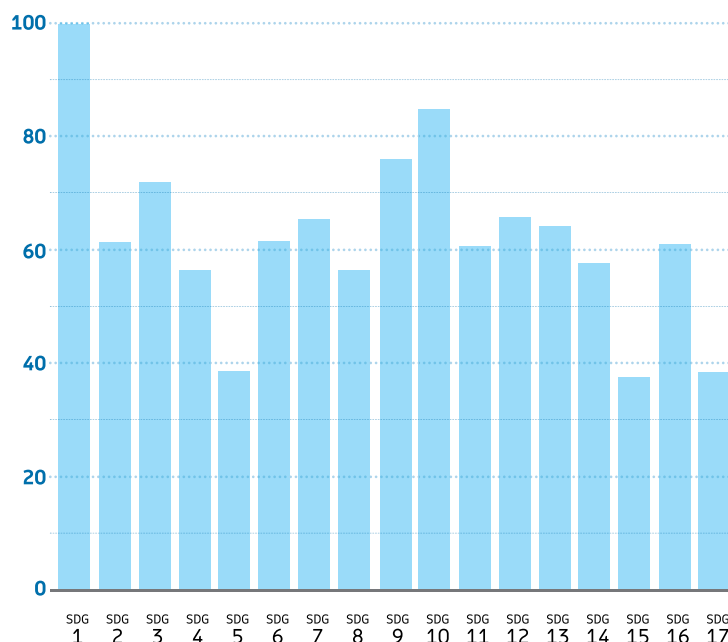
INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

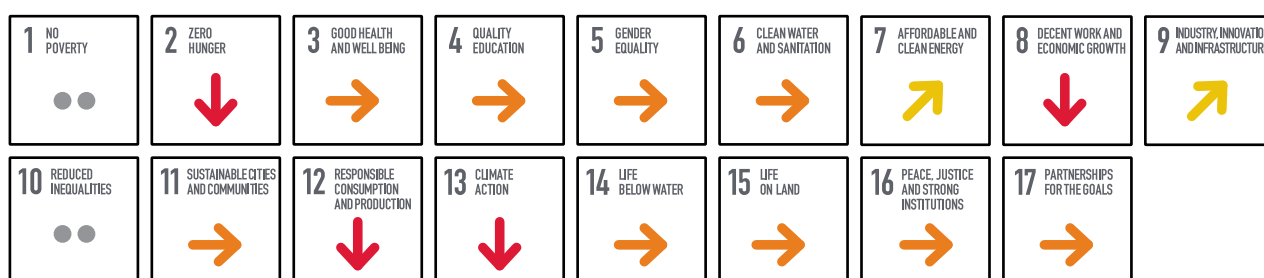


### CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

### SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 
 ↗ Moderately improving 
 → Stagnating 
 ↓ Decreasing 
 ●● Data unavailable

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

# LEBANON

## Performance by Indicator

### SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	NA	●	●●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.65/day (%)	NA	●	●●
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.1	●	●●

### SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.6	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.0	●	●●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.4	●	●●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	29.8	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.4	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	●	●●

### SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	15.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.1	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.3	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	11.9	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	59.0	●	●●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.7	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.8	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	16.7	●	●●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.2	●	●●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	55.0	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	72.6	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.2	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	12.3	●	→
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	0.7	●	↑
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	34.3	●	→

### SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	74.3	●	●●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.0	●	●●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	54.1	●	●●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	79.1	●	→
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	54.4	●	●●
Harmonized Test Scores	389.9	●	↓

### SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	63.2	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	41.8	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.9	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.3	●	→
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 (%)	1.4	●	●●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	4.5	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70.0	●	→

### SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.6	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	58.8	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	42.8	●	●●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	4353.5	●	→
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	33.0	●	→
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	2.4	●	●●

### SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	●	●●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	4.3	●	↓
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	47.3	●	↑
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	4.0	●	→

### SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	17.5	●	●●
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	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.5	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.6	●	●●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.1	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	49.8	●	●●
Labour freedom score	57.1	●	→
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	23.6	●	↓
Product concentration index, exports	0.1	●	↓
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	2.8	●	●●

### SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	46.7	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	83.5	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	95.9	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	●	●●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.1	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	●	●●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	24.9	●	●●
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	0.4	●	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	●	↑

### SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.2	●	●●
Gini coefficient	31.8	●	●●

### SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	29.0	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	22.3	●	●●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	●	●●
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	4.5	●	→

### SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	●	●●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	33.0	●	↓
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	10.7	●	●●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	10.3	●	↓
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	6.4	●	↓
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.5	●	↓
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	436.1	●	↓
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	70.4	●	●●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.9	●	↓

### SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.6	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.2	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	●	●●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	34634.1	●	●●

### 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 (%)	10.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.2	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	9.0	●	●●
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	49.8	●	↓

### SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	27.1	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	●	↑

### SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.2	●	↑
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	55.9	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.9	●	●●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	22.0	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.6	●	↓
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)	2.1	●	●●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	110.2	●	●●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.5	●	●●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10.0	●	●●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	–1.5	●	→

### SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	72.0	●	●●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.2	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.6	●	↓
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	53.1	●	●●

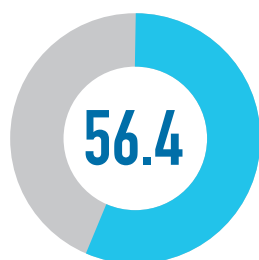
\* Imputed data point

## Section 3

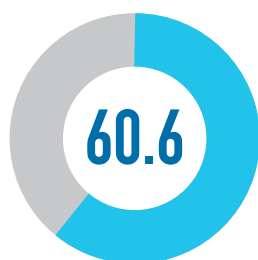
# LIBYA

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

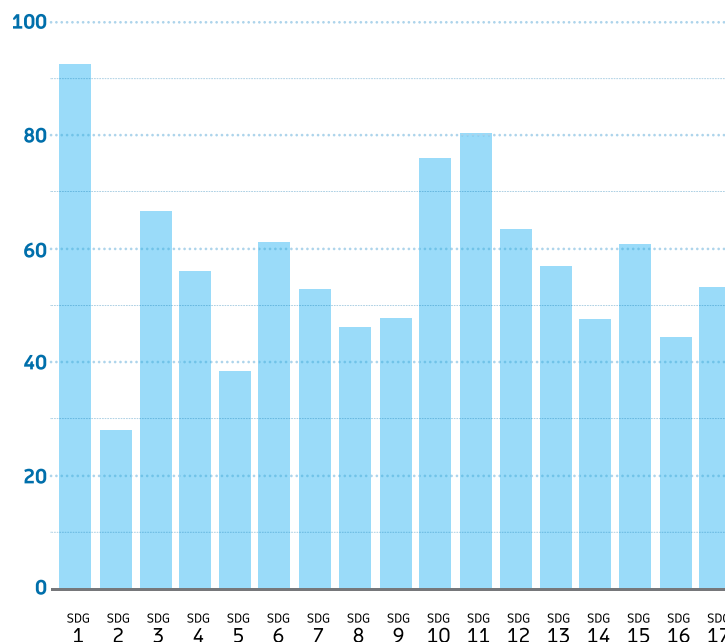
INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

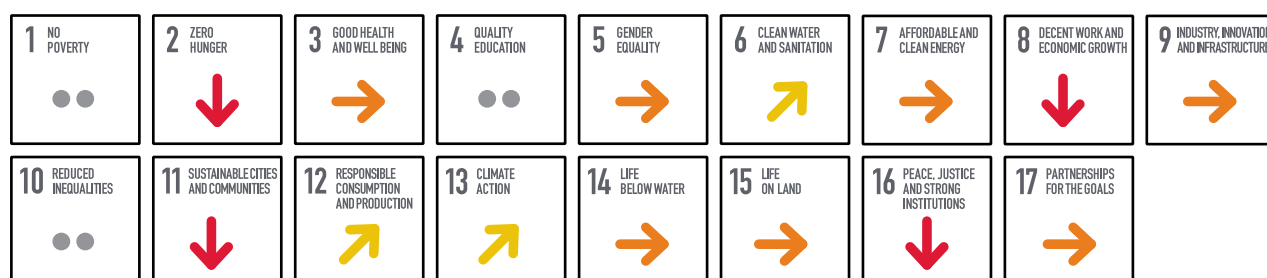


### CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

### SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 
 ↗ Moderately improving 
 → Stagnating 
 ↓ Decreasing 
 ●● Data unavailable

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



## SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)*	NA	●	●●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.65/day (%)*	NA	●	●●
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	6.8	●	●●

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	11.4	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.1	●	●●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.2	●	●●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	36.7	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.7	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	●●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	●	●●

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	59.5	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.7	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	30.8	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	59.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	●	●●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	19.8	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	54.0	●	●●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	34.0	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.3	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	10.9	●	●●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	●●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	73.0	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	62.1	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8	●	→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	15.8	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	5.0	●	↑
Age standardized prevalence 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)	NA	●	●●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	●	●●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	●	●●
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	●	●●
Harmonized Test Scores	NA	●	●●

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	41.1	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	51.9	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	117.4	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.5	●	→
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 (%)	NA	●	●●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	11.5	●	●●
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98.0	●	→

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.1	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	817.1	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	20.3	●	●●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	1520.8	●	↑
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	60.0	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	2.2	●	●●

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	70.0	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	●	●●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.7	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	6.1	●	→

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	25.2	●	●●
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+)	17.6	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.8	●	●●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	35.3	●	●●
Labour freedom score	48.6	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	49.5	●	→
Product concentration index, exports	0.9	●	↓
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	1.1	●	●●

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	NA	●	●●
Population using the internet (%)	88.5	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	123.1	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	1.7	●	↓
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	●	●●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	NA	●	●●
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	3.1	●	↓
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	78.9	●	→

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	NA	●	●●
Gini coefficient	NA	●	●●

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	23.5	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	●	●●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	●	●●
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	16.6	●	→

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3	●	●●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	11.0	●	↑
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	13.8	●	●●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	4.5	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.7	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	35.6	●	→
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	1168.6	●	↓
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	55.8	●	●●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	●	●●

## SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.9	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.6	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	24.7	●	●●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	11063.6	●	●●

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	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	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.6	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	32.1	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	45.8	●	↓

## SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	5.7	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	●●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	●	→

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	●●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	90.0	●	●●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	●	●●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	13.0	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	40.4	●	↓
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)	15.7	●	●●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	261.5	●	●●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.2	●	●●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	12.0	●	●●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.2	●	→

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.1	●	→
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	●	●●
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	59.3	●	●●

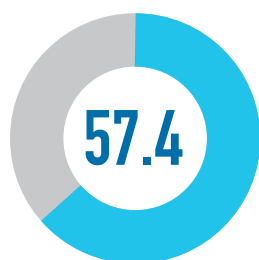
\* Imputed data point

## Section 3

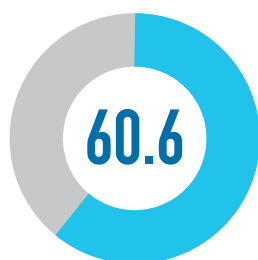
# MAURITANIA

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

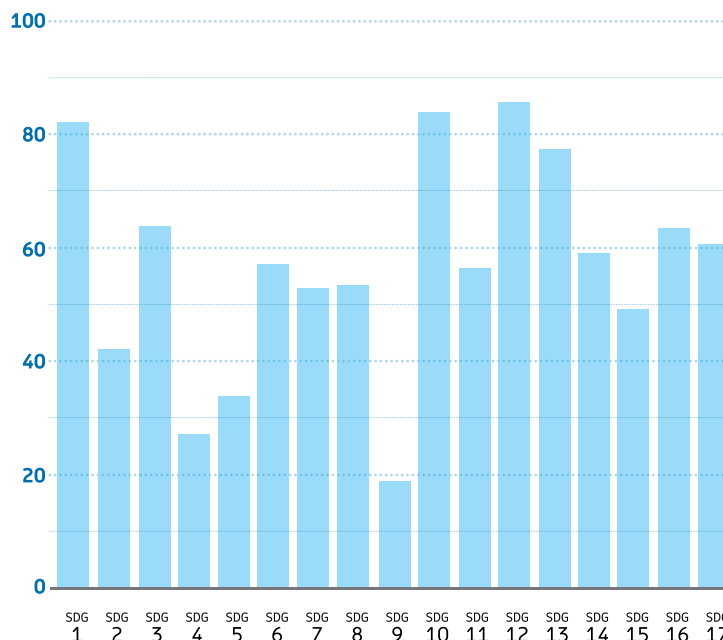
INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

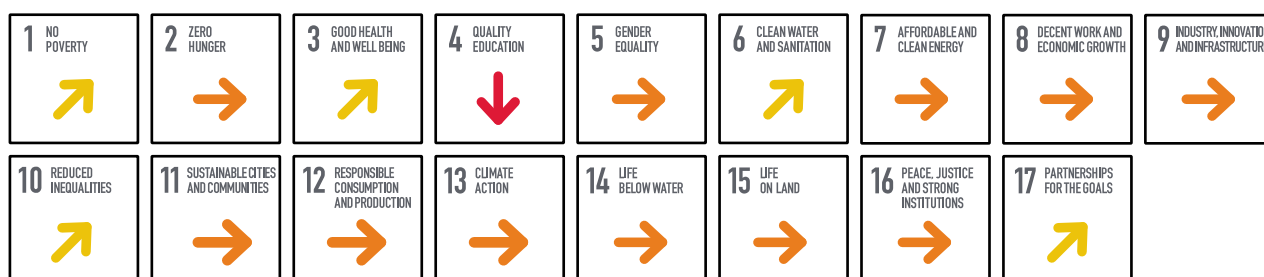


### CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

### SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↑ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Data unavailable

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

## SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	4.5	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	18.7	●	→
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	10.3	●	●

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.3	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.1	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.6	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.7	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	●	●

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	381.1	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.5	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	37.8	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	74.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	18.7	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	128.0	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.5	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	89.6	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	70.4	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	40.1	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5	●	→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	5.2	●	→
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.7	●	↑
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	9.5	●	↑

## SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	69.1	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	76.5	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	43.7	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	●	●
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	6.0	●	●
Harmonized Test Scores	342.1	●	→

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	32.8	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	45.9	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	71.2	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.3	●	↓
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 (%)	15.5	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	19.2	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98.0	●	→

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	77.8	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	55.9	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.3	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	466.5	●	→
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	53.0	●	→
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	37.8	●	●

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	49.0	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	48.9	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.7	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	27.4	●	↓
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.4	●	→

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	65.8	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	23.5	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.3	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	32.0	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	9.6	●	●
Labour freedom score	53.6	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	23.2	●	↓
Product concentration index, exports	0.5	●	↓
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	11.9	●	●

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)*	0.0	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	37.4	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	59.7	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	●	→
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	9.0	●	↓
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	NA	●	●
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	57.2	●	→

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.2	●	→
Gini coefficient	32.0	●	→

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	38.0	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	75.1	●	→
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	58.6	●	↓

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	7.4	●	→
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	2.7	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.5	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.8	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	25.7	●	→
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	81.7	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	72.7	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	●	↓

## SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.9	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.0	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	●	●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	14297.2	●	●

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.9	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.2	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.1	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	1.0	●	↑
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	14.9	●	↓

## SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.6	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.2	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	●	→

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	50.0	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	44.8	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	30.0	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)	14.0	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.5	●	↓
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)*	0.0	●	●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	58.0	●	●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.9	●	●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	12.0	●	●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.5	●	→

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.5	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.4	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	67.5	●	●

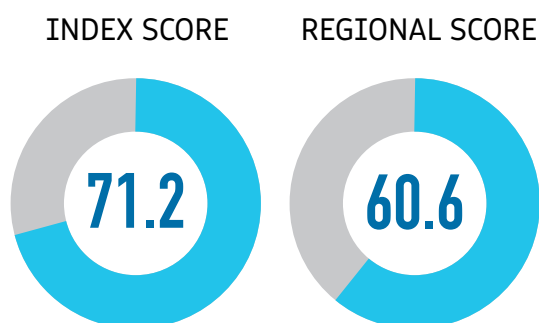
\* Imputed data point



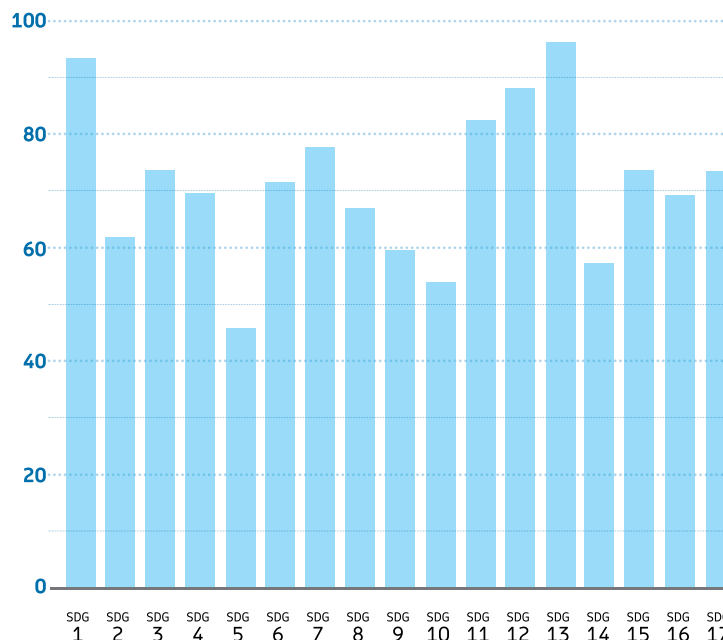
## Section 3

# MOROCCO

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

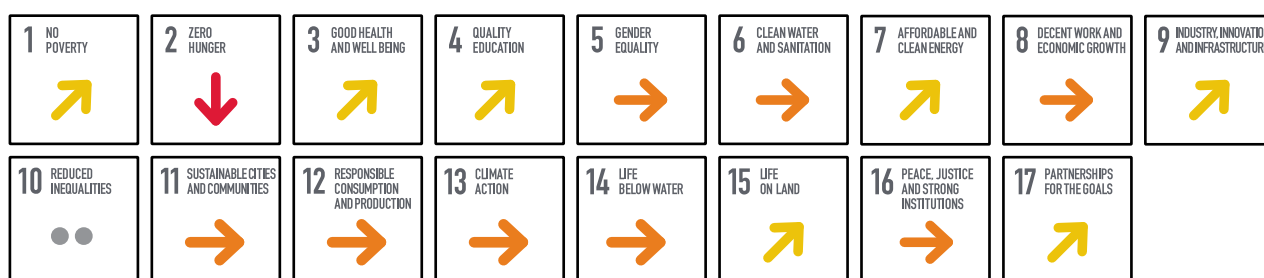


### CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

### SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 
 ↗ Moderately improving 
 → Stagnating 
 ↓ Decreasing 
 ●● Data unavailable

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

## SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.3	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.65/day (%)	7.0	●	→
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	4.3	●	●●

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.9	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.2	●	●●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	●	●●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.8	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.6	●	●●

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	69.8	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.2	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.6	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	92.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	22.0	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	67.0	●	●●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.6	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.3	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.7	●	●●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.6	●	●●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69.5	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	11.9	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.9	●	↑
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	13.0	●	→

## SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.5	●	●●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	74.2	●	→
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.9	●	↑
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	48.2	●	●●
Harmonized Test Scores	380.4	●	→

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	74.4	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	28.5	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	73.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.3	●	→
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 (%)	0.5	●	●●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	26.3	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98.0	●	→

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	87.0	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.5	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.8	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	40.1	●	●●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	730.5	●	→
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	70.0	●	→
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	4.6	●	●●

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	97.9	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.6	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	26.5	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.4	●	→

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	49.6	●	●●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.4	●	●●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	8.8	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.3	●	●●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	10.7	●	●●
Labour freedom score	48.5	●	→
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	22.1	●	↓
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	↓
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	1.2	●	●●

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	34.5	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	91.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	94.6	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	●	●●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	●	●●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	13.1	●	→
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	0.3	●	↑
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.1	●	↑

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.8	●	●●
Gini coefficient	39.5	●	●●

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	18.6	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	66.4	●	●●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	93.8	●	→
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	10.9	●	→

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	●	●●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	9.5	●	→
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	4.8	●	●●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.7	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.4	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	18.5	●	→
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	39.6	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	70.4	●	●●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	●	↑

## SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.8	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.9	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	●	●●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	2.1	●	●●

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.8	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	●●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.6	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.3	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	13.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	16.9	●	↓

## SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.8	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.5	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.2	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	●	↓

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.7	●	↓
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	12.8	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.9	●	●●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.0	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.0	●	↓
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)*	0.0	●	●●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	272.2	●	●●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.6	●	●●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	15.0	●	●●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.4	●	↓

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.4	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.3	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	72.4	●	●●

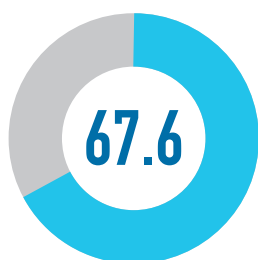
\* Imputed data point

## Section 3

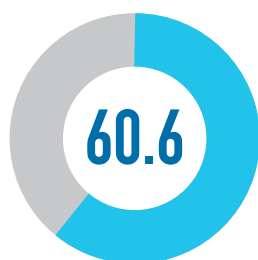
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### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

