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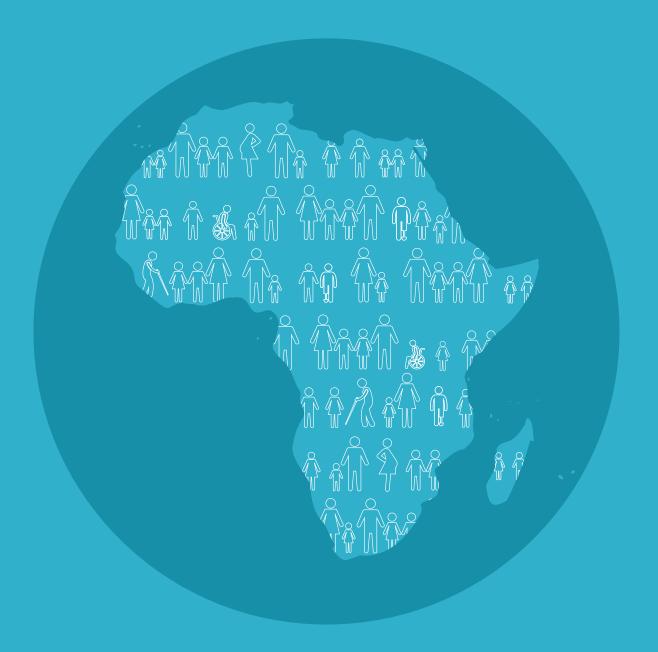
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# AFRICA SDG INDEX AND DASHBOARDS REPORT 2020

Leave No One Behind to Achieve the SDGs in Africa











The Sustainable Development Goals Center for Africa is deeply committed to accelerating the implementation of the SDGs across the continent, including developing a new program to help governments build and strengthen capacity on data and statistical systems for reporting on the SDGs.



The Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) mobilizes global scientific and technological expertise to promote practical solutions for sustainable development, including the implementation of the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement.



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Leave No One Behind to Achieve the SDGs in Africa

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## **Executive Summary**

The 2020 Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report provides an assessment of where African countries stand with respect to the SDGs and their progress toward the goals, with the additional lens of "leave no one behind." The report also includes a preliminary analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on the SDGs in Africa.

The global pandemic is a humanitarian and economic crisis with serious immediate and also potentially long-term impacts, particularly on the social and economic goals. An additional 60 million Africans could be pushed into poverty and food insecurity is expected to nearly double. An estimated 110 million African children and youth are out of school, fragile health care systems are being tested, and women are at risk of being left out even more. Slow economic activity and lockdowns will increase unemployment and debt, while decreasing remittances, development assistance and domestic revenue are added risks to financing for development and SDGs.

To rebuild, all countries should adopt the framework of sustainability. African governments are relatively well positioned to do so, as our updated implementation survey reveals. African governments have made significant efforts to endorse the SDGs and incorporate them into national strategies and development plans. The large majority of countries have identified government units to coordinate the implementation and have prioritized specific targets and indicators. Communication and information-sharing for stakeholder engagement is insufficient, but it has improved since the previous survey. All 34 country experts who validated results reported that lack of funding and resources is one of the most important challenges both in terms of SDG implementation and monitoring.

The analysis in terms of the current status and trends toward achieving the SDGs is comprehensive and comparable at the continental and subregional levels. Some key findings include:

- Overall, North Africa is the best-performing region on average, while Central Africa is the worst-performing.
   Tunisia has replaced Mauritius as the top-ranking country.
- Serious challenges exist and the majority of countries are currently performing very poorly. As in last year's
  report, no country scored green for 13 of the 17 goals. The Leave No One Behind (LNOB) results show that all
  African countries are currently struggling to tackle all kinds of inequalities.
- The goals facing the greatest challenges are SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG 9 (infrastructure), and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions). The goals where the continent is performing better are SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production).
- Across all countries and goals, the most frequently-observed trends are stagnation and moderate
  improvement, which is a positive development as compared to the 2019 analysis which was overwhelmingly
  stagnant. The only goal for which the majority of African countries are on track is SDG 13 on Climate Action.



### Introduction

This marks the third Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report undertaken jointly by the Sustainable Development Goals Centre for Africa (SDGC/A) and the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) to better understand the performance of African states on all the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The theme of this year's report is the principle of leaving no one behind and the first section reviews the challenges and presents Africa's performance in this dimension.

Of course, the context of the global COVID-19 pandemic has precipitated a humanitarian and economic crisis, and poses risks for SDGs and compromised the efforts on the "Decade of Action." This is not good news, given that the previous Africa SDG Index confirmed that the continent was overall off-track towards meeting SDGs. The first section of the report therefore includes a preliminary qualitative and quantitative analysis on the likely impact of COVID-19 on the SDGs in Africa.

Part II of the report is an updated SDG implementation survey covering six areas: (i) national strategies and baseline assessments in the executive, (ii) budgeting practices and procedures in the executive, (iii) stakeholder engagement, (iv) coordinating units in the executive, (v) legislative actions, and (vi) main challenges for implementation. The survey is subject to validation by country experts and government representatives. While validation remains a challenge, this year's survey received a 50% higher response rate, with 34 countries confirming the findings.

Four case studies are included to illustrate a variety of best practices on SDG implementation efforts and the ambition of leaving no one behind: 1) Experiences from Africa on the inclusiveness of the Voluntary National Reviews, 2) Climate Change and Poverty Reduction in Southern Africa, 3) Sound Data for Governance for Achieving the SDGs, and 4) POPGRID: Leaving No One Off the Map.

The results presented in Part III rank countries according to their overall country score and present the current status and trends showing the respective countries' distance to achieving the SDGs. Overall, this Africa index and Dashboard adopts 97 indicators (29 specific on the African context, including Agenda 2063 indicators). The report relies on the same methodology also used in global SDG Index, which was audited by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre. Owing to some changes of indicators and data sources, the comparison of this index with previous ones is not feasible. In line with this year's theme, the report also provides a new assessment of the performance of African nations in line with the 'leave no one behind' commitment in the SDGs. A selection of SDG indicators has been adopted for the new Leave No One Behind Index. The final section explains the methodology. The detailed indicator and country profiles, as well as the full implementation survey results, are found in the Appendices.

# Part Leave No One Behind to Achieve the SDGs in Africa

#### 1. The Challenges of "Leave No One Behind"

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes a framing call to "leave no one behind." The agenda's strong focus on the disadvantaged and marginalized populations, who can be ignored in aggregate measures, is truly revolutionary.¹ In practice however, this requires taking explicit action to end extreme poverty, promote shared prosperity, curb inequalities in outcomes and opportunities, confront discrimination, and fast-track progress for the ones who are furthest behind. The SDGs are highly ambitious in their hope for equality and inclusion in society.

Delivering on the principle of leaving no one behind remains a challenge in African countries. There are intersecting factors that hinder the African continent's ability to achieve the 2030 Agenda (summarized in Figure 1).



United Nations, Statistics Commission Fiftieth session, Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), 2019 Data Disaggregation and SDG Indicators: "Policy Priorities and Current and Future Disaggregation Plans." Available on; https://unstats.un.org/ unsd/statcom/50th-session/documents/BG-Item3a-Data-Disaggregation-E.pdf



**Demographic imbalance**. Two of the challenges confronting Africa's progress today include rapid population growth in certain countries like Nigeria and Uganda and high fertility rates. The large share of young people in internal and international migration generates additional challenges to meeting the pledge to leave no one behind.<sup>2</sup> Due to these demographic imbalances, access to basic infrastructure like roads, information and communication technologies, sanitation, energy and water remains uneven in many African countries to take care of the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable especially the rural areas.



**Governance**. Ineffective governance arrangements, and unaccountable or unresponsive institutions are also hindering progress.<sup>3</sup> Presently, responsibility and accountability for progress towards SDG achievement is dispersed and stakeholders' competing interests place SDGs at risk of being relegated. It is even less clear which modes and aspects of governance are important for which of the 17 goals of the 2030 Agenda. In most African countries, the poor, disadvantaged and marginalized communities tend to have the least say in the decisions that affect them and are least likely to be included in the data and evidence governments use to allocate resources and shape policies.<sup>4</sup>



**Data gaps.** Weak statistical systems threaten achievement of SDGs in African countries in ensuring that no one is left behind, especially marginalized groups.<sup>5</sup> A review of the UN metadata revealed that data disaggregation is inadequate for vulnerable groups i.e. children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants.<sup>6</sup> In addition, some of the SDGs indicators still do not have a methodology. Despite limited updated data since the SDGs were adopted in 2015 globally, it is clear that the benefits of development are not equally shared among different sub-populations.



Inequalities and discrimination. Inequalities and discrimination have negative impact on the SDGs because people are left behind when they experience exclusion, bias or mistreatment in laws, policies, access to public services and social practices due to their identity. Extreme inequality persists within countries and cities as well as between countries. Evidence from African countries shows that children in the poorest quintile of the population are still up to three times more likely to die before their fifth birthday than children in the richest quintiles. Globally, adolescent girls and young women face gender-based inequalities, exclusion, discrimination and violence, which put them at increased risk of acquiring HIV. However, evidence shows that AIDS is now the leading cause of death among adolescents (aged 10–19) in Africa and the second most common cause of death among adolescents globally.

<sup>9.</sup> United Nations, Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform, "Goal 3: Good health and well-being" Available on; https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health/



Institute for Security Studies (ISS), 2018, "Africa's demographic challenge is a fact." Available on https://issafrica.org/iss-today/africas-demographic-challenge-is-a-fact

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2018, What does it mean to leave no one behind? A discussion paper and framework for implementation. Available on http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Sustainable%20Development/2030%20Agenda/Discussion\_ Paper LNOB EN Ires.pdf

<sup>4.</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5.</sup> United Nations Statistics Commission, Sustainable Development Goals Report, 2016, "Leave no one behind." Available on: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/leaving-no-one-behind

<sup>6.</sup> United Nations Statistics Commission, 2020, SDG Indicators metadata repository. Available on: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=8&Target=8.4

<sup>7.</sup> UNDP, 2018.

<sup>8.</sup> United Nations, Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform, "Goal 10: Reduce inequalities within and among countries" Available on; https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/



**Shocks and fragility.** In many different contexts, people are being pushed further behind by a variety of forces which includes globalization, technological developments, gender discrimination, and climate change. To rinstance, extreme weather events like Cyclone Idai, pandemics like COVID-19 and environmental degradation lead to loss of access to land, livelihoods and jobs, and have the potential to push vulnerable groups furthest behind into extreme poverty. While several African countries have made impressive gains in reducing extreme poverty since 2010, 1 in 3 Africans – 427 million people – still live in extreme poverty. It is even more difficult to reach those remaining in extreme poverty, people living in fragile contexts, and those in remote areas who are all at risk of being left behind.



**Socio-economic status.** People get left behind when they lack choices and the opportunities and capabilities to earn adequate and consistent income, accumulate wealth or otherwise fully and equitably participate in and benefit from development progress. <sup>12</sup> A person's ability to get out and stay out of poverty, in all its dimensions, is shaped by the economic rules, policies and public services open to them. Currently up to 30 percent of income inequality is due to inequality within households, including between women and men. <sup>13</sup>



**Geographical location.** Geographical location leaves people behind and open to vulnerability and inequity social and economic opportunities, health services, human security, and quality public services because of their place of residence, especially those found in hard to reach areas. Most of the data disaggregated by rural and urban shows that the rural population is more disadvantaged. For instance, there is an overall decline in maternal mortality in most African countries, but women in rural areas are still up to three times more likely to die while giving birth than women living in urban centers. The lack of disaggregation by location and income quintile within cities may also mask that the situation of the poorest.



**Limited resources.** Limited resources have emerged as the most cited challenge in African countries in both the 2019 and 2020 surveys for this report. Despite developed countries committing in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, a genuine package to support the least developed countries by recommitting all states to a target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income (GNI) has not been fulfilled. Therefore, this poses a threat to achieving the SDGs as many donor countries are not meeting this promise, more people are at a risk of being left behind. Even from the resources currently available, it is a concern that the benefits of development are not equitably distributed. For instance, social protection has been significantly extended globally, yet persons with disabilities are up to five times more likely than average to sustain catastrophic health expenditures. In addition, most African countries rely on out of pocket health expenditure.

<sup>10.</sup> UNDP, 2018.

<sup>11.</sup> World Data Lab, "The World poverty clock"; Available on; https://www.worlddata.io/

<sup>12.</sup> UNDP, 2018.

<sup>13.</sup> United Nations Statistics Commission, 2020.

<sup>14.</sup> UNDP, 2018.

<sup>15.</sup> United Nations, Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform.

United Nations, Addis Ababa Action Agenda, July 2015, Available on; https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2051AAAA\_ Outcome.pdf

<sup>17.</sup> United Nations, Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform.

<sup>18.</sup> World Health Organization (WHO), 2017, Global health expenditure database. Available on; https://apps.who.int/nha/database/country\_profile/Index/en

#### 2. COVID-19 and SDG Achievement in Africa

African governments have made commitments towards achieving the SDGs, but these efforts may be compromised by the COVID-19 pandemic. The gravity of the impact depends on the longevity of the crisis – a prolonged crisis will seriously threaten the progress made on SDGs at national and local levels. As of now, countries are reallocating resources and have locked down early to curb the spread of the pandemic and to save lives. In Sub-Saharan Africa, this quick aggressive action has so far prevented the exponential daily growth in confirmed cases or mortality that has happened in other parts of the world.

However, due to the emerging economic crisis, trade and financial streams have been hampered and global financial conditions are tighter than normal. Remittances, Official Development Assistance (ODA), and portfolio flows have taken a nosedive and are likely to remain subdued through 2021. The slowdown of domestic economic activity translates into revenue shortfalls. The financing gap for SDGs in Africa that was already large is expected to widen, increasing fiscal vulnerability on African governments. Without financial resources, sustainable development is elusive.

The whole world is facing the challenges of the COVID-19 crisis but poor countries are at high risk.<sup>20</sup> Studies indicate that the pandemic affects all segments of the population but is most unfavorable to those living in vulnerable conditions, including people living in poverty and people without access to health services and limited access to basic services.<sup>21</sup> The pandemic will have short and long-term impacts across SDGs. The immediate impact is on the well-being of humanity (SDG 3), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), food security (SDG 2), and poverty (SDG 1). Other collateral havoc will emerge due to the interlinkages between the SDGs. On the positive side, some environmental indicators are faring better. For example, SDG 13 (climate action) has benefited from a drop in global emissions and SDG 11 from reduced air pollution. Whereas COVID-19 will negatively impact the ambitions of African nations for sustainable development, the SDGs framework can serve as a guiding tool for protecting lives and economies both in the short and long term. It is an opportunity to better develop and design coordinated responses to make the best use of the synergies between different goals.

<sup>21.</sup> Gerszon Mahler, D., Laknerr, C, Castaneda Aguilar, A, and Haoyu Wu, 20 April 2020, "The impact of COVID-19 (Coronavirus) on global poverty: Why Sub-Saharan Africa might be the region hardest hit," World Bank Blog, online at: https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/impact-covid-19-coronavirus-global-poverty-why-sub-saharan-africa-might-be-region-hardest



<sup>19.</sup> Ratha, Dilip K.; et al, 2020, COVID-19 Crisis Through a Migration Lens (English). Migration and Development Brief; no. 32. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group. http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/989721587512418006/COVID-19-Crisis-Through-a-Migration-Lens

<sup>20.</sup> United Nations, 2020, "Covid-19 Pandemic is Exacerbating Poverty and Inequality." Available online: https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/policy/wesp-mid-2020-report.html.

#### Box 1. Informal opinion survey on the impact of COVID-19 on the SDGs

In April 2020, the SDSN conducted an online survey to collect global public opinions on the impact of COVID-19 on the SDGs. The findings below are not statistically significant as the number of respondents is low, but this informally reflects the views from a mix of people across the continent.

In response to the question "in your country, what will be the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the achievement of the SDGs by 2030?," 122 respondents from 35 African nations were essentially split between those who projected an overall negative impact and those that believed the impact would be mixed.

Positive
10%
No opinion / too early to tell 11%

- Positive, despite the current crisis it will accelerate the implementation of most of the SDGs in the long run
- Mixed, the current crisis will both accelerate and slow down the achievement of the SDGs in the same proportion
- Negative, the current crisis will slow down the implementation of most of the SDGs in the long run
- No opinion / too early to tell

According to the 2020 Africa SDG Index and Dashboards findings, analyzed in Part III, the goals that are currently facing the greatest challenges are SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG 2 (zero hunger), and SDG 1 (no poverty). At the time of writing, it was not easy to assess the full impacts of the pandemic on the SDGs achievement, but we predict some overarching trends for certain key social and economic goals on the following pages.



**SDG 1– End extreme poverty.** Nine out of ten extremely poor people in the world are found in Africa. Before COVID-19, the 2030 poverty forecast was 26 percent, far from achieving the 2030 objective. The new forecast accounting for COVID-19 and a business-as-usual recovery predicts over 480 million extreme poor people in 2030.<sup>22</sup> Estimates by the World Bank indicate that COVID-19 could push about 60 million people globally into extreme poverty in this year alone, of which 23 million in Sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>23</sup> Based on assumption of two months' lockdown and 40 percent production capacity, the continent will likely see a recession of -1 to -3 percent in 2020. Under such a scenario, a 1 percentage point reduction in growth could translate into 1 percentage reduction in per capita income or consumption. If the COVID-19 curve does not flatten until 2021, another 59 million people are likely to be pushed into extreme poverty, reaching a total of 514 million Africans. At the country-level, the two countries with the largest change in 2020 in the number of poor are estimated to be Nigeria (5 million) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (2 million). South Africa is also forecasted to have more than one million people pushed into extreme poverty as a consequence of the pandemic.<sup>24</sup> With increases in relative and absolute poverty, the gap between the rich and poor is envisaged to widen going forward. The consequences of COVID-19 pose real challenges to the achievement of SDG 1 by 2030.



**SDG 2 – Zero hunger.** The entire agri-food supply chain has been disrupted by the COVID-19 crisis. Lockdown measures that restrict movement and trade across borders are contributing to food insecurity across the continent. Governments restrictions on travel and movement are likely to lead to a shortage of labor and raw materials as well as price fluctuations resulting into food crises and hunger. Evidence indicates that 135 million people globally are forecast to be resultantly food insecure in 2020 with the majority, about 73 million people, living in Africa. The continent was already facing a food crisis due to conflict, climate-related shocks and drought, and crop pests, including fall armyworm and desert locusts. Disruptions in the current food supply system negatively impacts on household consumption and food availability. The World Food Program confirms that the pandemic is likely to more than double the number of people facing hunger with urban poor populations at high risk. Evidence further indicates

<sup>26.</sup> WFP, 21 April 2020, "COVID-19 will double number of people facing food crises unless swift action is taken." https://www.wfp.org/news/covid-19-will-double-number-people-facing-food-crises-unless-swift-action-taken



<sup>22.</sup> Kharas H., Hamel K., Hofer M., and Tong B., 23 May 2019, "Global poverty reduction has slowed down—again." Brooking Institution. Available on: https://www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2019/05/23/global-poverty-reduction-has-slowed-down-again/

<sup>23.</sup> Daniel Gerszon Mahler, Christoph Lakner, R. Andres Castaneda Aguilar, and Haoyu Wu, April 2020, "The impact of COVID-19 (Coronavirus) on global poverty: Why Sub-Saharan Africa might be the region hardest hit." World Bank Blog, available online at: https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/impact-covid-19-coronavirus-global-poverty-why-sub-saharan-africa-might-be-region-hardest

<sup>24</sup> Ibid

<sup>25.</sup> Gustafson, S., 23 April 2020, "Global Report on Food Crises: 135 million in 55 countries faced acute hunger in 2019." IFPRI Blog, available online at: https://www.ifpri.org/blog/global-report-food-crises-135-million-55-countries-faced-acute-hunger-2019

that one in five people in Africa are undernourished, and that 30 percent of children under five – approximately 59 million children – have stunted growth, greater than the global average of 21.9 percent.<sup>27</sup> Children are additionally suffering from being out of school and not having access to school meals, which many families depend on. As COVID-19 spreads, Africa could witness an additional number of undernourished 64.9 million people. This has dire consequences for SDG 2.



SDG 3 – Good health and wellbeing. Health will face an immediate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. At the time of writing, there were 5.8 million cases worldwide and 360,000 deaths. However, the continent has seen proportionally few cases, 124,000 cases and just under 4,000 deaths at the end of May 2020. This is perhaps due to early lockdown measures and familiarity with managing pandemics such as Ebola. African nations are already challenged with multiple health issues and are relatively well equipped to manage them at community level. The healthcare systems are weak though. Africa has a low number of health professionals per capita, with only 1.30 health workers per 1000 population.<sup>28</sup> The continent has the most severe health workforce shortage, estimated to reach 6.1 million by 2030. With this health crisis, health workers are being shifted to COVID-19 care, this is exacerbating shortages and Africa's already weak health systems could face collapse. In the long term, this could be the weak spot that can disrupt the vision of universal access to health care by 2030.



**SDG 4 – Quality education for all.** Education is facing a serious and direct impact from the pandemic, with the closure of learning institutions in several African countries. As shown when the Ebola outbreak caused previous closures, this interrupted learning will negatively affect education continuity and outcomes. Some children will go to work and not return when schools reopen. In many countries, learning for all but the most privileged is stopped altogether. However, in some countries, remote teaching tools such as radio programs and TV programs are available to help children access alternative education. Africa's internet access is the lowest globally, at only about 25%, so online teaching on the model of OECD countries is not possible for the majority.<sup>29</sup>

According to UNESCO, more than 1.2 billion learners worldwide (68.5% of total enrolled learners) are out of school due to measures to stop the spread of COVID-19.30 288 million are African learners (24%) of which 15.6 million in tertiary education, 72.3 million in secondary, 177.7 million in primary and 22.4 million in pre-primary. The immediate impacts of this crisis on education include poor learning outcomes, delayed progression and graduations, and could potentially cause lifelong harm, by delaying the development of crucial social and emotional skills, and ultimately widen inequality.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>31.</sup> The Economist (30th April 2020). "Closing schools for COVID-19 does lifelong harm and widens inequality."



<sup>27.</sup> WHO, 19 February 2020, Coronavirus disease 20019 situation report. https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200219-sitrep-30-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=3346b04f\_2

<sup>28.</sup> WHO, 2015, AFRO Health Workforce Observatory Database.

<sup>29.</sup> ITU (2016). ICT Facts and figures.

<sup>30.</sup> UNESCO (20th May 2020). Global monitoring of school closures by COVID-19.



**SDG 5 – Gender equality.** The pandemic is affecting everyone but not in the same way. Some evidence from outbreaks similar to COVID-19indicates that women and girls are likely to be affected in certain ways and possibly confront more negative impacts than men.<sup>32</sup> This crisis is shifting the global economy to the global recession. This economic shock could lead to a prolonged decline in women's incomes and labor market participation in developing countries where women are mainly (more than 70%) employed in the informal economy. Preliminary data also indicate that violence against women and girls around the world is increasing, with reported cases doubled in some countries.<sup>33</sup> Women are also highly exposed to the virus since they make up 65% of the healthcare workforce (nurses) in Africa and more likely to be frontline health workers.<sup>34</sup>



**SDG 6 – Water and Sanitation.** Washing hands with soap frequently under running water is the main advice against the spread of COVID-19. Thereby ensuring the availability of clean water for all is evidently crucial to cope and persist in the fight against the spread of COVID-19. Inadequate basic services and access to clean water have been a great challenge for the continent. In Sub-Saharan Africa, about 63% of people have difficulties in accessing basic water services which is hindering people to follow the most basic and effective prevention measure against the virus. As a consequence, there are deepening inequalities around this goal.



**SDG 8 – Decent work.** Before the COVID-19 crisis, economic growth had remained below the SDG target and now recession means moving further away from the target. It is also expected that the economic impact will be felt more harshly in urban areas. Job security has been impacted since many businesses have been ordered to shut down, these include but are not limited to tourism, travel, services, and manufacturing. About 250 million Africans in informal urban employment (excluding North Africa) will be in jeopardy. As stated by UNECA, firms and businesses in African cities are at high risk to COVID-19 related effects, especially SMEs which account for 80% of employment in Africa and could face bankruptcy.<sup>35</sup> This situation is likely to worsen by an expected rise in the cost of living, in some African cities, the price of some food items could increase up to 100%. Additionally, the per capita expenditure of African local governments is the lowest in the world at US\$26. Consequently, many local authorities are poorly resourced which also lead to the inability of coping with the COVID-19 crisis.

<sup>35.</sup> UNECA, 15 April 2020, "The economic impact of COVID-19 on African cities is likely to be acute through a sharp decline in productivity, jobs and revenues." Press release, available online: https://www.uneca.org/stories/economic-impact-covid-19-african-cities-likely-be-acute-through-sharp-decline-productivity



<sup>32.</sup> Davies SE, and Bennett B. "A gendered human rights analysis of Ebola and Zika: locating gender in global health emergencies". International Affairs, 2016; 92: 1041-1060. And Harman S. "Ebola, gender and conspicuously invisible women in global health governance." Third World Quarterly. 2016; 37: 524-541.

<sup>33.</sup> UN WOMEN (April 2020). COVID-19 and Ending Violence Against Women and Girls.

<sup>34.</sup> WHO (2019). Gender equity in the health workforce: Analysis of 104 Countries.



**SDG 10 – Reduce inequality**. The economic shocks from COVID-19 will likely exacerbate inequalities in all countries, as outlined in the sections above on SDGs 2, 4, 5, and 6 in particular. Vulnerable groups, including refugees and migrants, will face disproportionate negative health and economic impacts. The lockdowns and travel restrictions have affected virtually everyone but in most African countries, the social safety nets for lower income brackets are missing.



**SDG 17 – Global partnerships**. As the pandemic encroached on Africa, many countries and organizations made commitments of support and assistance, including a UN-led humanitarian response fund, financial support from the IMF and the World Bank, and debt servicing suspension by the G20 for the poorest countries. Despite these efforts, the current financing gap is still around \$44 billion out of the estimated \$114 billion that will be required in the fight against COVID-19 in 2020 in Africa.<sup>36</sup> In addition, many of these resources are not new or additional funds—they have simply been reoriented and reallocated from other programs.<sup>37</sup> This could undermine existing critical projects and setback living conditions in low-income countries. In the longer term, there is a risk that donor countries affected by the severe economic downturn may also reduce their ODA.

However, there has also been a positive side effect of the crisis on this global partnership goal. The concerted international action by the scientific community, policymakers, business, and civil society has been unprecedented in the face of the current global crisis. This mobilization can accelerate the identification of solutions and can contribute to building stronger international and multisectoral partnerships. In addition, while there may be short-term disruptions to data production (for example the 2020 census round), we foresee an improvement in access to health data, an increased mobilization of non-official data, and further development of e-government services.

Before COVID-19, Africa was already off track on the SDGs and there is now a heightened risk of people being left behind. While the crisis is imperiling progress, it also makes this agenda all the more urgent and necessary. The UN Secretary General's Decade of Action is more crucial and relevant than ever. As the worst of the crisis passes, we hope that the shared vision adopted in 2015 for people, prosperity, planet, peace, and partnerships will guide us towards a more sustainable world.

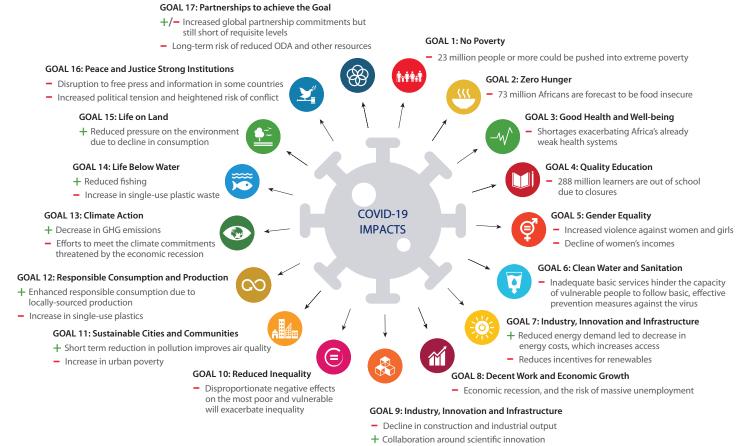
<sup>37.</sup> European Commission, 8 April 2020, "Q&A: Global EU response to the coronavirus pandemic." Press release, available online: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/qanda\_20\_606



<sup>36.</sup> International Monetary Fund, 17 April 2020, "World Bank Group and IMF mobilize partners in the fight against COVID-19 in Africa." Press release, available online: www.imf.org/en/News

Figure 2

Summary of COVID-19 impacts on the SDGs



# Part II SDG Implementation in Africa

To understand and assess how governments are implementing the SDGs, we have conducted a survey, now in its third year, to track how national governments are going about SDG Implementation. This survey covers six strategic aspects: (i) national strategies and baseline assessments in the executive, (ii) budgeting practices and procedures in the executive, (iii) stakeholder engagement, (iv) coordinating units in the executive, (v) legislative actions, and (vi) main challenges for implementation.

#### 1. Analysis of Survey Results

Preliminary data were collected through extensive desk research and then validated or repudiated through consultations with national experts and government officials. Evidence, such as references to official statements, documents or web portals, were required to validate each positive answer. Of the 54 countries, 34 responses were reviewed by national experts and/or government officials.<sup>38</sup> The collected data are descriptive in nature and do not measure the level of effectiveness of the strategies and coordination mechanisms in place.

#### A. Official endorsement of SDGs

The SDGs offer a universal agenda and commitment for all development dimensions including economic, social, and environmental. This is Africa's greatest opportunity of transformation from most threatening development challenges to growth and prosperity. Despite the fact that the 2030 Agenda is universal in nature, it is meant to be adapted to specific contexts and priorities, which vary from country to country. The enabling environment for this transformation requires political will and commitment, good governance, as well as responsive institutions that are driven by accountable policies and frameworks that intend achieving sustainable growth and prosperity.

The survey results show that only three countries (Djibouti, The Gambia, and Lesotho) haven't yet established, endorsed, and validated the implementation plan of the SDGs. As compared to 2019 survey findings, there are three new countries that officially committed to the SDGs implementation through a statement of high-level political leadership. Therefore, as of 2020 survey findings, 51 countries have clear commitments to operationalize the SDGs. In the four years since the SDGs' adoption, 94% of countries around the continent have made significant efforts in launching requisite institutional arrangements for the successful implementation of the SDGs.

<sup>38.</sup> We are very grateful to the national experts and/or government officials from the following countries who took the time to review and respond to the survey: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

#### B. Progress on the process of aligning existing national strategies with the SDGs

Most countries have aligned their development plans with the SDGs. This year, five additional countries incorporated the SDGs into existing national development strategies. Among these 46 countries, 43 countries have prioritized specific targets and indicators that are considered relevant in the national context and 36 countries adopted a roadmap as a supplement of national plans in the SDGs implementation.

In order to track SDGs progress, governments are required to identify apt institutions to oversee the monitoring and reporting of the SDG execution. As per the survey findings, in 34 countries, the process of identifying the key indicators to monitor SDG progress has been undertaken by the national statistical institute and 22 countries have prioritized more than a hundred of indicators, with an average of 124 indicators.

#### C. Stakeholder engagement

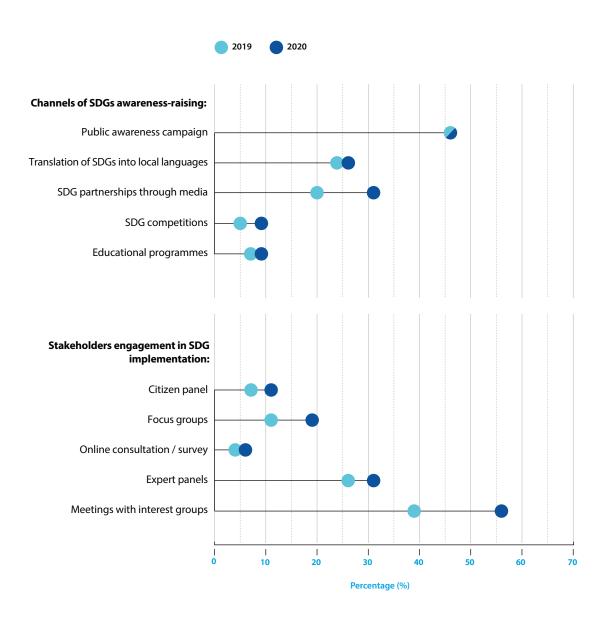
Communication and information sharing remain critical for stakeholder participation and engagement in implementation of the SDGs. The findings indicate less commitments among African countries in securing a dedicated online repository or website for the SDGs updated at least once a month, i.e. a website where the latest news, official speeches, metrics and initiatives on the SDGs are provided. Evidence available indicates that only 15 out 54 (28%) of African countries in 2020 compared to four (17%) in 2019 managed to host a separate stand-alone website for the SDGs. More so, four African countries (2 from southern region, 1 northern and 1 from western region) reported hosting SDGs web page on the website of the coordinating Ministry or Agency or Center of Government portal. This indicates that more than half of African countries are less committed to having an SDG website. The findings suggest the need for African countries to establish an updated SDG website that provides a snapshot of priorities and progress on the status of implementation of SDGs.

In terms of national SDG awareness raising among stakeholders, more commitments have been registered as evidenced by 69 percent of African countries in 2020 conducting SDG awareness campaigns compared to 48 percent in 2019. The findings highlight the importance of awareness-raising campaigns that countries should utilize in order to ensure greater ownership and commitment to implementing the strategies for the 2030 Agenda while leaving no one behind. The most commonly utilized channels of creating awareness among stakeholders in the region included public awareness campaigns, followed by SDG partnerships through media such as TV, Radio, newspaper online platform, and translating SDGs in local languages and least recognized channels included SDG competitions and through education programs in schools (Figure 3 panel a).

With stakeholder engagement mechanisms in implementation of SDGs, more commitments have been recorded as 65 percent of African countries in 2020 had developed comprehensive stakeholder engagement strategies ranging from setting SDG priorities (52%), informing SDG action plans (35%), identifying data and indicators for SDGs (33%) and allocating financial resources for SDGs (20%). In the implementation process of SDGs, meetings with interest groups, expert panels and focus groups were most used channels by African countries to engage with various stakeholders (Figure 3 panel b). However, the least recognized channels of engaging stakeholders were focus groups, citizen panels and online consultations. This result suggests the need for effective and sustainable engagement pathways with stakeholders not only in implementation but also in monitoring progress of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Figure 3

SDG awareness raising and stakeholder engagement in implementation



Panel (a) Channels of SDGs awareness raising Panel(b) Stakeholders engagement in the SDG implementation

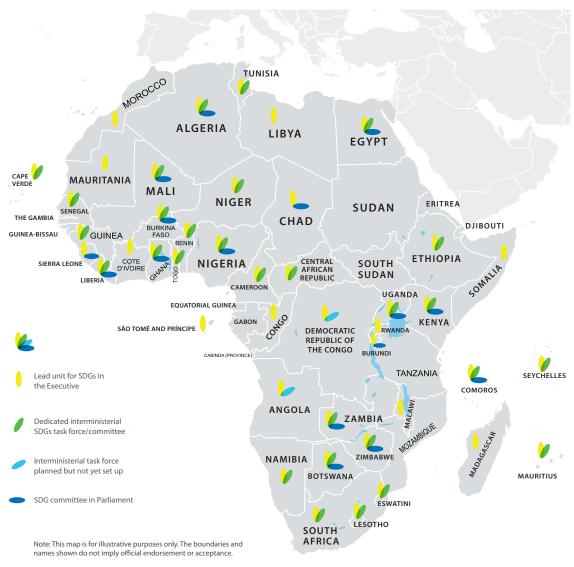
Source: Authors' calculations

#### D. Coordinating Unit

Eighty-nine percent of African countries have a lead central or federal government unit responsible for supporting the implementation of the SDGs across line ministries and agencies.

Figure 4

Coordinating units across government



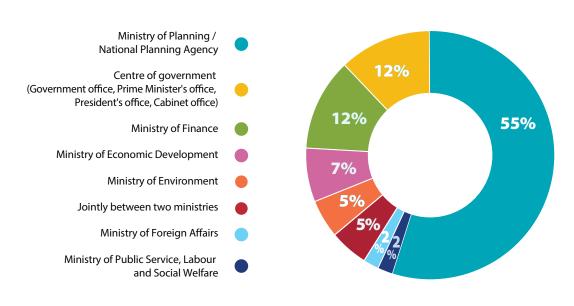
Source: Authors' analysis

It is important for countries to have an SDGs coordinating unit. Out of 54 African countries, 80% have a lead unit responsible for SDGs implementation. The number of countries with a lead unit for supporting implementation of the SDGs is lower in East Africa i.e. out of 13 countries eight have a lead unit for supporting implementation of the SDGs. North African is the only region with all of its countries setting up a lead SDGs unit. There are two countries in Central (Equatorial Guinea and Gabon), West (The Gambia and Guinea-Bissau) and in Southern Africa (Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe) that do not have an SDGs unit.

Fifty-four percent of the African countries have a dedicated interministerial SDGs task force/committee whereas 4% do not but it is planned, and 42% have none with no plans to establish one. Only 24% of the 54 African countries have an SDGs committee in parliament, so legislative engagement appears quite low.

Figure 5

#### SDGs lead central/federal government unit



Source: Authors' analysis

There is variation from one country to the other when it comes to selecting the lead coordinating unit for SDGs implementation in the central or federal government. 55% of the 48 countries their lead unit is under the Ministry of Planning/National Planning Agency. 12% of the countries have their lead unit under the Centre of government (Government office/Prime Minister Office/President's office/Cabinet office), 12% of the countries it is also under the Ministry of Finance. While 5% of the countries it is jointly between two ministries i.e. Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Planning/National Planning Agency.

#### E. Main challenges

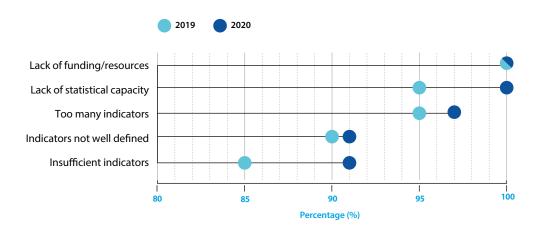
This section of the survey presents challenges that are a subjective assessment based on what the experts or SDGs focal person for each country reported. These assessments are not based on desk research, only the validated results from 21 countries in 2019 and 34 countries in 2020. The first question specifically focused on the main challenges for monitoring the SDGs (Figure 6) and the second was more broadly on the main challenges in implementing the SDGs (Figure 7).

In 2019, all 21 countries (100%) for which government or country expert validated results reported that lack of funding or resources is one of the most important challenges in monitoring the SDGs (Figure 6). Similarly, in 2020 all 34 countries (100%) that were validated reported that lack of funding resources is the most important challenge for monitoring.

Prioritization of challenges in implementing the SDGs differs from one country to the other, but lack of statistical capacity is the most important challenge in Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Libya, Mauritania, Niger and Tunisia. Whereas lack of funding is the most important challenge in Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republican, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe. Furthermore, some countries (Algeria, Libya, Niger, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia and South Africa) cited too many indicators as the most important challenge. Zimbabwe is the only country that reported that indicators not well defined is crucial.

Figure 6

Main challenges for monitoring SDGs

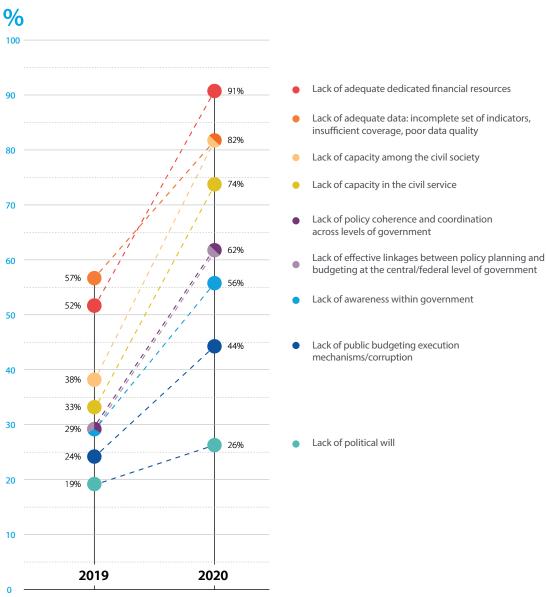


Source: Authors' analysis



Figure 7

Main challenges in implementing SDGs, percentage of countries



Source: Authors' analysis

All countries that validated the survey reported that they have encountered challenges in implementing the SDGs. However, lack of adequate dedicated financial resources is the most cited challenge in 2020 (91%) whereas the lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality was the most cited in 2019 (57%). Lack of political will is the least cited challenge in both years, 19 percent in 2019 and 26 percent in the year 2020.

Validations of the 2020 implementation survey shows that lack of adequate dedicated financial resources is a crucial challenge in implementing the SDGs in Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe. Whereas lack of SDG awareness within government is a very important challenge in Libya, Malawi and Tunisia. Lack of capacity in the civil service has been cited as very important in Cameroon, DRC, Libya, Sierra Leone and Tunisia.

#### F. Reporting on SDG implementation

Governments are encouraged to conduct comprehensive and regular assessments of SDG progress for accountability purposes. This ensures that actions and decisions taken by governments comply with the needs of the community, thereby contributing to sustainable development achievement.

Comparing 2019 and 2020 results, there is great effort in reporting SDG progress—36 countries have delivered SDG reports where 33 are VNRs compared to 23 countries in 2019. Despite the fact that many countries explicitly perceive the SDG domestication as a critical process to the successful implementation of the SDGs, fewer (27) have assessed their position, direction and pace toward the path to achieving SDG targets.

#### G. Budgeting practices and procedures in the executive

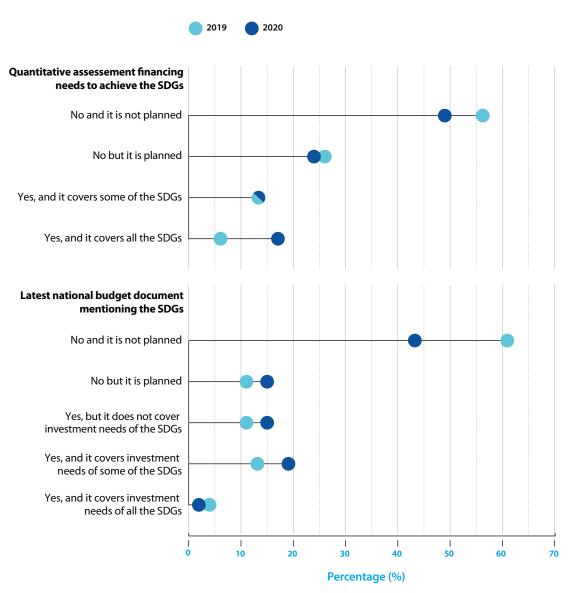
Implementation and achievement of the SDGs in African countries requires huge investments and all types of financing including private, public, international and domestic resources. However, SDG financing and budgetary practices have been excluded when planning and implementing SDGs. Only 16 out of 54 African countries in 2020 (30%) compared 19% in 2019 have done a quantitative assessment of financing needs to achieve the SDGs. Overall, there have been less commitments by African countries in the adoption of quantitative assessment of financing needs as evidenced by 68 percent of the countries not covering any SDG financing needs in 2020 (Figure 8).

Figure 8 indicates that only 9 out of 54 countries (17%) in 2020 compared to 6% in 2019 had all their SDGs financing needs covered while 7 out of 54 (13%) had covered some of the SDGs in the latest budget documents. This underscores that more than half of the countries are not optimizing their national budgets for SDG achievement.

In terms of latest national budget documents mentioning SDGs, 35 percent of the African countries had their latest financing and budgetary documents mentioning SDGs. Figure 8 indicates that only one (1) country (2%) have their investment needs covering all SDGs, 10 countries (19%) covered some of the investment needs while 15% did not include SDGs in their investment needs. This finding implies that more than half of the African countries (58%) are less committed to contextualize both SDG targets and indicators into national budgetary requirements. This result suggests the need for full integration of SDGs into national priorities and mobilization of more domestic revenues to meet the budgetary and investment needs associated with achievement of SDGs at national level.

Figure 8

Budgeting practices and procedures in the executive



Source: Authors' analysis

### 2. Leave No One Behind – Case Studies

The following case studies have been contributed from our partners, supporting different aspects of SDG implementation and monitoring. These four perspectives offer expert insight, through the different lenses of Voluntary National Reviews, climate change, governance, and data, into the intersections of the 2030 Agenda and the ambition of leaving no one behind.

# Experiences from Africa on the inclusiveness of the Voluntary National Reviews

By Sara Hamouda, Agenda 2063 Unit, African Peer Review Mechanism

The Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) presented during the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) every year assist countries in the implementation and monitoring of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The HLPF offers an international platform for countries to gather and share experiences as well as challenges towards the attainment of the SDGs. Over the first four years of the HLPF (2016-2019), 158 reports have been presented by countries from all continents, but only 35<sup>39</sup> African countries conducted at least one VNR. In 2020, 17 African countries are foreseen to submit VNRs<sup>40</sup> and only 4 will be reporting for the second time.

The HLPF 2019 was held under the theme "Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality." SDG 16, which aims to create strong, effective, and accountable institutions, has been assessed by the VNRs in 2019. While the process of VNR has been varied over the years, there is increasing uptake and harmony in approaches and institutional settings put in place to ensure inclusivity and states preparedness for the VNR process. We have selected three countries which adopted inclusive approaches for managing the national dialogue on SDGs and Agenda 2063 and preparing the VNRs:

#### Egypt

Egypt submitted VNRs in 2016 and 2018. It's one of only three African countries that conducted the VNR exercise more than once. The second VNR was prepared with a comprehensive approach adopted by the Government and the focal point – Ministry of Planning and Administrative Reforms. The Government of Egypt (GoE) encouraged the engagement of nonstate actors and offered a proper space for national civil society organizations in the designing of Egypt 2030 vision as well as drafting the second VNR.