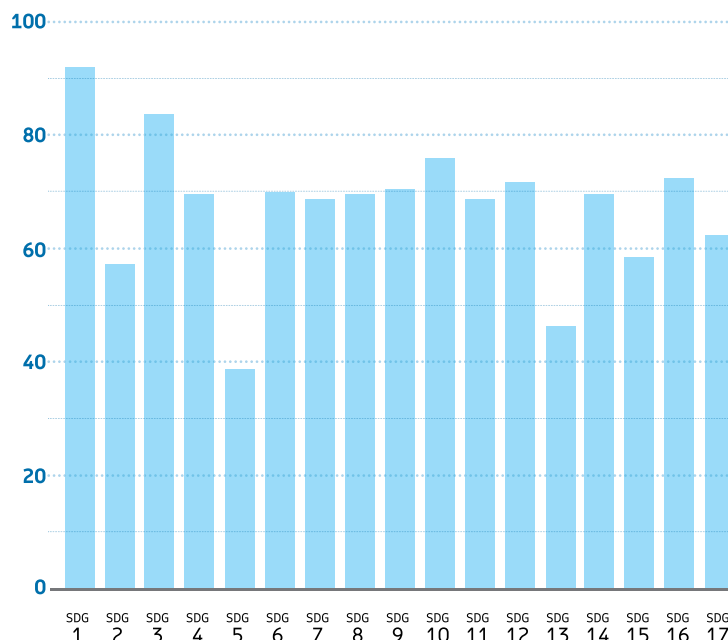
INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

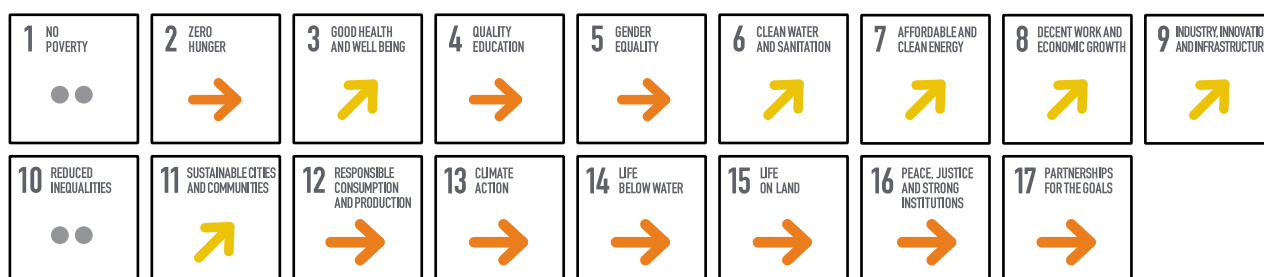


### CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

### SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 
 ↗ Moderately improving 
 → Stagnating 
 ↓ Decreasing 
 ●● Data unavailable

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



## SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)*	NA	●	●●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.65/day (%)*	NA	●	●●
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	7.4	●	●●

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.7	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.4	●	●●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.3	●	●●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	31.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	24.8	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.6	●	●●

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	12.6	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.7	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.4	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.0	●	↓
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	14.6	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	104.0	●	●●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.0	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.0	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	5.9	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69.9	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	●	→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	17.0	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	0.9	●	↑
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	8.4	●	→

## SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	88.9	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.7	●	→
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	72.6	●	↓
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	43.8	●	●●
Harmonized Test Scores	423.5	●	↓

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	42.9	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	35.2	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.9	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0	●	↓
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 (%)	1.2	●	●●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	15.0	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98.0	●	↑

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.4	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.3	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	116.7	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	99.0	●	●●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	5797.1	●	→
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	80.0	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1.6	●	●●

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.7	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	4.2	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	7.2	●	↓

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	56.7	●	●●
Adults 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	●	●●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.1	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.5	●	●●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.2	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	81.1	●	●●
Labour freedom score	52.2	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	13.9	●	→
Product concentration index, exports	0.3	●	→
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	9.9	●	●●

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.7	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	95.3	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	116.8	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	●	→
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.9	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	●	→
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	379.0	●	↑
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	1.5	●	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	85.0	●	↑

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	NA	●	●●
Gini coefficient	NA	●	●●

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	40.6	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	26.9	●	●●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.3	●	↑
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	●	↑

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	●	●●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	43.6	●	→
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	15.7	●	●●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	5.5	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	13.6	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.3	●	↓
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	47.2	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	94.4	●	●●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	●	↑

## SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	17.0	●	↓
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.2	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	34.8	●	●●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	15.1	●	●●

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.0	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	●	●●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.7	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.1	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.1	●	●●
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	52.1	●	↓

## SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	11.3	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.2	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	●●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	●	↓

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	↑
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	●	●●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	●	●●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.0	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.3	●	↓
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)*	0.0	●	●●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	46.8	●	●●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.5	●	●●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9.0	●	●●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.6	●	↓

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.2	●	→
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.7	●	↓
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	66.5	●	●●

\* Imputed data point

## Section 3

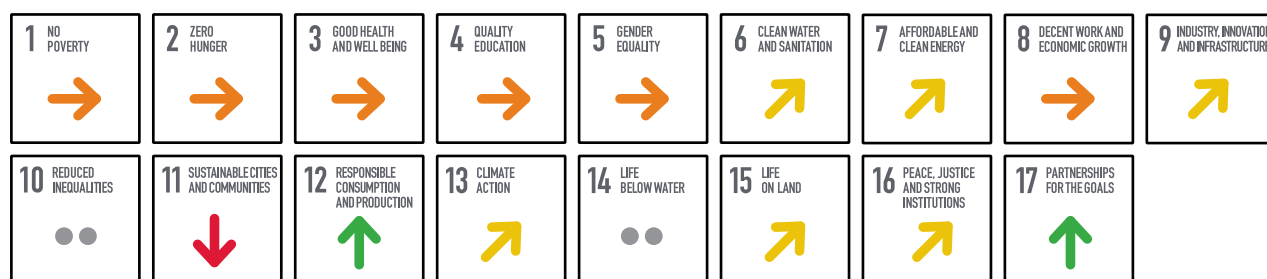
# PALESTINE

## CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

## SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 
 ↗ Moderately improving 
 → Stagnating 
 ↓ Decreasing 
 ●● Data unavailable

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

# PALESTINE

## Performance by Indicator

### SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.1	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.65/day (%)	4.8	●	→
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.2	●	●

### SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.7	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.3	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	37.6	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	●	●

### SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	16.1	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.7	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	26.3	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.4	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	18.3	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.7	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.2	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	42.8	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88.0	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.8	●	→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	15.5	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	0.7	●	↑
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	●	●

### SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.4	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90.5	●	↑
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	68.6	●	→
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	44.5	●	●
Harmonized Test Scores	412.3	●	→

### SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	64.3	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	26.3	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.6	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	NA	●	●
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 (%)	0.7	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	NA	●	●
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70.0	●	→

### SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.4	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	48.1	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	29.6	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	2389.8	●	→
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	41.0	●	●
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	●

### SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	3.4	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	33.3	●	↑
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	2.9	●	→

### SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	33.9	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	33.6	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	24.4	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	31.9	●	●
Labour freedom score	NA	●	●
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	36.1	●	→
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	→
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	1.1	●	●

### SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	27.9	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	86.6	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	21.8	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	NA	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	●	●
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)*	0.0	●	●
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	NA	●	●
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	195.3	●	↑

### SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	NA	●	●
Gini coefficient	33.7	●	●

### SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	23.1	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	13.1	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	39.6	●	↓
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	19.5	●	→

### SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	10.7	●	↑
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	NA	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.9	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	37.3	●	●
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	76.0	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	●	●

### SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.7	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.7	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	●	●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	64.8	●	●

### SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.8	●	●
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	NA	●	●

### SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	5.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.5	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.0	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	●	↑

### SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6	●	↑
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	35.2	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.2	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	●	●
Children involved in child labor (%)	7.3	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	27.4	●	↓
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)*	0.0	●	●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	76.7	●	●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	●	●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	14.0	●	●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.9	●	→

### SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.7	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.4	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	NA	●	●

\* Imputed data point



## Section 3

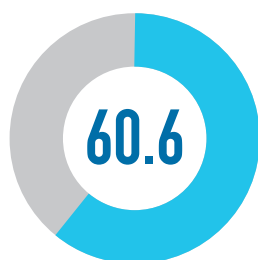
# QATAR

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

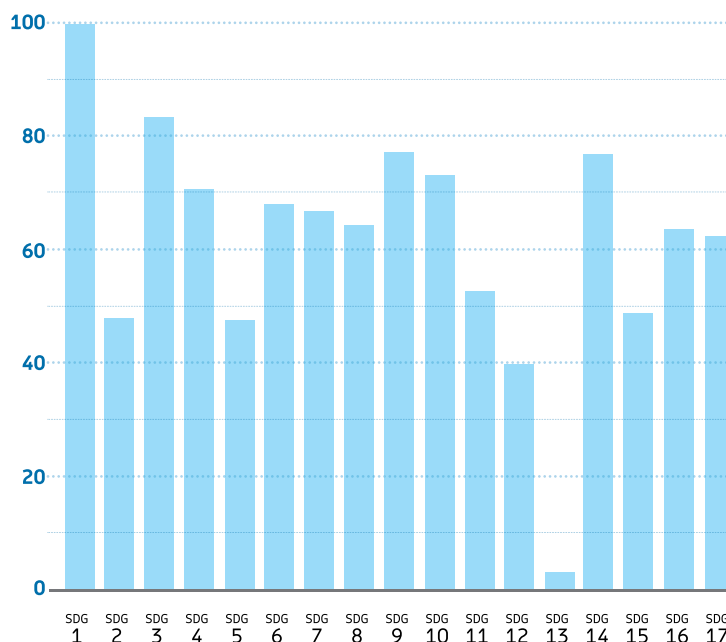
INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

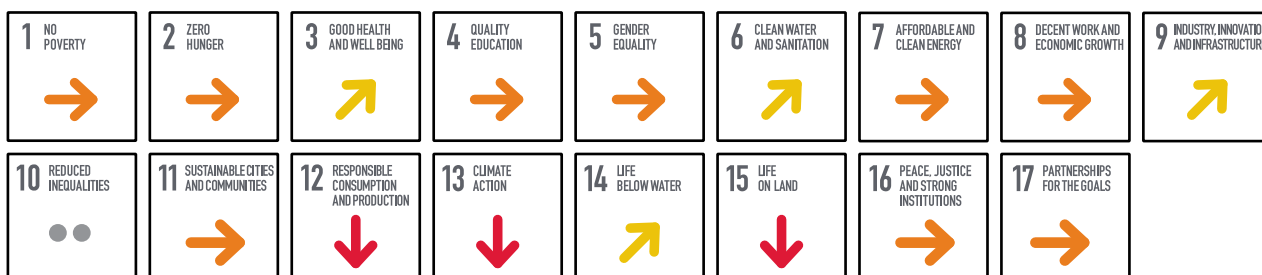


### CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

### SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 
 ↗ Moderately improving 
 → Stagnating 
 ↓ Decreasing 
 ●● Data unavailable

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

## SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.3	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.65/day (%)	0.5	●	→
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.0	●	●●

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	●	●●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	●●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	●●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	43.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	9.1	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	●	●●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	●	●●

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	3.9	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.0	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	12.1	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	91.0	●	●●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.3	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.4	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.7	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76.4	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	●	●●
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	24.6	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	4.7	●	↑
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	12.5	●	→

## SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.4	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0	●	●●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	95.0	●	↑
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	76.6	●	↓
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	35.1	●	●●
Harmonized Test Scores	427.5	●	↓

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	65.3	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	66.2	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	121.1	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	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 (%)	11.1	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	50.0	●	→

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	431.0	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	89.3	●	●●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	12552.8	●	→
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	90.0	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.4	●	●●

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.1	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.2	●	↓
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	7.2	●	↓

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	68.6	●	●●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	65.9	●	●●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.1	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.8	●	●●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	4.9	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	255.0	●	●●
Labour freedom score	59.3	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	0.4	●	↑
Product concentration index, exports	0.4	●	→
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	0.0	●	●●

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	57.2	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	99.7	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	155.0	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.2	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	●	→
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	75.8	●	→
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	1.4	●	↓
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	●	↑

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.4	●	●●
Gini coefficient	35.1	●	●●

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	77.9	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	94.2	●	●●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	●	●●
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	●	●●

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3	●	●●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	71.0	●	→
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	16.1	●	●●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	6.2	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	36.8	●	↓
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	54.5	●	↓
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	1895.1	●	↓
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	88.8	●	●●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	●	●●

## SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	42.8	●	↓
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	14.7	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	133.3	●	●●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	●	●●

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	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: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	71.1	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	●	●●
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	68.7	●	→

## SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	34.1	●	→
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	●●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	●	↓

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	↑
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	36.0	●	●●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	●	●●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.0	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.3	●	↓
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.7	●	●●
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.0	●	●●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	71.1	●	●●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	65.7	●	●●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9.0	●	●●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	1.0	●	↑

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	66.8	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.0	●	↓
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	65.4	●	●●

\* Imputed data point

## Section 3

# SAUDI ARABIA

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

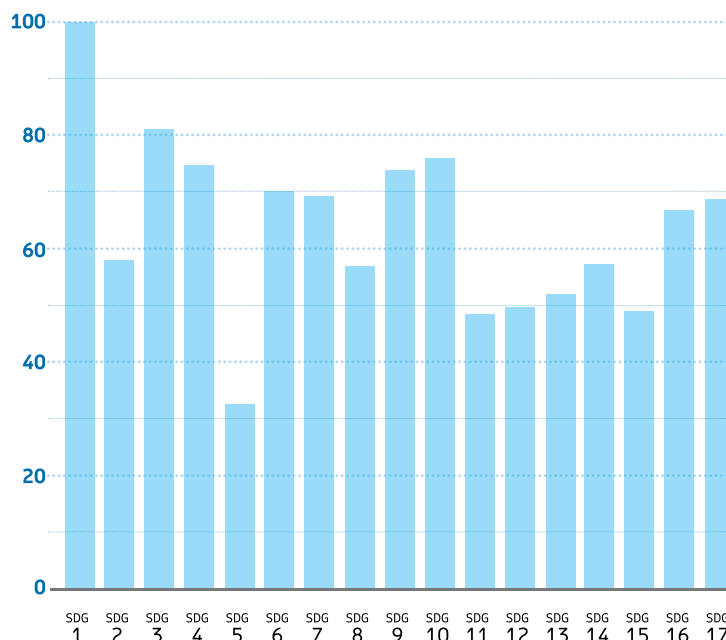
INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

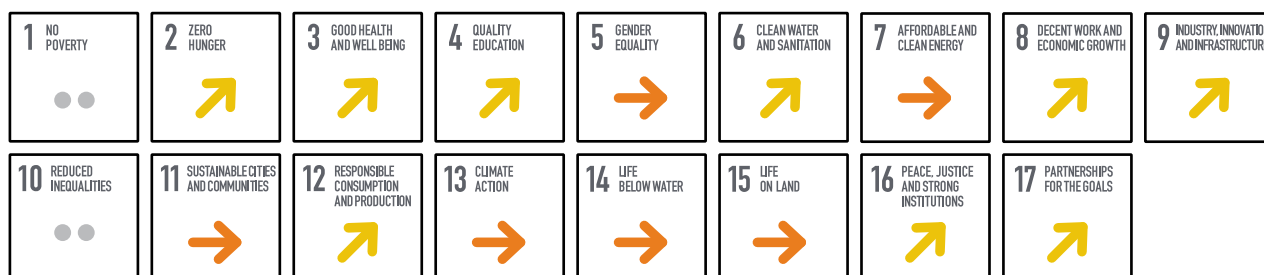


### CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

### SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Data unavailable

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



## SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)*	NA	●	●●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.65/day (%)*	NA	●	●●
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.0	●	●●

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.0	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.8	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	40.6	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.0	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3	●	●●

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	7.4	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.0	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.2	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.4	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	13.6	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	91.0	●	●●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.5	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.7	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.3	●	●●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74.4	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	●	↑
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	23.1	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	1.0	●	↑
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	14.9	●	↓

## SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.7	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0	●	●●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	116.1	●	↑
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	54.9	●	→
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	83.9	●	●●
Harmonized Test Scores	399.0	●	↓

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	54.5	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	42.6	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.0	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.9	●	→
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 (%)	NA	●	●●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	0.0	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70.0	●	→

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.7	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.3	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	974.2	●	↓
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	61.0	●	●●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	2849.9	●	→
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	83.0	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1.9	●	●●

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.7	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	2.2	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	6.2	●	→

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	59.1	●	●●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	74.3	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.8	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	21.3	●	●●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.9	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	83.2	●	●●
Labour freedom score	43.1	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	13.8	●	↑
Product concentration index, exports	0.5	●	↓
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	1.9	●	●●

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	56.5	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	100.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	169.3	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.6	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	●	●●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	228.2	●	↑
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	1.0	●	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	66.7	●	→

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	NA	●	●●
Gini coefficient	NA	●	●●

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	56.5	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	25.2	●	●●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	90.5	●	→
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	●	●●

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	●	●●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	29.6	●	→
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	17.1	●	●●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	23.3	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	8.8	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	52.3	●	→
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	1604.6	●	↓
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	80.0	●	●●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.3	●	↑

## SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	20.1	●	↓
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.4	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	28.6	●	●●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	12.2	●	●●

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.1	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	●	●●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	65.3	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	50.0	●	→

## SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	12.8	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.5	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	●	↓

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	●	●●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	20.0	●	●●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.2	●	●●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.0	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	27.9	●	↓
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)	0.0	●	●●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	159.7	●	●●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	5.8	●	●●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	8.0	●	●●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.2	●	→

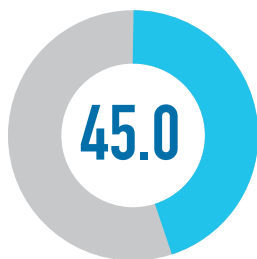
## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	●	●●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	81.5	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.7	●	↓
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	54.8	●	●●

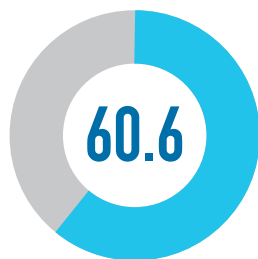
\* Imputed data point

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE

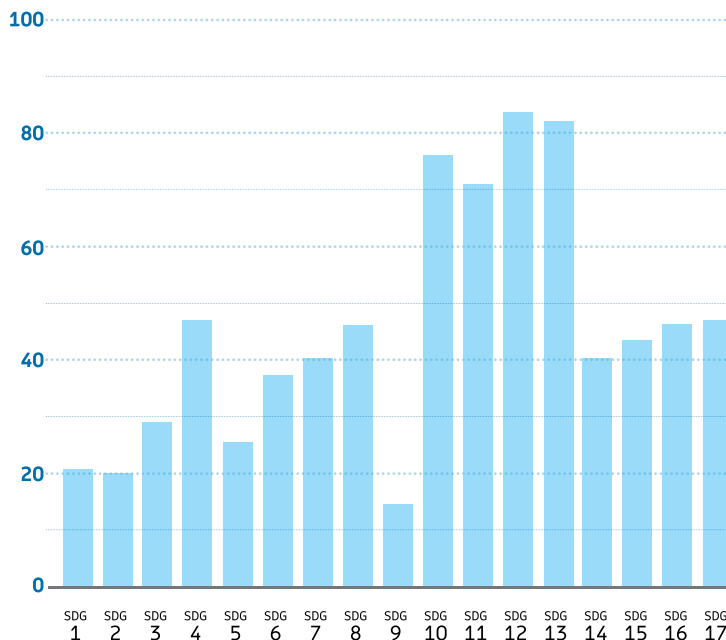
INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE



## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

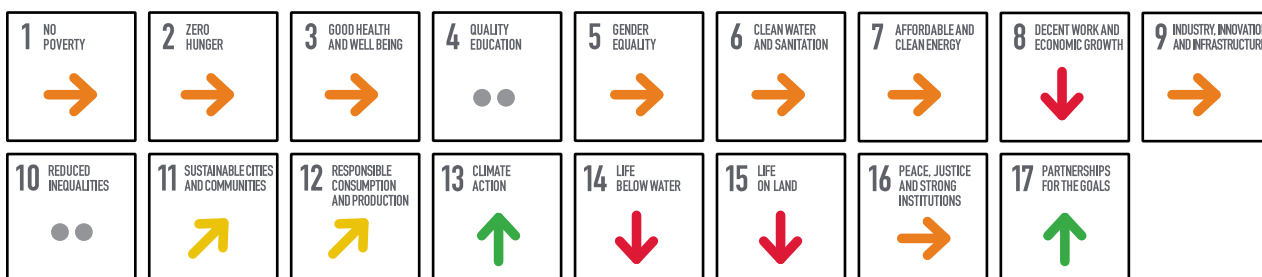


## CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

## SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Data unavailable

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

# SOMALIA

## Performance by Indicator

### SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	39.6	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	64.5	●	→
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	74.4	●	●

### SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	51.3	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.3	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.3	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.6	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.5	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	●	●

### SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	562.6	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34.9	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	104.0	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	243.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	27.6	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	238.0	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.2	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	58.8	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	115.7	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	31.9	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	42.0	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	26.8	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	5.8	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	8.0	●	→
Age standardized prevalence 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)	71.0	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	●	●
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	●	●
Harmonized Test Scores	NA	●	●

### SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	9.0	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	44.5	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	30.4	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.0	●	→
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 (%)	8.4	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	8.0	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98.0	●	→

### SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	58.3	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	40.6	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	24.5	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	1143.4	●	↓
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	34.0	●	→
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	99.2	●	●

### SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	48.9	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.8	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	19.0	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	8.4	●	→

### SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	31.0	●	●
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+)	18.8	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.2	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	●
Labour freedom score	26.5	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	33.9	●	↓
Product concentration index, exports	0.8	●	↓
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	6.3	●	●

### SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	NA	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	27.6	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	9.0	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	●	→
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)*	0.0	●	●
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	NA	●	●
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	60.3	●	↓

### SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	NA	●	●
Gini coefficient	NA	●	●

### SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	14.8	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	78.8	●	→
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	48.7	●	→

### SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	5.3	●	→
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	0.5	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.2	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.9	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.6	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	NA	●	●
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	44.7	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	●	●

### SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.8	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)*	0.0	●	●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	12186.3	●	●

### SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.9	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.9	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	●	●
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	40.6	●	↓

### SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.4	●	→
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	●	↓

### SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	3.0	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	9.0	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	40.5	●	→
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)	14.1	●	●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	15.2	●	●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	●	●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	7.0	●	●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.4	●	↓

### SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	49.7	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	●	●
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	35.0	●	●

\* Imputed data point



## Section 3

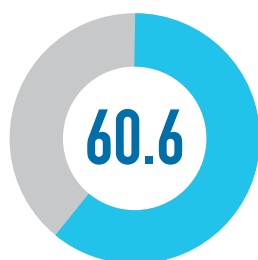
# SUDAN

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

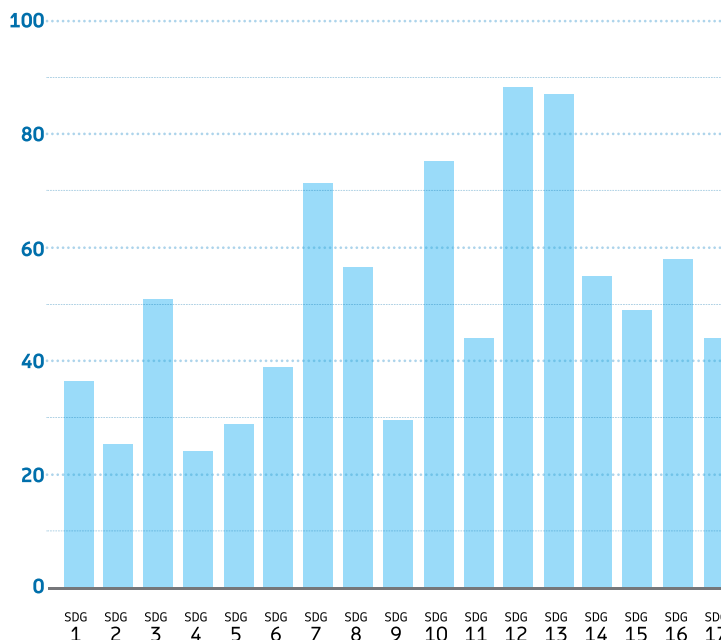
INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

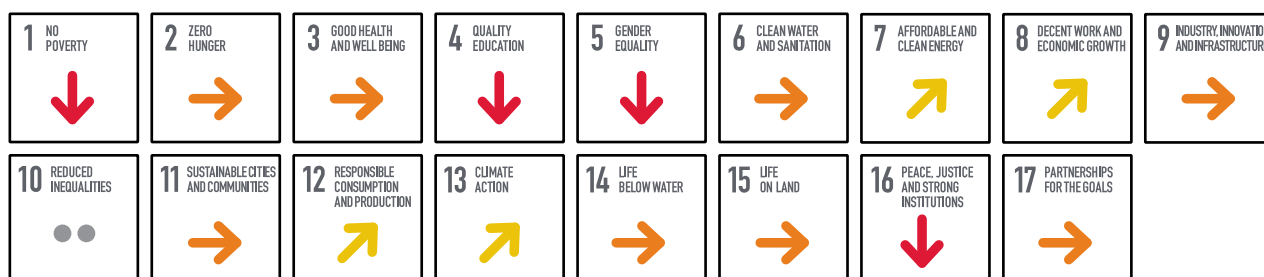


### CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

### SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 
 ↗ Moderately improving 
 → Stagnating 
 ↓ Decreasing 
 ●● Data unavailable

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

# SUDAN

## Performance by Indicator

### SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	33.7	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	58.2	●	↓
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	40.1	●	●

### SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	11.4	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.2	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.3	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.0	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	●	●

### SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	255.7	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.8	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	50.2	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	50.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	21.2	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	145.0	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	19.6	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.3	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	86.8	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.7	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	51.0	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	43.5	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.1	●	●
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	19.0	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	3.2	●	↑
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	●	●

### SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	56.2	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	73.0	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	54.3	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	38.0	●	●
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	15.9	●	●
Harmonized Test Scores	379.6	●	↓

### SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	36.6	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	23.4	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.7	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.7	●	●
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 (%)	11.9	●	↓
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	7.7	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	56.0	●	→

### SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.9	●	→
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 H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	154.1	●	↑
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	34.0	●	↓
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	15.8	●	●

### SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	63.2	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	65.6	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	70.1	●	↑
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	4.8	●	↓

### SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	4.0	●	●
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+)	7.5	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.0	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	●
Labour freedom score	39.2	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	12.0	●	↑
Product concentration index, exports	0.5	●	↓
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	0.8	●	●

### SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	NA	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	26.4	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	51.9	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	●	→
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	3.7	●	↓
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	0.2	●	↑
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	48.8	●	↓

### SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.4	●	●
Gini coefficient	34.2	●	●

### SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	31.6	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	16.6	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	82.1	●	→
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	73.7	●	↓

### SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.6	●	↑
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	2.2	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.6	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.3	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	35.0	●	→
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	81.3	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	61.8	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	●	●

### SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	NA	●	●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	6412.0	●	●

### 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	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	48.6	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.3	●	●
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	28.2	●	→

### SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.2	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	●	→

### SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	20.4	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	67.3	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	15.0	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)	18.1	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	30.3	●	→
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)	2.7	●	●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	49.2	●	●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	●	●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10.0	●	●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	–2.5	●	↓

### SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	44.7	●	→
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.2	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	46.4	●	●

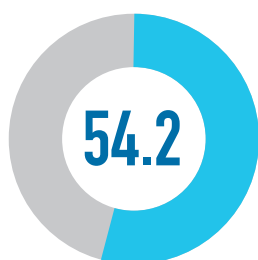
\* Imputed data point

## Section 3

# SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

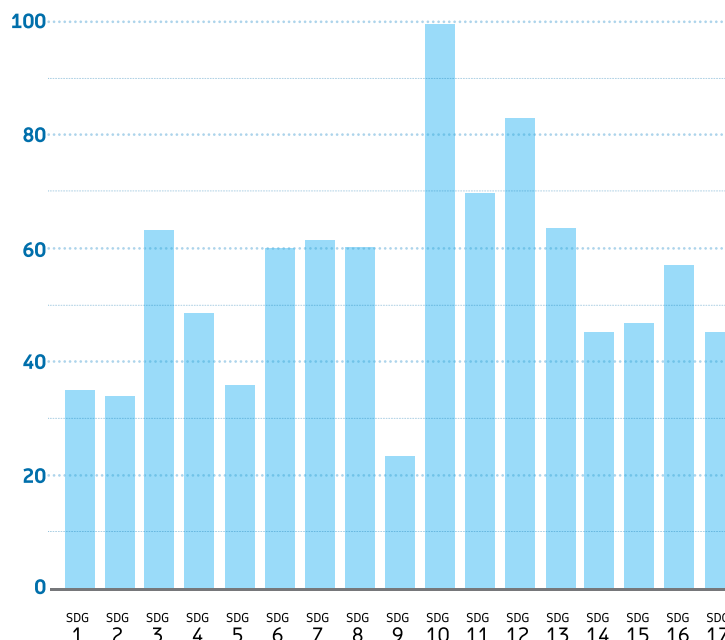
INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

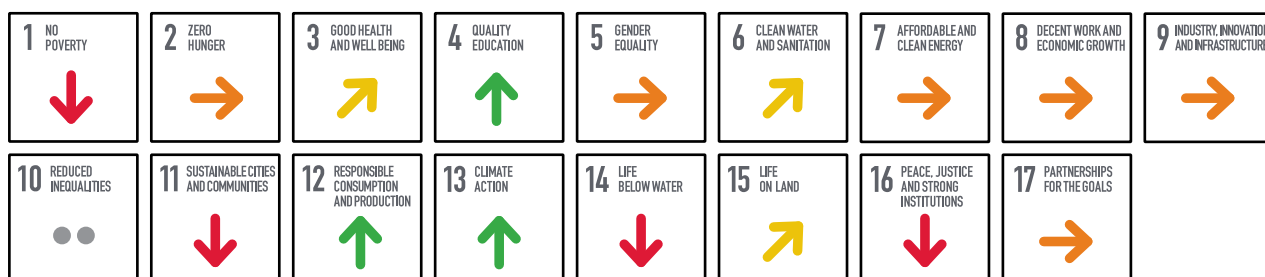


### CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

### SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 
 ↗ Moderately improving 
 → Stagnating 
 ↓ Decreasing 
 ●● Data unavailable

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



# SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

## Performance by Indicator

### SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	28.5	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	63.9	●	↓
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	49.9	●	●

### SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	34.0	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.9	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.5	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	33.9	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	7.8	●	●

### SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	20.4	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.0	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.6	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	17.0	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	21.3	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	95.0	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.9	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.1	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	54.0	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.2	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	66.0	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	64.1	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5	●	●
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	19.0	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	0.6	●	↑
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	●	●

### SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	78.2	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.0	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	42.4	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	46.5	●	●
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	43.8	●	●
Harmonized Test Scores	NA	●	●

### SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	62.8	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	21.2	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.3	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.6	●	↓
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 (%)	2.5	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	12.0	●	↑
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	120.0	●	↑

### SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.1	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.0	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	124.4	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	7.2	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	736.8	●	↑
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	63.0	●	●
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	9.1	●	●

### SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	89.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	90.5	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	4.4	●	↑
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	10.7	●	↑

### SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	67.4	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	23.3	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	12.7	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.7	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.5	●	●
Labour freedom score	46.5	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	31.5	●	↑
Product concentration index, exports	0.1	●	↑
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	0.0	●	●

### SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	17.8	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	34.7	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	31.2	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	●	↑
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	3.7	●	↓
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	5.6	●	↑
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	84.5	●	↓

### SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	0.9	●	●
Gini coefficient	26.6	●	●

### SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	30.2	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	85.5	●	↓
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	41.1	●	↓

### SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	2.6	●	↑
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	5.6	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.6	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.6	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	7.4	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	NA	●	●
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	64.6	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	●	●

### SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.1	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.7	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	NA	●	●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	18039.9	●	●

### SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.3	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	42.2	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	33.0	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	38.4	●	↓

### SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.8	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	●	↑

### SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	50.5	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.0	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	12.0	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	15.8	●	↓
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)	14.0	●	●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA	●	●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.2	●	●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	11.0	●	●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.8	●	↑

### SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	36.2	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.5	●	↓
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	43.6	●	●

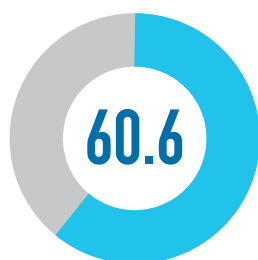
\* Imputed data point

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE

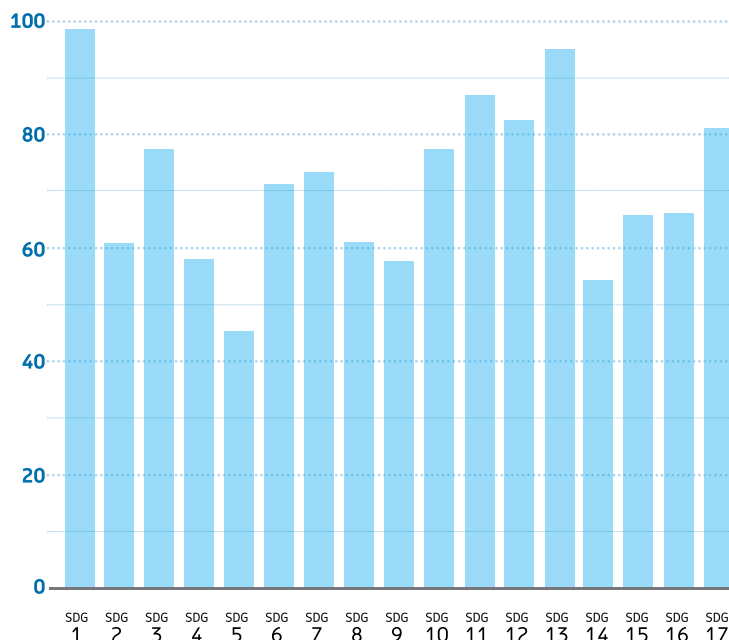
INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE



## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

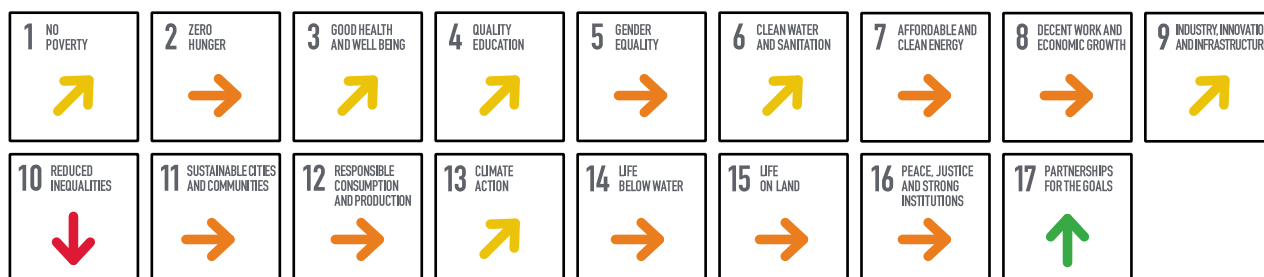


## CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

## SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 
 ↗ Moderately improving 
 → Stagnating 
 ↓ Decreasing 
 ● Data unavailable

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

## SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.9	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.65/day (%)	1.8	●	↑
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.1	●	●

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.2	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.4	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.8	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	●	●

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	35.7	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.4	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.9	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	38.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	13.0	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	56.0	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.3	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.0	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	67.1	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	16.0	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	1.8	●	↑
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	20.5	●	→

## SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.9	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.2	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	80.5	●	↑
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	41.1	●	●
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	38.1	●	●
Harmonized Test Scores	384.1	●	→

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	69.0	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	40.8	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.7	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.8	●	↓
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 (%)	0.0	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	25.0	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	30.0	●	→

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.2	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.4	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	98.1	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	73.7	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	1244.7	●	→
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	60.0	●	→
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	3.1	●	●

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.5	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	4.0	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.7	●	→

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	53.5	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	36.9	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	15.8	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.3	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	13.5	●	●
Labour freedom score	56.0	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	40.1	●	↓
Product concentration index, exports	0.1	●	↓
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	1.5	●	●

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	32.2	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	72.4	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	95.1	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	18.3	●	↓
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	0.7	●	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	97.7	●	↑

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.4	●	↓
Gini coefficient	33.7	●	↓

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	21.0	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	76.9	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.8	●	↑
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	7.6	●	→

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	11.1	●	→
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	6.9	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.5	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.7	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	19.9	●	→
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	296.3	●	↓
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	72.7	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.9	●	↓

## SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.6	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.0	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.3	●	●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	20.5	●	●

## 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: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.8	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.6	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	31.2	●	↓

## SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.9	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.4	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	●	→

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.7	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	54.9	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	39.0	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)	2.3	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	43.5	●	↓
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)*	0.0	●	●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	194.9	●	●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.3	●	●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	15.0	●	●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.6	●	→

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.8	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.7	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	80.9	●	●

\* Imputed data point

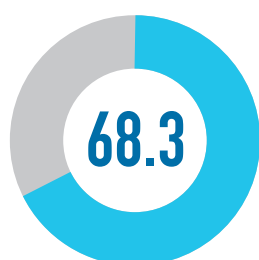


## Section 3

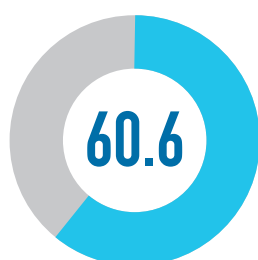
# UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

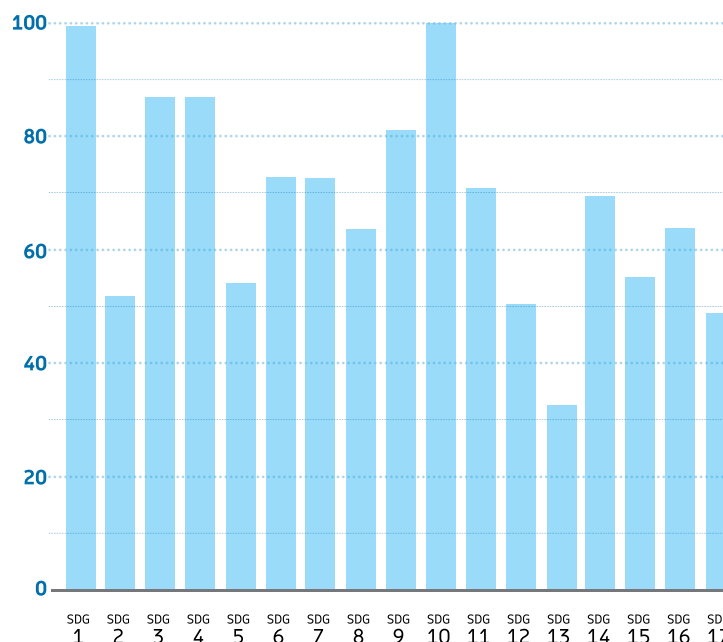
INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

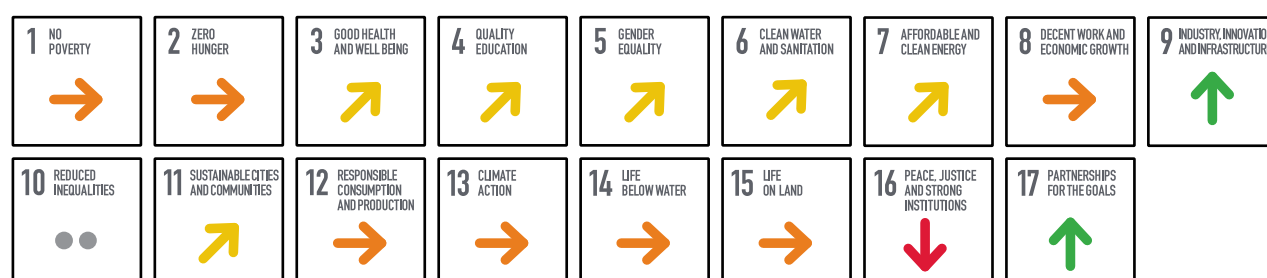


### CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

### SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 
 ↗ Moderately improving 
 → Stagnating 
 ↓ Decreasing 
 ●● Data unavailable

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

# UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

## Performance by Indicator

### SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.3	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.65/day (%)	0.6	●	→
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.0	●	●

### SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.7	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	23.6	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	●	●

### SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2.5	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.5	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.0	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.8	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	11.6	●	→
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)	5.9	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.9	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	3.0	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	81.8	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8	●	↑
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	20.7	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	1.7	●	↑
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	9.0	●	↑

### SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.8	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	104.2	●	↑
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.8	●	●
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	63.7	●	●
Harmonized Test Scores	448.0	●	↓

### SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	61.1	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	60.4	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.5	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	50.0	●	↑
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 (%)	NA	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	20.0	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	60.0	●	→

### SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.1	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1509.9	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	5513.8	●	↑
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	83.0	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.8	●	●

### SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	8.8	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	5.5	●	→

### SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	55.2	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	85.7	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.1	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	13.4	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	3.9	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	229.4	●	●
Labour freedom score	62.1	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	6.4	●	→
Product concentration index, exports	0.3	●	↓
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	6.2	●	●

### SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	57.0	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	100.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	211.7	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.1	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.9	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.5	●	↑
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	191.3	●	↑
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	1.4	●	↑
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.2	●	↑

### SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	0.9	●	●
Gini coefficient	26.4	●	●

### SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	51.2	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	45.1	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.6	●	↑
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.1	●	↑

### SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	57.6	●	→
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	18.3	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	8.3	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	21.3	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	51.9	●	↓
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	1477.5	●	↓
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	93.2	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4	●	↑

### SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	24.2	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	11.8	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	42.3	●	●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	3.3	●	●

### SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.5	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	65.3	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	4.9	●	↑
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	72.6	●	→

### SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	12.6	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.2	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.4	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	●	↓

### SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	●	→
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	38.2	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	68.0	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	26.9	●	↓
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.9	●	●
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.0	●	●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	108.8	●	●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	7.1	●	●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	6.0	●	●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.7	●	→

### SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	82.0	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.6	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.7	●	●
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	60.8	●	●