The Government of Egypt (GoE) held various National Workshops with UNDESA to discuss with various stakeholders the integration of the SDGs into national policies and assess SDG priorities, gaps, and interlinkages. Egypt's presentation of the VNR in 2018 was an excellent example of a "partnership for SDGs." The Government, led by the Ministry of Planning, drafted the report with essential contributions from the civil society and the private sector to be finally presented by the three parties in front of the international community. Among these CSOs is Egypt Network for Integrated Development (ENID/EI Nidaa) which is a major actor in civil society working on alleviating poverty.

<sup>39.</sup> Full list on https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/vnrs/

<sup>40.</sup> AU countries foreseen for VNRs 2020 are the following: Benin, Burundi, Libya, Liberia, Comoros, Congo, Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Seychelles, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

#### Uganda

Uganda is foreseen to submit its second VNR in the HLPF 2020. Uganda has performed with diligence and commitment to institutionalize governance mechanisms at the national level to promote awareness, bureaucracies' capacities, and preparedness for the implementation of both Agendas 2030 and 2063.

In collaboration with the International Security and Development Centre, Uganda conducted a data gap analysis report to identify data gaps in reporting on SDGs. Uganda is one of the few African countries which have available data on SDG 16 despite the political sensitivity and difficult measurability. The report shared some best practices of inclusive measures by Uganda, such as sharing the data on government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget by sector

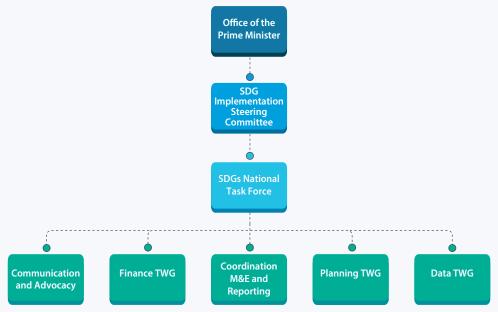
during the period from 2005 to 2016. These eventually become available in the VNR reports and UN SDGs database. The report also highlighted that Uganda developed its indicators to offer a space for citizens to express their opinion on public services, including health, education, and others. 66% of the population satisfied by local government services.<sup>41</sup> It also ranks highly in the Open Budget Index, ranking as the second most transparent budget in Africa, after South Africa.

Uganda also exposed its system and resources to conduct a bottleneck study in collaboration with the African Peer Review Mechanism to identify key challenges before national governance in Uganda as shown in Figure 9.

41. UNDP and the International Security and Development Center, 2019, "Uganda: Data Gap Analysis for SDG 16 Peace, Security and Systems Resilience."



Coordination mechanisms for SDG Localization and Implementation in Uganda



Source: APM Report, April 2020

#### Ghana

Ghana acknowledged that the implementation of the SDGs requires collective commitment and responsibility. The Government thus adopted a multi-stakeholder approach for harmonized and synergized efforts to engage citizens. Prior and within the preparations for Ghana's first VNR, consultative meetings were held with different groups of society, including youth, private sector, people with special needs, to discuss the country's readiness to implement the said agenda and engage them in the localization of SDGs.

Ghana established an online platform to enhance public engagement on government performance towards SDGs. Furthermore, civil society was represented in the institutional coordination and implementation structures such as the Implementation Coordinating Committee (SDGs ICC) and the National Technical Committee. The Government further demonstrated its collaboration with CSOs by allowing for a joint reporting with CSOs during Ghana's presentation at the 2019 High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). The Government ceded 3mins of its allotted 15mins to CSOs to present the first CSO Shadow Report on the SDGs titled "Telling the Ghanaian Story through the lens of citizens."

Ghana's VNR also articulated that the Government has a strong collaboration with the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) to implement further reforms for human rights and public services. The Government implemented a series of public sector reform results-oriented program for fighting corruption and conducting a standard Client Services Charter for use by Client Service Units within the public services as a means of holding civil servants, as duty bearers, accountable concerning effective and high-quality public service delivery. Under the auspices of CHRAJ, Ghana is implementing a National Anti-Corruption Plan (NACAP), a multi-sectoral operational plan that aims to fight corruption in an integrated, holistic, and practical manner with CSOs (VNR, Ghana, 2019).42

To further lesson sharing, the APRM and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Centre for Africa in collaboration organized a continental workshop on Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) from the 21st to the 22nd of October 2019 in Kigali, Rwanda. The purpose of the workshop was to offer a platform for sharing experiences, lessons learned, and best practices by member-states that have presented their VNRs from 2016 to 2019 and prepare those which will present VNRs at the subsequent High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). These workshops will be held annually, attended by African governments and other regional and international stakeholders.

<sup>42.</sup> Government of Ghana, June 2019, Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, available online: https://sustainabledevelopment. un.org/content/documents/23420Ghanas\_VNR\_report\_Final.pdf

## Climate Change and Poverty Reduction: Leaving No One Behind in Southern Africa

By the SDGC/A Sub-Regional Center for Southern Africa

Both the SDGs and African Union 2063 Agenda embrace the concept of leaving no one behind, but climate change is a roadblock to achieving the SDGs for all as it disproportionately affects the rural poor. Africa is the continent most at risk to the negative effects of climate change. As a result of climate change, the UN estimates that an additional 120 million people could be pushed into poverty by 2030.<sup>43</sup>

In the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, the majority of the population highly depends on the agricultural sector for food, income, and employment. Yet the region mainly employs traditional methods of farming and rain-fed agriculture systems, with only 6.6 percent of cultivated area equipped for irrigation.<sup>44</sup> This leaves the rural population in particular very vulnerable to climate change shocks.

Southern Africa is facing its worst drought in 35 years. Over the last three years, average rainfall has been decreasing and is projected to further fall in 2020. As a result of this extreme climate, roughly 14.4 million people have been exposed to hunger, malnutrition and poverty.<sup>45</sup> Available data from 13 out of 16 SADC countries indicate that Zambia and Namibia had the highest depth of food deficit/deprivation, while South

Africa and Mauritius had the lowest food deficits (Figure 10). Currently, 34 countries in Africa are already in need of food aid, 9 of which are in the SADC region according to the FAO. The number of people that are food insecure in the region has been increasing since 2017 from 26.9 million, to 30.7 million in 2018, to 41.2 million projected in 2020 based on calculations from the IFRC.

Climate change is an obstacle to poverty reduction because it worsens the immediate and intermediate causes of poverty. The impact of the drought has been a sharp increase in the number of people living in extreme poverty: 88 million in 2015, up to 90 million in 2017, with up to 40 million more people predicted to be in extreme poverty in Southern Africa by 2040. Due to low adaptive capacity, the poor and vulnerable have often resorted to selling off their productive assets such as land and livestock or have migrated to other areas for survival.

In the context of SADC, many countries are trying to address these challenges by implementing climate-smart agriculture (CSA) to ensure sustainable food and income security for rural populations.<sup>46</sup> CSA practices include use of high yielding and heat tolerant varieties, conservation agriculture, agroforestry, early warning information on crop and livestock disease outbreaks, and water harvesting technologies, though adoption rates are still low.<sup>47</sup>



<sup>43.</sup> ActionAid, 24 April 2020, "Climate change and poverty." Online at: https://www.actionaid.org.uk/about-us/what-we-do/emergenciesdisasters-humanitarian-response/climate-change/climate-changeand-poverty

<sup>44.</sup> FAO, 2017, Leaving No one Behind: Addressing climate change for a world free of poverty and hunger. Rome.

Davis-Reddy, C.L. and Vincent, K., 2017, Climate Risk and Vulnerability: A Handbook for Southern Africa (2nd Ed), CSIR, Pretoria, South Africa. Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute, 2020, Current Food Security Status.

<sup>46.</sup> Orchardson, E., 2019, "Scaling out Climate Smart Agriculture in Southern Africa," International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center.

Hallegatte, S. et al, 2016, Shock Waves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty. Climate Change and Development. Washington, DC: World Bank.

Addressing future impacts of climate change on poverty in the region requires intertwined policy options. First, there is a need for inclusive and climate-informed investments and adaptation measures that can minimize short-term climate change effects on poverty. Evidence from Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, and South Africa indicate that households who received social protection particularly in the form of cash transfers suffered much less from weather shocks, with poorest households gaining more in terms of regular income, nutrition and food security. 48 This evidence further reveals that cash transfers are an impactful policy option for promoting inclusive investment to accelerate recovery efforts whilst also building resilience to future shocks.49

Secondly, pro-poor mitigation policies are required to reduce long-term risks and create an enabling environment that allows for sustainable poverty reduction. Lessons learnt in Mozambique and Malawi show that adoption of early warning systems and climate-smart agriculture including irrigation farming, planting of indigenous trees, and use of early maturing varieties of crops, are effective. 50 These countries have gradually moved from emergency response to effective planning that starts with functional early warning systems augmented by climate-smart agriculture. Such measures have seen significant reductions on climate-related hazards on the lives and assets of the poor and are being scaled up at regional level for wider impact.

<sup>48.</sup> Asfaw, S., & Davis, B., 2018, "Can cash transfer programmes promote household resilience? Cross-country evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa." In Climate Smart Agriculture (pp. 227-250). Springer, Cham.

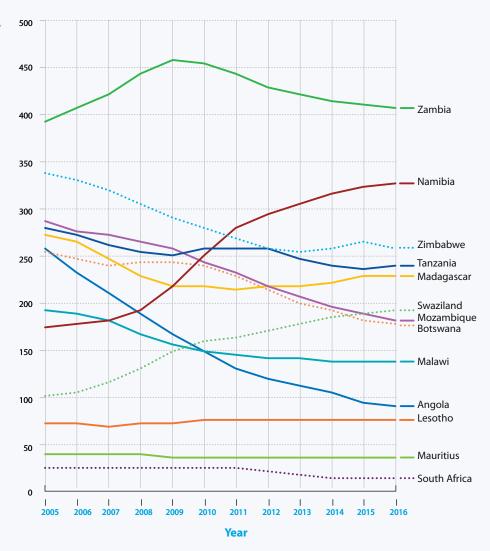
<sup>49.</sup> Awojobi, O., 2017, "Cash transfers and climate change resilience in Africa." Retrieved from http://socialprotection.org/learn/blog/cashtransfers-and-climate-change-resilience-africa

<sup>50.</sup> Gondwe, G., 2019, "Reducing Vulnerability of the Rural Poor Through Adaptation and Mitigation". Online at: https://www.un.org/ development/desa/dspd/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2019/03/ Reducing-Vulnerability-of-the-Rural-Poor-by-Grace-Gondwe.pdf

Figure 10

Depth of Food Deficit in the SADC region

#### Kilocalories per person, per day



Source: SDGC/A computations based on FAOSTAT, 2020 Note: Seychelles, DR Congo and Comoros excluded due to missing data



#### Sound Data for Governance for Achieving the SDGs

By the Mo Ibrahim Foundation

Strengthening Africa's fragmented data landscape is vital for meeting the SDGs, and for leaving no one behind. In the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG), which aggregates over 100 indicators to assess a country's Overall Governance score, the Governmental Statistical Capacity<sup>51</sup> indicator has a strong positive relationship with a country's overall scores, demonstrating that countries with well-functioning statistical systems also tend to be better at delivering public goods and services.<sup>52</sup>

## Governance and statistical capacity: a strong correlation with administrative data

The IIAG assesses the extent to which countries deliver the political, social and economic public goods and services that every citizen has the right to expect from their state, and that a state has the responsibility to deliver. 70.6% of the SDGs, namely 12 out of 17 of the Goals, are linked to IIAG measures, and there is a strong correlation between the overall governance scores and progress towards the SDGs.

Governments need reliable information to ensure the successful and inclusive delivery of public goods and services and to leave no one behind. In order to do so, they need sound administrative data first. They need basic information about their citizens through regular censuses, and they need vital statistics such as births and deaths through civil registration (CRVS). These data form the foundations for policymakers to deliver services and are the building blocks on which good decisions are made.

As the recent COVID-19 crisis has highlighted, the timely production of data is crucial during health emergencies. Quality statistics and effective National Statistics Offices are essential for all stages of evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation, namely in health care.

These data also provide means for providing citizens with identity, which is the first condition to have access to public goods and services. These data also allow policymakers to monitor progress in various core areas such as schooling, employment, housing, and health services.

<sup>51.</sup> This indicator assesses the capacity of statistical systems using a diagnostic framework which consists of three assessment areas: statistical methodology; source data; and periodicity and timeliness. It assesses the extent to which the Office of National Statistics produces detailed and timely data on employment and poverty. This includes whether data are available and disaggregated by sex, geographic region, age, and economic activity, whether recent surveys are available online for free or can be obtained on paper within less than two weeks at the cost of photocopying. It also assesses if the independence of the Office of National Statistics is guaranteed.

MIF, 2018, Ibrahim Index of African Governance, available online: https://mo-s3.ibrahim.foundation/u/2018/11/27173840/2018-Index-Report.pdf

## Leaving no one behind: the challenge of civil registration and missing identity

Despite its importance, some African countries still face enormous challenges with core facets of civil registration. Between 2010-2016, it is estimated that only 43.2% of births were registered in sub-Saharan Africa. This issue was recognized in SDG Target 16.9: "By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration."

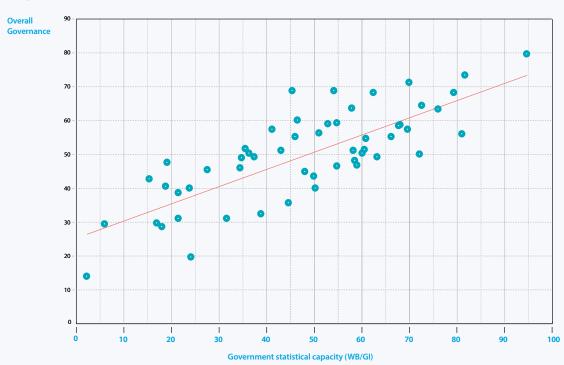
There are also large gaps between registered births in terms of rural/urban, income level, and gender dimensions. For example, between 2010-2016 in sub-Saharan Africa, only 27.2% of births were registered

for those in the lowest wealth quintile, compared to 63.0% in the highest. This represents the lowest birth registration levels among the poorest of all regions in the world, over 15 points lower than that of the next lowest (South Asia, 44.5%).

In the IIAG, civil registration is also assessed as part of countries' ability to carry out public management. Although, on average, the continent improved civil registration between 2008-2017, this trend is driven by only 14 countries. Most countries (31), have not made any improvements in civil registration, whilst eight have declined. In 2017, only three countries (Algeria, Cabo Verde and Namibia) scored a perfect score of 100.0,

Figure 11

Correlation between Governmental Statistical Capacity and Overall Governance



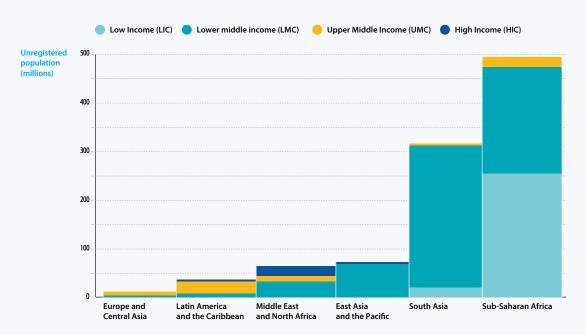
Source: MIF analysis

meeting the full criteria as assessed. This means that in only three countries citizens can obtain birth and death certificates upon request, within 30 days or less, and free of charge. It should be noted that most countries do provide certificates, but with cost and delay.

With ten years to attain the SDGs, the continent is at risk of leaving millions of individuals behind in providing legal identity. Nearly half a billion people in sub-Saharan Africa have no official proof of identity, just over half of the global unregistered population based on the World Bank estimates. 96.4% of this figure are citizens in the lower middle- and lowincome category. Between 2010 and 2016, just under

50% of people in sub-Saharan Africa had no legal identity.<sup>53</sup> It is likely these are mostly people living in poverty, women, migrants, refugees, those in rural communities, and other disadvantaged groups. Nine of the ten countries in the world with the greatest proportion of country population without ID are in sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>54</sup> In these countries, over half of the population is unregistered.

Figure 12 Unregistered population by wealth quintile



Source: World Bank ID4D dataset

<sup>53.</sup> World Bank. ID4D dataset https://id4d.worldbank.org/global-dataset

In order of largest share of population (%) unregistered: Somalia,
 Nigeria, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, Angola, Zambia, South Sudan,
 Chad, Equatorial Guinea.

## Box 2: CVRS and COVID-19: Africa lagging behind

A recent study by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation on COVID-19 in Africa highlighted that the capacity of African countries to address healthcare challenges remains hindered by a lack of data coverage, stemming from weak statistical capacity.<sup>55</sup> Patchy civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems are the first obstacle to efficient health policies. With only three African countries having complete birth and death registration systems, the timely production of data, crucial during health emergencies, is severely impacted. Moreover, data coverage on health facilities and health outcomes in Africa is low.

### E-governance for inclusiveness

The use of e-governance, combined with CRVS and legal identity, can be transformational for Africa and to ensure that no one is left behind. Using e-governance for delivery of services and enhancing participation has the potential to ensure inclusiveness. E-government platforms can also be essential in gathering data and formulating policies and technology to deploy services to those that are difficult to reach.

In many African countries, using digital means in policymaking and delivery of services has progressed, although the continent overall still lags behind other regions. According to UNDESA and their

E-government Development Index (EGDI), European countries lead e-government development, while the Americas and Asia share almost equal standing in the High- and Middle-EGDI levels. The number of African countries in the High-EGDI-level group remains relatively modest at six.

The use of ICT by governments to deliver public services at national level is still low, but there is progress. Twelve African countries moved up from Low to Middle-EGDI.<sup>56</sup> On average, African countries only score 34.7 out of 100.0 when assessing *Online Public Services* on the IIAG.<sup>57</sup> However Ghana is a success story that African countries can learn from in their pursuit of the SDGs (see Box 3).<sup>58</sup>



MIF, 2020, "COVID-19 in Africa: a call for coordinated governance, improved health structures and better data" https://mo.ibrahim. foundation/sites/default/files/2020-04/2020-COVID-19-in-Africa.pdf

Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Sierra Leone. UNDESA, E-Government Survey, 2018. Available online: https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/E-Government%20Survey%202018\_FINAL.pdf

<sup>57.</sup> MIF, 2018, Ibrahim Index of African Governance

<sup>58.</sup> UNDESA E-Government Survey, 2018.

#### Box 3: e-Ghana and e-Transform projects

Ghana's economy experienced dramatic growth in 2017 when its GDP increased by 8.5 percent. The government of Ghana made significant contributions towards the development of ICTs under the e-Ghana and e-Transform projects. The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) incorporates an ICT strategy which implies increasing use of ICT across economic sectors, e-government, in implementing the National Electronic Security system, and the proliferation of other ICT-related mechanisms for public benefit. Various projects conducted by the National Information Technology Agency and the Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication are ensuring stable growth in the use of ICTs and are creating a favorable environment for further development and deployment of e-government mechanisms. All these initiatives are securing Ghana's commitment towards the attainment of SDGs.<sup>59</sup>

There are risks that should be managed. The opportunities offered to policymakers in using a fast digitalizing world also highlight challenges that a lack of e-inclusion can bring to those who remain offline. As more people gain digital identities and can take advantage of socio-economic opportunities, those who do not risk falling even further behind. In Africa, only 17.8% of households

have internet access, and despite the potential opportunities, policymakers must ensure that these strategies do not intensify existing inequalities.<sup>60</sup>

On the path to achieving the SDGs there are clear and demonstrable links between basic statistics, developing statistical capacity, and the ability to deliver public services that ensure no one is left behind. African countries however still face large challenges and significant risks which must be carefully managed. The Africa SDG Index helps assess and monitor where the continent stands and fills a large gap to help countries assess which direction they are going. This initiative, along with the many others, will help Africa progress towards the SDGs, but the continent must ensure that this progress benefits all of its citizens.

<sup>59.</sup> UNDESA E-Government Survey, 2018.

ITU, 2019, Measuring digital development: Facts and figures 2019.
 Available online: https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/facts/FactsFigures2019.pdf

## POPGRID: Leaving No One Off the Map

By Hayden Dahmm and Maryam Rabiee, SDSN Thematic Research Network on Data and Statistics (TReNDS)<sup>61</sup>

During a recent polio vaccination campaign in Northern Nigeria, a large foundation had to answer a crucial question: how many vaccines were needed? If they purchased too many, critical supplies could be wasted. If they supplied too few, people in need would remain at risk and the campaign's effectiveness would be undermined. The success of the campaign fundamentally depended on having reliable population estimates to quickly and efficiently deploy the vaccines. As a result, the foundation turned to population data to guide their plans, but conflicting data sources gave estimates ranging from eight to ten million people.

Having reliable and timely population data can make a life or death difference for individuals facing crises or living in conflict-affected regions. These data are essential for addressing the above challenges and for critical decision-making and planning. We need to know where people are located, what conditions they are facing, what infrastructure is available, and what basic services they can access. During the 2013-2016 Western African Ebola virus epidemic, one of the greatest limitations to the health response was a lack of reliable information about the local population.<sup>62</sup> Without recent detailed population data, responders struggled to locate communities and accurately calculate infection rates.

Addressing the need for population data, public health studies are increasingly reliant on gridded

population data.<sup>63</sup> Gridded (or raster) population maps represent the distribution of population in rows and columns of grid cells, typically defined by their latitude-longitude coordinates. An increasing number of data providers are combining information from censuses with satellite-derived geospatial features to produce updated gridded population datasets. Despite this progress, confusion and lack of awareness about gridded population data remains. The large number of different datasets now available can be overwhelming, particularly for users who lack the time or technical expertise to understand differences between the products and assess their strengths and weaknesses for potential applications.

The POPGRID Data Collaborative was established in 2018 to address many of these challenges by connecting the diverse data users, providers, and stakeholders from the public and private sectors working with georeferenced data on population, human settlements, and infrastructure. For Together, POPGRID members aim to improve the accessibility and consistency of data, to support users by addressing pressing needs and avoiding confusion, and to encourage innovation.

Now with the novel COVID-19 virus at global pandemic proportions at the time of writing, gridded population data have been important to predicting its potential spread across China and the world. Work by the WorldPop group has demonstrated

<sup>64.</sup> www.popgrid.org/



<sup>61.</sup> For more information and to read the full report *Leaving No One*Off the Map: A Guide to Gridded Population Data for Sustainable

Development, please visit www.sdsntrends.org/

Cori, A., et al, 2017, "Key Data for Outbreak Evaluation: Building on the Ebola Experience". *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 372 (1721), 20160371. doi:10.1098/rstb.2016.0371

<sup>63.</sup> Linard, C., & Tatem, A. J. (2012). "Large-scale Spatial Population Databases in Infectious Disease Research." *International Journal of Health Geographics*, 11(1), 7. doi:10.1186/1476-072X-11-7

# Nigeria population 2020 Estimated total number of people per grid-cell at a resolution of (3 arc seconds approximately 100m at the equator) Low 300 km

WorldPop (www.worldpop.org - School of Geography and Environmental Science, University of Southampton; Department of Geography and Geosciences, University of Louisville; Département de Géographie, Université de Namur) and Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University (2018), Global High Resolution Population Denominators Project - Funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (OPP1134076). https://dx.doi.org/10.5258/SOTON/WP00645

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the considerable impact of containment strategies to slowing the spread.<sup>65</sup> Additionally, the producers of Gridded Population of the World (GPW) have developed an interactive Global COVID-19 Viewer that presents statistics about virus cases in combination with population estimates by age group and sex, information that is critical to understanding the potential spread and severity of the virus.<sup>66</sup>

Population is also critical for planning infrastructure (SDG 9) and service delivery. The fourth version of Gridded Population of the World (GPWv4) data was used in a recent evaluation of solar microgrids for Malawi, where only 12% of the 18 million residents have access to the electric grid.<sup>67</sup> By considering the size and location of communities, the study found that 37% of Malawi's population would be served most cost effectively by solar microgrids, while 42% would be served more cost effectively by extending the existing grid, and the remaining 21% by solar home systems.