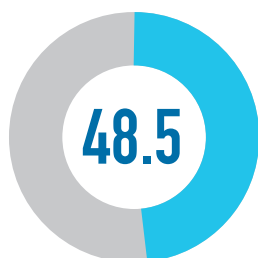
\* Imputed data point

## Section 3

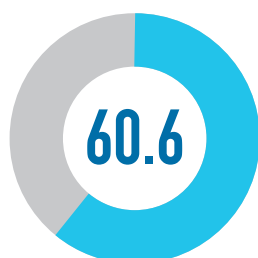
# YEMEN, REPUBLIC OF

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE

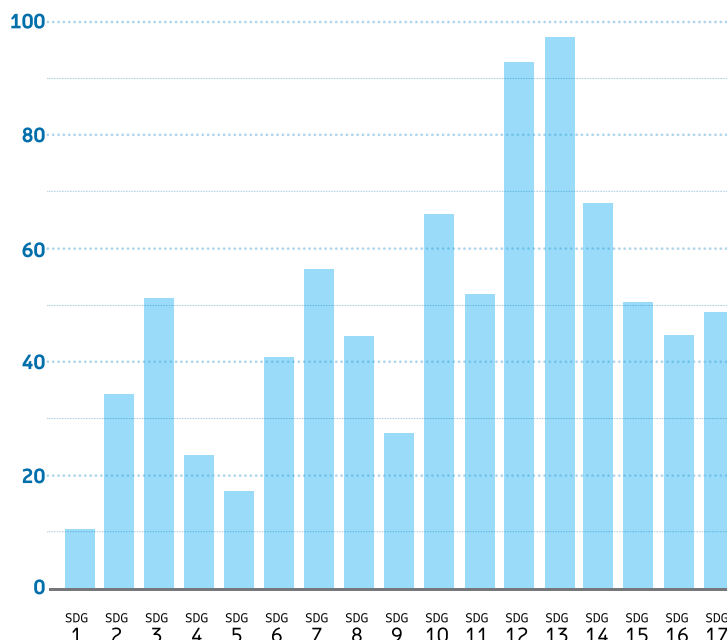
INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE



## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

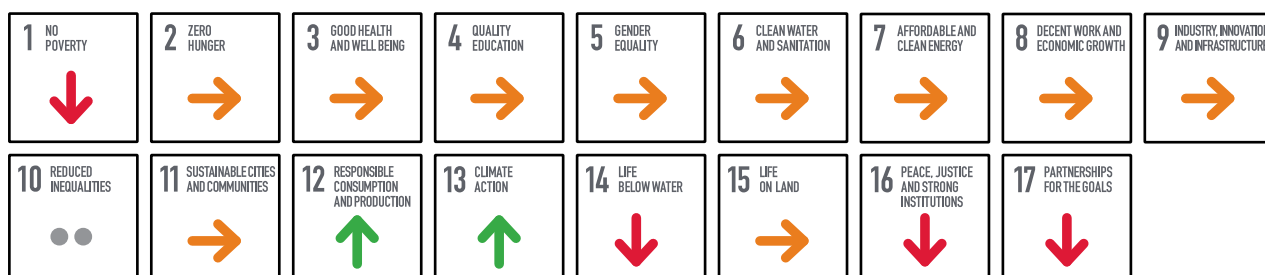


## CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

## SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Data unavailable

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



# YEMEN, REPUBLIC OF

## Performance by Indicator

### SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	71.6	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	89.9	●	↓
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	62.6	●	●

### SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	39.5	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	46.4	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.4	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	13.7	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	●	●

### SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	118.4	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.4	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	39.3	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	25.8	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	186.0	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.8	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.3	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	77.0	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	60.9	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	45.0	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	42.5	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	5.5	●	→
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	4.2	●	↑
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	21.4	●	→

### SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	69.4	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	69.2	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	49.0	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	3.4	●	●
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	●	●
Harmonized Test Scores	321.3	●	→

### SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	51.1	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	8.1	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	48.9	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	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 (%)	6.5	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	0.0	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70.0	●	→

### SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	61.8	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	54.8	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	169.8	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	333.3	●	↑
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	36.0	●	↓
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	15.6	●	●

### SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	76.0	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	48.3	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	3.3	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	16.9	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	1.8	●	↑

### SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	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)	11.9	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	17.0	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.0	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.1	●	●
Labour freedom score	30.7	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	32.4	●	→
Product concentration index, exports	0.4	●	→
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	-1.4	●	●

### SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	NA	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	13.8	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	34.3	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.3	●	↓
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 US\$)	0.6	●	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	64.2	●	↓

### SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.6	●	●
Gini coefficient	36.7	●	●

### SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m³)	36.0	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	25.2	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	77.2	●	→
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	44.2	●	→

### SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	2.7	●	↑
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	1.5	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.6	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	5.6	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	NA	●	●
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	70.0	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	●	●

### SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	NA	●	●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1055.6	●	●

### 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	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	52.0	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	55.1	●	↓

### SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.7	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.9	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.2	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	●	↓

### SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.8	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	59.0	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	29.4	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	13.0	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)	15.9	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	31.5	●	↓
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)	18.3	●	●
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	11.2	●	●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	●	●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10.0	●	●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.6	●	→

### SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	35.7	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.8	●	↓
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	55.4	●	●

\* Imputed data point

## Section 4

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# Indicator Profiles







## Section 4



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



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



WORKING POOR AT  
PPP\$3.65 A DAY (% OF  
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)



PREVALENCE OF  
UNDERNOURISHMENT  
(%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.6	●	↑
Bahrain*	NA	●	●
Comoros	19.0	●	→
Djibouti	11.4	●	↗
Egypt	1.9	●	↑
Iraq	1.0	●	→
Jordan	0.8	●	→
Kuwait*	NA	●	●
Lebanon	NA	●	●
Libya*	NA	●	●
Mauritania	4.5	●	↗
Morocco	1.3	●	↑
Oman*	NA	●	●
Palestine	1.1	●	→
Qatar	0.3	●	→
Saudi Arabia*	NA	●	●
Somalia	39.6	●	→
Sudan	33.7	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	28.5	●	↓
Tunisia	0.9	●	→
United Arab Emirates	0.3	●	→
Yemen	71.6	●	↓

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.1	●	↑
Bahrain*	NA	●	●
Comoros	36.7	●	→
Djibouti	24.7	●	↗
Egypt	8.6	●	→
Iraq	3.9	●	→
Jordan	1.2	●	→
Kuwait*	NA	●	●
Lebanon	NA	●	●
Libya*	NA	●	●
Mauritania	18.7	●	→
Morocco	7.0	●	→
Oman*	NA	●	●
Palestine	4.8	●	→
Qatar	0.5	●	→
Saudi Arabia*	NA	●	●
Somalia	64.5	●	→
Sudan	58.2	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	63.9	●	↓
Tunisia	1.8	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	0.6	●	→
Yemen	89.9	●	↓

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.2	●	●
Bahrain	0.1	●	●
Comoros	19.7	●	●
Djibouti	NA	●	●
Egypt	5.5	●	●
Iraq	0.3	●	●
Jordan	0.3	●	●
Kuwait	0.1	●	●
Lebanon	0.1	●	●
Libya	6.8	●	●
Mauritania	10.3	●	●
Morocco	4.3	●	●
Oman	7.4	●	●
Palestine	0.2	●	●
Qatar	0.0	●	●
Saudi Arabia	0.0	●	●
Somalia	74.4	●	●
Sudan	40.1	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	49.9	●	●
Tunisia	0.1	●	●
United Arab Emirates	0.0	●	●
Yemen	62.6	●	●

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	2.5	●	↑
Bahrain	NA	●	●
Comoros	16.9	●	↓
Djibouti	12.9	●	→
Egypt	8.5	●	↓
Iraq	16.1	●	→
Jordan	17.9	●	↓
Kuwait	2.5	●	↑
Lebanon	9.6	●	↓
Libya	11.4	●	↓
Mauritania	9.3	●	↓
Morocco	6.9	●	→
Oman	5.7	●	↑
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	NA	●	●
Saudi Arabia	3.0	●	↑
Somalia	51.3	●	→
Sudan	11.4	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	34.0	●	↓
Tunisia	3.2	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	2.7	●	↑
Yemen	39.5	●	↓

Source: World Data Lab  
Reference year: 2025  
Trend years: 2015-2025

Source: World Data Lab  
Reference year: 2025  
Trend years: 2015 - 2025

Source: ILO data  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: NA

Source: FAO  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2015 - 2022

● 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.sdindex.org](http://www.sdindex.org)



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



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



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



CEREAL YIELD (TONNES PER HECTARE OF HARVESTED LAND)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	9.8	●	●●
Bahrain	NA	●	●●
Comoros	31.1	●	●●
Djibouti	20.9	●	●●
Egypt	22.3	●	●●
Iraq	12.6	●	●●
Jordan	8.3	●	●●
Kuwait	6.3	●	→
Lebanon	7.0	●	●●
Libya	38.1	●	●●
Mauritania	25.1	●	→
Morocco	14.2	●	●●
Oman	11.4	●	●●
Palestine	8.7	●	↓
Qatar	NA	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	10.8	●	↑
Somalia	25.3	●	●●
Sudan	38.2	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	27.9	●	●●
Tunisia	8.4	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	●●
Yemen	46.4	●	●●

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	2.7	●	●●
Bahrain	NA	●	●●
Comoros	11.2	●	●●
Djibouti	10.6	●	●●
Egypt	9.5	●	●●
Iraq	3.0	●	●●
Jordan	2.3	●	●●
Kuwait	3.0	●	↑
Lebanon	1.4	●	●●
Libya	10.2	●	●●
Mauritania	13.6	●	→
Morocco	2.3	●	●●
Oman	9.3	●	●●
Palestine	1.3	●	→
Qatar	NA	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	4.5	●	↑
Somalia	14.3	●	●●
Sudan	16.3	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	11.5	●	●●
Tunisia	2.1	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	●●
Yemen	16.4	●	●●

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	23.8	●	↓
Bahrain	36.1	●	↓
Comoros	16.3	●	↓
Djibouti	11.4	●	↓
Egypt	44.3	●	↓
Iraq	40.5	●	↓
Jordan	38.5	●	↓
Kuwait	41.4	●	↓
Lebanon	29.8	●	↓
Libya	36.7	●	↓
Mauritania	22.7	●	↓
Morocco	21.8	●	↓
Oman	31.1	●	↓
Palestine	37.6	●	↓
Qatar	43.1	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	40.6	●	↓
Somalia	14.6	●	↓
Sudan	17.0	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	33.9	●	↓
Tunisia	26.8	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	32.1	●	↓
Yemen	13.7	●	↓

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.6	●	→
Bahrain	NA	●	●●
Comoros	1.8	●	↓
Djibouti	2.1	●	→
Egypt	7.4	●	↑
Iraq	2.9	●	↑
Jordan	1.2	●	→
Kuwait	13.5	●	↑
Lebanon	2.4	●	↓
Libya	0.7	●	→
Mauritania	1.7	●	↑
Morocco	0.9	●	↓
Oman	24.8	●	↑
Palestine	2.3	●	↑
Qatar	9.1	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	5.0	●	→
Somalia	0.5	●	↓
Sudan	0.8	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	0.9	●	↓
Tunisia	1.6	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	23.6	●	↑
Yemen	0.9	●	→

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

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

Source: WHO  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2015 - 2018

Source: FAO  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2015 - 2022

● 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.sdindex.org](http://www.sdindex.org)

## Section 4



**SUSTAINABLE NITROGEN MANAGEMENT INDEX**  
(BEST 0-1.41 WORST)



**HUMAN TROPIC LEVEL**  
(BEST 2-3 WORST)



**EXPORTS OF HAZARDOUS PESTICIDES (TONNES PER MILLION POPULATION)**



**MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)**

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.8	●	→
Bahrain	1.4	●	↓
Comoros	1.3	●	→
Djibouti	0.9	●	→
Egypt	0.6	●	↓
Iraq	1.0	●	↓
Jordan	1.0	●	→
Kuwait	1.0	●	↓
Lebanon	0.8	●	↓
Libya	1.1	●	↓
Mauritania	1.0	●	→
Morocco	0.7	●	↓
Oman	1.1	●	↓
Palestine	1.3	●	↓
Qatar	1.3	●	→
Saudi Arabia	1.2	●	↓
Somalia	1.2	●	→
Sudan	1.1	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	0.9	●	↑
Tunisia	0.9	●	→
United Arab Emirates	1.3	●	→
Yemen	0.9	●	↓

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	2.2	●	↑
Bahrain	2.4	●	●
Comoros	2.1	●	↑
Djibouti	2.1	●	↑
Egypt	2.2	●	↓
Iraq	2.1	●	↑
Jordan	2.2	●	→
Kuwait	2.3	●	↓
Lebanon	2.2	●	↓
Libya	2.2	●	●
Mauritania	2.4	●	↑
Morocco	2.2	●	→
Oman	2.3	●	→
Palestine	2.2	●	●
Qatar	2.3	●	●
Saudi Arabia	2.3	●	↑
Somalia	2.4	●	↑
Sudan	2.3	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	2.2	●	↑
Tunisia	2.2	●	→
United Arab Emirates	2.4	●	→
Yemen	2.2	●	↑

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.0	●	●
Bahrain	0.7	●	●
Comoros	NA	●	●
Djibouti	NA	●	●
Egypt	0.0	●	●
Iraq	NA	●	●
Jordan	0.7	●	●
Kuwait	1.3	●	●
Lebanon	0.0	●	●
Libya	NA	●	●
Mauritania	0.0	●	●
Morocco	1.6	●	●
Oman	3.6	●	●
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	0.0	●	●
Saudi Arabia	0.3	●	●
Somalia	NA	●	●
Sudan	NA	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	7.8	●	●
Tunisia	0.1	●	●
United Arab Emirates	0.0	●	●
Yemen	0.1	●	●

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	62.5	●	↑
Bahrain	16.8	●	→
Comoros	178.9	●	↑
Djibouti	161.9	●	↑
Egypt	17.0	●	↑
Iraq	66.0	●	↑
Jordan	30.8	●	↑
Kuwait	7.8	●	↑
Lebanon	15.0	●	→
Libya	59.5	●	↑
Mauritania	381.1	●	→
Morocco	69.8	●	↑
Oman	12.6	●	↑
Palestine	16.1	●	↑
Qatar	3.9	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	7.4	●	↑
Somalia	562.6	●	↑
Sudan	255.7	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	20.4	●	↑
Tunisia	35.7	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	2.5	●	↑
Yemen	118.4	●	→

Source: Zhang and Davidson (2019)  
Reference year: 2018  
Trend years: 2015-2018

Source: Bonhommeau et al. (2013) / updated 2025  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2015 - 2022

Source: FAO  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: NA

Source: WHO et al.  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023

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

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NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



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



INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS (PER 100,000 POPULATION)



NEW HIV INFECTIONS (PER 1,000 UNINFECTED POPULATION, ALL AGES)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	15.3	●	→
Bahrain	4.4	●	→
Comoros	22.5	●	→
Djibouti	28.2	●	→
Egypt	9.3	●	↑
Iraq	12.9	●	↑
Jordan	7.6	●	↑
Kuwait	4.8	●	↑
Lebanon	11.1	●	→
Libya	5.7	●	↑
Mauritania	21.5	●	↗
Morocco	10.2	●	↑
Oman	4.7	●	↑
Palestine	8.7	●	↑
Qatar	3.7	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	3.0	●	↑
Somalia	34.9	●	→
Sudan	24.8	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	10.0	●	↑
Tunisia	8.4	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	2.5	●	↑
Yemen	21.4	●	→

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	22.0	●	↑
Bahrain	8.6	●	→
Comoros	39.8	●	↗
Djibouti	50.4	●	↗
Egypt	17.5	●	↑
Iraq	22.6	●	↑
Jordan	13.2	●	↑
Kuwait	8.8	●	↑
Lebanon	18.3	●	→
Libya	30.8	●	↓
Mauritania	37.8	●	↗
Morocco	16.6	●	↑
Oman	10.4	●	↑
Palestine	26.3	●	↓
Qatar	6.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	6.2	●	↑
Somalia	104.0	●	↗
Sudan	50.1	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	20.6	●	↑
Tunisia	12.9	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	5.0	●	↑
Yemen	39.3	●	↗

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	47.0	●	↗
Bahrain	12.0	●	↑
Comoros	35.0	●	→
Djibouti	218.0	●	↗
Egypt	9.2	●	↑
Iraq	21.0	●	↑
Jordan	3.4	●	↑
Kuwait	9.7	●	↑
Lebanon	10.0	●	↑
Libya	59.0	●	→
Mauritania	74.0	●	↗
Morocco	92.0	●	→
Oman	11.0	●	↓
Palestine	0.4	●	↑
Qatar	35.0	●	→
Saudi Arabia	8.4	●	↑
Somalia	243.0	●	→
Sudan	50.0	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	17.0	●	↗
Tunisia	38.0	●	→
United Arab Emirates	0.8	●	↑
Yemen	48.0	●	→

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.1	●	→
Bahrain	NA	●	●
Comoros	0.0	●	↑
Djibouti	0.3	●	↗
Egypt	0.1	●	→
Iraq	NA	●	●
Jordan	0.0	●	↑
Kuwait	0.0	●	→
Lebanon	0.1	●	→
Libya	NA	●	●
Mauritania	0.1	●	↑
Morocco	0.0	●	↑
Oman	0.0	●	↑
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	0.0	●	→
Saudi Arabia	0.0	●	→
Somalia	NA	●	●
Sudan	0.1	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●	↑
Tunisia	0.1	●	→
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	●
Yemen	0.1	●	→

Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023

Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023

Source: WHO  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023

Source: UNAIDS  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023

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## Section 4



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	13.3	●	↑
Bahrain	14.8	●	→
Comoros	20.2	●	→
Djibouti	20.6	●	→
Egypt	26.0	●	↗
Iraq	22.7	●	↓
Jordan	11.6	●	↑
Kuwait	9.3	●	↑
Lebanon	11.9	●	↑
Libya	19.8	●	→
Mauritania	18.7	●	↓
Morocco	22.0	●	→
Oman	14.6	●	↑
Palestine	18.3	●	↗
Qatar	12.1	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	13.6	●	→
Somalia	27.6	●	→
Sudan	21.2	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	21.3	●	→
Tunisia	13.0	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	11.6	●	→
Yemen	25.8	●	→

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



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	50.0	●	●●
Bahrain	68.0	●	●●
Comoros	165.0	●	●●
Djibouti	178.0	●	●●
Egypt	106.0	●	●●
Iraq	90.0	●	●●
Jordan	39.0	●	●●
Kuwait	45.0	●	●●
Lebanon	59.0	●	●●
Libya	54.0	●	●●
Mauritania	128.0	●	●●
Morocco	67.0	●	●●
Oman	104.0	●	●●
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	91.0	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	91.0	●	●●
Somalia	238.0	●	●●
Sudan	145.0	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	95.0	●	●●
Tunisia	56.0	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	70.0	●	●●
Yemen	186.0	●	●●

Source: WHO  
Reference year: 2019  
Trend years: NA



TRAFFIC DEATHS (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	18.3	●	↗
Bahrain	8.1	●	→
Comoros	29.0	●	↓
Djibouti	23.3	●	→
Egypt	9.4	●	↑
Iraq	21.5	●	↓
Jordan	13.6	●	↑
Kuwait	9.2	●	↑
Lebanon	9.7	●	↑
Libya	34.0	●	↓
Mauritania	9.5	●	↑
Morocco	18.6	●	→
Oman	11.0	●	↑
Palestine	4.7	●	●●
Qatar	7.3	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	18.5	●	↑
Somalia	20.2	●	↗
Sudan	19.6	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	29.9	●	↓
Tunisia	16.3	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	5.9	●	↑
Yemen	29.8	●	↓

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



LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	76.3	●	→
Bahrain	81.3	●	↑
Comoros	66.8	●	→
Djibouti	66.0	●	→
Egypt	71.6	●	→
Iraq	72.3	●	→
Jordan	77.8	●	↑
Kuwait	80.4	●	↑
Lebanon	77.8	●	→
Libya	69.3	●	↓
Mauritania	68.5	●	→
Morocco	75.3	●	↗
Oman	80.0	●	↑
Palestine	65.2	●	↓
Qatar	82.4	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	78.7	●	↗
Somalia	58.8	●	→
Sudan	66.3	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	72.1	●	↗
Tunisia	76.5	●	↗
United Arab Emirates	82.9	●	↑
Yemen	69.3	●	→

Source: UNDESA  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	11.0	●	●●
Bahrain	8.6	●	●●
Comoros	74.4	●	●●
Djibouti	21.0	●	●●
Egypt	50.0	●	●●
Iraq	70.0	●	●●
Jordan	17.0	●	↑
Kuwait	2.1	●	↑
Lebanon	16.7	●	●●
Libya	10.9	●	●●
Mauritania	89.6	●	●●
Morocco	21.7	●	●●
Oman	5.9	●	↑
Palestine	42.8	●	●●
Qatar	4.7	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	8.3	●	●●
Somalia	115.7	●	●●
Sudan	86.8	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	54.0	●	●●
Tunisia	4.0	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	3.0	●	↑
Yemen	77.0	●	●●

Source: WHO  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2015 - 2022



### BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	98.8	●	●●
Bahrain	98.2	●	→
Comoros	97.2	●	●●
Djibouti	87.4	●	●●
Egypt	97.1	●	↑
Iraq	95.6	●	●●
Jordan	99.9	●	●●
Kuwait	99.2	●	→
Lebanon	98.2	●	●●
Libya	99.9	●	●●
Mauritania	70.4	●	→
Morocco	86.6	●	●●
Oman	100.0	●	↑
Palestine	99.7	●	↑
Qatar	100.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	99.8	●	↑
Somalia	31.9	●	●●
Sudan	77.7	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	96.2	●	●●
Tunisia	99.5	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	99.9	●	↑
Yemen	60.9	●	●●

Source: UNICEF  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2015 - 2022



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	92.0	●	→
Bahrain	99.0	●	↑
Comoros	70.0	●	↓
Djibouti	72.0	●	↓
Egypt	96.0	●	↑
Iraq	91.0	●	↑
Jordan	95.0	●	↑
Kuwait	99.0	●	↑
Lebanon	55.0	●	↓
Libya	73.0	●	↓
Mauritania	90.0	●	↑
Morocco	99.0	●	↑
Oman	99.0	●	↑
Palestine	88.0	●	↓
Qatar	95.0	●	→
Saudi Arabia	97.0	●	→
Somalia	42.0	●	→
Sudan	51.0	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	66.0	●	↗
Tunisia	96.0	●	→
United Arab Emirates	96.0	●	→
Yemen	45.0	●	↓

Source: WHO and UNICEF  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	74.1	●	→
Bahrain	76.0	●	↑
Comoros	48.1	●	→
Djibouti	43.9	●	→
Egypt	70.2	●	↗
Iraq	58.5	●	→
Jordan	64.9	●	↓
Kuwait	77.8	●	↗
Lebanon	72.6	●	→
Libya	62.1	●	→
Mauritania	40.1	●	→
Morocco	69.5	●	↗
Oman	69.9	●	→
Palestine	NA	●●	●●
Qatar	76.4	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	74.4	●	↗
Somalia	26.8	●	→
Sudan	43.5	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	64.1	●	↗
Tunisia	67.1	●	↗
United Arab Emirates	81.8	●	↑
Yemen	42.5	●	→

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

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## Section 4



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



**DIABETES PREVALENCE**  
(% OF POPULATION  
AGES 20 TO 79)



**AGE-STANDARDIZED  
SUICIDE RATES (PER 100  
000 POPULATION)**



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	5.6	●	↓
Bahrain	6.0	●	→
Comoros	3.8	●	↓
Djibouti	4.4	●	●●
Egypt	3.8	●	↓
Iraq	5.0	●	→
Jordan	4.3	●	↓
Kuwait	6.6	●	↑
Lebanon	3.2	●	↓
Libya	5.8	●	↗
Mauritania	4.5	●	→
Morocco	4.6	●	↓
Oman	6.2	●	→
Palestine	4.8	●	→
Qatar	6.4	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	6.6	●	↑
Somalia	4.3	●	↓
Sudan	4.1	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	3.5	●	●●
Tunisia	4.6	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	6.8	●	↑
Yemen	3.6	●	↓

Source: Gallup  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: 2015 - 2024

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	17.5	●	↓
Bahrain	22.1	●	↓
Comoros	10.8	●	↓
Djibouti	6.5	●	↓
Egypt	22.4	●	↓
Iraq	13.4	●	↓
Jordan	20.5	●	↓
Kuwait	25.6	●	↓
Lebanon	12.3	●	↗
Libya	15.8	●	↓
Mauritania	5.2	●	→
Morocco	11.9	●	↓
Oman	17.0	●	↓
Palestine	15.5	●	↓
Qatar	24.6	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	23.1	●	↓
Somalia	5.8	●	↓
Sudan	19.0	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	19.0	●	↓
Tunisia	16.0	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	20.7	●	↓
Yemen	5.5	●	↗

Source: World Bank (World  
Development Indicators)  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: 2011 - 2024

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	2.2	●	→
Bahrain	4.7	●	↑
Comoros	6.0	●	↗
Djibouti	8.0	●	↓
Egypt	0.6	●	↑
Iraq	3.0	●	↑
Jordan	0.6	●	↑
Kuwait	2.3	●	→
Lebanon	0.7	●	↑
Libya	5.0	●	↑
Mauritania	2.7	●	↑
Morocco	2.9	●	↑
Oman	0.9	●	↑
Palestine	0.7	●	↑
Qatar	4.7	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	1.0	●	↑
Somalia	8.0	●	→
Sudan	3.2	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	0.6	●	↑
Tunisia	1.8	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	1.7	●	↑
Yemen	4.2	●	↑

Source: WHO  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: 2015 - 2024

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	21.2	●	→
Bahrain	15.0	●	↗
Comoros	17.2	●	↗
Djibouti	NA	●●	●●
Egypt	24.7	●	↓
Iraq	19.2	●	→
Jordan	35.6	●	↓
Kuwait	19.9	●	→
Lebanon	34.3	●	→
Libya	NA	●●	●●
Mauritania	9.5	●	↑
Morocco	13.0	●	↗
Oman	8.4	●	→
Palestine	NA	●●	●●
Qatar	12.5	●	→
Saudi Arabia	14.9	●	↓
Somalia	NA	●●	●●
Sudan	NA	●●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●●	●●
Tunisia	20.5	●	→
United Arab Emirates	9.0	●	↑
Yemen	21.4	●	→

Source: WHO  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2015 - 2022

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NET PRIMARY  
ENROLLMENT RATE  
(%)



LITERACY RATE (% OF  
POPULATION AGED 15  
TO 24)



LOWER SECONDARY  
COMPLETION RATE (%)



PARTICIPATION RATE  
IN PRE-PRIMARY  
ORGANIZED LEARNING  
(% OF CHILDREN AGED  
4 TO 6)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	98.6	●	→
Bahrain	93.3	●	↓
Comoros	79.6	●	↓
Djibouti	NA	●	●
Egypt	95.6	●	↑
Iraq	89.3	●	●
Jordan	97.3	●	↑
Kuwait	97.0	●	●
Lebanon	74.3	●	●
Libya	NA	●	●
Mauritania	69.1	●	●
Morocco	99.2	●	↑
Oman	88.9	●	↓
Palestine	90.4	●	↓
Qatar	92.4	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	97.7	●	↑
Somalia	NA	●	●
Sudan	56.2	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	78.2	●	●
Tunisia	98.9	●	→
United Arab Emirates	99.8	●	●
Yemen	69.4	●	●

Source: UNESCO  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	74.0	●	●
Bahrain	99.0	●	●
Comoros	82.0	●	●
Djibouti	NA	●	●
Egypt	92.2	●	●
Iraq	94.0	●	●
Jordan	99.0	●	●
Kuwait	99.0	●	↑
Lebanon	97.0	●	●
Libya	NA	●	●
Mauritania	76.5	●	↓
Morocco	98.5	●	●
Oman	100.0	●	↑
Palestine	99.0	●	↑
Qatar	99.0	●	●
Saudi Arabia	99.0	●	●
Somalia	71.0	●	●
Sudan	73.0	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	98.0	●	↑
Tunisia	98.2	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	100.0	●	●
Yemen	69.2	●	●

Source: UNESCO  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2015 - 2022

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	84.0	●	↑
Bahrain	95.9	●	→
Comoros	50.1	●	→
Djibouti	NA	●	●
Egypt	86.1	●	↑
Iraq	44.8	●	●
Jordan	93.4	●	↑
Kuwait	90.2	●	↑
Lebanon	54.1	●	●
Libya	NA	●	●
Mauritania	43.7	●	●
Morocco	74.2	●	→
Oman	94.7	●	→
Palestine	90.5	●	↑
Qatar	95.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	116.1	●	↑
Somalia	NA	●	●
Sudan	54.3	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	42.4	●	●
Tunisia	80.5	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	104.2	●	↑
Yemen	49.0	●	●

Source: UNESCO  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	59.0	●	●
Bahrain	75.2	●	↓
Comoros	37.6	●	●
Djibouti	NA	●	●
Egypt	33.1	●	↓
Iraq	17.4	●	●
Jordan	67.3	●	●
Kuwait	44.3	●	↓
Lebanon	79.1	●	↗
Libya	NA	●	●
Mauritania	NA	●	●
Morocco	84.9	●	↑
Oman	72.6	●	↓
Palestine	68.6	●	→
Qatar	76.6	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	54.9	●	↗
Somalia	NA	●	●
Sudan	38.0	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	46.5	●	●
Tunisia	41.1	●	●
United Arab Emirates	99.8	●	●
Yemen	3.4	●	●

Source: UNESCO  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023

● 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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## Section 4



SCHOOL ENROLLMENT,  
TERTIARY (% GROSS)



HARMONIZED TEST  
SCORES



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



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	54.4	●	●●
Bahrain	58.4	●	●●
Comoros	18.8	●	●●
Djibouti	NA	●	●●
Egypt	37.6	●	●●
Iraq	NA	●	●●
Jordan	35.9	●	●●
Kuwait	51.9	●	●●
Lebanon	54.4	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	6.0	●	●●
Morocco	48.2	●	●●
Oman	43.8	●	●●
Palestine	44.5	●	●●
Qatar	35.1	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	83.9	●	●●
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Sudan	15.9	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	43.8	●	●●
Tunisia	38.1	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	63.7	●	●●
Yemen	NA	●	●●

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	374.1	●	→
Bahrain	451.7	●	↓
Comoros	392.2	●	→
Djibouti	NA	●	●●
Egypt	356.0	●	↓
Iraq	363.4	●	→
Jordan	430.0	●	↗
Kuwait	383.4	●	→
Lebanon	389.9	●	↓
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	342.1	●	→
Morocco	380.4	●	→
Oman	423.5	●	↓
Palestine	412.3	●	→
Qatar	427.5	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	399.0	●	↓
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Sudan	379.6	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	●●
Tunisia	384.1	●	→
United Arab Emirates	448.0	●	↓
Yemen	321.3	●	→

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	71.6	●	→
Bahrain	59.8	●	→
Comoros	27.0	●	↓
Djibouti	53.2	●	→
Egypt	80.5	●	↑
Iraq	59.3	●	→
Jordan	57.0	●	→
Kuwait	67.8	●	→
Lebanon	63.2	●	→
Libya	41.1	●	→
Mauritania	32.8	●	→
Morocco	74.4	●	→
Oman	42.9	●	→
Palestine	64.3	●	→
Qatar	65.3	●	→
Saudi Arabia	54.5	●	↗
Somalia	9.0	●	→
Sudan	36.6	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	62.8	●	→
Tunisia	69.0	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	61.1	●	→
Yemen	51.1	●	→

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	21.0	●	↓
Bahrain	50.0	●	↓
Comoros	69.3	●	↑
Djibouti	40.9	●	→
Egypt	21.5	●	↓
Iraq	15.0	●	↓
Jordan	22.8	●	↓
Kuwait	54.9	●	↓
Lebanon	41.8	●	→
Libya	51.9	●	↓
Mauritania	45.9	●	→
Morocco	28.5	●	↓
Oman	35.2	●	→
Palestine	26.3	●	→
Qatar	66.2	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	42.6	●	↗
Somalia	44.5	●	→
Sudan	23.4	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	21.2	●	→
Tunisia	40.8	●	→
United Arab Emirates	60.4	●	↗
Yemen	8.1	●	↓

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: 2015-2024

Source: World Bank (Human Capital Index)  
Reference year: 2020  
Trend years: 2017 - 2020

Source: UNDESA  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: 2015 - 2024

Source: ILO  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: 2015 - 2024

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

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Data unavailable

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RATIO OF FEMALE-TO-MALE MEAN YEARS OF EDUCATION RECEIVED (%)



SEATS HELD BY WOMEN IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENT (%)



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



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	86.8	●	↗
Bahrain	96.5	●	→
Comoros	71.5	●	→
Djibouti	55.6	●	→
Egypt	106.9	●	↑
Iraq	70.6	●	↑
Jordan	92.9	●	↑
Kuwait	117.5	●	↑
Lebanon	87.9	●	→
Libya	117.4	●	↑
Mauritania	71.2	●	↗
Morocco	73.6	●	↗
Oman	104.9	●	↗
Palestine	99.6	●	↑
Qatar	121.1	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	92.0	●	→
Somalia	30.4	●	→
Sudan	82.7	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	81.3	●	→
Tunisia	83.7	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	97.5	●	↑
Yemen	48.9	●	→

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	7.9	●	↓
Bahrain	20.0	●	↗
Comoros	16.7	●	↗
Djibouti	26.2	●	↗
Egypt	27.7	●	↗
Iraq	28.9	●	→
Jordan	19.6	●	→
Kuwait	3.1	●	→
Lebanon	6.3	●	→
Libya	16.5	●	→
Mauritania	23.3	●	↓
Morocco	24.3	●	→
Oman	0.0	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	4.4	●	→
Saudi Arabia	19.9	●	→
Somalia	19.0	●	→
Sudan	27.7	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	9.6	●	↓
Tunisia	15.8	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	50.0	●	↑
Yemen	0.0	●	↓

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.2	●	→
Bahrain	0.3	●	→
Comoros	0.6	●	→
Djibouti	0.3	●	↓
Egypt	0.2	●	↓
Iraq	0.1	●	↓
Jordan	0.2	●	↓
Kuwait	0.4	●	↓
Lebanon	0.4	●	→
Libya	0.4	●	↓
Mauritania	0.4	●	→
Morocco	0.2	●	↓
Oman	0.3	●	→
Palestine	0.2	●	→
Qatar	0.4	●	→
Saudi Arabia	0.3	●	→
Somalia	0.4	●	●
Sudan	0.2	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	0.2	●	↓
Tunisia	0.3	●	→
United Arab Emirates	0.4	●	→
Yemen	0.1	●	↓

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.0	●	●
Bahrain	NA	●	●
Comoros	4.9	●	●
Djibouti	1.4	●	●
Egypt	1.8	●	●
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	8.4	●	●
Sudan	11.9	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	2.5	●	●
Tunisia	0.0	●	●
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	●
Yemen	6.5	●	●

Source: UNDP  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2015 - 2024

Source: IPU  
Reference year: 2025  
Trend years: 2015-2025

Source: UNDP (Human Development Data)  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023

Source: UNICEF  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: NA

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## Section 4



PROPORTION OF WOMEN  
IN MINISTERIAL  
POSITIONS (%)



MANDATORY PAID  
MATERNITY LEAVE  
(DAYS)



POPULATION USING AT  
LEAST BASIC DRINKING  
WATER SERVICES (%)



POPULATION USING AT LEAST  
BASIC SANITATION SERVICES  
(%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	13.3	●	↓
Bahrain	21.7	●	↗
Comoros	13.3	●	↓
Djibouti	21.7	●	↗
Egypt	13.3	●	→
Iraq	13.0	●	→
Jordan	15.4	●	→
Kuwait	17.6	●	↗
Lebanon	4.5	●	→
Libya	11.5	●	●●
Mauritania	19.2	●	↓
Morocco	26.3	●	↗
Oman	15.0	●	→
Palestine	NA	●●	●●
Qatar	11.1	●	→
Saudi Arabia	0.0	●	→
Somalia	8.0	●	→
Sudan	7.7	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	12.0	●	→
Tunisia	25.0	●	↗
United Arab Emirates	20.0	●	→
Yemen	0.0	●	↓

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	98.0	●	→
Bahrain	60.0	●	→
Comoros	98.0	●	→
Djibouti	182.0	●	↑
Egypt	90.0	●	→
Iraq	98.0	●	↑
Jordan	70.0	●	→
Kuwait	70.0	●	→
Lebanon	70.0	●	→
Libya	98.0	●	→
Mauritania	98.0	●	→
Morocco	98.0	●	→
Oman	98.0	●	↑
Palestine	70.0	●	→
Qatar	50.0	●	→
Saudi Arabia	70.0	●	→
Somalia	98.0	●	→
Sudan	56.0	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	120.0	●	↑
Tunisia	30.0	●	→
United Arab Emirates	60.0	●	→
Yemen	70.0	●	→

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	94.7	●	↗
Bahrain	99.9	●	→
Comoros	80.2	●	→
Djibouti	76.2	●	→
Egypt	98.8	●	↑
Iraq	98.4	●	↑
Jordan	99.0	●	↑
Kuwait	100.0	●	↑
Lebanon	92.6	●	→
Libya	99.9	●	↑
Mauritania	77.8	●	↗
Morocco	87.0	●	↗
Oman	92.4	●	↗
Palestine	98.4	●	↑
Qatar	100.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	98.6	●	→
Somalia	58.3	●	→
Sudan	64.9	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	94.1	●	→
Tunisia	97.2	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	100.0	●	↑
Yemen	61.8	●	→

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	85.8	●	↓
Bahrain	100.0	●	↑
Comoros	35.9	●	→
Djibouti	66.9	●	→
Egypt	97.5	●	↑
Iraq	98.5	●	↑
Jordan	97.1	●	→
Kuwait	100.0	●	↑
Lebanon	99.2	●	↑
Libya	92.1	●	→
Mauritania	55.9	●	↗
Morocco	87.5	●	↗
Oman	99.3	●	↑
Palestine	99.4	●	↑
Qatar	99.9	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	95.3	●	↑
Somalia	40.6	●	→
Sudan	36.9	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	95.0	●	↑
Tunisia	97.4	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	99.1	●	→
Yemen	54.8	●	→

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: 2015 - 2024

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023

Source: JMP  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2015 - 2022

Source: JMP  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2015 - 2022

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

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FRESHWATER WITHDRAWAL (% OF AVAILABLE FRESHWATER RESOURCES)



ANTHROPOGENIC WASTEWATER THAT RECEIVES TREATMENT (%)



SCARCE WATER CONSUMPTION EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (M³ H₂O EQ/ CAPITA)



DEGREE OF INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	144.8	●	→
Bahrain	133.7	●	→
Comoros	0.8	●	↑
Djibouti	6.3	●	↑
Egypt	141.2	●	→
Iraq	59.6	●	→
Jordan	105.2	●	→
Kuwait	3850.5	●	↓
Lebanon	58.8	●	→
Libya	817.1	●	→
Mauritania	13.3	●	↑
Morocco	50.8	●	→
Oman	116.7	●	→
Palestine	48.1	●	→
Qatar	431.0	●	→
Saudi Arabia	974.2	●	↓
Somalia	24.5	●	↑
Sudan	118.7	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	124.4	●	→
Tunisia	98.1	●	→
United Arab Emirates	1509.9	●	→
Yemen	169.8	●	→

Source: FAO  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2015 - 2022

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	41.7	●	●
Bahrain	100.0	●	●
Comoros	0.0	●	●
Djibouti	3.2	●	●
Egypt	32.1	●	●
Iraq	60.5	●	●
Jordan	91.2	●	●
Kuwait	88.7	●	●
Lebanon	42.8	●	●
Libya	20.3	●	●
Mauritania	0.0	●	●
Morocco	40.1	●	●
Oman	99.0	●	●
Palestine	29.6	●	●
Qatar	89.3	●	●
Saudi Arabia	61.0	●	●
Somalia	0.0	●	●
Sudan	0.0	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	7.2	●	●
Tunisia	73.7	●	●
United Arab Emirates	100.0	●	●
Yemen	0.0	●	●

Source: EPI  
Reference year: 2021  
Trend years: NA

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	844.0	●	↑
Bahrain	6450.3	●	↑
Comoros		●	●
Djibouti	4382.9	●	→
Egypt	1146.7	●	↓
Iraq	4715.0	●	↗
Jordan	2104.4	●	↗
Kuwait	7990.0	●	↗
Lebanon	4353.5	●	→
Libya	1520.8	●	↑
Mauritania	466.5	●	→
Morocco	730.5	●	→
Oman	5797.1	●	→
Palestine	2389.8	●	→
Qatar	12552.8	●	↗
Saudi Arabia	2849.9	●	↗
Somalia	1143.4	●	↓
Sudan	154.1	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	736.8	●	↑
Tunisia	1244.7	●	→
United Arab Emirates	5513.8	●	↑
Yemen	333.3	●	↑

Source: UNEP  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: 2015-2024

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	60.0	●	↗
Bahrain	59.0	●	↑
Comoros	25.0	●	↓
Djibouti	24.0	●	●
Egypt	63.0	●	↑
Iraq	44.0	●	↗
Jordan	64.0	●	→
Kuwait	95.0	●	↑
Lebanon	33.0	●	→
Libya	60.0	●	↑
Mauritania	53.0	●	→
Morocco	70.0	●	↗
Oman	80.0	●	↑
Palestine	41.0	●	●
Qatar	90.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	83.0	●	↑
Somalia	34.0	●	↗
Sudan	34.0	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	63.0	●	●
Tunisia	60.0	●	→
United Arab Emirates	83.0	●	↑
Yemen	36.0	●	↓

Source: UNEPDHI  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015-2023

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↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Data unavailable

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## Section 4



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	4.1	●	●●
Bahrain	0.8	●	●●
Comoros	43.8	●	●●
Djibouti	37.6	●	●●
Egypt	4.8	●	●●
Iraq	4.4	●	●●
Jordan	1.9	●	●●
Kuwait	0.8	●	●●
Lebanon	2.4	●	●●
Libya	2.2	●	●●
Mauritania	37.8	●	●●
Morocco	4.6	●	●●
Oman	1.6	●	●●
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	0.4	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	1.9	●	●●
Somalia	99.2	●	●●
Sudan	15.8	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	9.1	●	●●
Tunisia	3.1	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	0.8	●	●●
Yemen	15.6	●	●●

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)  
Reference year: 2019  
Trend years: NA



**POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (%)**

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	100.0	●	↑
Bahrain	100.0	●	↑
Comoros	89.9	●	↑
Djibouti	65.0	●	→
Egypt	100.0	●	↑
Iraq	100.0	●	↑
Jordan	100.0	●	↑
Kuwait	100.0	●	↑
Lebanon	100.0	●	↑
Libya	70.0	●	↓
Mauritania	49.0	●	→
Morocco	100.0	●	↑
Oman	100.0	●	↑
Palestine	100.0	●	↑
Qatar	100.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	100.0	●	↑
Somalia	48.9	●	↓
Sudan	63.2	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	89.0	●	→
Tunisia	100.0	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	100.0	●	↑
Yemen	76.0	●	↗

Source: IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2015 - 2022



**POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO CLEAN FUELS AND TECHNOLOGY FOR COOKING (%)**

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	99.7	●	↑
Bahrain	100.0	●	↑
Comoros	9.6	●	→
Djibouti	10.3	●	→
Egypt	99.9	●	↑
Iraq	99.4	●	↑
Jordan	99.8	●	→
Kuwait	100.0	●	↑
Lebanon	NA	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	48.9	●	→
Morocco	97.9	●	↑
Oman	100.0	●	↑
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	100.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	100.0	●	↑
Somalia	4.8	●	→
Sudan	65.6	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	90.5	●	→
Tunisia	99.9	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	100.0	●	↑
Yemen	48.3	●	↓