Methods using gridded population data are also being developed for a number of SDG indicators. For example, connections to transportation networks are vital to supporting the rural poor. The rural access index (SDG indicator 9.1.1) measures the proportion of the rural population living within walking distance of a roadway. This measure has historically been produced with household data and has only been available at the national level, making it less meaningful for domestic development planning.<sup>68</sup> The World Bank has developed a method that combines gridded population data from WorldPop with national data sources to estimate the rural access index at subnational levels.<sup>69</sup> Not only can the new method provide more regular measurements, but it can also offer more detailed insights. For example, the World Bank was able to describe noticeable differences in road condition and density between Africa and Asia. This method has been officially accepted, and, as of 2018, the World Bank had calculated indices for 20 countries.70

With only ten years remaining to achieve the SDGs, we are at a crossroads. Gridded population data are already available to help fulfill these ambitious goals by improving the availability, consistency, and spatial disaggregation of SDG indicators, by helping national and international initiatives to better target their efforts to achieve the SDGs, and by identifying and locating those who might otherwise be left behind.

Lai, S., Bogoch, I. I., Ruktanonchai, N., Watts, A. G., Li, Y., Yu, J., & Li, Z., 2020, "Assessing Spread Risk of Wuhan Novel Coronavirus Within and Beyond China", January-April 2020: A Travel Network-Based Modelling Study. *Health Sciences*. doi: 10.1101/2020.02.04.20020479

SEDAC, n.d., "SEDAC Global COVID-19 Viewer: Population Estimates by Age Group and Sex" Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC). Retrieved from https://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/mapping/ popest/covid-19/

Eales, A., Alsop, A., Frame, D., Strachan, S., & Galloway, S., 2020, "Assessing the Market for Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Microgrids in Malawi". Hapres Journal of Sustainability Research, 2(1). doi:10.20900/jsr20200008

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<sup>69.</sup> Ibid

Vincent, S., 2018, Status Review of the Updated Rural Access Index (RAI). ReCAP for DFID. Retrieved from http://research4cap.org/ Library/ Vincent-CDS-2018-StatusReviewUpdatedRAI- FinalReport\_ GEN2033C-180529.pdf

## Part III SDG Index and Dashboards - Results and Analysis

## 1. 2020 Africa SDG Index

The 2020 Africa SDG Index ranks 52 African countries based on 97 indicators across all 17 goals. The SDG Index score signifies a country's position between the worst (0) and best (100) outcomes. Tunisia tops this year's ranking with a score of 67.1, meaning that the country is 67% of the way towards achieving the SDGs, according to our methodology.

The top 5 ranked states are North African countries (Tunisia (1), Morocco (3), Algeria (4)), and the island states Mauritius (2) and Cabo Verde (5). However, these top performers are still at least 35% of the way from achieving the SDGs by 2030 and their scores have not progressed much since 2015. Low performers are mainly composed of fragile states, with high levels of poverty and conflict in their territories: Chad, the Central African Republic and South Sudan, which scored 40.34, 38.05 and 32.36 respectively. Seychelles and Equatorial Guinea are excluded due to insufficient data coverage. Overall, the average score across all countries is 53.82, which is slightly higher than the 2019 average, but still implies that, four years in, the continent as a whole is only halfway to achieving the SDGs.

The Index's indicators have been as closely aligned as possible with the official SDG indicators. Where gaps remained, we have filled them with SDG-related data from reputable sources. To ensure pertinence to Africa, indicators from the global SDG Index that were not a useful metric for African countries or that lacked sufficient coverage were omitted. Likewise, a number of additional indicators were included that reflect Africa-specific priorities including the African Union Agenda 2063. As a result of these changes, the results in the Africa report are not comparable to the findings in the global Sustainable Development Report, or to the 2019 Africa report.

## Figure 13

## 2020 Africa SDG Index Ranking

Rank	Country	Score
1	Tunisia	67.10
2	Mauritius	66.79
3	Morocco	66.30
4	Algeria	65.90
5	Cabo Verde	65.59
6	Egypt	65.44
7	Botswana	63.93
8	Ghana	62.69
9	South Africa	62.20
10	São Tomé and Príncipe	61.61
11	Senegal	58.69
12	Kenya	58.54
13	Namibia	58.31
14	Gabon	58.07
15	Côte d'Ivoire	57.67
16	Rwanda	57.65
17	Tanzania	57.00
18	Burkina Faso	55.90
19	Uganda	55.71
20	The Gambia	55.53
21	Togo	54.41
22	Ethiopia	54.15
23	Zimbabwe	53.79
24	Mauritania	53.78
25	Benin	53.53
26	Cameroon	53.37

Rank	Country	Score
27	Zambia	53.25
28	Mali	53.22
29	Eswatini	52.94
30	Libya	52.70
31	Malawi	52.64
32	Lesotho	52.43
33	Mozambique	52.17
34	Sierra Leone	51.59
35	Djibouti	51.30
36	Angola	51.18
37	Republic of Congo	50.81
38	Niger	50.47
39	Burundi	50.37
40	Guinea	50.20
41	Liberia	49.33
42	Nigeria	48.84
43	Madagascar	47.94
44	Sudan	47.85
45	Comoros	46.98
46	Guinea-Bissau	46.37
47	Democratic Republic of Congo	44.83
48	Eritrea	44.17
49	Somalia	42.73
50	Chad	40.34
51	Central African Republic	38.05
52	South Sudan	32.36

Source: Authors' analysis



## 2. Africa Dashboards and Trends

The 2020 Africa SDG Dashboards provides a snapshot of the challenges that the continent faces in achieving the SDGs. On the Dashboard, 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. Red and orange are the most common colors on the Africa Dashboards, representing 79%, and showing that the majority of countries are off-track on most of the 17 goals.

According to the Dashboard's system of color coding, the goals that are facing the greatest challenges are SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing) with 87% of the countries scoring red, and SDG 9 (infrastructure) and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) both with 78% countries scoring red. Goal 7 is close behind with 74% of countries in red. Moreover, as in last year's report, no country scored green for 13 of the 17 goals. Overall just under 2% of the whole dashboard is green. The goals where the continent is performing better are SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) with 20% and 7% of countries achieving green, respectively.

Interestingly, the analysis of SDG trends in Africa reveals a more varied and nuanced picture of whether African countries are progressing sufficiently to achieve the SDGs by 2030. Despite SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing) facing the greatest challenges at the moment, 76% of countries are moderately improving. SDG 8 (decent work) also has a majority of countries (57%) registering moderate improvements.

However, the current challenging status of SDG 9 (infrastructure) and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) will likely persist as trends are stagnating for two-thirds of countries. Goal 4 (education) similarly faces a majority (61%) of stagnation. These three goals represent the worst trends. SDGs 2 (hunger and sustainable agriculture), 5 (gender equality), 6 (water and sanitation), and 7 (sustainable energy) are split between countries that are stagnating and those registering moderate improvements – as the regional analysis below will demonstrate, many of these differences are grouped geographically.

There is no single goal for which the majority of countries are off track, although there are a troubling number of countries that have adverse trends in SDGs 11 and 17. Overall decreasing trends are observed in 9% of cases vs. 11% on track. Across all countries and goals, the most frequently observed trend is stagnation (41%) and moderate improvement (35%), which is a positive development as compared to the 2019 analysis. The only goal for which the majority of African countries are on track to meeting SDG targets is SDG 13 on Climate Action, with 81% of countries "on track." This is distantly followed by SDG 1 (poverty) and SDG 15 (life on land), both with 24% of countries "on track." In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is likely that the gains on SDG 1 will be lost and other challenges may emerge in areas such as health.

This trend analysis is incomplete due to insufficient data availability. No trend analysis is possible for goals 10 and 12 due to a lack of time-series data. In addition, 31% of countries did not have enough data for goal 14 because they are landlocked countries.

	NO Poverty	ZERO Hunger	GOOD HEALTH And Well-Being	QUALITY Education	GENDER Equality	CLEAN WATER AND Sanitation	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY		INDUSTRY, Innovation And Infrastructure	REDUCED INFOLIALITIES	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	AND	CLIMATE	LIFE Below Water	LIFE On Land	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Algeria	• <b>↑</b>	•→	0 7	• 7	• →	0 7	• 7	●→	•→	<u> </u>	•→	- IL	0 7	<b>• J</b>	0 7	●→	
Angola	• ↓	• 7	• 7	● →	● →	• 7	0.7	0.7	•	<b>•</b> –	• 7	<u> </u>	• 1	$\bullet \rightarrow$	0.7	● →	<ul><li>→</li></ul>
Benin	→	• 7	<b>7</b>	• 7	$\bullet \rightarrow$	→	• >	<b>0</b> 7	<b>● 7</b>	-	$\bullet$	• -	• 1	• →	<u>• ↑</u>	<b>0</b> 7	• •
Botswana	0 7	• >	<b>● 7</b>	→	• 7	• 1	• 7	• •	07	<u> </u>	→	-	• ↓	—	• 1	• ->	• 1
Burkina Faso	7	<b>●</b> 7	7	• 7	<b>●</b> →	→	<b>●</b> →	<b>9</b> 7	<b>●</b> →		<b>●</b> →		<u>• ↑</u>	<u> </u>	<u>• ↑</u>		<b>→</b>
Burundi Cabo Verde	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	<b>0</b> 7	<b>0</b> 7	<b>07</b>	97	97	97	• T	<b>07</b>		<b>0</b> 7		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>• T</u>	97	07
Cameroon	0 7	• →	● →	0.7	0 7	● →	0.7	0.7	0.7	<u> </u>	$\bullet \rightarrow$	-	<b>●</b> ↑	0.7	• ↓	•→	• •
Central African Republic	• →	• >	• 7	• ->	• →	• →	• 7	• 7	• →	<b>O</b> –	• +	• -	• 1	-	<b>●</b> ↑	●→	• •
Chad	• +	$\bullet \rightarrow$	$\bullet \rightarrow$	• +	$\bullet \rightarrow$	$\bullet \rightarrow$	$\bullet$	$\bullet \rightarrow$	$\bullet \rightarrow$	<ul><li>–</li></ul>	$\bullet$	<u> </u>	• 1	-	• 1	$\bullet \rightarrow$	• •
Comoros	• →	→	<b>7</b>	• •	<b>● 7</b>	• →	→	0 7	• →	<u> </u>	→	<b>O</b> –	• 1	• ->	• •	●→	→
Republic of Congo	• •	<b>●→</b>	7	$0 \rightarrow$	<b>●</b> →	7	• 7	→	<b>●</b> →		→		<u>• ↑</u>	→	<u>• ↑</u>	• •	7
Côte d'Ivoire Dem. Rep. Congo	T	• 7 • 7	0 7	T	<b>97</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>97</b>	0.7			<b>9</b> 4		O T	9-	0.7		• 7
Dem. Nep. Congo Djibouti	• 1	• →	• →	• →	• 1	0.7	<b>●</b> →	0.7	• 1		0 7		• 1	→	• 4	•→	• 1
Egypt	• 1	• 7	• 7	●→	● →	• 1	• 7	0.7	0.7	<u> </u>	• 7	<u> </u>	• →	• 7	0.7	• 7	• →
Equatorial Guinea	-	<b>0</b> 7	$\bullet \rightarrow$	$\bullet$	$\bullet \rightarrow$	→	$\bullet \rightarrow$	• 7	$\bullet \rightarrow$	-	• +	-	-	→	→	$\bullet \rightarrow$	• •
Eritrea	<b>O</b> –	• >	<b>● 7</b>	• •	• ->	→	• 7	• →	→	<u> </u>	• •	<u> </u>	• 1	● →	0 7	• >	• →
Eswatini	$\stackrel{\bullet}{\longrightarrow}$	<u> 7</u>	● <b>7</b>	• •	→	→	<b>●</b> →	<b>7</b>	<b>●</b> →	<u> </u>	<u>7</u>	<u> </u>	7	<u> </u>	<u>•</u> →	●→	• 1
Ethiopia Gabon	T		0 7	07	07	97	• ^	O T	07		07		· T	<b>O</b> –	•→ • ^		• <b>→</b>
The Gambia	<b>→</b>	• →	• →	• 7	0.7	0 ->	• →	0.7	<b>0</b> →		<b>9</b> 1		<u></u>	07	0.7	• 1	• J
Ghana	<u></u> ↑	• 7	• 7	●→	• 7	• 7	●→	• 7	• 7	<u> </u>	$\bullet \rightarrow$	<u> </u>	• 1	• 7	●→	●→	0 7
Guinea	• 1	$\bullet \rightarrow$	<b>7</b>	• +	$\bullet \rightarrow$	$\bullet$	$\bullet \rightarrow$	• 7	$\bullet \rightarrow$	<u> </u>	$\bullet \rightarrow$	<u> </u>	<b>● ↑</b>	• 7	• 7	<b>● 7</b>	$\bullet \rightarrow$
Guinea-Bissau	<b>● 7</b>	• 7	<b>● 7</b>	● →	→	→	• 7	• 7	→	<u> </u>	• •	-	• 1	→	• 1	● →	<b>● 7</b>
Kenya	0.7	→	● <b>7</b>	●→	0.7	→	0 7	0.7	0.7	<u> </u>	<b>●</b> →		<u>• ↑</u>	→	• •	→	• •
Lesotho Liberia	07	0 7	07		<b>9</b> 7		07		07				T	<b>0</b> –	97	07	<ul><li>→</li><li>→</li></ul>
Libya	0 -	• J	• →	•→	• →	• 1	<u> </u>	<b>9</b> 1	0 ->	<u> </u>	• T		9.7	• T	0.7	•→	0 7
Madagascar	• →	$\bullet \rightarrow$	•→	●→	• 7	•→	•→	• 7	•→	<u> </u>	0.7	<u> </u>	• 1	●→	●→	•→	• 7
Malawi	$\bullet \rightarrow$	• ->	• 7	$\bullet \rightarrow$	• 7	• 7	$\bullet \rightarrow$	• 7	$\bullet \rightarrow$	-	• >	<u> </u>	• 1	-	• 7	<b>● 7</b>	• •
Mali	<b>●</b> 7	• 7	<b>●</b> 7	• •	• >	• 7	• →	0 7	• >		<b>● /</b>	<u> </u>	• 1	-	<b>0</b> 7	• ->	<b>7</b>
Mauritania	<u>• ↑</u>	• •	→	→	<b>●</b> →	0 7	<b>●</b> →	→	<b>●</b> →		→		• 1	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	●→	<ul><li>→</li><li>↑</li></ul>
Mauritius Morocco	<ul><li>↑</li><li>↑</li></ul>	<b>●</b> 7	0.7	07	• ^		0.7	0.7	0.7				• 1	• →	• •	0.7	
Mozambique	• →	$\bullet \rightarrow$	• 7	• 7	0.7	• 7	• 4	• →	•		0.7		• 1	0.7	• 4	• →	0.7
Namibia	→	• 7	• ->	• 7	• 1	→	• →	0.7	<b>● 7</b>	<b>O</b> -	• •	• -	• 7	• 7	• 1	→	• 7
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Rwanda São Tomé and Príncipe	<b>●→</b>	<ul><li>→</li><li>7</li></ul>	• 7	<ul><li>→</li><li>7</li></ul>	<ul><li></li></ul>	● <b>7</b>	<ul><li></li></ul>	<ul><li>↑</li><li>→</li></ul>	• <del>7</del>	<u> </u>	● → ● 7	• - • -	O T	• –	→	• 7	<ul><li>→</li></ul>
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Sierra Leone	<b>● 7</b>	• 7	<b>● 7</b>	<b>●</b> 7	$\bullet$ $\rightarrow$	<b>● 7</b>	$\bullet$	$\bullet$	$\bullet \rightarrow$	<u> </u>	• +	<u> </u>	<b>● ↑</b>	$\bullet$	• 1	●→	<b>7</b>
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South Sudan	<ul><li>↑</li><li>↑</li></ul>	<b>●→</b>	<b>●</b> →		<b>●→</b>	<b>●</b> →	<b>●</b> →	<ul><li> 7</li><li> →</li></ul>	<ul><li>→</li><li>→</li></ul>		• •		<ul><li>↑</li><li>↑</li></ul>	<b>O</b> -	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Sudan Tanzania		•→	0 7	•→	07	• 7	• 7	0.7	0->		07	<u> </u>	• ↑	• 7 • 7		07	• 7
Togo	<ul><li>→</li></ul>	<ul><li>→</li></ul>	0 7	<b>●</b> →	• >	• 7	●→	• 1	<ul><li>→</li></ul>	<u> </u>	• 4	• -	• 1	• ↓	0.7	<ul><li>→</li></ul>	• 7
Tunisia	• 1	• 7	• 7	• >	$\bullet$	• 1	• 7	• 7	• 7		<b>●→</b>	<u> </u>	• 1	• >	• 7	• 7	<ul><li>→</li></ul>
Uganda	• →	→	<b>● 7</b>	• →	• 7	→	• >	0 7	• >	<u> </u>	• >	<u> </u>	<u>• ↑</u>	-	→	• >	• →
Zambia	• →	<b>●</b> →	• 7	<b>●</b> →	0 7	<b>●</b> →	• 7	→	<b>●</b> →	<u> </u>	0 ->	<u> </u>	• ↑	<b>O</b> -	<b>○</b> →	• •	• •
Zimbabwe		<b>→</b>	7	●→	<b>●</b> 7		7	• 1	<b>●</b> →		• •	<del>-</del> -	<u> </u>	<b>—</b> —	●→	•	• •
			vement	•		nges rem			_		nallenges		ander et	-		ges rema	
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Source: Authors' analysis



## 3. Leave No One Behind Index and Dashboard

The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs are guided by the principle to "leave no one behind", which commonly denotes inequalities within each country. Such inequalities may include inequalities in income and wealth; in access to public services and infrastructure; gender inequalities; and in access to food, health, education, and outcomes related to human development.

Since indicators related to leaving no one behind are distributed across many SDGs, we present a new Leave No One Behind (LNOB) Index that tracks inequalities within African countries using a broad range of measures (see Table 4 in the Methodology section for details). All indicators included in the Africa LNOB Index are also part of the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards. The LNOB Index brings out inequalities in access and outcomes that may be hidden by the average values that dominate the overall SDG Index. These data are the most recent at the time of publication, but we expect that the COVID-19 pandemic will exacerbate these inequalities. In addition, since the underlying data are not disaggregated, this analysis does not capture other common inequalities such as geography (urban/rural), ethnic or racial, or the status of the vulnerable population groups such people with disabilities, migrants, and older people.

The results show overall coherence between the SDG Index ranking and the LNOB ranking (Figure 15). The top four are the same, but reshuffled, and the bottom five are in the exact same order. There are some notable exceptions: Eswatini, Lesotho, Angola, Djibouti, Burundi, and Comoros all score at least ten spots higher in the LNOB ranking. The current SDG status is very challenging, all scoring in the bottom half of the overall Index, but these countries have less inequality within their population. For example, access to basic services may be very low but this applies to everyone. Conversely, some countries perform much worse on the LNOB. This includes Togo, Ethiopia, Zambia, Burkina Faso, and Mali which are all at least ten positions lower in the LNOB ranking. While they rank in the top half of the SDG Index due to good performance on environmental goals, these countries are facing more issues related to social inequalities.

On this LNOB Dashboard, the stark conclusion is that all African countries are currently struggling to leave no one behind (Figure 16). There are no greens at all. 'Extreme poverty and material deprivation' and 'Access to and quality of services' emerge as the biggest challenges, with 83% and 81% respectively in red. Gender inequality is also a very critical challenge with 56% red and 37% orange. The best scores are under the 'Income inequality' category, which has only 9% red, 50% orange, and 33% yellow.

The LNOB trends are somewhat more promising (Figure 16). While stagnation still emerges as the dominant trend (51%), there are some countries registering improvements (39%) and even the hope of ending certain inequalities (6%). Despite the dire current situation, 13% of countries are on track to end extreme poverty and material deprivation and 33% are moderately improving. However, the other 37% are stagnating. Only 4% are on track to end gender inequalities and the majority of countries (54%) are stagnating. 'Access to and quality of services' remains the most serious challenge in the long run-no countries are on track and 57% percent are stagnating. Only 41% are showing some moderate improvements. Unfortunately, data on trends are not available for the income inequality metrics.

## Figure 15

## Leave No One Behind Index Ranking

LNOB Rank	SDG Index Rank	Country	LNOB Score
1	4	Algeria	76.74
2	2	Mauritius	74.74
3	1	Tunisia	73.51
4	3	Morocco	71.11
5	5	Cabo Verde	69.65
6	9	South Africa	68.95
7	6	Egypt	65.67
8	7	Botswana	65.12
9	14	Gabon	62.24
10	13	Namibia	60.42
11	30	Libya	59.52
12	10	São Tomé and Príncipe	58.22
13	8	Ghana	57.28
14	16	Rwanda	53.36
15	29	Eswatini	52.96
16	12	Kenya	50.44
17	19	Uganda	49.61
18	11	Senegal	48.93
19	23	Zimbabwe	48.86
20	32	Lesotho	46.95
21	17	Tanzania	46.56
22	36	Angola	45.71
23	15	Côte d'Ivoire	45.64
24	26	Cameroon	44.49
25	35	Djibouti	44.10
26	20	The Gambia	43.52

LNOB Rank	SDG Index Rank	Country	LNOB Score
27	39	Burundi	42.88
28	24	Mauritania	42.38
29	45	Comoros	42.35
30	21	Togo	41.74
31	25	Benin	41.43
32	31	Malawi	41.17
33	33	Mozambique	39.77
34	22	Ethiopia	39.32
35	37	Republic of Congo	38.53
36	34	Sierra Leone	38.19
37	27	Zambia	37.93
38	18	Burkina Faso	36.92
39	28	Mali	35.72
40	42	Nigeria	35.03
41	41	Liberia	34.79
42	44	Sudan	34.47
43	43	Madagascar	32.26
44	40	Guinea	31.82
45	38	Niger	31.45
46	47	Dem. Rep. Congo	28.42
47	46	Guinea-Bissau	27.62
48	48	Eritrea	26.56
49	49	Somalia	24.64
50	50	Chad	20.13
51	51	Central African Republic	19.74
52	52	South Sudan	17.07

Source: Authors' analysis



Figure 16

Leave No One Behind Dashboard



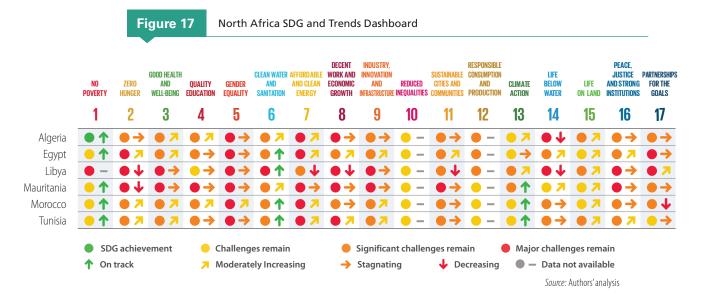
## 4. Subregional Analysis

Given the diversity of the continent, subregional dashboards were created to draw more detailed analysis. These subregional dashboards, based on the African Development Bank (AfDB) regional classification, and a brief analysis for each are presented below.