Source: IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2015 - 2022



**CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS FROM FUEL COMBUSTION PER TOTAL ELECTRICITY OUTPUT (MTCO<sub>2</sub>/TWH)**

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.8	●	↗
Bahrain	1.0	●	↑
Comoros	3.3	●	→
Djibouti	2.4	●	→
Egypt	1.3	●	→
Iraq	1.2	●	↑
Jordan	0.9	●	↑
Kuwait	1.2	●	↑
Lebanon	4.3	●	↓
Libya	1.7	●	→
Mauritania	2.7	●	→
Morocco	1.6	●	↗
Oman	1.7	●	↗
Palestine	3.4	●	↗
Qatar	2.1	●	→
Saudi Arabia	1.7	●	→
Somalia	1.4	●	↑
Sudan	1.2	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	1.3	●	↑
Tunisia	1.5	●	→
United Arab Emirates	1.4	●	↗
Yemen	3.3	●	→

Source: Global Carbon Project & IEA  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023

● 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.sdindex.org](http://www.sdindex.org)





## RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY OUTPUT (% OF TOTAL ELECTRICITY OUTPUT)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.9	●	→
Bahrain	0.2	●	→
Comoros	0.0	●	→
Djibouti	35.0	●	↑
Egypt	11.6	●	→
Iraq	1.2	●	↓
Jordan	23.1	●	↗
Kuwait	2.2	●	→
Lebanon	47.3	●	↑
Libya	0.0	●	→
Mauritania	27.4	●	↓
Morocco	26.5	●	→
Oman	4.2	●	→
Palestine	33.3	●	↑
Qatar	0.2	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	2.2	●	→
Somalia	19.0	●	↗
Sudan	70.1	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	4.4	●	→
Tunisia	4.0	●	→
United Arab Emirates	8.8	●	→
Yemen	16.9	●	→

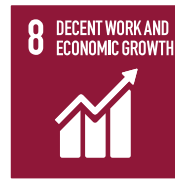
Source: Our World in Data  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: 2015 - 2024



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	5.3	●	↓
Bahrain	9.5	●	↓
Comoros	4.3	●	↓
Djibouti	1.9	●	↑
Egypt	3.0	●	↑
Iraq	5.0	●	↓
Jordan	3.5	●	↑
Kuwait	8.5	●	↓
Lebanon	4.0	●	→
Libya	6.1	●	↗
Mauritania	3.4	●	→
Morocco	3.4	●	→
Oman	7.2	●	↓
Palestine	2.9	●	→
Qatar	7.2	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	6.2	●	→
Somalia	8.4	●	↗
Sudan	4.8	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	10.7	●	→
Tunisia	3.7	●	→
United Arab Emirates	5.5	●	↗
Yemen	1.8	●	↑

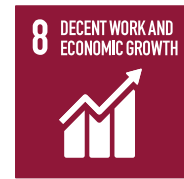
Source: IEA  
Reference year: 2021  
Trend years: 2015 - 2021



## ADJUSTED GDP GROWTH INDEX (WORST 0-100 BEST)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	51.6	●	●●
Bahrain	66.2	●	●●
Comoros	45.0	●	●●
Djibouti	63.2	●	●●
Egypt	71.6	●	●●
Iraq	62.6	●	●●
Jordan	45.2	●	●●
Kuwait	56.2	●	●●
Lebanon	17.5	●	●●
Libya	25.2	●	●●
Mauritania	65.8	●	●●
Morocco	49.6	●	●●
Oman	56.7	●	●●
Palestine	33.9	●	●●
Qatar	68.6	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	59.1	●	●●
Somalia	31.0	●	●●
Sudan	4.0	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	67.4	●	●●
Tunisia	53.5	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	55.2	●	●●
Yemen	NA	●	●●

Source: World Bank  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 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)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	44.1	●	↓
Bahrain	82.6	●	●●
Comoros	34.3	●	●●
Djibouti	12.3	●	●●
Egypt	27.4	●	→
Iraq	18.6	●	→
Jordan	47.1	●	↗
Kuwait	79.8	●	●●
Lebanon	20.7	●	↓
Libya	65.7	●	●●
Mauritania	23.5	●	→
Morocco	44.4	●	●●
Oman	73.6	●	●●
Palestine	33.6	●	→
Qatar	65.9	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	74.3	●	↑
Somalia	38.7	●	●●
Sudan	15.3	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	23.3	●	●●
Tunisia	36.9	●	→
United Arab Emirates	85.7	●	↑
Yemen	11.9	●	→

Source: Global Findex Database  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2014-2022

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

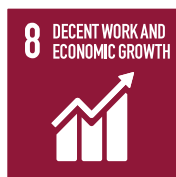
↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ●● Data unavailable

\* Imputed data point

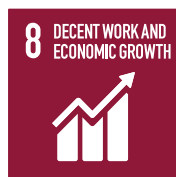
Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at [www.sdindex.org](http://www.sdindex.org)

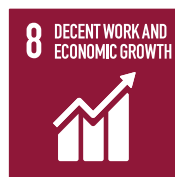
## Section 4



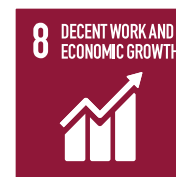
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE  
(% OF TOTAL LABOR  
FORCE, AGES 15+)



VICTIMS OF MODERN  
SLAVERY (PER 1,000  
POPULATION)



FATAL WORK-RELATED  
ACCIDENTS EMBODIED  
IN IMPORTS (PER  
MILLION POPULATION)



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	11.2	●	↓
Bahrain	1.1	●	↑
Comoros	3.8	●	↑
Djibouti	25.7	●	→
Egypt	7.1	●	↑
Iraq	15.3	●	↓
Jordan	17.9	●	↓
Kuwait	2.1	●	↑
Lebanon	11.5	●	↓
Libya	17.6	●	→
Mauritania	10.3	●	↓
Morocco	8.8	●	→
Oman	3.1	●	↑
Palestine	24.4	●	↓
Qatar	0.1	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	3.8	●	↑
Somalia	18.8	●	↓
Sudan	7.5	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	12.7	●	→
Tunisia	15.8	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	2.1	●	→
Yemen	17.0	●	→

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.9	●	●
Bahrain	6.7	●	●
Comoros	NA	●	●
Djibouti	7.1	●	●
Egypt	4.3	●	●
Iraq	5.5	●	●
Jordan	10.0	●	●
Kuwait	13.0	●	●
Lebanon	7.6	●	●
Libya	6.8	●	●
Mauritania	32.0	●	●
Morocco	2.3	●	●
Oman	6.5	●	●
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	6.8	●	●
Saudi Arabia	21.3	●	●
Somalia	6.2	●	●
Sudan	4.0	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	8.7	●	●
Tunisia	2.3	●	●
United Arab Emirates	13.4	●	●
Yemen	6.0	●	●

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.3	●	↑
Bahrain	1.9	●	↓
Comoros	NA	●	●
Djibouti	0.7	●	→
Egypt	0.1	●	↑
Iraq	0.2	●	↑
Jordan	0.6	●	↑
Kuwait	2.2	●	↑
Lebanon	1.1	●	→
Libya	0.7	●	→
Mauritania	0.2	●	↑
Morocco	0.4	●	→
Oman	1.2	●	↑
Palestine	0.6	●	→
Qatar	4.9	●	→
Saudi Arabia	1.9	●	↑
Somalia	0.0	●	→
Sudan	0.0	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●	↑
Tunisia	0.4	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	3.9	●	↓
Yemen	0.0	●	↑

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	●	●
United Arab Emirates	229.4	●	●
Yemen	1.1	●	●

Source: ILO  
Reference year: 2025  
Trend years: 2015-2025

Source: Walk Free  
Foundation (2018)  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: NA

Source: Alsamawi et al. (2017)  
Reference year: 2018  
Trend years: 2015-2018

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

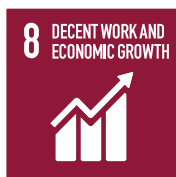
● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable

↑ 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.

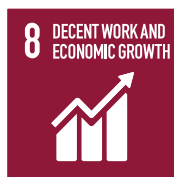
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at [www.sdindex.org](http://www.sdindex.org)



### LABOUR FREEDOM SCORE

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	52.4	●	→
Bahrain	55.3	●	↓
Comoros	55.1	●	→
Djibouti	52.8	●	↓
Egypt	43.6	●	↓
Iraq	56.8	●	↓
Jordan	55.6	●	↓
Kuwait	49.0	●	↓
Lebanon	57.1	●	→
Libya	48.6	●	↓
Mauritania	53.6	●	↓
Morocco	48.5	●	↗
Oman	52.2	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	59.3	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	43.1	●	↓
Somalia	26.5	●	↓
Sudan	39.2	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	46.5	●	↓
Tunisia	56.0	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	62.1	●	↓
Yemen	30.7	●	↓

Source: The Heritage Foundation  
Reference year: 2025  
Trend years: 2017-2025



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	29.8	●	→
Bahrain	5.2	●	↑
Comoros	8.9	●	↑
Djibouti	76.3	●	↓
Egypt	18.7	●	↑
Iraq	32.1	●	↓
Jordan	41.7	●	↓
Kuwait	15.4	●	→
Lebanon	23.6	●	↓
Libya	49.5	●	→
Mauritania	23.2	●	↓
Morocco	22.1	●	↓
Oman	13.9	●	→
Palestine	36.1	●	→
Qatar	0.4	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	13.8	●	↑
Somalia	33.9	●	↓
Sudan	12.0	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	31.5	●	→
Tunisia	40.1	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	6.4	●	→
Yemen	32.4	●	→

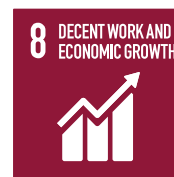
Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: 2015-2024



### PRODUCT CONCENTRATION INDEX, EXPORTS

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.5	●	→
Bahrain	0.4	●	↓
Comoros	0.5	●	→
Djibouti	0.2	●	→
Egypt	0.1	●	→
Iraq	0.9	●	→
Jordan	0.2	●	↓
Kuwait	0.3	●	↗
Lebanon	0.1	●	↓
Libya	0.9	●	↓
Mauritania	0.5	●	↓
Morocco	0.2	●	↓
Oman	0.3	●	→
Palestine	0.2	●	→
Qatar	0.4	●	→
Saudi Arabia	0.5	●	↓
Somalia	0.8	●	↓
Sudan	0.5	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	0.1	●	→
Tunisia	0.1	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	0.3	●	↓
Yemen	0.4	●	→

Source: UNCTAD WDS  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: 2015 - 2024



### FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT, NET INFLOWS (% OF GDP)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.4	●	●
Bahrain	8.5	●	●
Comoros	0.4	●	●
Djibouti	3.5	●	●
Egypt	5.6	●	●
Iraq	-1.8	●	●
Jordan	3.0	●	●
Kuwait	0.7	●	●
Lebanon	2.8	●	●
Libya	1.1	●	●
Mauritania	11.9	●	●
Morocco	1.2	●	●
Oman	9.9	●	●
Palestine	1.1	●	●
Qatar	0.0	●	●
Saudi Arabia	1.9	●	●
Somalia	6.3	●	●
Sudan	0.8	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●	●
Tunisia	1.5	●	●
United Arab Emirates	6.2	●	●
Yemen	-1.4	●	●

Source: World Bank (Worldwide Governance Indicators)  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: 2016 - 2024

● 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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## Section 4



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	21.2	●	↗
Bahrain	44.6	●	↑
Comoros	NA	●	●
Djibouti*	0.0	●	●
Egypt	42.0	●	↑
Iraq	31.0	●	●
Jordan	42.0	●	↑
Kuwait	37.7	●	↑
Lebanon	46.7	●	↑
Libya	NA	●	●
Mauritania*	0.0	●	●
Morocco	34.5	●	↑
Oman	40.7	●	↑
Palestine	27.9	●	●
Qatar	57.2	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	56.5	●	↑
Somalia	NA	●	●
Sudan	NA	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	17.8	●	●
Tunisia	32.2	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	57.0	●	↑
Yemen	NA	●	●

Source: Times Higher Education  
Reference year: 2025  
Trend years: 2016-2025



POPULATION USING THE  
INTERNET (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	76.9	●	↑
Bahrain	100.0	●	↑
Comoros	35.7	●	↗
Djibouti	65.0	●	↑
Egypt	72.7	●	↑
Iraq	81.7	●	↑
Jordan	92.5	●	↑
Kuwait	99.7	●	↑
Lebanon	83.5	●	↑
Libya	88.5	●	↑
Mauritania	37.4	●	↗
Morocco	91.0	●	↑
Oman	95.3	●	↑
Palestine	86.6	●	↑
Qatar	99.7	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	100.0	●	↑
Somalia	27.6	●	↗
Sudan	26.4	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	34.7	●	●
Tunisia	72.4	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	100.0	●	↑
Yemen	13.8	●	●

Source: ITU  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023



MOBILE BROADBAND  
SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER 100  
POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	104.2	●	↑
Bahrain	141.9	●	↑
Comoros	82.2	●	↑
Djibouti	34.9	●	↗
Egypt	69.1	●	↑
Iraq	52.8	●	↑
Jordan	67.5	●	↗
Kuwait	135.8	●	↑
Lebanon	95.9	●	↑
Libya	123.1	●	↑
Mauritania	59.7	●	↑
Morocco	94.6	●	↑
Oman	116.8	●	↑
Palestine	21.8	●	↗
Qatar	155.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	169.2	●	↑
Somalia	9.0	●	↗
Sudan	51.9	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	31.2	●	↗
Tunisia	95.1	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	211.7	●	↑
Yemen	34.3	●	↗

Source: ITU  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023



LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE  
INDEX: INFRASTRUCTURE  
SCORE (WORST 1-5 BEST)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	2.1	●	↓
Bahrain	3.6	●	↑
Comoros	2.3	●	●
Djibouti	2.3	●	↗
Egypt	3.0	●	↗
Iraq	2.2	●	↗
Jordan	2.7	●	●
Kuwait	3.6	●	↑
Lebanon	2.6	●	●
Libya	1.7	●	↓
Mauritania	2.0	●	↗
Morocco	2.4	●	●
Oman	3.2	●	↗
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	3.8	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	3.6	●	↑
Somalia	1.9	●	↗
Sudan	2.3	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	2.2	●	↑
Tunisia	2.1	●	●
United Arab Emirates	4.1	●	↑
Yemen	1.9	●	●

Source: WORLD BANK  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2016 - 2023

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.2	●	→
Bahrain	1.2	●	↑
Comoros	0.0	●	→
Djibouti	0.1	●	→
Egypt	0.4	●	↗
Iraq	0.6	●	↑
Jordan	1.0	●	↑
Kuwait	0.8	●	↑
Lebanon	1.1	●	↑
Libya	0.2	●	→
Mauritania	0.0	●	→
Morocco	0.4	●	↗
Oman	0.9	●	↑
Palestine	0.4	●	●●
Qatar	2.2	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	1.6	●	↑
Somalia	0.0	●	→
Sudan	0.0	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	0.1	●	→
Tunisia	0.8	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	1.9	●	↑
Yemen	0.1	●	→

Source: Scimago Journal Rank  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.5	●	●●
Bahrain	0.1	●	●●
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	NA	●	●●
Egypt	1.0	●	↗
Iraq	0.0	●	→
Jordan	0.7	●	●●
Kuwait	0.1	●	→
Lebanon	NA	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	0.0	●	●●
Morocco	0.7	●	●●
Oman	0.4	●	→
Palestine	0.5	●	●●
Qatar	0.7	●	→
Saudi Arabia	0.6	●	●●
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Sudan	0.2	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	0.1	●	→
Tunisia	0.7	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	1.5	●	↑
Yemen	NA	●	●●

Source: UNESCO  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023



#### TOTAL PATENT APPLICATIONS BY APPLICANT'S ORIGIN (PER MILLION POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	31.2	●	→
Bahrain	45.3	●	→
Comoros	1.2	●	↓
Djibouti	0.9	●	↓
Egypt	7.3	●	↓
Iraq	16.6	●	→
Jordan	5.0	●	↓
Kuwait	37.9	●	●●
Lebanon	24.9	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	9.0	●	↓
Morocco	13.1	●	→
Oman	379.0	●	↑
Palestine*	0.0	●	●●
Qatar	75.8	●	→
Saudi Arabia	228.2	●	↑
Somalia*	0.0	●	●●
Sudan	3.7	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	3.7	●	↓
Tunisia	18.3	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	191.3	●	↑
Yemen	0.3	●	↓

Source: WIPO  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.7	●	↑
Bahrain	0.4	●	→
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	NA	●	●●
Egypt	0.6	●	→
Iraq	1.8	●	→
Jordan	0.2	●	↗
Kuwait	1.1	●	↗
Lebanon	0.4	●	→
Libya	3.1	●	↓
Mauritania	NA	●	●●
Morocco	0.3	●	↑
Oman	1.5	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	1.4	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	1.0	●	↗
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Sudan	0.2	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	5.6	●	→
Tunisia	0.7	●	→
United Arab Emirates	1.4	●	↑
Yemen	0.6	●	→

Source: SDGS/UN Stats  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2015 - 2022

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\* Imputed data point

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## Section 4



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



Palma ratio



Gini coefficient



ANNUAL MEAN  
CONCENTRATION OF  
PM2.5 (µG/M³)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	89.8	●	↑	Algeria	1.0	●	●●	Algeria	27.6	●	●●	Algeria	15.6	●	→
Bahrain	100.0	●	↑	Bahrain	NA	●	●●	Bahrain	NA	●	●●	Bahrain	42.7	●	→
Comoros	67.7	●	↓	Comoros	2.5	●	●●	Comoros	45.3	●	●●	Comoros	9.5	●	→
Djibouti	78.5	●	↓	Djibouti	2.0	●	●●	Djibouti	41.6	●	●●	Djibouti	34.2	●	↗
Egypt	96.2	●	↑	Egypt	1.3	●	→	Egypt	31.9	●	→	Egypt	40.0	●	→
Iraq	83.5	●	↑	Iraq	1.1	●	●●	Iraq	29.5	●	●●	Iraq	49.8	●	→
Jordan	96.1	●	↑	Jordan	1.3	●	●●	Jordan	33.7	●	●●	Jordan	30.0	●	→
Kuwait	86.3	●	↑	Kuwait	NA	●	●●	Kuwait	NA	●	●●	Kuwait	54.4	●	→
Lebanon	100.0	●	↑	Lebanon	1.2	●	●●	Lebanon	31.8	●	●●	Lebanon	29.0	●	→
Libya	78.9	●	→	Libya	NA	●	●●	Libya	NA	●	●●	Libya	23.5	●	↓
Mauritania	57.2	●	→	Mauritania	1.2	●	↗	Mauritania	32.0	●	↗	Mauritania	38.0	●	↗
Morocco	99.1	●	↑	Morocco	1.8	●	●●	Morocco	39.5	●	●●	Morocco	18.6	●	→
Oman	85.0	●	↑	Oman	NA	●	●●	Oman	NA	●	●●	Oman	40.6	●	→
Palestine	195.3	●	↑	Palestine	NA	●	●●	Palestine	33.7	●	●●	Palestine	23.1	●	→
Qatar	100.0	●	↑	Qatar	1.4	●	●●	Qatar	35.1	●	●●	Qatar	77.9	●	→
Saudi Arabia	66.7	●	↗	Saudi Arabia	NA	●	●●	Saudi Arabia	NA	●	●●	Saudi Arabia	56.5	●	→
Somalia	60.3	●	↓	Somalia	NA	●	●●	Somalia	NA	●	●●	Somalia	14.8	●	→
Sudan	48.8	●	↓	Sudan	1.4	●	●●	Sudan	34.2	●	●●	Sudan	31.6	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	84.5	●	↓	Syrian Arab Republic	0.9	●	●●	Syrian Arab Republic	26.6	●	●●	Syrian Arab Republic	30.2	●	→
Tunisia	97.7	●	↑	Tunisia	1.4	●	↓	Tunisia	33.7	●	↓	Tunisia	21.0	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	96.2	●	↑	United Arab Emirates	0.9	●	●●	United Arab Emirates	26.4	●	●●	United Arab Emirates	51.2	●	→
Yemen	64.2	●	↓	Yemen	1.6	●	●●	Yemen	36.7	●	●●	Yemen	36.0	●	↗

Source: SDSN (2023),  
based on Workman, R. &  
McPherson, K., TRL (2019)  
Reference year: 2025  
Trend years: 2013-2025

Source: OECD & UNDP  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2015 - 2022

Source: World Bank  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2015 - 2022

Source: Washington  
University in St Louis  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023

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POPULATION WITH  
CONVENIENT ACCESS TO  
PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN  
CITIES (%)



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



PROPORTION OF  
URBAN POPULATION  
LIVING IN SLUMS (%)



MUNICIPAL SOLID  
WASTE (KG/CAPITA/DAY)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	37.0	●	●●
Bahrain	21.2	●	●●
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	NA	●	●●
Egypt	24.1	●	●●
Iraq	8.1	●	●●
Jordan	9.3	●	●●
Kuwait	39.0	●	●●
Lebanon	22.3	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	NA	●	●●
Morocco	66.4	●	●●
Oman	26.9	●	●●
Palestine	13.1	●	●●
Qatar	94.2	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	25.2	●	●●
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Sudan	16.6	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	●●
Tunisia	76.9	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	45.1	●	●●
Yemen	25.2	●	●●

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	75.4	●	↓
Bahrain	NA	●	●●
Comoros	76.1	●	→
Djibouti	99.1	●	↑
Egypt	98.7	●	→
Iraq	88.2	●	↓
Jordan	86.7	●	↓
Kuwait	NA	●	●●
Lebanon	NA	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	75.1	●	↗
Morocco	93.8	●	→
Oman	97.3	●	↑
Palestine	39.6	●	↓
Qatar	NA	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	90.5	●	→
Somalia	78.8	●	↗
Sudan	82.1	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	85.5	●	↓
Tunisia	98.8	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	99.6	●	↑
Yemen	77.2	●	→

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	13.2	●	↑
Bahrain	NA	●	●●
Comoros	48.5	●	↗
Djibouti	48.7	●	→
Egypt	3.8	●	→
Iraq	49.3	●	↓
Jordan	16.7	●	↗
Kuwait	0.0	●	↑
Lebanon	4.5	●	→
Libya	16.6	●	→
Mauritania	58.6	●	↓
Morocco	10.9	●	→
Oman	0.0	●	↑
Palestine	19.5	●	→
Qatar	NA	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	NA	●	●●
Somalia	48.7	●	→
Sudan	73.7	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	41.1	●	↓
Tunisia	7.6	●	↗
United Arab Emirates	0.1	●	↑
Yemen	44.2	●	→

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.8	●	●●
Bahrain	1.8	●	●●
Comoros	0.3	●	●●
Djibouti	0.4	●	●●
Egypt	0.7	●	●●
Iraq	1.1	●	●●
Jordan	0.8	●	●●
Kuwait	1.5	●	●●
Lebanon	0.9	●	●●
Libya	1.3	●	●●
Mauritania	0.4	●	●●
Morocco	0.6	●	●●
Oman	1.1	●	●●
Palestine	1.0	●	●●
Qatar	1.3	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	1.4	●	●●
Somalia	0.5	●	●●
Sudan	0.2	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	0.6	●	●●
Tunisia	0.7	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	1.6	●	●●
Yemen	0.5	●	●●

Source: UN Habitat  
Reference year: 2020  
Trend years: NA

Source: WHO and UNICEF  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2015 - 2022

Source: UN Habitat  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2015 - 2022

Source: World Bank  
Reference year: 2020  
Trend years: NA

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## Section 4



**NITROGEN EMISSIONS  
ASSOCIATED WITH  
IMPORTS (KG/CAPITA)**

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	8.9	●	↑
Bahrain	52.5	●	↗
Comoros	NA	●	●
Djibouti	38.1	●	↓
Egypt	7.1	●	↑
Iraq	11.0	●	↑
Jordan	12.9	●	↗
Kuwait	48.6	●	↗
Lebanon	33.0	●	↓
Libya	11.0	●	↑
Mauritania	7.4	●	→
Morocco	9.5	●	→
Oman	43.6	●	→
Palestine	10.7	●	↑
Qatar	71.0	●	↗
Saudi Arabia	29.6	●	↗
Somalia	5.3	●	→
Sudan	1.6	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	2.6	●	↑
Tunisia	11.1	●	↗
United Arab Emirates	57.6	●	↗
Yemen	2.7	●	↑

Source: UNEP  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: 2015 - 2024



**ELECTRONIC WASTE THAT  
IS NOT RECOLLECTED  
(KG/CAPITA)**

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	7.5	●	●
Bahrain	17.8	●	●
Comoros	1.5	●	●
Djibouti	1.7	●	●
Egypt	6.3	●	●
Iraq	6.1	●	●
Jordan	6.0	●	●
Kuwait	16.7	●	●
Lebanon	10.7	●	●
Libya	13.8	●	●
Mauritania	2.7	●	●
Morocco	4.8	●	●
Oman	15.7	●	●
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	16.1	●	●
Saudi Arabia	17.1	●	●
Somalia	0.5	●	●
Sudan	2.2	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	5.6	●	●
Tunisia	6.9	●	●
United Arab Emirates	18.3	●	●
Yemen	1.5	●	●

Source: UNU-IAS  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: NA



**PRODUCTION-BASED  
AIR POLLUTION (DALYS  
PER 1,000  
POPULATION)**

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.1	●	↑
Bahrain	3.8	●	→
Comoros	NA	●	●
Djibouti	0.4	●	↑
Egypt	5.4	●	→
Iraq	7.4	●	→
Jordan	1.9	●	↑
Kuwait	36.9	●	→
Lebanon	10.3	●	↓
Libya	4.5	●	↗
Mauritania	0.5	●	↑
Morocco	2.7	●	→
Oman	5.5	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	6.2	●	→
Saudi Arabia	23.3	●	→
Somalia	0.2	●	↑
Sudan	0.6	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	1.6	●	↑
Tunisia	1.5	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	8.3	●	→
Yemen	0.6	●	↑

Source: UNEP  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: 2015 - 2024



**AIR POLLUTION  
ASSOCIATED WITH  
IMPORTS (DALYS PER  
1,000 POPULATION)**

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.5	●	↑
Bahrain	15.6	●	↗
Comoros	NA	●	●
Djibouti	6.9	●	↓
Egypt	1.1	●	↑
Iraq	2.0	●	↑
Jordan	2.8	●	↗
Kuwait	13.4	●	↗
Lebanon	6.4	●	↓
Libya	2.7	●	↑
Mauritania	1.8	●	→
Morocco	1.4	●	→
Oman	13.6	●	→
Palestine	1.9	●	↑
Qatar	36.8	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	8.8	●	↗
Somalia	0.9	●	→
Sudan	0.3	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	0.6	●	↑
Tunisia	1.7	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	21.3	●	→
Yemen	0.4	●	↑

Source: UNEP  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: 2015-2024

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

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Data unavailable

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### PRODUCTION-BASED NITROGEN EMISSIONS (KG/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	15.0	●	↑
Bahrain	26.8	●	↓
Comoros	NA	●	●
Djibouti	11.5	●	↑
Egypt	19.3	●	↑
Iraq	16.4	●	↑
Jordan	9.2	●	↑
Kuwait	35.7	●	→
Lebanon	34.5	●	↓
Libya	35.6	●	→
Mauritania	25.7	●	↗
Morocco	18.5	●	→
Oman	34.3	●	↓
Palestine	0.7	●	↑
Qatar	54.5	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	52.3	●	→
Somalia	13.6	●	↑
Sudan	35.0	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	7.4	●	↑
Tunisia	19.9	●	→
United Arab Emirates	51.9	●	↓
Yemen	5.6	●	↑

Source: UNEP  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: 2015 - 2024



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	583.2	●	↓
Bahrain	1894.6	●	↓
Comoros	14.8	●	●
Djibouti	48.8	●	→
Egypt	257.1	●	→
Iraq	315.8	●	→
Jordan	45.3	●	→
Kuwait	2077.2	●	↓
Lebanon	436.1	●	↓
Libya	1168.6	●	↓
Mauritania	81.7	●	→
Morocco	39.6	●	→
Oman	47.2	●	→
Palestine	37.3	●	●
Qatar	1895.1	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	1604.6	●	↓
Somalia	NA	●	●
Sudan	81.3	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	●
Tunisia	296.3	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	1477.5	●	↓
Yemen	NA	●	●

Source: UNSDG/UN Stats  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: 2015-2024



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	71.7	●	●
Bahrain	95.1	●	●
Comoros	55.7	●	●
Djibouti	57.7	●	●
Egypt	54.4	●	●
Iraq	75.0	●	●
Jordan	64.4	●	●
Kuwait	82.8	●	●
Lebanon	70.4	●	●
Libya	55.8	●	●
Mauritania	72.7	●	●
Morocco	70.4	●	●
Oman	94.4	●	●
Palestine	76.0	●	●
Qatar	88.8	●	●
Saudi Arabia	86.0	●	●
Somalia	44.7	●	●
Sudan	61.8	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	64.6	●	●
Tunisia	72.7	●	●
United Arab Emirates	93.2	●	●
Yemen	70.0	●	●

Source: UNEP/UN Stats  
Reference year: 2025  
Trend years: NA



### EXPORTS OF PLASTIC WASTE (KG/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.0	●	●
Bahrain	0.4	●	↑
Comoros	NA	●	●
Djibouti	1.4	●	●
Egypt	0.0	●	↑
Iraq	0.0	●	●
Jordan	0.1	●	↑
Kuwait	1.3	●	↑
Lebanon	1.9	●	↓
Libya	0.6	●	●
Mauritania	1.5	●	↓
Morocco	0.1	●	↑
Oman	0.3	●	↑
Palestine	0.0	●	●
Qatar	NA	●	●
Saudi Arabia	1.3	●	↑
Somalia	NA	●	●
Sudan	0.3	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	●
Tunisia	2.9	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	0.4	●	↑
Yemen	0.3	●	●

Source: UN Comtrade  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: 2018-2024

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

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## Section 4



CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS FROM  
FOSSIL FUEL  
COMBUSTION AND  
CEMENT PRODUCTION  
(TCO<sub>2</sub>/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	3.9	●	→
Bahrain	24.7	●	↓
Comoros	0.5	●	→
Djibouti	0.4	●	↑
Egypt	2.4	●	→
Iraq	3.9	●	→
Jordan	1.9	●	↑
Kuwait	23.1	●	→
Lebanon	3.6	●	→
Libya	8.9	●	→
Mauritania	0.9	●	→
Morocco	1.8	●	→
Oman	17.0	●	↓
Palestine	0.7	●	↑
Qatar	42.8	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	20.1	●	↓
Somalia	0.0	●	↑
Sudan	0.4	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	1.1	●	↑
Tunisia	2.6	●	→
United Arab Emirates	24.2	●	→
Yemen	0.3	●	↑

Source: Global Carbon Project  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023



GHG EMISSIONS  
EMBODIED IN IMPORTS  
(TCO<sub>2</sub>/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.9	●	↑
Bahrain	9.8	●	→
Comoros	NA	●	●
Djibouti	4.1	●	↓
Egypt	0.6	●	↑
Iraq	1.4	●	↑
Jordan	2.0	●	→
Kuwait	8.0	●	↗
Lebanon	4.2	●	↓
Libya	1.6	●	↑
Mauritania	1.0	●	→
Morocco	0.9	●	→
Oman	8.2	●	→
Palestine	1.7	●	→
Qatar	14.7	●	→
Saudi Arabia	4.4	●	↗
Somalia	0.8	●	↑
Sudan	0.1	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	0.7	●	↑
Tunisia	1.0	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	11.8	●	→
Yemen	0.2	●	↑

Source: Lenzen et al. (2022)  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: 2015-2024



CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS EMBODIED  
IN FOSSIL FUEL EXPORTS  
(TONNES/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.6	●	●
Bahrain*	NA	●	●
Comoros*	0.0	●	●
Djibouti	0.0	●	●
Egypt	0.3	●	●
Iraq	11.7	●	●
Jordan	0.0	●	●
Kuwait	68.9	●	●
Lebanon	0.0	●	●
Libya	24.7	●	●
Mauritania	0.0	●	●
Morocco	0.0	●	●
Oman	34.8	●	●
Palestine	0.0	●	●
Qatar	133.3	●	●
Saudi Arabia	28.6	●	●
Somalia*	0.0	●	●
Sudan	NA	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	●
Tunisia	0.3	●	●
United Arab Emirates	42.3	●	●
Yemen	NA	●	●

Source: UN Comtrade  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: NA



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	41.7	●	●
Bahrain	NA	●	●
Comoros	7544.2	●	●
Djibouti	16667.6	●	●
Egypt	5.4	●	●
Iraq	3135.5	●	●
Jordan	17.5	●	●
Kuwait	NA	●	●
Lebanon	34634.1	●	●
Libya	11063.6	●	●
Mauritania	14297.2	●	●
Morocco	2.1	●	●
Oman	15.1	●	●
Palestine	64.8	●	●
Qatar	NA	●	●
Saudi Arabia	12.2	●	●
Somalia	12186.3	●	●
Sudan	6412.0	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	18039.9	●	●
Tunisia	20.5	●	●
United Arab Emirates	3.3	●	●
Yemen	1055.6	●	●

Source: EM-DAT  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend 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.sdindex.org](http://www.sdindex.org)



FISH CAUGHT THAT ARE THEN DISCARDED (%)



MARINE BIODIVERSITY THREATS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (PER MILLION POPULATION)



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



OCEAN HEALTH INDEX: CLEAN WATERS SCORE (WORST 0-100 BEST)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	12.9	●	→
Bahrain	17.7	●	↓
Comoros	52.3	●	↓
Djibouti	0.9	●	●●
Egypt	14.9	●	↗
Iraq	2.8	●	→
Jordan	0.0	●	●●
Kuwait	79.7	●	→
Lebanon	0.3	●	↑
Libya	10.4	●	↑
Mauritania	5.9	●	↗
Morocco	7.8	●	→
Oman	1.0	●	↑
Palestine	0.0	●	●●
Qatar	4.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	6.1	●	↗
Somalia	14.9	●	↓
Sudan	1.6	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	8.3	●	↓
Tunisia	9.3	●	→
United Arab Emirates	0.6	●	→
Yemen	0.6	●	→

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.0	●	●●
Bahrain	0.0	●	●●
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	NA	●	●●
Egypt	0.0	●	●●
Iraq	0.0	●	●●
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 Arabia	0.5	●	●●
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Sudan	NA	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●	●●
Tunisia	0.1	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	1.0	●	●●
Yemen	0.0	●	●●

Source: Peterson, I. (2018) & Lenzen et al. (2012)  
Reference year: 2018  
Trend years: NA

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	74.5	●	→
Bahrain	0.0	●	→
Comoros	13.7	●	→
Djibouti	0.0	●	→
Egypt	44.4	●	→
Iraq	0.0	●	→
Jordan	NA	●	●●
Kuwait	32.1	●	→
Lebanon	10.8	●	→
Libya	0.0	●	→
Mauritania	37.2	●	→
Morocco	55.6	●	↗
Oman	24.7	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	60.0	●	→
Saudi Arabia	25.3	●	→
Somalia	0.0	●	→
Sudan	48.0	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●	→
Tunisia	40.3	●	→
United Arab Emirates	53.5	●	→
Yemen	30.6	●	→

Source: Birdlife International et al.  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	40.5	●	↓
Bahrain	68.6	●	↓
Comoros	40.9	●	↓
Djibouti	56.7	●	→
Egypt	54.5	●	→
Iraq	50.7	●	→
Jordan	57.2	●	→
Kuwait	71.4	●	→
Lebanon	40.2	●	→
Libya	53.6	●	↓
Mauritania	62.1	●	→
Morocco	54.3	●	→
Oman	72.1	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	71.1	●	→
Saudi Arabia	65.3	●	→
Somalia	60.9	●	→
Sudan	48.6	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	42.2	●	→
Tunisia	54.8	●	→
United Arab Emirates	65.3	●	↓
Yemen	52.0	●	↓

Source: Ocean Health Index  
Reference year: 2025  
Trend years: 2015 - 2025

● 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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## Section 4



FISH CAUGHT BY  
TRAWLING OR  
DREDGING (%)



OCEAN HEALTH INDEX  
GOAL - FISHERIES  
(0-100)



IMPORTED  
DEFORESTATION (M²/  
CAPITA)



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	21.9	●	↓
Bahrain	11.2	●	→
Comoros	0.0	●	●●
Djibouti	0.0	●	●●
Egypt	49.5	●	→
Iraq	7.1	●	↓
Jordan	0.0	●	●●
Kuwait	42.0	●	↗
Lebanon	9.0	●	●●
Libya	32.1	●	↓
Mauritania	1.0	●	↑
Morocco	13.3	●	↗
Oman	3.1	●	●●
Palestine	0.8	●	●●
Qatar	0.0	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	18.3	●	↗
Somalia	0.0	●	●●
Sudan	11.2	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	33.0	●	↓
Tunisia	18.6	●	→
United Arab Emirates	4.9	●	↑
Yemen	2.8	●	→

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	51.9	●	↓
Bahrain	28.8	●	→
Comoros	68.9	●	↓
Djibouti	61.3	●	↗
Egypt	30.2	●	↓
Iraq	71.3	●	→
Jordan	44.9	●	→
Kuwait	43.1	●	→
Lebanon	49.8	●	↓
Libya	45.8	●	↓
Mauritania	14.9	●	↓
Morocco	16.9	●	↓
Oman	52.1	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	68.7	●	↗
Saudi Arabia	50.0	●	→
Somalia	40.6	●	↓
Sudan	28.2	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	38.4	●	↓
Tunisia	31.2	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	72.6	●	→
Yemen	55.1	●	↓

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	4.5	●	↑
Bahrain	8.2	●	↑
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	8.3	●	↑
Egypt	5.4	●	→
Iraq	3.9	●	→
Jordan	7.5	●	↑
Kuwait	14.8	●	↑
Lebanon	27.1	●	↓
Libya	5.7	●	↑
Mauritania	3.6	●	↑
Morocco	3.8	●	↑
Oman	11.3	●	↑
Palestine	5.0	●	→
Qatar	34.1	●	→
Saudi Arabia	12.8	●	↑
Somalia	0.4	●	→
Sudan	0.2	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	0.8	●	↑
Tunisia	3.9	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	12.6	●	↑
Yemen	0.7	●	↑

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	43.5	●	→
Bahrain	0.0	●	→
Comoros	57.4	●	→
Djibouti	0.8	●	→
Egypt	38.7	●	→
Iraq	5.6	●	→
Jordan	12.7	●	→
Kuwait	51.6	●	→
Lebanon	4.7	●	→
Libya	0.0	●	→
Mauritania	11.2	●	→
Morocco	59.5	●	↗
Oman	27.2	●	→
Palestine	23.5	●	↗
Qatar	60.0	●	→
Saudi Arabia	23.3	●	→
Somalia	0.0	●	→
Sudan	17.8	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●	→
Tunisia	39.8	●	→
United Arab Emirates	58.2	●	↗
Yemen	27.9	●	→

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

Source: Ocean Health Index  
Reference year: 2025  
Trend years: 2015 - 2025

Source: GSCI  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2016-2022

Source: Birdlife  
International et al.  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023

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



RED LIST INDEX OF SPECIES SURVIVAL (WORST 0-1 BEST)



HOMICIDES (PER 100,000 POPULATION)



UNSENTENCED DETAINEES (% OF PRISON POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	78.9	●	→
Bahrain	NA	●	●
Comoros	100.0	●	↑
Djibouti	0.0	●	→
Egypt	26.1	●	→
Iraq	8.1	●	→
Jordan	18.7	●	→
Kuwait	NA	●	●
Lebanon	9.0	●	→
Libya	NA	●	●
Mauritania	0.0	●	→
Morocco	71.2	●	↑
Oman	NA	●	●
Palestine	48.0	●	↑
Qatar	NA	●	●
Saudi Arabia	25.5	●	↗
Somalia	0.0	●	→
Sudan	0.0	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●	→
Tunisia	43.4	●	→
United Arab Emirates	26.4	●	→
Yemen	8.2	●	→

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.9	●	→
Bahrain	0.7	●	↓
Comoros	0.7	●	↓
Djibouti	0.8	●	↓
Egypt	0.9	●	→
Iraq	0.8	●	↓
Jordan	1.0	●	→
Kuwait	0.9	●	↓
Lebanon	1.0	●	↑
Libya	1.0	●	→
Mauritania	1.0	●	→
Morocco	0.9	●	↓
Oman	0.9	●	↓
Palestine	0.9	●	↑
Qatar	0.8	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	0.9	●	↓
Somalia	0.9	●	↓
Sudan	0.9	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	1.0	●	↑
Tunisia	0.9	●	→
United Arab Emirates	0.8	●	↓
Yemen	0.9	●	↓

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.2	●	↑
Bahrain	0.2	●	↑
Comoros	NA	●	●
Djibouti	NA	●	●
Egypt	1.3	●	●
Iraq	9.5	●	●
Jordan	1.0	●	↑
Kuwait	0.2	●	●
Lebanon	2.2	●	↑
Libya	NA	●	●
Mauritania	1.0	●	●
Morocco	1.7	●	↓
Oman	0.1	●	↑
Palestine	0.6	●	↑
Qatar	0.1	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	0.9	●	●
Somalia	NA	●	●
Sudan	NA	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	2.1	●	●
Tunisia	4.7	●	●
United Arab Emirates	0.7	●	→
Yemen	5.8	●	●

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	12.0	●	●
Bahrain	13.8	●	●
Comoros	NA	●	●
Djibouti	35.8	●	●
Egypt	9.9	●	●
Iraq	NA	●	●
Jordan	39.0	●	●
Kuwait	14.6	●	→
Lebanon	55.9	●	↓
Libya	90.0	●	●
Mauritania	50.0	●	●
Morocco	12.8	●	↑
Oman	NA	●	●
Palestine	35.2	●	↑
Qatar	36.0	●	●
Saudi Arabia	20.0	●	●
Somalia	NA	●	●
Sudan	20.4	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	50.5	●	●
Tunisia	54.9	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	38.2	●	●
Yemen	59.0	●	●

Source: Birdlife International et al.  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023

Source: IUCN and Birdlife International  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015 - 2023

Source: UNODC  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015-2023

Source: UNODC  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: 2015 - 2022

● 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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## Section 4



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



**CORRUPTION  
PERCEPTIONS INDEX  
(WORST 0-100 BEST)**



**CHILDREN INVOLVED IN  
CHILD LABOR (%)**



**PRESS FREEDOM INDEX  
(WORST 0-100 BEST)**

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	99.6	●	●●
Bahrain	100.0	●	●●
Comoros	95.1	●	●●
Djibouti	91.7	●	●●
Egypt	99.1	●	●●
Iraq	98.8	●	●●
Jordan	98.0	●	●●
Kuwait	NA	●	●●
Lebanon	98.9	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	44.8	●	●●
Morocco	96.9	●	●●
Oman	100.0	●	●●
Palestine	99.2	●	●●
Qatar	100.0	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	99.2	●	●●
Somalia	3.0	●	●●
Sudan	67.3	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	96.0	●	●●
Tunisia	99.9	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	100.0	●	●●
Yemen	29.4	●	●●