#### North Africa

North Africa is the most economically developed region. By religious and linguistic standards, it is also the most homogenous. This region is the best performing in the continent, having 4 of its 6 countries in the top 6 rank, and the highest regional score at 61.87. Overall North Africa has the least number of reds overall, only 30%, and the highest share of yellow/green at 23%. The largest share is orange, meaning most countries face significant challenges on most goals. These states perform best on SDG 1 (poverty) with one green and 67% of the countries scoring yellow, SDG 10 (reduced inequality) with all countries scoring yellow, and SDG 13 (climate action) with two-thirds scoring yellow. In these countries, SDG 5 (gender equality) is the most critical issue with all countries scoring red. Other challenges are SDG 7 (sustainable energy), SDG 8 (decent work) and SDG 2 (zero hunger), with 83%, 67% and 50% of red respectively.

In terms of overall trends, there is no goal for which a decrease in performance is observed across a majority of the region. Half the countries are moderately improving on average, two are stagnating, and Libya, still mired in conflict, is off track on average. North Africa is mostly on track to meeting SDGs 1 and 6. Three countries are also set to achieve SDG 13. There are a majority of moderate improvements for Goals 3, 7, and 15, with the latter having 100%. Goals 4, 5, 11, 16 and 17 are stagnating, which is particularly troubling in terms of gender equality since the current status is so poor. Overall, North Africa looks well-placed to remain a top SDG performer, with moderate improvements or on track rating for 52%, although progress on many goals is insufficient to reach SDG targets.

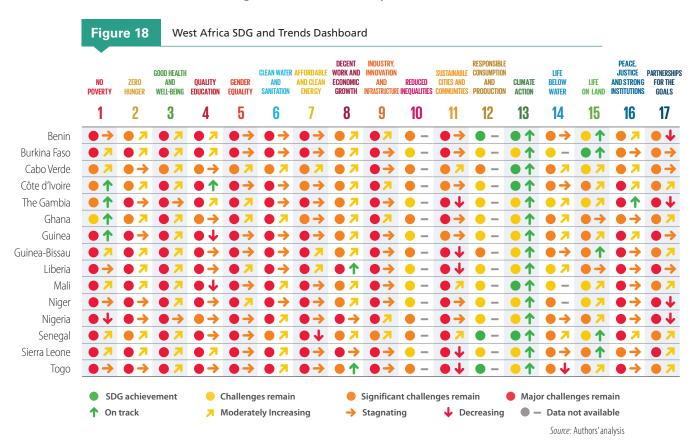


#### West Africa

West Africa is the largest region with 15 countries and is home to the most populous country and largest economy on the continent, Nigeria. The main economic bloc of the region is the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the majority of its countries share monetary policies and the same currency. Overall the region has the 3rd highest average score of 54.27 and the highest proportion of red/orange goals at 81%. SDG 3 (health), SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 9 (infrastructure) are imperative challenges with 93% of reds across those goals. SDG 4 (education), SDG 6 (water and sanitation), SDG 7 (sustainable energy) and SDG 11 (sustainable cities) face great difficulties as well, with 80% of countries scoring red–87% for SDG 6.

Despite 51% of the goals scored red in West Africa, this region has the highest share of countries achieving green on certain goals—though it is only 4%. Cabo Verde and Ghana are the best performers, ranking 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> in the Index. The best goal performances are in SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) and 13 (climate action) with 20% and 33% green respectively, and 67% yellow each. However, this could be because secondary industries, such as the manufacturing sector, are not very developed, and pollution in the form of various emissions and wastes is not substantial.

In terms of overall trends, there is no goal for which a regression is observed across a majority of the region. West Africa has the highest share of moderate improvement and on track trends at 53%. The following goals demonstrate this dominant trend of moderate improvement: SDG 1, 2, 3, 8, 14, 15, and 17. However stagnation is not far behind at 39%, with the following goals revealing this blockage: SDG 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, and 16. Goal 11 in particular shows the most off track and stagnant trends. One notable exception is climate action, where all countries are on track to meet the goal. The challenge for West African countries will be to accelerate currently stagnant performance in terms of social welfare without undermining environmental sustainability.

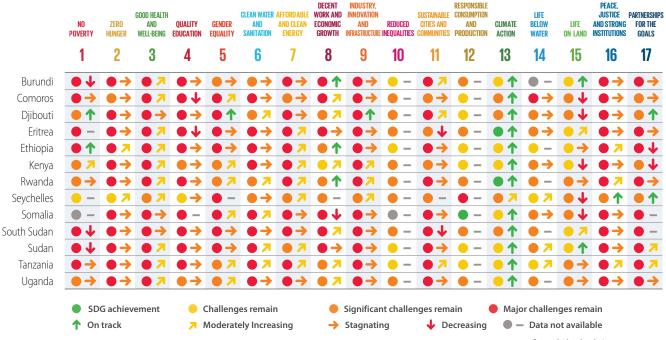


### East Africa

East Africa is the most economically integrated region in the continent through the East African Community. The top performers of this group are Kenya, Rwanda, and Tanzania. However, the region has the next-to-last regional score of 49.9 and is overall off track with 79% of goals being red or orange. The steepest challenges are SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG 9 (infrastructure) and SDG 16 (peace and strong institutions) with all countries, except Seychelles, scoring red. SDG 2 (hunger and agriculture) and SDG 7 (sustainable energy) face similar problems with 85% and 77% red respectively. The goals with better performance are SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) and SDG 13 (climate action) with 1 and 2 greens, respectively. This region has the highest number of "grey" goals at 8%, due to lack of available timely data.

Stagnation is the most observed trend in this region, in 45% of the cases. The worst performing goals are SDG 2 (hunger and agriculture), which is stagnating for all except 2 countries, and SDG 4 with 92% of countries either regressing or stagnating. Goals 9 and 16 also are overwhelmingly stagnant at 69%. There is moderate progress toward goals 3, 5, and 8. This is particularly important for health in light of the COVID-19 crisis and the challenging current status of this goal. This region is also mostly on track to meet its climate action targets, with the exception of the Seychelles.





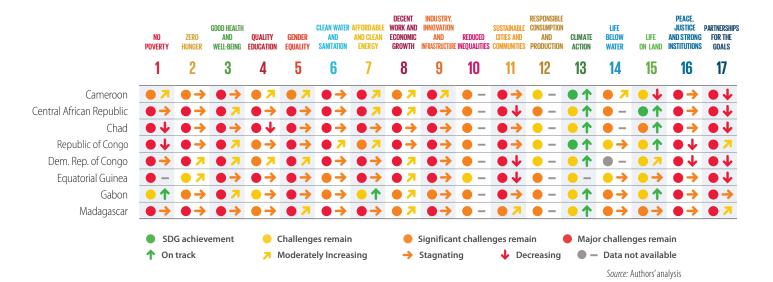
Source: Authors' analysis

#### Central Africa

Central Africa has the lowest average regional score of 47.63 and the largest share of goals in red at 55%. With no change from last year, SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 16 (peace and strong institutions) and SDG 17 (global partnerships) are critical as all of the countries scored red. Substantial challenges remain in SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (sustainable energy), SDG 9 (infrastructure) and SDG 11 (sustainable cities) with 75-88% in red. The best performing goals are SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 15 (life on land) with 25% and 13% green respectively and the rest mainly yellow.

In terms of trends, 62% of the SDGs in Central African countries are regressing or stagnating. This is the highest share of all the subregions. SDGs 9, 11, 16 and 17 fare the worst, which is troubling given they are in the most status currently. Goal 16 in particular is all stagnating or decreasing. SDG 13 performance is strong with all countries on track, though data are insufficient to assess Equatorial Guinea. SDGs 3 and 8 are improving moderately, with mixed performance on SDG 15. Meeting the SDGs would require a drastic transformation for all countries in this region.

Figure 20 Central Africa SDG and Trends Dashboard



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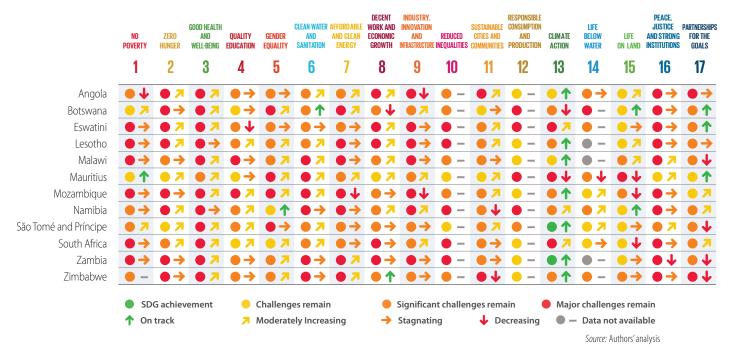
#### Southern Africa

Southern Africa is a heterogeneous region comprising land-locked countries, small island states, and mid-size and large economies. The main economic bloc is SADC, the Southern African Development Community. After North Africa, this region has the second highest regional score at 56.77 and the second highest proportion of yellow/green goals at 19%. The main challenges faced by this region are SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing) with 92% of countries scoring red, followed by SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 7 (clean energy), and SDG 9 (infrastructure), with over 58% reds. Despite this dire status, it is actually an improvement compared to last year. With a large share of landlocked countries, data are unavailable for SDG 14 for 50% of countries. As in other regions, the best performing goal is SDG 13 (climate action) with 17% green.

In terms of trends, Southern Africa as a region is not on track to meet any of the SDGs, but neither is its performance worsening across any of the goals. Overall 58% of countries are on track to achieve SDG 13. SDG 3 (health and wellbeing) at 83% and SDG 5 (gender equality) at 67% show moderate improvement. Around half the countries in the subregion are also making moderate improvements on SDGs 2, 6, 8, and 11. The heterogeneity of the region is captured by this almost even split: progress is moderately increasing or on track for 51% of goals and stagnating or off track for 46%.

Figure 21

Southern Africa SDG and Trends Dashboard



## **Subregional LNOB Results**

Figure 22

Leave No One Behind Subregional Dashboard

		poverty and deprivation	Gender in	equality	Income inequality	Access quality	to and of services	
North	•	7	•	7	•	•	7	
Central	•	<b>→</b>	•	7	•	•	<b>→</b>	
Southern	•	<b>→</b>	•	7	•	•	<b>→</b>	
East	•	<b>→</b>	•	7	•	•	<b>→</b>	
West	•	<b>→</b>	•	<b>→</b>	•	•	<b>→</b>	
<ul><li>SDG achievement</li><li>On track</li></ul>		Challenge	s remain y Increasing		nificant challenges	remain	● Major chal	lenges remain

Source: Authors' analysis

All regions perform poorly on the subregional LNOB Dashboard. All categories of inequality face serious challenges, except for income inequality in North Africa, which is a moderate challenge. Overall North Africa has the best score with only one red category. East and West Africa have the worst current scores with three red categories. Income inequality faces deep challenges but it is the least dire LNOB category.

On trends, no region is on track for any categories and stagnation is the dominant trend. North Africa again performs best with moderate improvements across all categories. West Africa is the worst performing subregion with stagnation across the board. Gender equality as a category is benefitting from moderate improvements in all but one region.

## 5. Data Gaps and Data Timeliness

There are persistent data gaps that continue to inhibit the inclusion of certain countries and indicators in the SDG Index. Although we were able to generate an overall score for 52 countries this year, there was a lack of comparable data for the Seychelles and Equatorial Guinea. Overall, the total proportion of missing values was 6.5%, which is lower than for the 2019 report. Some of the indicators for which a high proportion of countries did not have data (over 10%) include: social protection coverage, undernourishment, fertilizer consumption, malaria testing for children, primary school enrollment, secondary completion, affordability of electricity, modern slavery, financial inclusion, R&D expenditure, slumdwelling, waste production, emissions in exports, child labor, and levels of import duties. This list does not include indicators which are only applicable to some countries, such as sea-related indicators for landlocked countries and natural resource value realization for countries without mining or oil industries.

Despite our best efforts, there are still several goals whose targets are not fully captured due to a lack of comparable data across African countries. Data on educational outcomes are insufficient and there is not enough data on secondary school enrollment and completion. There is also no universal metric for the sustainability of farmland, despite the importance of agriculture in African economies. For SDG 10, we are reliant on estimates of GINI coefficients, but are unable to account for social protection measures to reduce inequalities. Lastly, despite the importance of climate change adaptation for African countries, there is no available metric to assess how well countries are adapting and building resilience to climate change.

Another persistent issue in this and any other cross-country analysis is that they are necessarily bound to data sources that provide a cross-country comparison of values. Such data sources often do not include the most up-to-date or the more specific information that is generated by National Statistical Offices, especially in countries with good statistical capacity. Nationally-generated data cannot be included in a cross-country analysis because the methodology used to generate that data may not be the same as is used in other countries and this would result in biased results.

## Part IV Methodology

The 2020 Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report describes African countries' progress towards achieving the SDGs and indicates areas requiring faster progress. The report uses the most recent data available that have been aligned as closely as possible with official SDG indicators.

The score signifies a country's position between the worst (0) and the best or target (100) outcomes. The difference between 100 and countries' scores is therefore the distance in percentage that needs to be completed to the best possible outcome across the 17 SDGs. The same basket of indicators is used for all countries to generate comparable scores and rankings. It should be noted that differences in rankings may be due to small differences in the aggregate score.

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.

The European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) conducted an independent statistical audit of the report's methodology and results in 2019. The audit reviewed the conceptual and statistical coherence of the index structure. The detailed statistical audit report is available at: http://sustainabledevelopment.report.

To ensure pertinence to Africa, the following methodological changes have been made to this report relative to the global SDG Index and Dashboards, found in the Sustainable Development Report:

- Additional indicators fill gaps and capture issues particular to the Africa context.
- Revised indicator thresholds ensure more granularity and differentiation, thereby allowing better benchmarking between African countries.
- For Africa-specific indicators, an average of the top 3 African performers was used to create the upper bound for normalization.

As a result of these significant changes, it is not possible to directly compare the results of the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards with results in the global Sustainable Development Report.

## 1. Changes made to the 2020 SDG Index and Dashboards

The 2020 report incorporates several new indicators (Table 1). This table also identifies the indicators that were replaced or modified due to changes in the methodology and estimates produced by data providers. The data for this year's edition was extracted between February and April 2020.

#### Table 1

New indicators, changes, and replacements included in the 2020 Africa SDG Index and Dashboards

SDG	Indicator	Change
3	Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index (worst 0-100 best)	Modification : Changed data source to WHO (2020)
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	New, replaces Imported groundwater depletion
12	Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	Modification: To increase timeliness and country coverage data source was changed to Lenzen, M. et al. (2020).
12	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	Modification: To increase timeliness and country coverage data source was changed to Lenzen, M. et al. (2020). Spillover impact now captures emissions embodied in final goods imported and consumed in the country.
13	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	Modification: To increase timeliness and country coverage data source was changed to Lenzen, M. et al. (2020). Carbon accounting is no longer technology-adjusted. Spillover impact now captures emissions embodied in final goods imported and consumed in the country.
13	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	Modification: To avoid penalizing trade and transit countries, fuel exports are now capped at the country's level of production.
14	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	Removed, issue captured under Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters
14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per 1,000,000 population)	New addition
15	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per 1,000,000 population)	New addition

Source: Authors' analysis



## 2. Data Selection

#### A. Criteria for indicator selection

Where possible, the 2020 Africa Index and Dashboards uses official SDG indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission. Where insufficient data is available for an official indicator and to close data gaps, other metrics from official and unofficial sources are included. Five criteria for indicator selection were used to determine suitable metrics for each SDG.

- 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 continent. 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 publications or academia.
- 5. Coverage: Data had to be available for at least 80% of the 48 African countries with a national population greater than 1 million. We excluded small countries (5) in the indicators selection process because data tend to be scarce for these countries, which in turn makes it more difficult to include new indicators given our precise data coverage requirement for adding additional indicators. South Sudan was also excluded from the calculation since fewer data are available for this young country.

#### **B.** Indicator Selection

The SDG Index was built on a set of indicators for each of the 17 SDGs using the most recent published data. We included all of the more than 230 SDG indicators proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission that met the five criteria above. To Some official SDG indicators have adequate data coverage but could not be included as they did not permit a ranking of countries or the definition of a quantitative threshold signifying achievement of the goals applicable to all countries. For example, different countries specialize in different sectors of the economy, so there is no "right" threshold of manufacturing as a share of GDP for which all countries should aim. While individual countries may find the share of manufacturing value added highly useful for developing long-term strategies for industrialization,

<sup>71.</sup> United Nations Statistics Division, "IAEG-SDGs Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators."



it is not possible to define a common threshold for the SDGs. Other official SDG indicators are similarly useful at the country level but cannot serve as a yardstick for comparing countries' performance internationally.

Where official SDG indicators did not meet the criteria for data selection or where indicator gaps remained, we considered official and other metrics published in the peer-reviewed literature, as well as major databases and reports on development and environmental indicators.<sup>72</sup>

In the 2020 Africa Index and Dashboards, 97 indicators were included in total from a broad range of data sources. The revised set of indicators includes new indicators and revisions to fill gaps and to better align the SDG Index and Dashboards with the monitoring needs of African states. The Africa SDG Index comprises 52 of the 54 African member states of the UN.

## C. Missing data and imputations

The purpose of the 2020 Africa SDG Index and Dashboards is to guide countries' discussions of their SDG priorities today based on available and robust data. For this reason, and since many SDG priorities lack widely-accepted statistical models for imputing country-level data, we generally did not model any missing data. For the following indicators, we exceptionally imputed missing values.

- SDG 1 Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%): Data was not reported for those countries where no survey data was available.
- SDG 2 Prevalence of undernourishment (%): FAO et al. (2015) report 14.7 million undernourished people
  in developed regions, which corresponds to an average prevalence of 1.17% in the developed regions.
  We assumed a 1.2% prevalence rate for each high-income country with missing data, in this case The
  Seychelles only.
- SDG 5 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/ cutting, by age: Survey data is available for 26 African countries where FGM/C is most concentrated. For countries where data are not available, we assumed zero only for those countries where our desk research clearly showed that FGM/C is not a cultural practice. Where the desk research was inconclusive, we left the value missing for countries without data and where it is possible that FGM/C is practiced.
- SDG 5 Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of women aged 15 to 49 who are
  married or in unions): We impute modeled estimates from UNDESA Population Division for countries missing
  administrative data.
- SDG 8 Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population): We assume missing data points for those countries in which the Walk Free Foundation's methodology has less confidence due to survey unavailability.

<sup>72.</sup> World Bank, World Development Indicators 2016; UNDP, "Human Development Report"; OECD, "OECD Statistics"; Kroll, "Sustainable Development Goals"; SDSN, "Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for Sustainable Development Goals."



- SDG 9 Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP): We assumed zero R&D expenditure for lowincome countries that did not report any data for this variable.
- SDG 10 Gini coefficient adjusted for top income: We impute the World Bank Gini coefficients for those countries missing data on the adjusted Gini coefficient from Brookings.
- SDG 12 Natural Resource Value Realization Score: This component of the Resource Governance Index (RGI) only applies to those African countries with oil and gas, and/or mining sectors. In cases where both sectors were assessed by the RGI, the average score across sectors was calculated.
- SDG 13 CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita): We assumed a value of 0 for countries with unreported export data and no production across all three fossil fuel types (coal, gas, oil).
- SDG 16 Homicides (per 100,000 population): Countries with missing values in the most current extraction from the UNODC were assigned the values that were available for the 2019 Sustainable Development Report.

To reduce missing data biases in the computation of the Africa SDG Index, we impute missing goal scores using the regional mean. This applies primarily to Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and Goal 14 (Life Below Water). Imputed goal scores are used solely for the computation of the index, and they are not reported in the SDG Dashboards or country profiles. In the case of Goal 14 (Life Below Water), we hope to identify suitable metrics in the future to gauge the impact of landlocked countries on oceans. We also exceptionally impute the regional normalized indicator scores for SDG 4 metrics due to the large bias generated from missing values for this goal.

Since the Africa SDG Index compares countries, it is important to avoid excessive bias through missing data. The index therefore only includes countries that have data for at least 75% of the indicators used. In the 2020 report, only two African UN member states could not be included in the index ranking due to insufficient data availability: Equatorial Guinea and the Seychelles. Investing in these countries' capacity to generate high-quality and regular data is a priority for establishing better SDG monitoring in order to inform policy priorities and resource allocation. Though they are not ranked in the Index, more detailed information about these three countries is available in their respective country profiles and dashboards.

For more details, the raw data included in the construction of the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards is available for download on AfricaSDGIndex.org.

## 3. Index Method

The procedure for calculating the SDG Index comprised three steps: (1) censor extreme values from the distribution of each indicator; (2) rescale the data to ensure comparability across indicators; (3) aggregate the indicators within and across SDGs.

#### Addressing extreme values and rescaling

To make the data comparable across indicators, each variable was rescaled from 0 to 100 with 0 denoting worst performance and 100 describing the optimum. Rescaling takes into account limits and extreme values (outliers) at both tails of the distribution. The latter may become unintended thresholds and introduce spurious variability in the data. Consequently, the choice of upper and lower bounds can affect the relative ranking of countries in the index. This applies in particular to the lower bounds that affect the value and the units of the variable, which may in turn affect rankings, while the upper bound only affects the units.<sup>73</sup>

Where global indicators were retained for the Africa SDG Index, the same upper bounds from the global SDG Index were retained for those indicators (In the case of global indicators retained, the upper bound was set by taking the average value of the top 5 global performers.). For newly-added Africa-specific indicators, we defined new upper and lower bounds.

The upper bound for each indicator was determined using a four-step decision tree:

- 1. Use absolute quantitative objectives in the goals and targets: E.g. zero poverty, universal school completion, universal access to water and sanitation, full gender equality. For example, the optimal bound for women parliamentarians is 50%, representing gender parity. Some SDG targets propose relative changes (such as Target 3.4: [...] reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases [...]) that cannot be translated into a global snapshot today. Such targets are addressed through Step 4 below.
- Where no explicit SDG target is available, apply the principle of "leave no one behind" to set upper bound to universal access (corresponding to an optimal value of 100) or zero deprivation for the following types of indicators:
  - a. Measures of extreme poverty (e.g. wasting), consistent with the SDG ambition to end extreme poverty in all its forms ("leave no one behind")
  - b. Public service coverage (e.g. access to contraception)
  - c. Access to basic infrastructure (e.g. mobile phone coverage, wastewater treatment)
- 3. Where science-based targets exist that must be achieved by 2030 or later, use these to set 100% upper bound: E.g. zero greenhouse gas emissions from electricity as required by no later than 2070 to stay within 2°C, and 100% sustainable management of fisheries.