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	34.0	●	↓
Bahrain	53.0	●	→
Comoros	21.0	●	↓
Djibouti	31.0	●	↓
Egypt	30.0	●	↓
Iraq	26.0	●	→
Jordan	49.0	●	↓
Kuwait	46.0	●	↓
Lebanon	22.0	●	↓
Libya	13.0	●	↓
Mauritania	30.0	●	↓
Morocco	37.0	●	→
Oman	55.0	●	↑
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	59.0	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	59.0	●	↑
Somalia	9.0	●	→
Sudan	15.0	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	12.0	●	↓
Tunisia	39.0	●	→
United Arab Emirates	68.0	●	→
Yemen	13.0	●	↓

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	2.5	●	●●
Bahrain	NA	●	●●
Comoros	9.1	●	●●
Djibouti	NA	●	●●
Egypt	3.6	●	●●
Iraq	4.5	●	●●
Jordan	1.7	●	●●
Kuwait	NA	●	●●
Lebanon	NA	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	14.0	●	●●
Morocco	NA	●	●●
Oman	NA	●	●●
Palestine	7.3	●	●●
Qatar	NA	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	NA	●	●●
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Sudan	18.1	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	●●
Tunisia	2.3	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	●●
Yemen	15.9	●	●●

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	44.6	●	↓
Bahrain	30.2	●	↓
Comoros	59.3	●	↓
Djibouti	25.4	●	↓
Egypt	24.7	●	↓
Iraq	30.7	●	↓
Jordan	35.3	●	↓
Kuwait	44.1	●	↓
Lebanon	42.6	●	↓
Libya	40.4	●	↓
Mauritania	67.5	●	↓
Morocco	48.0	●	↓
Oman	42.3	●	↓
Palestine	27.4	●	↓
Qatar	58.3	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	27.9	●	↓
Somalia	40.5	●	→
Sudan	30.3	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	15.8	●	↓
Tunisia	43.5	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	26.9	●	↓
Yemen	31.5	●	↓

Source: UNICEF  
Reference year: 2022  
Trend years: NA

Source: Transparency  
International  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: 2015-2024

Source: UNICEF  
Reference year: 2021  
Trend years: NA

Source: Reporters sans  
frontières  
Reference year: 2025  
Trend years: 2015-2025

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

COUNTRY VALUE RATING TREND

Algeria*	0.0	●	●●
Bahrain*	0.0	●	●●
Comoros*	0.0	●	●●
Djibouti*	0.0	●	●●
Egypt	0.0	●	●●
Iraq*	0.0	●	●●
Jordan	0.8	●	●●
Kuwait*	0.0	●	●●
Lebanon*	0.0	●	●●
Libya*	0.0	●	●●
Mauritania*	0.0	●	●●
Morocco	0.1	●	●●
Oman*	0.0	●	●●
Palestine*	0.0	●	●●
Qatar	0.7	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	0.0	●	●●
Somalia*	0.0	●	●●
Sudan*	0.0	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic*	0.0	●	●●
Tunisia*	0.0	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	0.9	●	●●
Yemen*	0.0	●	●●

Source: Stockholm Peace  
Research Institute  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: NA



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

COUNTRY VALUE RATING TREND

Algeria	0.1	●	●●
Bahrain	0.0	●	●●
Comoros	0.0	●	●●
Djibouti	0.0	●	●●
Egypt	0.3	●	●●
Iraq	1.7	●	●●
Jordan	0.0	●	●●
Kuwait	0.0	●	●●
Lebanon	2.1	●	●●
Libya	15.7	●	●●
Mauritania	0.0	●	●●
Morocco	0.0	●	●●
Oman	0.0	●	●●
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	0.0	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	0.0	●	●●
Somalia	14.1	●	●●
Sudan	2.7	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	14.0	●	●●
Tunisia	0.0	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	0.0	●	●●
Yemen	18.3	●	●●

Source: World Bank (World  
Development Indicators)  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: NA



PRISON POPULATION  
(PER 100,000  
PERSONS)

COUNTRY VALUE RATING TREND

Algeria	211.7	●	●●
Bahrain	251.8	●	●●
Comoros	49.6	●	●●
Djibouti	66.0	●	●●
Egypt	104.3	●	●●
Iraq	171.1	●	●●
Jordan	170.0	●	●●
Kuwait	93.0	●	●●
Lebanon	110.2	●	●●
Libya	261.5	●	●●
Mauritania	58.0	●	●●
Morocco	272.2	●	●●
Oman	46.8	●	●●
Palestine	76.7	●	●●
Qatar	71.1	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	159.7	●	●●
Somalia	15.2	●	●●
Sudan	49.2	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	●●
Tunisia	194.9	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	108.8	●	●●
Yemen	11.2	●	●●

Source: UNODC  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: NA



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

COUNTRY VALUE RATING TREND

Algeria	0.7	●	●●
Bahrain	20.6	●	●●
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	1.4	●	●●
Egypt	0.8	●	●●
Iraq	0.1	●	●●
Jordan	0.5	●	●●
Kuwait	17.4	●	●●
Lebanon	0.5	●	●●
Libya	0.2	●	●●
Mauritania	0.9	●	●●
Morocco	0.6	●	●●
Oman	0.5	●	●●
Palestine	0.0	●	●●
Qatar	65.7	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	5.8	●	●●
Somalia	0.0	●	●●
Sudan	0.0	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	0.2	●	●●
Tunisia	0.3	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	7.1	●	●●
Yemen	0.0	●	●●

Source: Stockholm Peace  
Research Institute  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend 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

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## Section 4



STATUS OF  
FUNDAMENTAL  
HUMAN RIGHTS  
TREATIES



POLITICAL STABILITY  
AND ABSENCE OF  
VIOLENCE/TERRORISM



CORPORATE TAX HAVEN  
SCORE (BEST 0-100  
WORST)



STATISTICAL  
PERFORMANCE INDEX  
(WORST 0-100 BEST)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	11.0	●	●●
Bahrain	9.0	●	●●
Comoros	6.0	●	●●
Djibouti	12.0	●	●●
Egypt	10.0	●	●●
Iraq	10.0	●	●●
Jordan	9.0	●	●●
Kuwait	9.0	●	●●
Lebanon	10.0	●	●●
Libya	12.0	●	●●
Mauritania	12.0	●	●●
Morocco	15.0	●	●●
Oman	9.0	●	●●
Palestine	14.0	●	●●
Qatar	9.0	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	8.0	●	●●
Somalia	7.0	●	●●
Sudan	10.0	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	11.0	●	●●
Tunisia	15.0	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	6.0	●	●●
Yemen	10.0	●	●●

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	-0.6	●	→
Bahrain	-0.4	●	↗
Comoros	-0.2	●	→
Djibouti	-0.5	●	↓
Egypt	-0.9	●	→
Iraq	-2.4	●	↓
Jordan	-0.2	●	→
Kuwait	0.4	●	↗
Lebanon	-1.5	●	→
Libya	-2.2	●	→
Mauritania	-0.5	●	→
Morocco	-0.4	●	↓
Oman	0.6	●	↓
Palestine	-1.9	●	→
Qatar	1.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	-0.2	●	→
Somalia	-2.4	●	↓
Sudan	-2.5	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	-2.8	●	→
Tunisia	-0.6	●	→
United Arab Emirates	0.7	●	→
Yemen	-2.6	●	→

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria*	0.0	●	●●
Bahrain*	0.0	●	●●
Comoros*	0.0	●	●●
Djibouti*	0.0	●	●●
Egypt*	0.0	●	●●
Iraq*	0.0	●	●●
Jordan*	0.0	●	●●
Kuwait*	0.0	●	●●
Lebanon	72.0	●	●●
Libya*	0.0	●	●●
Mauritania*	0.0	●	●●
Morocco*	0.0	●	●●
Oman*	0.0	●	●●
Palestine*	0.0	●	●●
Qatar*	0.0	●	●●
Saudi Arabia*	0.0	●	●●
Somalia*	0.0	●	●●
Sudan*	0.0	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic*	0.0	●	●●
Tunisia*	0.0	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	82.0	●	●●
Yemen*	0.0	●	●●

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	62.7	●	↑
Bahrain	51.6	●	→
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	41.6	●	↗
Egypt	80.1	●	↑
Iraq	57.8	●	↗
Jordan	78.1	●	↑
Kuwait	62.4	●	↗
Lebanon	58.2	●	↑
Libya	33.1	●	→
Mauritania	62.5	●	↑
Morocco	75.4	●	↑
Oman	58.2	●	↗
Palestine	80.7	●	↑
Qatar	66.8	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	81.5	●	↑
Somalia	49.7	●	↑
Sudan	44.7	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	36.2	●	→
Tunisia	75.8	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	77.6	●	↑
Yemen	35.7	●	↓

Source: UNOHCHR  
Reference year: 2020  
Trend years: NA

Source: World Bank (Worldwide  
Governance Indicators)  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015-2023

Source: Tax Justice Network  
Reference year: 2024  
Trend years: NA

Source: World Bank  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2016-2023

● 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.sdindex.org](http://www.sdindex.org)





## GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON HEALTH AND EDUCATION (% OF GDP)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	7.3	●	↓
Bahrain	4.5	●	↓
Comoros	3.3	●	→
Djibouti	4.8	●	↓
Egypt	5.7	●	→
Iraq	NA	●	●
Jordan	5.7	●	↓
Kuwait	8.7	●	↗
Lebanon	3.6	●	↓
Libya	NA	●	●
Mauritania	4.4	●	→
Morocco	8.3	●	↗
Oman	6.7	●	↓
Palestine	9.4	●	↑
Qatar	5.0	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	8.7	●	↓
Somalia	NA	●	●
Sudan	3.2	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	6.5	●	↓
Tunisia	10.7	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	6.7	●	●
Yemen	5.8	●	↓

Source: UNESCO  
Reference year: 2023  
Trend years: 2015-2023



## INDEX OF COUNTRIES' SUPPORT TO UN- BASED MULTILATERALISM (WORST 0-100 BEST)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	72.4	●	●
Bahrain	62.9	●	●
Comoros	62.7	●	●
Djibouti	62.5	●	●
Egypt	64.0	●	●
Iraq	60.9	●	●
Jordan	70.5	●	●
Kuwait	74.0	●	●
Lebanon	53.1	●	●
Libya	59.3	●	●
Mauritania	67.5	●	●
Morocco	72.4	●	●
Oman	66.5	●	●
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	65.4	●	●
Saudi Arabia	54.8	●	●
Somalia	35.0	●	●
Sudan	46.4	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	43.6	●	●
Tunisia	80.9	●	●
United Arab Emirates	60.8	●	●
Yemen	55.4	●	●

Source: SDSN  
Reference year: 2025  
Trend 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](http://www.sdgindex.org)

## Section 5

# Methodology



The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2026 report assesses the progress of the 22 Arab countries toward the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and identifies areas where additional efforts are needed. The report updates the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 and uses the most recent data available for 118 indicators. The methodology section outlines the approach used for indicator and data selection, normalization, aggregation, and trend assessment. The database for the 2026 Arab SDG Index, along with additional indicator tables, is available online<sup>1</sup>.

**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 achieve the SDGs. The same indicators are used for all 22 Arab countries to generate comparable scores. It should be noted that differences in the rankings may be due to small differences in the overall score. Due to differences in indicator selection and data, rankings in the Arab Region SDG Index may differ from the rankings in the global edition of the SDG Index.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.arabsdgindex.com/>

**The SDG Dashboards** provide a visual representation of countries' performance by SDGs to identify priorities for action. The 'traffic light' color scheme (green, yellow, orange, and red) illustrates a country's current status for 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 Trends 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 Sustainable Development Report 2025<sup>2</sup>:

- o The addition of 28 region-specific indicators to fill data gaps and capture challenges facing the Arab region (See Table 1). For these indicators, the same methodology was used to create the upper bound as in the Global Sustainable Development Report 2025.
- o Several indicators from the global Sustainable Development Report 2025 were removed due to insufficient data coverage or lack of relevance to the region (see Table 2).

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<sup>2</sup> The Sustainable Development Report 2025 report can be downloaded from: <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/>



**Table 1: Arab Region-specific indicators included in the Arab Region Index and Dashboards Report 2025**

SDG	Indicator Name
1	Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)
3	Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)
3	Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)
3	Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)
4	School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)
4	Harmonized Test Scores
5	Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)
5	Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)
5	Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)
5	Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)
6	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)
6	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)
7	Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)
7	Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)
8	Labor freedom score
8	Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
8	Product concentration index, exports
8	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP, average of last 3 years)
9	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilograms of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)
12	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)
12	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)
13	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)
16	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)
16	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)
16	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)
16	Status of fundamental human rights treaties
16	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism

Direct comparisons between the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2026 report with other editions of the Arab SDG Index or the global Sustainable Development Report 2025 are not recommended because updates are made to the indicator selection as new data sources are identified to ensure the best balance between up-to-date data, data quality and data coverage for the Arab Region.

# Methodological Comparison between the Arab Region SDG Index 2026 and the Arab Region SDG Index 2025

**Table 2: Changes in the Arab Region SDG Index 2026 Compared to the Arab Region Index 2025.**

SDG	Indicator Name	Change
8	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	New region-specific indicator
8	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	Modification, replaced by "Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0-100 best)" in SDR 2025
9	Total patent applications filed according to the origin of the applicant and standardized by population.	New indicator from SDR 2025
11	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	New indicator from SDR 2025
12	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	Modification, replaced by "Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)" in SDR 2025
12	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	Modification, unit changed: "CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tons/capita)"

## Section 5

# Comparison between the Arab Region SDG Index 2026 and the Global Sustainable Development Report 2025

The Arab Region SDG Index 2026 includes a total of 118 indicators, of which 90 indicators come from the global Sustainable Development Report 2025. Due to data coverage challenges for the Arab region, some changes were made to the indicators of the Sustainable Development Report 2025 (Table 4).

**Table 3: Changes in the Arab Region SDG Index 2026 Compared to the Sustainable Development Report 2025.**

SDG	Indicator Name	Change
2	Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6-23 months (%)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
7	Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	Arab-only indicator is used instead
8	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0-1 best)	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	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
16	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0 - 1 best)	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: International 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	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)

**Table 4: Indicators Included in the Arab Region SDG Index 2025 despite Lower Data Coverage.**

SDG	Indicator Name	Change
16	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	Relevance to the region
16	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	Relevance to the region
10	Palma ratio	Importance for SDG 10

# Data Selection

## Indicator Selection Criteria

Where possible, the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2026 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 and by internationally reputed NGOs and institutes (e.g. BirdLife International, Transparency International, and SIPRI).<sup>3</sup>

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

### 1. Regional 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. In particular, 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 organizations) or other reputable sources, such as peer-reviewed journals 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. Comoros, whose population is less than 1 million, was excluded in the indicator selection process. In other words, to be included, an indicator had to provide recent data for at least 15 out of the 21 remaining Arab countries. Exceptions to this rule are listed in Table 5. This edition reflects an improvement in data coverage compared with previous years, with all but three indicators meeting the minimum country-coverage threshold.

<sup>3</sup> For more information on indicator selection, please refer to the Arab Region SDG Index & Dashboard 2019, Part 5. Methodology (page 116).



# Missing Data and Imputations

The purpose of the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2026 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, minimal imputation or modeling for any missing data was conducted.

The list of indicators that include imputed data is available online in the Codebook.

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 can be used to compare progress between countries, it is important to avoid excessive bias through missing data. The Index therefore generates an overall score only for countries that have data for at least 75% of the indicators used. In this report, only one country, Palestine, out of the 22 countries in the Arab region did not receive an overall score on the index due to

## **data latency in contexts of active conflict.**

Although Palestine does not have an overall index score, it received scores and trends on indicators where data was available. Detailed information about Palestine is available in its country profile and dashboard.

For more details, the raw data used for the development of the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2026 is available for download from the Arab SDG Index website.

# Index Method

The procedure for calculating the Arab Region SDG Index 2026 comprised three steps identical to previous editions of the index:

1. Excluding extreme values from the distribution of each indicator
2. Rescaling the data to ensure comparability across indicators
3. Aggregating the indicators within and across SDGs

For more details on the steps followed and the Index method used for the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2026 report, please refer to the Arab Region Index and Dashboard Report 2019.

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:

- o 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.
- o Three color bands ranging from yellow to orange and red denote an increasing distance from SDG achievement.
- o 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 Arab Region Index 2023. These thresholds were established based on a combination of analysis of data distribution and consultation with experts<sup>4</sup>.

All thresholds were specified in absolute terms and applied to all countries. This approach was used 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 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 can be downloaded online from the Arab SDG Index website.

## Weighting and Aggregation

The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards highlight SDGs that require additional attention in each country and therefore should be prioritized for action. For the design of the SDG Dashboards, the issues discussed above for weighting and aggregation with the SDG Index also apply.

<sup>4</sup> For more information on the indicator selection and thresholds please refer to the Arab region Index and Dashboard 2019 Report.

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

- o 0 corresponds to the lower bound
- o 1 to the value of the threshold between red and orange (‘red threshold’)
- o 2 to the value of the threshold between yellow and green (‘green threshold’)
- o 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 in order 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 color 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 color for that goal was marked ‘grey’.

## Trends

Estimates using historic data reveal how fast a country has been progressing towards an SDG and determine whether—if continued 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 normalized 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) are calculated and compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period (e.g., 2017–2022). Progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using a 4-arrow system. Graphical illustrations of the methodology are shown in Figures 6 and 7.

## Section 5

Figure 6: The Four-Arrow System for Denoting SDG Trends

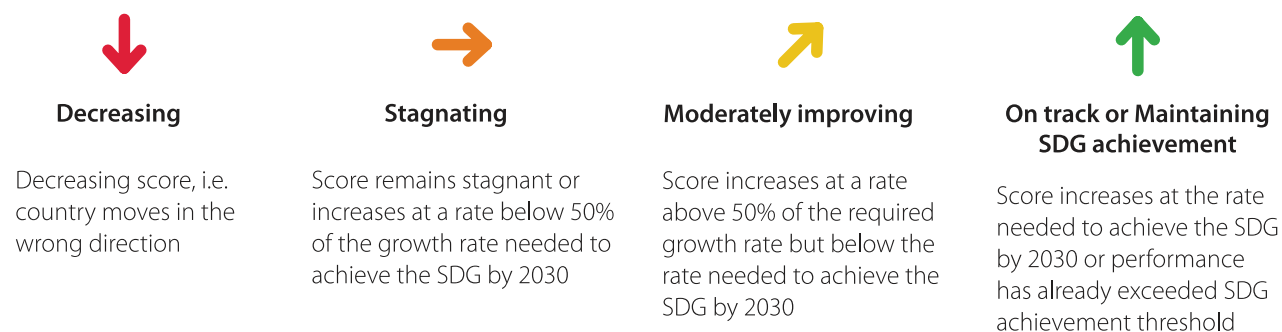
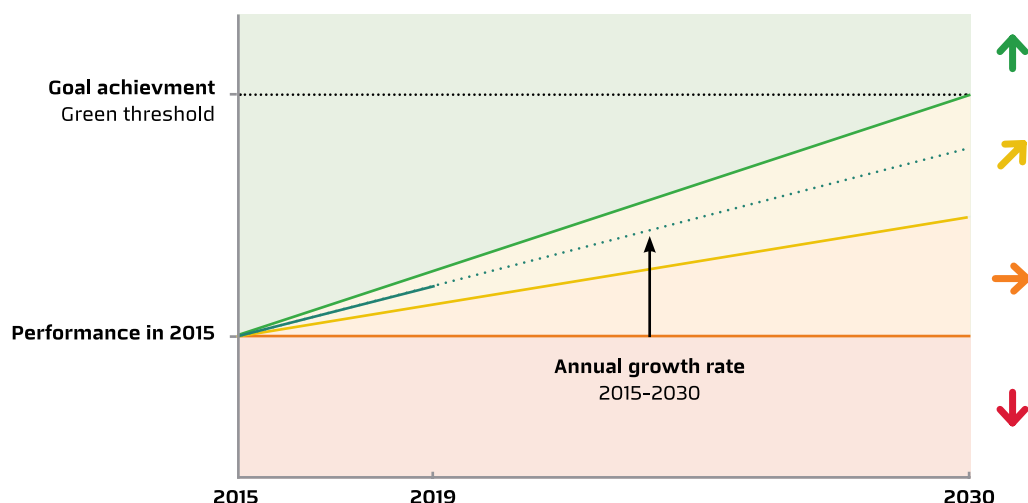


Figure 7: Graphic Representation of the SDG Trends Methodology



Since projections are based on past growth rates over several years, a country may have observed a decline in some years (for instance due to the impact of COVID 19 or conflict) 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.

For more information on the Arab SDG Index indicators, trends and thresholds, refer to the report's appendices. Appendices can be downloaded from: <https://www.arabsdgindex.com/>









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This report has been prepared by researchers at the MBRSG and supported by the SDSN Secretariat as a special World Government Summit 2026 edition.

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**Acknowledgement:** The Authors would like to express their appreciation to, Eiman Almarzooqi (MBRSG), Ruben Andino (SDSN), Tara Everton (SDSN), Alyson Marksand (SDSN) and the Policy Research team at MBRSG for their vital support and contributions to the Arab Region SDG Index & Dashboards 2026 Report.

**Citation:** The report should be cited as follows:

**Zakzak, L., Qiblawi, Z., Luomi, M., Subramani, K., Fuller, G., Salem, F. and Lafortune G. (2026). Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2026: Financing Sustainable Development in the Arab Region. Dubai and Paris: Mohammed bin Rashid School of Government (MBRSG) and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN).**

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