<sup>73.</sup> OECD, European Union, and Joint Research Centre - European Commission, Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators; Booysen, "An Overview and Evaluation of Composite Indices of Development."



4. For all other indicators, use the average of the top performers. The average of the top 5 performers is used for the upper bound for indicators retained from the global Index. For newly-added Africa Index Indicators, we used the average of the top 3 African performers because of the smaller sample size of countries.

These principles interpret the SDGs as "stretch targets" and focus attention on the indicators where a country is lagging behind. Each indicator distribution was censored, so that all values exceeding the upper bound scored 100, and values below the lower bound scored 0.

In some cases, the upper bound exceeded the thresholds to be met by 2030 in order to achieve the SDGs. For example, the SDGs call for reducing child mortality to no more than 25 per 1000 live births, but some African countries have already exceeded this threshold (Mauritius, Tunisia, and Cabo Verde have reduced their child mortality rates below this target). By defining the upper bound as the "best" outcome (e.g. 0 mortality per 1000) rather than the SDG achievement threshold—the SDG Index rewards improvements across the full distribution. This is particularly important for countries that have already achieved some SDG thresholds but still lag behind other countries on this metric. Some countries have already exceeded the upper bound of some indicators today and more will do so in the coming years as the world progresses towards the SDGs.

To remove the effect of extreme values, which can skew the results of a composite index, the JRC (OECD and JRC, 2008) recommends censoring the data at the bottom 2.5th percentile as the minimum value for the normalization as long as that value does not include observations that are still part of the ordinary distribution.

After establishing the upper and lower bounds, variables were transformed linearly to a scale between 0 and 100 using the following rescaling formula for the range [0; 100]:

$$x' = \frac{x - min(x)}{max(x) - min(x)} * 100 (Eq.S1)$$

where x is raw data value; max/min denotes the bounds for best and worst performance, respectively; and x' is the normalized value after rescaling.

The rescaling equation ensures that all rescaled variables were expressed as ascending variables (i.e. higher values denoted better performance). In this way, the rescaled data became easier to interpret and compare across all indicators: a country that scores 50 on a variable is half-way towards achieving the optimum value; a country with a score of 75 has covered three quarters of the distance from worst to best.

To reduce missing data biases in the computation of the SDG Index, we impute the regional mean goal scores to those goal scores that are missing or are missing data for more than 75% of the indicators under that goal. This applies primarily to Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and Goal 14 (Life Below Water). Imputed goal scores are used solely for the computation of the index, and they are not reported in the SDG Dashboards or country profiles. Similarly, we impute regional scores for each indicator under Goal 4 to those countries missing data for that indicator. This is exceptionally done to reduce missing bias from the many data gaps in the education data. In the case of Goal 14 (Life Below Water), we hope to identify more metrics in the future to gauge the impact of landlocked countries on oceans.

## 4. Dashboard method

The Africa SDG Dashboards use the same data as the Africa SDG Index after censoring and rescaling. We introduced additional quantitative limits for each indicator to group countries in a "traffic light" table. Aggregating across all indicators for a goal yielded an overall score for each SDG and each country.

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

#### A. Thresholds

For global indicators retained for the Africa SDG Dashboards, the green threshold always remained the same as it equates to goal achievement. In general, the red thresholds were made less strict by 20% from those used in the global SDG Dashboards. In some cases, this adjustment was more than 20% depending upon the nature of the indicator and how it relates to the African context. For instance, for the drinking water metric under SDG 6, the red threshold was lowered by about 40% from the global threshold. Since the majority of African countries have less than 60% access, the original global threshold of 80% was all red. The revised red threshold of 50% allows for more differentiation between African countries, which is one of the objectives of this report.

Additional thresholds, both red and green, for Africa-specific indicators were established both by a combination of analysis of the data distribution and consultation with experts. For instance, the fertilizer consumption green threshold is Africa-specific as the "right" amount of fertilizer use is very context-specific and not applicable globally. Similarly, the red threshold for many of the governance indicators was based on expert insight, combined with an analysis of the actual data distribution and an identification of the worst performers.

These thresholds and other assessments were subject to an open online public consultation and direct consultations with members of the SDSN and the SDG Center for Africa's network in 2018. All thresholds were specified in absolute terms and apply to all countries. Thanks to this approach, the Africa SDG Dashboards exposes more granularity of performance levels between countries and serves as a useful benchmarking tool for African countries.

Table 2

### Thresholds for Indicators included in the 2020 Africa Index and Dashboards

SDG	Indicator	Optimum	Lower Bound	Green threshold	Red Threshold
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0	72.6	2	20
1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	10	75.3	15	49.5
1	Population covered by Social Protection (%)	100	0	70	18
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	0	42.3	7.5	18
2	Prevalence of stunting in children (% of population aged under 5)	0	50.2	7.5	22
2	Prevalence of wasting in children (% of population aged under 5)	0	16.3	5	12
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2.8	35.1	10	30
2	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7	0.2	2.5	1.2
2	Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	100	0	50	9
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.4	814	70	168
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100	23.1	98	72
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.1	39.7	12	21.6
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	130	25	60
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0	5.5	0.2	1.2
3	People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	100	10	90	40.5
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0	561	10	100
3	Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	100	1.5	55	22.5
3	Malaria mortality rate	0	115	5	49.5
3	Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	100	10	75	27
3	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (%)	9.3	31	15	30
3	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.2	33.7	8.4	25
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19)	2.5	139.6	25	60
3	Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index (worst 0-100 best)	100	38.2	80	48
3	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	0	370	18	180
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	100	41	90	64
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	83	54	80	48
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	7.6	3.3	6	4
4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	100	53.8	98	64
4	Mean years of schooling (years)	13.2	2.3	12	6
4	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100	45.2	95	68
4	Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	102	12	95	60
5	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	0	68	5	33

(Table 2 cont.)

SDG	Indicator	Optimum	Lower Bound	Green threshold	Red Threshold
	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone				
5	female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0	97	0	22
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	50	1.2	40	16
5	Women in ministerial positions (%)	50	7	40	16
5	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	100	17.5	80	50
5	Ratio of female to male mean years of education received	100	41.8	98	60
5	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	100	21.5	70	40
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100	40	98	50
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100	9.7	95	40
6	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.5	100	25	90
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0	100	25	50
6	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100	0	50	12
7	Population with access to electricity (%)	100	9.1	98	64
7	Population with access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (%)	100	2	85	40
7	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	93	2	75	36
7	Consumer affordability of electricity	100	0	100	30.6
8	5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	6	-6.5	4	0.9
8	Employment-to-population ratio	83	39	75	40.5
8	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0	22	4	10
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)	100	8	80	50
8	Starting Business	93	33	85	67.5
9	Infrastructure score	76	13	80	31.5
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1-5 best)	3.8	1.8	3	1.6
9	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.7	0	1.5	0.5
9	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.2	0	0.7	0.08
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	100	1.4	75	32
9	Population using the Internet (%)	100	2.2	80	25
10	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	27.5	63	30	62.4
10	Palma ratio	0.9	2.5	1	2.5
11	Proportion of urban population living in slums	11	19	15	66
11	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100	6.1	98	60
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	82.6	21	72	35
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu g/m^3$ )	6.3	87	10	30

## (Table 2 cont.)

SDC	Indicator	Optimum	Lower	Green	Red
SDG	Indicator	Оринин	Bound	threshold	Threshold
12	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.1	3.7	1	2.4
12	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	23.5	5	12
12	Natural Resource Value Realization Score	100	15	74	36
12	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	0	525	30	100
12	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0	30	5	10
13	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	0	18000	100	500
13	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0	23.7	2	4.8
13	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0	3.2	0.5	1.2
13	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0	44000	100	9600
14	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters (worst 0-100 best)	100	28.6	70	48
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	0	50	8
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	0	90.7	25	60
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	1	90	7	73
14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per 1,000,000 population)	0	2	0.2	1
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	4.6	50	8
15	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0	1.5	0.05	0.5
15	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	1	0.6	0.9	0.65
15	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per 1,000,000 population)	0	10	1	3
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	38	1.5	3.6
16	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0	17	0	1.1
16	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	90	33	70	40
16	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0	39.3	2	20
16	Property Rights	84	9	80	36
16	Access to justice	98	11	80	36
16	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-100 best)	88.6	13	60	32
16	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	86	10	80	27
16	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under 5 years old)	100	11	98	60
16	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	10	80	30	50
17	Tax revenue (% GDP)	38	5	25	13.5
17	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15	0	10	6.4
17	Level of customs duties on imports	0	55	0.5	8.8
17	Visa Requirement	38	157	38	110
17	Governmental Statistical Capacity	82	23	75	45

## B. Weighting and Aggregation

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

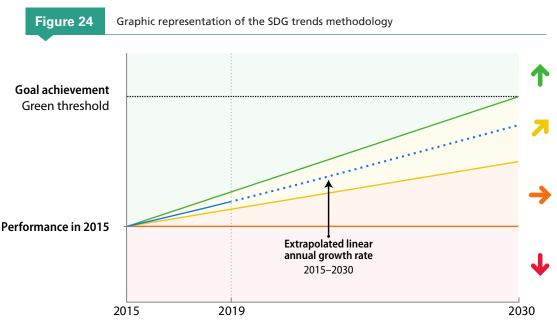
Averaging across all indicators for an SDG might hide areas of policy concern if a country performs well on most indicators but faces serious shortfalls on one or two metrics within the same SDG. As a result, the Africa SDG Dashboards aggregate indicator ratings for each SDG by estimating the average of the two variables on which a country performed worst. To this end, the indicator values were first rescaled from 0 to 3, where 0 corresponds to the lower bound, 1 to the value of the threshold between red and orange ("red threshold"), 2 to the value of the threshold between yellow and green ("green threshold"), and 3 to the upper bound. For all indicators, the "yellow/ orange" threshold was set as the value halfway between the red and green thresholds (1.5). Each interval between 0 and 3 is continuous.

We then took the average of the two rescaled variables on which the country performed worst to identify the rating for the goal. We applied the added rule 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 has only one data point under a particular goal, then the color rating for that indicator determines the overall rating for the goal. If the country has less than 50% of the indicators available under a goal the dashboard color for that goal is "grey."

## 5. Trends

Using historical data, we estimate 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, we calculated the linear annual growth rates (i.e. annual percentage improvements) needed to achieve the target by 2030 (i.e. 2010-2030) which we compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period (e.g. 2015–2018). Progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using a 4-arrow system (Figure 23). Figure 24 illustrates the methodology graphically.





Specifically, each indicator trend was re-normalized on a scale from 0-4 in a similar way to the dashboard methodology. Decreasing indicators were assigned a value between 0-1 where 0 is the worst rate of decrease in score and 1 corresponds to absolutely no change in the score over time. Indicator trends that were "stagnating" were assigned a value between 1-2, where 2 is the value that corresponds to 50% of the needed growth rate to meet the target by 2030. Indicators that were "moderately improving" were assigned a value between 2-3 where 3 is the exact needed growth rate to achieve the target by the year 2030. Those indicators that are "on track" were assigned values between 3-4 where 4 is the best improvement over the period. Indicators that were "maintaining SDG achievement" were assigned a score of exactly 3. The individual bands are linear, but the continuous 0 to 4 scale is not linear as a whole.

The overall goal trends were calculated as an arithmetic average of the rescaled values for all trend indicators under the goal. An average between 0-1 corresponds to a "decreasing" goal trend, 1-2 to "stagnating", 2-3 to "moderate improvement", and 3-4 to "on track or maintaining achievement." The trend for an SDG was calculated as the arithmetic average of all trend indicators for that goal.

Table 3 provides the complete list of indicators used to compute SDG Trends. Trend indicators were selected from the indicators included in the SDG Dashboards based on the availability of trend data. When the value for one year was not available, we used the closest available value with a maximum one-year difference for calculating the trend indications. The table also indicates the period over which the trend was calculated.

Following feedback from the JRC, the trend methodology has been refined for small decreases. For top performers only, very small decreases are now treated as "stagnating" trends. They are reported as such at the indicator level and treated as such when calculating the overall goal trend. Because those countries that are farther from achieving the target still have serious challenges, this methodology was only applied to the top performers that were decreasing. To identify these countries, the raw indicator values are rescaled so that 0 represents the minimum value in the series, while 100 represents achievement of the SDG Target, which is the green threshold. Next, countries are identified that have decreased over the time period chosen (e.g. 2015 – 2018) while staying within 90% of SDG achievement i.e. the rescaled value is greater than 90 at the beginning and end of the period. However, if a country falls from a score of 100 (SDG achievement) to a lower score so that it is no longer meeting the SDG target, this country is still assigned a "decrease" trend.

Several other calculation methods were considered. For instance, we tested the sensitivity of the results when using technical optimums (100 score) as "goal achievement" and calculate distance to technical optimums. This approach yielded harsher results and is not consistent with our conceptual assumption that lower green thresholds correspond to goal achievement. We also considered using compound annual growth rates (CAGR) instead of linear growth rates. The two approaches yield rather similar results and we could not identify a strong argument for using the more sophisticated CAGR method. Finally, while the dashboards are only based on the two-worst indicators, trends are generated using all indicators under the goal. This is because the dashboards aim to highlight goals where particular attention is required due to very poor performance on some of the underlying indicators, whereas trends aim to reflect insights on the overall goal evolution including all indicators.

## Table 3

## Trend Indicators

SDG	Indicator	Time Period
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2015–2019
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2014 – 2017
2	Prevalence of stunting in children (% of population aged under 5)	2014–2017
2	Prevalence of wasting in children (% of population aged under 5)	2014–2017
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2013-2016
2	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2014–2017
2	Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	2013-2016
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2014–2017
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	2012–2016
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2015-2018
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2015-2018
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2015-2018
3	People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	2015-2018
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2015-2018
3	Malaria mortality rate	2015–2018
3	Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	2015–2018
3	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (%)	2010–2016
3	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2013-2016
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19)	2014–2017
3	Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index (worst 0-100 best)	2010–2017
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	2015–2018
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	2013–2016
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	2015–2019
4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	2014–2017
4	Mean years of schooling (years)	2014–2017
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2015–2019
5	Estimated demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	2014–2017
5	Ratio of female to male mean years of education received	2015–2018
5	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	2015–2019
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	2014–2017
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	2014–2017
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	2010–2013
7	Population with access to electricity (%)	2014-2017

### (Table 3 cont.)

SDG	Indicator	Time Period
7	Population with access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (%)	2013-2016
7	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	2014-2017
8	Employment-to-population ratio	2015-2020
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)	2014–2017
8	Starting Business	2015-2020
9	Infrastructure score	2014–2017
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1-5 best)	2014–2018
9	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2014–2017
9	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2015-2018
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	2015-2018
9	Population using the Internet (%)	2014–2017
11	Proportion of urban population living in slums	2010-2016
11	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	2014–2017
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	2015–2019
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu g/m^3$ )	2014–2017
13	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2014–2017
13	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2012-2015
14	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters (worst 0-100 best)	2015-2019
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015-2018
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2010-2014
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	2010-2014
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015-2018
15	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	2015-2019
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2014-2017
16	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	2015-2018
16	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	2015-2019
16	Property Rights	2014–2017
16	Access to justice	2014-2017
16	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-100 best)	2015-2019
16	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	2014-2017
16	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	2015-2019
17	Tax revenue (% GDP)	2015–2019
17	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2013–2016
17	Governmental Statistical Capacity	2015–2019

Source: Authors' analysis



### 6. Leave No One Behind

The same methodology described above was used to calculate the Leave No One Behind Index, Dashboard, and Trends. Table 4 includes the full list, by category, of the indicators used.

Table 4

LNOB Indicators and categories

LNOB Category	Indicator
Access to and quality of services	People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)
	Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%
	Net primary enrolment rate (%)
	Mean years of schooling (years)
	Literacy rate of 15-24-year olds, both sexes (%)
	Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)
	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)
	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)
	Access to electricity (% population)
	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)
	Population using the internet (%)
	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)
	Access to justice
	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)
Extreme poverty and material	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)
deprivation	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line
	Population covered by Social Protection (%)
	Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)
	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)
	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)
	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)
	Proportion of urban population living in slums
	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)
Gender inequality	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18  Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
	Women in ministerial positions (%)
	Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above
	Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate
Income inequality	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)
	Palma ratio

Source: Authors' analysis



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## Appendix I. Country profiles

The country profiles summarize results of the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards report for each of the 54 African countries. The underlying data and full metadata are available online at www.AfricaSDGindex.org.

For each country, we present:

### **Overall Performance**

The country's SDG Index rank and score (0-100), the Leave No One Behind Index rank and score, as well as the average SDG Index and LNOB score of countries in the same subregion, according to the AfDB regional definitions.

### **Average Performance by SDG**

A radar chart reporting the country's performance (between 0 and 100) for each of the 17 SDGs. A score of 100 corresponds to the "best" possible value.

### **SDG Dashboard**

The country SDG Dashboard reports the country's current average performance (green, yellow, orange or red) on each of the SDGs. Green denotes SDG achievement and red highlights major challenges, while yellow and orange indicate that varying degrees of challenges remain.

### **SDG Trends Dashboard**

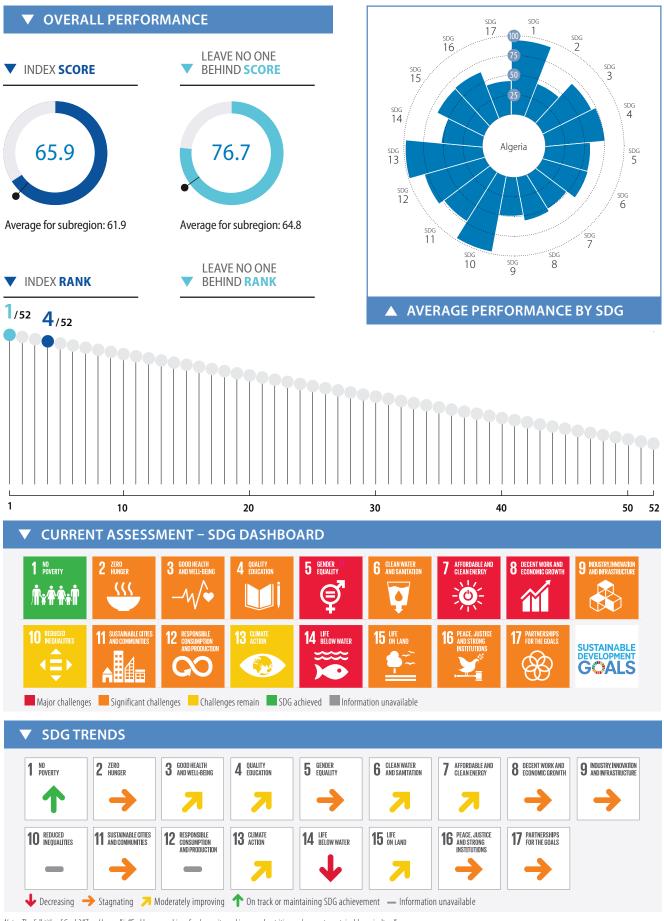
The country SDG Trends Dashboard reports the country's predicted performance on each of the SDGs in 2030. The 4-arrow system denotes whether a country is decreasing, stagnating, moderately improving or on track to achieve each goal.

### **Performance by Indicator**

A full-page indicator table lists the country's raw indicator value, the year of the data point, and color rating for the SDG Dashboards. Missing data are recorded in grey. The last column indicates the trend if time series data are available.

## ALGERIA

### North Africa





# ALGERIA Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra	,	
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.3 2020 •	1	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	62.9	2017	•	4
Population living below the national poverty line (%)		-	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.4	2018		T
Population covered by social protection (%)	NA NA –	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				Ť
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2017 2018		- -
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.9 2017	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.7 2012		Population using the internet (%)		2018		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		1		15.0	2010		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.4 2016	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0 2017 •	1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	31.5	2011	•	-
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	22.3 2016 •	<b>→</b>	Palma ratio	1.0	2017		-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	112 2017	<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	_	_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	81.9	2017	•	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.6 2018	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.7	2018	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	23.5 2018 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	38.9	2017	•	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018 •	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				Ť
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	81 2018 🔸	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	69 2018 •	<b>→</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2016	•	_
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	NA NA –	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.2	2016	•	_
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)			Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	40.3	2017	•	_
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)  Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.0 2018 • 26.4 2018 •	T	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	5.3	2012	•	_
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,		_	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4	2012	•	-
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.2 2016	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.8 2013	_		170.2	2010		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	10.1 2017	1	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2019 2017		_
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78 2017 🔸	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		- 1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	50 2016	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2017		Ċ
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			1 13 1 1	310.0	2017	_	
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80 2018 •	<b>4</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)		7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	41.4	2019	•	$\rightarrow$
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0 2018	Ψ	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		- 2
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		¥
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.6 2018	7	Fish caught by trawling (%)		2014		4
Mean years of schooling (years)	8.0 2017		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018		-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.4 2018	_	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	79 2016 🔸	_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.2	2018		<b>→</b>
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018	•	_
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	2.5 2013		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	•	1
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital		_	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	U 3	2018		
mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0 2019	-	(per million population)	0.5	2010		_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.8 2020 •	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	13.3 2019 •	_	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	14	2015	•	_
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	77.2 2013	•	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		2018		4
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in				i
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)			the city or area where they live (%)	04.3	2018	•	_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	22.2 2019 •	4	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	5.0	2016	•	-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>→</b>
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.6 2017	$\rightarrow$	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		2017		-
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.6 2017		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		4
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	127.7 2015		Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		2017		→
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	3.5 2013	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		-
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	33.1 2018 •	_	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	45.8	2019		Ψ
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
·	100.0 2017	•	Tax revenue (% GDP)	17.3	2019	•	<b>→</b>
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2017	T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.4	2008	•	_
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	92.6 2016 • 0.1 2017 •		Level of customs duties on imports	3.9	2014	•	_
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	0.1 2017		Visa Requirement Score	141	2015	•	-
·	0 2017	_	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	48.9	2019		1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.6 2018 •	-					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	36.2 2020 •	1					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.7 2018 •	-					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	42.8 2017 •	1					
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		-					
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	78.0 2020 •						

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## **ANGOLA**

### Southern Africa

### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE** SDG 16 LEAVE NO ONE SDG 3 ▼ INDEX **SCORE BEHIND SCORE** SDG 15 14 Angola 45.7 51.2 sdg 13 SDG 5 sdg 6 Average for subregion: 56.8 Average for subregion: 53.4 SDG 10 SDG 8 LEAVE NO ONE INDEX RANK **BEHIND RANK AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG 22**/52 36/52 10 20 30 40 50 52 **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD** 1 NO POVERTY 2 ZERO HUNGER **⋒**⋎⋛⋛ 13 CLIMATI SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOALS** Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable **SDG TRENDS** 1 NO POVERTY 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 4 QUALITY EDUCATION 5 GENDER EQUALITY 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 13 CLIMATE ACTION 15 LIFE ON LAND 🖖 Decreasing 🗦 Stagnating 🗦 Moderately improving 🕂 On track or maintaining SDG achievement 👝 Information unavailable



# ANGOLA Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	21.0 2020 •	•	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	21.8 2017	7	4
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	36.6 2008 •	-	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	1.9 2018	3	T
Population covered by social protection (%)	NA NA –	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA NA		_
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	25.0 2017	-	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018		
Prevalence of undernouns firment (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.6 2016	<b>→</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	18.9 2018		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.9 2016	1	Population using the internet (%)	14.3 2017	•	Ψ
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.2 2016		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9 2017		Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	45.1 2008	3 -	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	8.0 2016		Palma ratio	2.2 2017		_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
3	241 2017		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	48.8 2016	5	<b></b>
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	241 2017		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	58.0 2017		7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	49.6 2016	_	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	32.2 2014		_
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	77.2 2018		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	32.4 2017	7	$\rightarrow$
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2018		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	27 2018		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	355 2018 •	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2012	2	_
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	76.7 2016	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.3 2016	5	-
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	43.6 2018	_	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	50.2 2017	7	_
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)  Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	25.3 2018		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	6.9 2012	2	_
.,	25.5 2018	T.	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.6 2012	2	-
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.5 2016 •	1	CDC12 Climate Action			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.6 2016	<b>1</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	150.5 2017	4	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	988.7 2019		_
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	40 2017	_	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.3 2017		- 1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	40 2017		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 201		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	119 2016 •	-	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	88.3 2018	3	_
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	50 2018	T	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.6 2016	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.0 2019	) 👝	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8 2014	_	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.9 2018		•
			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	12.1 2014		- 1
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.9 2014		•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	78.0 2011 •	_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018		
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.1 2017	$\rightarrow$	Marine biodiversity tilleats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2010	, •	_
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	77.4 2014 •	_	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA NA –	_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.4 2018	3	->
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2 2018	3 •	_
	20.2.2016		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019	9	1
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%) Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital ,	30.3 2016	-	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.6 2018		
mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0 2019	-	(per million population)	0.0 2010	•	_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.0 2020	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women in ministerial positions (%)	34.4 2019	_	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.8 2012	) 🛑	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	20.0.2016		Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2018		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	29.8 2016 •	7	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	62.5 2018	1	the city or area where they live (%)	46.2 2014	4 •	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	94.2 2019	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	23.4 2016	5	_
SDCC Class Water and Societies			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	30.4 2017		<b>→</b>
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	46.1 2017		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	55.8 2017		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	26 2019		-
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	49.9 2017 •	$\rightarrow$	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	11.4 2017		- 1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.9 2005 •	-	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	25.0 2018		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	1.1 2013	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	35.0 2019		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	-	,	33.0 201.	_	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population with access to electricity (%)	41.9 2017	7	Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.2 2019	9	$\rightarrow$
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	48.1 2016		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.1 2010	) •	-
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	56.2 2017	-	Level of customs duties on imports	NA NA	-	-
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	99 2017		Visa Requirement Score	157 2015		
•	33 Z017 ·	_	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	45.6 2019	9 •	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	-3.2 2018	_				
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	72.2 2020 •	$\rightarrow$				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.2 2018					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	29.3 2014					
		_				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	79.4 2020					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



### BENIN West Africa

### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE** SDG 16 LEAVE NO ONE 75 ▼ INDEX **SCORE BEHIND SCORE** SDG 3 SDG 15 4 41.4 Benin 53.5 SDG 13 SDG 5 sdg 6 Average for subregion: 54.3 Average for subregion: 41.3 SDG 10 SDG 8 LEAVE NO ONE INDEX RANK **BEHIND RANK AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG 25**/52 31/52 10 20 30 40 50 52 **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD** 1 NO POVERTY 4 QUALITY EDUCATION 13 CLIMATE ACTION SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOALS** Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable **SDG TRENDS** 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 4 QUALITY EDUCATION 5 GENDER EQUALITY 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 13 CLIMATE ACTION 14 LIFE BELOW WATER 15 LIFE ON LAND 🖖 Decreasing 🗦 Stagnating 🗾 Moderately improving 🛽 🏫 On track or maintaining SDG achievement 🕒 Information unavailable



# BENIN Performance by Indicator

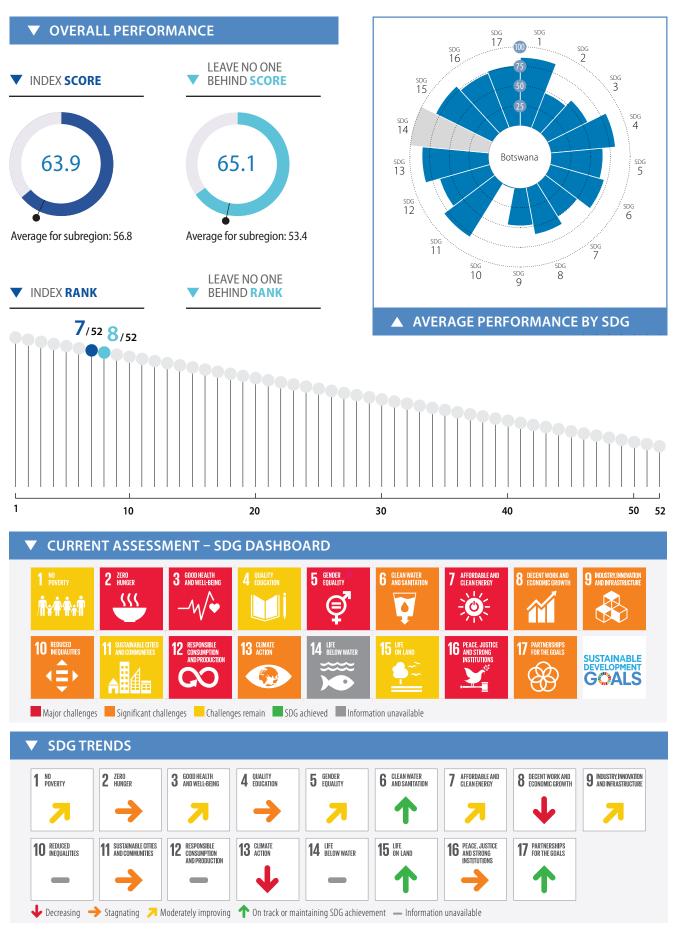
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre	d SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Va	alue Year F	Rating	g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	45.8 2020 • 🔫	· ,	8.8 2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	40.1 2015 • -		2.5 2018	•	7
Population covered by social protection (%)	3.6 2003 • -	Intrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			0.0 NA	•	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.1 2017 • 🚽	7 1 1 1 7	0.0 2018 9.8 2018		<b>→</b>
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.0 2014	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.0 2017		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5 2014	r opalation using the internet (70)	J.U 2017	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.6 2016	CDC10 Poducod Inoqualities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5 2017	CLIC CLIC CLIC CLIC	0.5 2015	•	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	14.7 2016	0.1	2.9 2017	•	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	397 2017 • 2	D .: ( 1   1 .: ! : 1 /0/)	9.6 2016	•	7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	78.1 2018		4.2 2017		T
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.3 2018	6 2 6 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2	9.3 2019		- *
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	93.0 2018	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3 2018	2.5	9.0 2017	•	Ψ
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	61 2018				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	56 2018	DDG12 Hesponsiale consumption and Floudetton			
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with		Warnelpar solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA NA	-	-
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	37.0 2018 • -		0.7 2016	•	_
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	61.7 2018 • 🚽	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NA NA	-	-
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	80.3 2018	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	5.1 2012		-
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 2012		-
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.6 2016 🔸 🔫	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.5 2016 • 🔫		NA NA	_	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	86.1 2017 • 🔫		0.6 2017	_	<u>_</u>
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	40 2017 • 🚽	3, - 1 ,	0.0 2017		4
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	205 2016		0.0 2015		-1-
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	205 2016 • -		J.U 2013		_
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	71 2018 • 7	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	61.1 2016	Z	3.8 2019		$\rightarrow$
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0 2019 • 1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.6 2018	•	$\rightarrow$
SDG4 – Quality Education		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	-	-
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.2 2018 • 1	Fish caught by trawling (%)	1.5 2014		1
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.6 2017	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	60.9 2018	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	46 2016		7.4.2010		
Gloss intake latio to the last grade of lower secondary education (70)	40 2010	inical rate that is protected in terrestrial sites important to blodiversity (70)	7.4 2018		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			0.2 2018		_
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	25.9 2014 • -		0.9 2019		T
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital	9.2 2014	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	-
mutilation/cutting (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	7.2 2020 • -	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women in ministerial positions (%)	18.2 2019		1.1 2017		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females			0.0 2018		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	25.9 2018 • 🕂	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	J.U 2010		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	68.2 2018 • 🔫	the city or area where they live (%)	4.1 2019		1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	94.6 2019 • 1		2.5 2016	•	_
SDCC Class Water and Conitation			0.4 2017		1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		· · · · · ·	7.7 2017		本
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	66.4 2017	•	41 2019		7
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	16.5 2017 • -		8.8 2017		- 1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.0 2000 • -		5.6 2018		į
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.4 2013 • 1	, ,	1.7 2019		T
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018 • -		2017	Ĭ	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population with access to electricity (%)	43.1 2017 • 7		6.1 2019		•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	6.4 2016	, ,	4.8 2016		Ψ
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	45.6 2017	Level of customs duties on imports	6.6 2013		-
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	75 2016 • -	·	05 2015		-
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	-	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best) 6	2.2 2019	•	•
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.2 2018 • -				
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	69.5 2020				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5 2018 -				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	38.5 2017 • 1				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	00.6.2020				
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	90.6 2020 • 1				

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



### **BOTSWANA**

### Southern Africa





# BOTSWANA Performance by Indicator

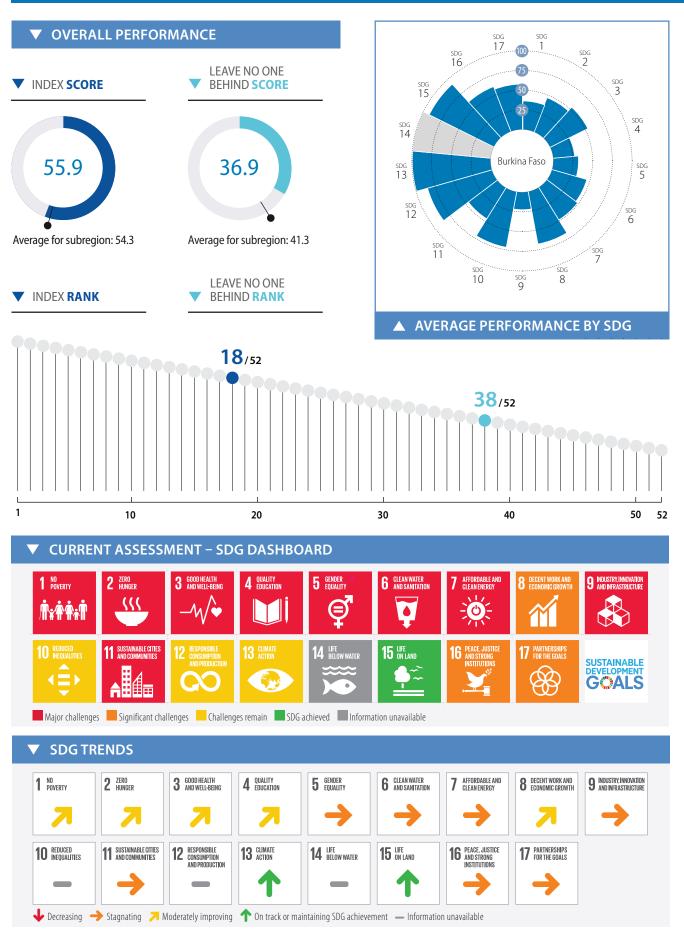
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin	g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	16.1 2020 •	7	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	67.2 2	2017	•	1
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	19.3 2009 •		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	3.0 2	2016		_
Population covered by social protection (%)	91.6 2009	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2013 2018		- →
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	26.4 2017	T	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	77.6 2			1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.4 2007		Population using the internet (%)	47.0 2			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2 2007	-		47.0 2	.017		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.9 2016		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.4 2017	<b>→</b>	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	61.3 2	2015	•	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	89.6 2016 •	1	Palma ratio	5.8 2	2017		-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	144 2017	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	_	_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7 2015	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.8 2		•	<b>→</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.5 2018	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.2 2	2018	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	36.5 2018	-	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	23.1 2	017		_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	4.4 2018	- 1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	23.1 2	.017		
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	83 2018		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	275 2018	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	04	2010	•	
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	NA NA –	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)		_	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	40.4 2			_
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2018	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	108.0 2			_
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.0 2018	4	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	12.4 2			_
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.3 2016	7					
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.8 2016	4.	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	46.1 2017	4	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	496.1 2		•	-
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	61 2017	4	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		4
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		7
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	101 2016 •	-	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	45.1 2	2018	•	-
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95 2018 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.1 2016 •	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	_	_
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5 2018 •	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	_	_
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	-	_
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	87.7 2014		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	_	_
Mean years of schooling (years)	9.3 2017		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5 2	2018	•	-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.5 2013	_	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	94 2014		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.1 2	018		4
- ,			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2			1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019	•	1
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	NA NA –	-	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				1
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital *	0.0 2019	_	(per million population)	2.5 2	2018		-
mutilation/cutting (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	10.8 2020 •	_	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	15.8 2019			150	010		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females *		_	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.0 2	2010		_
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	78.2 NA •	T	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	0.0 2	2010	•	7
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.8 2018 •	$\rightarrow$	the city or area where they live (%)	34.4 2	2018	•	4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.4 2019	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	9.0 7	2016	•	_
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	88.3 2			1
	00.2.2017		Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	79.8 2	2017	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.3 2017	•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	61 2	2019	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Freshwater with drawal (% of available freshwater recourses)	77.3 2017		Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	65.9 2	2017	•	4
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	2.1 2015 • 6.8 2013 •	_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.5 2	2018	•	_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.0 2018	- 1	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	25.1 2	2019	•	1
	1.0 2010		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Tax revenue (% GDP)	32.6 2	010		4
Population with access to electricity (%)	62.8 2017 •	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.1 2			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	64.1 2016	7	Level of customs duties on imports		2014		Ī
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	28.6 2017 •	$\rightarrow$	Visa Requirement Score		2015		_
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA –	-	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	54.4 2			1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			, 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13	2			•
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	1.0 2018	_					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	57.7 2020	1					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4 2018	_					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	F1 0 2017 -						
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	51.0 2017	<b>4</b>					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## **BURKINA FASO**

West Africa





# BURKINA FASO Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren		Value Year Rating Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	33.2 2020 • 🞵	· ,	35.1 2017 • 🗡
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	40.1 2014 • -	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.4 2018 • 7
Population covered by social protection (%)	1.8 2015 • -	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.7 2017 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.0 2017 • →		29.9 2018
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.3 2016	Population using the internet (%)	16.0 2017
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.6 2016 • 🛧		10.0 2017
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.6 2016 • 🛧	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0 2017 • 🔱	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	35.3 2014
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	21.8 2016 • 🛧	Palma ratio	1.5 2017
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	320 2017 • 7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	58.5 2016 • -
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	79.8 2015 • -	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	74.3 2017 • 🔱
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.7 2018 • 7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55.4 2019 • 🛧
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	76.4 2018 • 🗾	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	42.9 2017 • 🕨
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018 • 1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	·
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	62 2018 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48 2018 🔸 →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2015
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	79.4 2018 • -	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6 2016 • -
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	64.4.2010	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	66.5 2017 🔸 🗕
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)  Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	64.4 2018 • ↑ 97.6 2018 • ↑	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	8.9 2012 • -
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2012 • -
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.7 2016 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	30.5 2016 • 🕹	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	117.2 2019 -
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	104.3 2017 • ->	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2017
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	40 2017 🍨 →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	206 2016 • -	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88 2018 • →	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.3 2016 • →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA – –
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7 2019 • 🞵	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA – –
SDG4 – Quality Education		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	78.6 2018 • 🛧	Fish caught by trawling (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA NA – – 0.0 2018 • –
Mean years of schooling (years)	1.5 2017 • →	Manife blodiversity tilleats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2010 -
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	58.3 2018 • -	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	37 2017 • –	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.8 2018 • 🛧
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018 • -
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	51.6 2010 • -	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2019 • 🛧
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital	75.8 2010 • -	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018 • -
mutilation/cutting (%)	/5.8 2010 -	(per million population)	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.4 2020 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Women in ministerial positions (%)	14.3 2019 • -	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3 2017 • 🛧
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	56.4 2018 • 🗡	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.8 2018 • 👈
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	47.6 2018 • ↓	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	57.7 2019 • 🚽
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.8 2019	the city or area where they live (%)	
	77.0 2019	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	39.2 2016 • – 53.1 2017 • <b>↓</b>
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	81.2 2017
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	47.9 2017 • 🔱	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	40 2019
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	19.4 2017 • →	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	45.7 2017
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.8 2005 • -	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	76.9 2018
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.6 2013 • ↑	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	24.5 2019
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018 • -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 1.5 2015
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	10.2.2012
Population with access to electricity (%)	25.5 2017 • ->	Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.3 2019
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	8.9 2016 • →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.8 2015 • ↓
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	70.0 2017 🔸 🕹	Level of customs duties on imports	5.9 2013 -
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	90 2017 • -	Visa Requirement Score Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	94 2015 • – 62.2 2019 • <b>↓</b>
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Governmental Statistical capacity (worst 0-100 Dest)	UZ.Z ZUI7 -
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.4 2018 • -		
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	62.0 2020 • •		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5 2018 -		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	43.2 2017 • 🛧		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	88.2 2020 • 🛧		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## BURUNDI

East Africa

### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE** 100 SDG 16 LEAVE NO ONE SDG ▼ INDEX **SCORE BEHIND SCORE** SDG 15 50 SDG 4 14 Burundi 50.4 42.9 SDG 5 SDG 13 SDG 12 sdg 6 Average for subregion: 49.9 Average for subregion: 39.3 SDG 11 SDG 10 SDG 8 LEAVE NO ONE INDEX RANK **BEHIND RANK AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG 27**/52 39/52 10 20 30 40 50 52 **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD** 1 NO POVERTY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOALS** Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable **SDG TRENDS** 1 NO POVERTY 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 4 QUALITY EDUCATION 5 GENDER EQUALITY 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 13 CLIMATE ACTION 14 LIFE BELOW WATER 15 LIFE ON LAND 🖖 Decreasing 🗦 Stagnating 🗦 Moderately improving 🕂 On track or maintaining SDG achievement 👝 Information unavailable



# BURUNDI Performance by Indicator

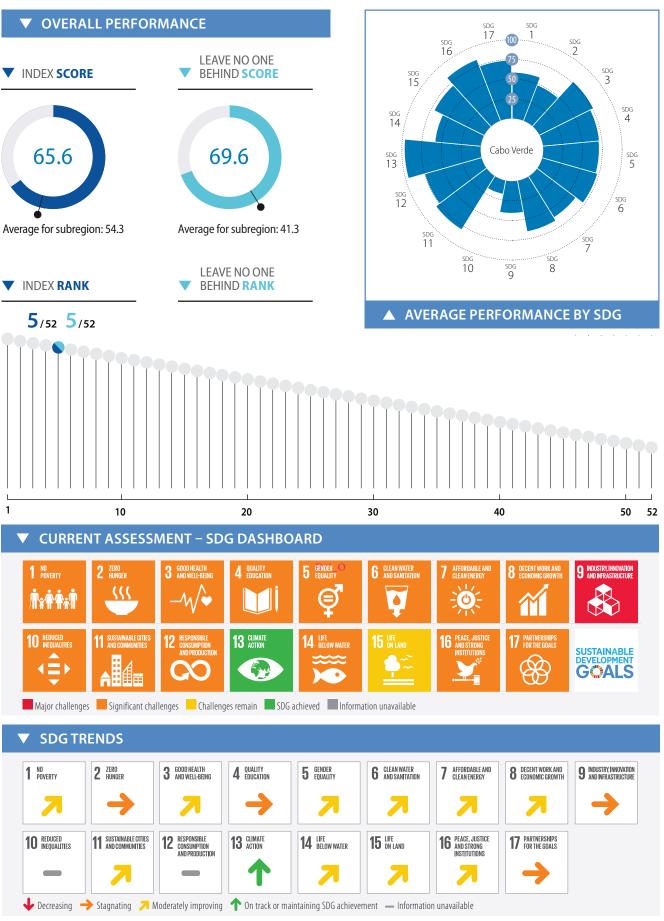
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	75.9 2020 • 🔻	•	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	37.6	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	64.9 2014 • -		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.0	2018	•	T
Population covered by social protection (%)	NA NA –	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2011		- 7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA NA -	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018 2018		- 1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	55.9 2016 • -		Population using the internet (%)		2017		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.1 2016	<b>→</b>		2.7	2017		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.4 2016		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4 2017 • -	<b>→</b>	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	38.6	2013	•	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	5.4 2016	<b>↓</b>	Palma ratio	1.7	2017	•	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	548 2017 • -	_	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	48.6	2016	•	_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.4			<b>1</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.7 2018	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	39.4	2018	•	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	38.9	2017		_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2018	<b>†</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	30.9	2017		
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	111 2018 • -		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	3.5	2002		_
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	11.3 2017 • -	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2002		
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)			Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA		_	_
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	45.8 2018		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	13.8		•	_
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	97.2 2018 • 1	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		_
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.9 2016 • •	<b>T</b>					
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	34.7 2016	J.	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		÷	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	110.8			_
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	42 2017		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  **		2015		T
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	180 2016 • -	-	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2018		_
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88 2018 🔸	Ψ.	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.1 2016 • -	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	_	_
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8 2018 • 4	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	_	_
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	-	_
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.8 2018 • -		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	_	_
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.0 2017		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	_
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	88.2 2017		SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	41 2017	_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.3	2018		4
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		-
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		1
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	19.0 2016 -	_	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				•
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital *	0.0 2019 • -	_	(per million population)	0.0	2018	•	-
mutilation/cutting (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	36.4 2020 • -	_	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	26.1 2019	7		<i>C</i> 0	2016		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females		_	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		7
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	38.0 2017 • -	<b>→</b>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	0.0	2018		-1-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	75.0 2018 • 2	7	the city or area where they live (%)	65.7	2018	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	103.6 2019 •	<b>1</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	26.3	2016	•	_
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	38.4			<b>→</b>
	60.0.2017		Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	35.8	2017	•	7
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.8 2017	7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	19	2019	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	45.8 2017 • • 10.5 2000 • -	Ψ	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	20.3	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.2 2013	_ _	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	83.5	2018	•	-
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018		Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	52.9	2019	•	$\rightarrow$
1 3	0.0 2010		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Tax revenue (% GDP)	14 0	2019		4
Population with access to electricity (%)	9.3 2017 • -	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2016		Í
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.9 2016 • -	<b>→</b>	Level of customs duties on imports	50.0			_
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	88.2 2017	T	Visa Requirement Score		2015		_
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	50 2017 • -	-	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	64.4			1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				•
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	-2.8 2018 • -	_					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	78.0 2020	<b>1</b>					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	40.0 2018 • -	_					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	7.1 2014						
	7.1.7UIT -	_					
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	92.9 2020						

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## **CABO VERDE**

West Africa





# CABO VERDE Performance by Indicator

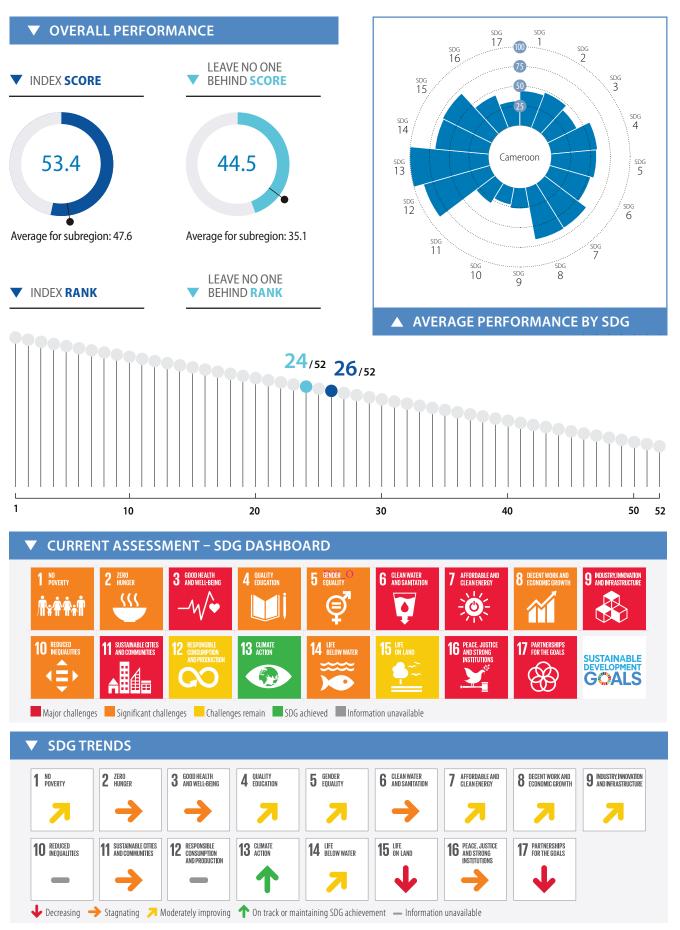
15.8 2020 • 35.0 2015 • 33.8 2007 •	_	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related		2017	•	7
		5 1	A LA	NIA		
33.8 2007			INA	NA	_	_
	_	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2011		Ţ
12.6 2017	7					- 1
						- 1
			37.2	2017		•
		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
	•	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	50.2	2007	•	_
NA NA –	_	Palma ratio	2.7	2017	•	-
		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
58 2017	•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	_	_
					•	4
		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	_	_
	- 1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	240	2017		-
		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	34.8	2017		*
	- 1	SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production				
			1.0	2012		
						-
NA NA –	-					_
0.0 2018	1				_	-
70.3 2018	<b>一</b>					_
17.2 2016	•	50 <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.4	2012		_
17.2 2010	4	SDG13 – Climate Action				
		People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	1.7	2019	•	_
		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1
69 2017 •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4	2015	•	1
99 2016	_		€ 0.0	2018	•	_
		SDC14 Life Release Western				
	•					
	•					1
NA NA –	_					- 1
						1
93.4 2018	<b>→</b>					-
6.1 2017	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018		-
98.1 2015	_	SDG15 – Life on Land				
74 2017	_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>
		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)				_
10 0 2005		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	•	1
	_	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.2	2018		
* 0.0 2019 •	_	(per million population)	0.2	2010		_
25.0 2020	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
21.4 2019	_	_	11.5	2016	•	7
						4
/3.2 2005	Т					•
92.3 2018 •	<b>→</b>		NA	NA	-	-
89.5 2019	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	6.4	2016	•	_
		Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	77.1	2017	•	1
071 2017 0	_		89.4	2017	•	4
	- 1		58	2019	•	1
		Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	59.1	2017	•	¥
		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				_
	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)				1
20.9 2018	_	SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals				
		-	22.0	2010		.1.
92.9 2017	1					*
71.1 2016	N,					7
22.9 2017 •	•					_
NA NA –	-					<u>_</u>
		dovernmental statistical capacity (worst 0=100 best)	т.т	2019		•
1.8 2019						
53.1 2020						
	. —					
4.1 2018	_					
	_					
	NA NA -  11.8 2016 0.2 2017 NA NA -  58 2017 91.4 2015 11.6 2018 19.5 2018 0.2 2018 89 2018 46 2018 NA NA -  0.0 2018 70.3 2018 17.2 2016 25.0 2016 73.8 2017 99 2016 98 2018 73.2 2016 NA NA -  93.4 2018 6.1 2017 98.1 2015 74 2017  18.0 2005 * 0.0 2019 25.0 2020 21.4 2019 73.2 2005 92.3 2018 89.5 2019  87.1 2017 79.0 2000 4.9 2013 20.9 2018 92.9 2017 77.1 2016 22.9 2017 NA NA -	11.8 2016	NA NA — Population using the internet (%)  NA NA — SDG10 — Reduced Inequalities  Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income  Palma ratio  SDG11 — Sustainable Cities and Communities  Froportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Source (%) Source, piped (%) of urban population)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m²)  89 2018	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   66.8	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   6.68 2018	10.5   2017

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## **CAMEROON**

Central Africa





# CAMEROON Performance by Indicator

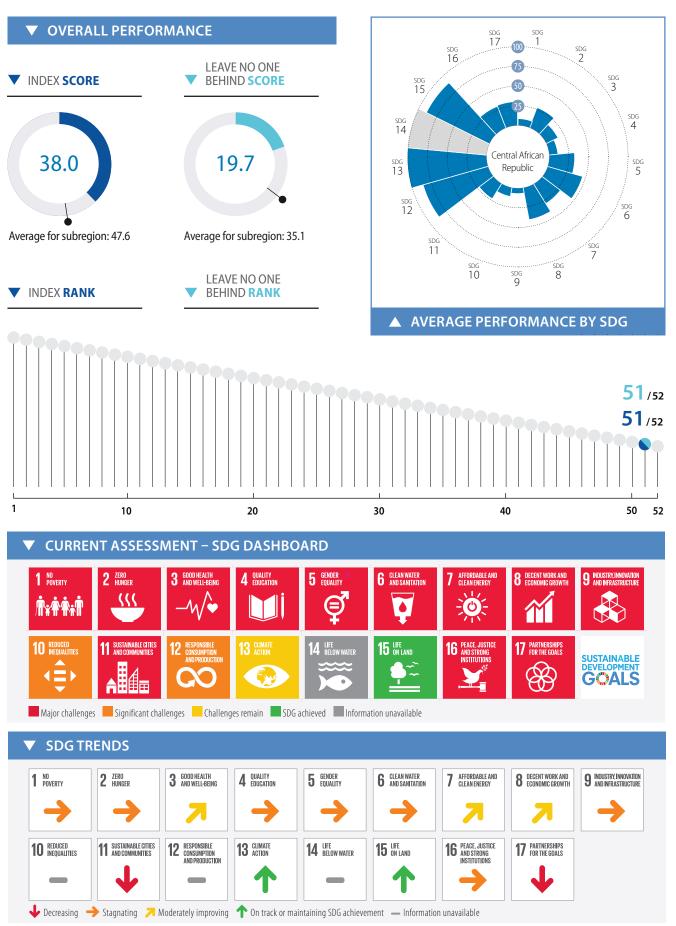
45.7 2017 • 7.2.6 2018 • ↑  NA NA 0.0 2018 • →  14.0 2018 • 7.2.2 2017 • 7.2.2
NA NA 0.0 2018 • -
0.0 2018 • <del>-)</del> 14.0 2018 • <del>-</del>
0.0 2018 • <del>-)</del> 14.0 2018 • <del>-</del>
14.0 2018 • 7
25.2 2017
47.7 2014 • -
2.7 2017 • -
21.7 2016 • 🛧
60.8 2017 • 🔱
45.9 2019 🔸 👈
72.8 2017 • ↓
72.0 2017
0.6 2013 • -
0.8 2016 • -
59.3 2017
7.2 2012 • -
0.3 2012 • -
60.5.0040
60.5 2019 -
0.5 2017
0.0 2015 • ↑ 0.0 2017 • -
0.0 2017
36.1 2019 • →
NA NA
NA NA
7.9 2014 • 🛧
0.0 2018 • -
35.3 2018 • →
0.2 2018
0.8 2019 🔸 🕹
0.0 2018 • -
0.0 2010
1.4 2017 • 1
3.9 2018
43.6 2019 • 🔱
47.0 2016 • -
45.7 2017 🔸 →
50.7 2017 🔸 🕹
25 2019 • 🔱
26.8 2017 • 👈
66.1 2018 • -
43.3 2019 • 🕹
17.3 2019 • 🔸
3.3 2016 • ↓
NA NA – –
141 2015 • -
53.3 2019 • 🔱

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Central Africa





## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tr		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year F	Rating	j Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	80.0 2020 • -	<b>→</b>	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	24.4	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	62.0 2008		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	1.9	2018	•	T
Population covered by social protection (%)	NA NA –	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				Ť
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Experiance of research and development (70 of db1)		NA		$\rightarrow$
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	59.6 2017	T	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		<b>→</b>
Prevalence of diluctriodistrine (70)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	40.7 2010	•	Population using the internet (%)		2018		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		7	ropulation using the internet (%)	4.5	2017		7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	•	<b>1</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9 2017	•	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	56.2	2008		_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	0.3 2015	<b>,</b>	Palma ratio	4.5	2017	•	_
			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	020 2017	_	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	07.5	2016		ماء
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2016		4
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	40.0 2010 • 41.2 2018 • •	_	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2017		_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	116.5 2018		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.2 2018		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	56.8	2017	•	4
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)		7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	540 2018			1 5	2014		
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2014		-
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	9.5 2010	-	Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		2016 NA		_
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	78.3 2018	7	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	108.3		_	_
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	31.5 2018 •	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		_
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	23.1 2016	7	302 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2012		_
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)			SDG13 – Climate Action				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	33.6 2016	Ť.	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	200.9	2019	•	_
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	129.1 2017	<b>→</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1	2017	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	33 2017 • -	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0	2015		1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	212 2016 •	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* 0.0	2018	•	-
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	47 2018 • -	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)		7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NIA	NA		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5 2017	_	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA	_	_
			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	_	_
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught by trawling (%)		NA	_	_
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	66.3 2012	-	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	•	_
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.3 2017 • -			0.0	2010		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		-	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	10 2016	-	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		_
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	67.9 2010	_	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	•	T
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital	24.2 2010		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018	•	_
mutilation/cutting (%)	24.2 2010	_	(per million population)				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	8.6 2020 • -	<b>→</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	18.2 2019	-	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	19.8	2016		_
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	28.7 2011 • -	<b>→</b>	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.2	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	52.1	2017	•	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	53.6 2018 • • 81.0 2019 • •		the city or area where they live (%)				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	81.0 2019	T	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2016		_
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>→</b>
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	46.3 2016 • -	<b>→</b>	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		2017		7
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	25.3 2016 • -	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		$\rightarrow$
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.3 2005	_	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		2017		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.3 2013	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	_	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	47.3	2019		•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
3,	20.0.2017	_	Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.1	2019	•	->
Population with access to electricity (%)	30.0 2017 • ;	^	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.0	2011		_
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	75.8 2017	<b>1</b>	Level of customs duties on imports	8.6	2009	•	_
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	8 2017		Visa Requirement Score		2015		-
	0 2017	_	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	32.2	2019	•	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.5 2018 •	_					
3 1 1 / 3 1 /	60.2.2020	T					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	69.3 2020 🔸	•					
Employment-to-population ratio (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	22.3 2018	_					
Employment-to-population ratio (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	22.3 2018 •	_					
Employment-to-population ratio (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		_					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



# CHAD Central Africa

### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE** SDG 16 LEAVE NO ONE SDG 3 ▼ INDEX **SCORE BEHIND SCORE** SDG 15 50 14 40.3 20.1 sdg 13 SDG 5 sdg 6 Average for subregion: 47.6 Average for subregion: 35.1 11 SDG 10 SDG 8 LEAVE NO ONE INDEX RANK **BEHIND RANK AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG 50**/52 **50**/52 10 20 30 40 50 52 **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD** 1 NO POVERTY 15 LIFE ON LAND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOALS** Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable **SDG TRENDS** 1 NO POVERTY 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 4 QUALITY EDUCATION 5 GENDER EQUALITY 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 13 CLIMATE ACTION 14 LIFE BELOW WATER 15 LIFE ON LAND 🖖 Decreasing 🗦 Stagnating 🗦 Moderately improving 🕂 On track or maintaining SDG achievement 👝 Information unavailable



# CHAD Performance by Indicator

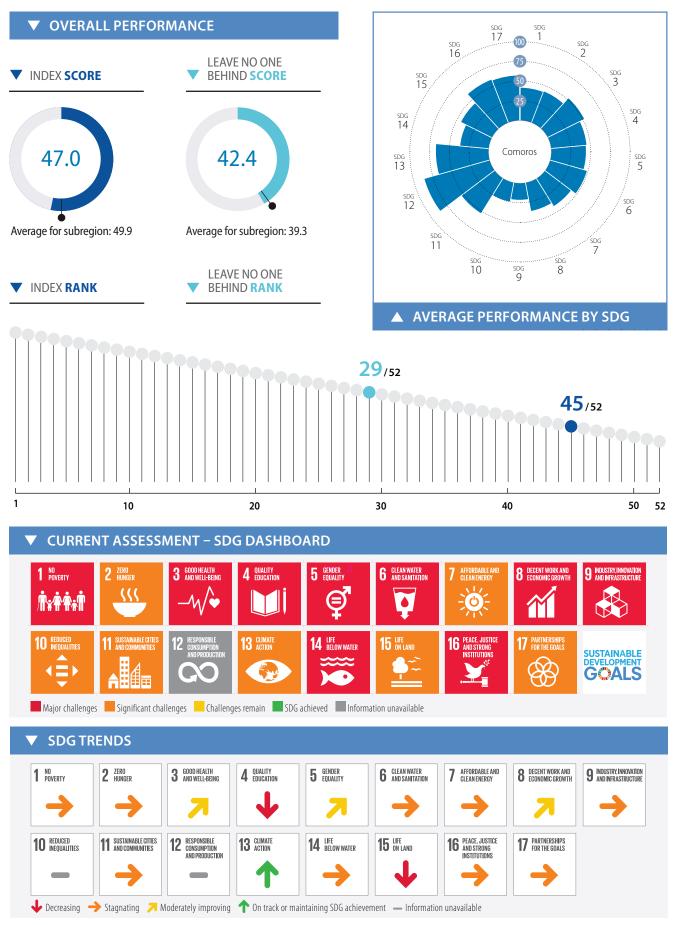
-		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
	•	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	27.1	2017	•	<b>→</b>
			2.4	2018	•	<b>→</b>
0.7 2011 • -	-		0.3	2016		_
37.5 2017						- 1
	*					
	<b>→</b>		0.5	2017		
6.1 2016 • 4	<b>†</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
0.8 2017 • •	1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	44.0	2011	•	-
NA NA -	_	Palma ratio	2.2	2017	•	-
		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
1140 2017	4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	87.0	2016	•	<b>→</b>
		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	52.7	2017	•	4
		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.1	2018	•	1
		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	66.0	2017		ماء
		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	00.0	2017		•
	_	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
142 2018 • -			1.1	2010		_
10.0 2015						
	_	(3 ) /				
56.8 2018 • ;	7					_
74.7 2018	1					_
23.9 2016 • -	<b>→</b>					
27.6 2016	1.					
	<u> </u>					_
	~					1
					•	1
280 2016 • -	-	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	-	-
37 2018	T	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
	<b>,</b>		NΑ	NΔ		
					_	_
						_
		- '			_	_
	ų.				•	_
	7					
1/ 2013 🛡 -	_	·				T
						_
66.9 2015 • -	_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.9	2019		T
38.4 2015	_		0.0	2018	•	-
	<b>→</b>					
25.9 2019 -	-					-
20.2 2015 • -	<b>→</b>		0.8	2018	•	1
36.1 2018	_		42.9	2018	•	1
						•
03.3 2019	٠.					_
						7
38.7 2017 • •						<b>→</b>
8.3 2017 • •	Ψ.					4
4.3 2005 • -	_					7
0.2 2013 • •	<b>1</b>	, ,				<u>−</u>
0.0 2018 • -	_	,	30.7	2019		4
		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
10.0 2017	_	Tax revenue (% GDP)	4.5	2019	•	1
	Ĺ	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.7	2013	•	-
	<b>*</b>	Level of customs duties on imports	NA	NA	-	_
	•	Visa Requirement Score				-
.5 2017		Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	50.0	2019	•	4
-2.5 2018 • -	_					
69.3 2020 🔸 🗸	<b>↓</b>					
	_ <b>↓</b> -					
69.3 2020 🔸 🗸	_ ↓ _ _					
69.3 2020 • • 12.0 2018 • -						
	39.0 2020	0.7 2011 • -  37.5 2017 • ↓ 39.9 2015 • → 13.0 2015 • → 6.1 2016 • ↑ 0.8 2017 • ↓ NA NA  1140 2017 • → 20.2 2015 • → 34.2 2018 • → 119.0 2018 • → 142 2018 • → 142 2018 • → 142 2018 • → 142 2018 • → 25.6 2018 • → 27.6 2016 • ↓ 161.1 2017 • → 28 2017 • → 28 2017 • → 28 2017 • → 280 2016 • → 37 2018 • ↓ 54.3 2016 • → 4.5 2018 • →  73.2 2016 • ↓ 4.5 2018 • →  73.2 2016 • ↓ 37 2018 • ↓ 54.3 2016 • → 280 2016 • → 37 2018 • ↓ 54.3 2016 • → 4.5 2018 • →  73.2 2016 • ↓ 38.3 2017 • → 38.4 2015 • - 17 2013 • -  66.9 2015 • - 38.4 2015 • - 38.4 2015 • - 38.7 2017 • ↓ 38.3 2017 • ↓ 38.3 2017 • ↓ 38.7 2017 • ↓ 31. 2016 • ↓ 31. 2016 • ↓ 31. 2016 • ↓ 31. 2016 • ↓ 31. 2016 • ↓ 31. 2016 • ↓ 31. 2016 • ↓ 33.4 2017 • ↑ 31. 2016 • ↓ 31. 2016 • ↓ 31. 2016 • ↓ 31. 2016 • ↓ 31. 2016 • ↓ 31. 2016 • ↓ 31. 2016 • ↓ 31. 2016 • ↓ 31. 2016 • ↓	390 2200	1930   2020	390 2020	390 2020

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## **COMOROS**

East Africa





# COMOROS Performance by Indicator

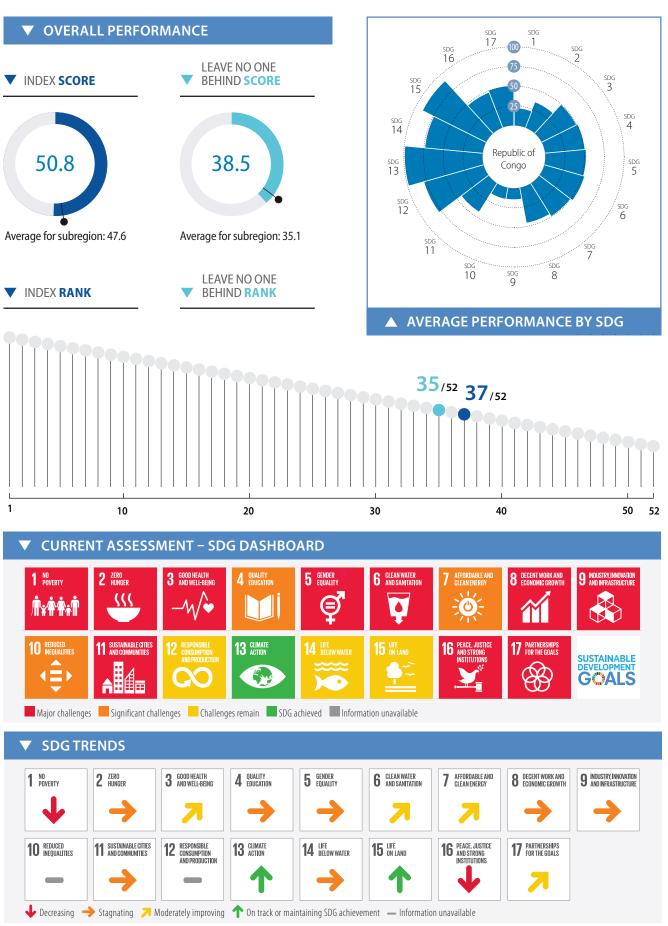
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year R	ating	g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	20.0 2020 •	<b>→</b>	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	39.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	42.4 2013 •		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.3	2018	•	T
Population covered by social protection (%)	0.9 2004 •	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	* 0.0			→ →
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA NA -	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	60.0	2018	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.1 2012		Population using the internet (%)		2016	_	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		7		0.5	2017		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.8 2016	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4 2017	<b>J</b>	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	45.6	2013	•	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA NA –	_	Palma ratio	2.5	2017	•	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	273 2017 •	4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	69.6	2016	•	_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.2 2012	_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.1	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.6 2018		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0	2019	•	_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	67.5 2018		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	20.5	2017		_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20.5	2017		7
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	79 2018	- 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35 2018	<b>→</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2015		
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	16.0 2012	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)			Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA			
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	4.7 2018	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA		_	_
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.0 2018 •	-	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA		_	_
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	22.9 2016	$\rightarrow$	·				
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26 5 2016	_	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	26.5 2016		People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	40583.2			-
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	65.4 2017 • 52 2017 •	7	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	52 2017	7	$CO_2$ emissions embodied in imports ( $tCO_2$ /capita)	NA		-	-
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	172 2016 •	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018		-
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90 2018 •	4	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.9 2016	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	38.6	2019		4.
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6 2019	_	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2019		
			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		- 1
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		_	_
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	80.8 2018	+	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA		_	_
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.8 2017	<b>→</b>					
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	78.3 2018	_	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	48 2014 •	-	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.0			<b>→</b>
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		-
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	31.6 2012	_	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	•	4
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital *	0.0 2019		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	_	_
mutilation/cutting (%)		_					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.7 2020	T	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	8.3 2019 •	-	Tiormeraes (per 100,000 population)	* 7.7			-
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	28.8 2012 •	$\rightarrow$	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	1
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)		_	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	67.0	2019	•	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	66.1 2018		the city or area where they live (%)				
Ratio of Terriale-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.1 2019 •	7	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	22.0			_
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	47.4			7
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.2 2017	1	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	56.1			- :
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	35.9 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		- T
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.2 2000	_	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	23.2			•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	NA NA –	_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.3			_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.1 2018	-	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	27.9	2019	•	Т
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
3,	70.0.2017	•	Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.5	2019	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	79.9 2017	T .	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.5	2015	•	<b>→</b>
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	9.3 2016 • 38.8 2017 •	1	Level of customs duties on imports	0.5	2014	•	_
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA -	_	Visa Requirement Score		2015		
	10/1 10/1 -	_	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	47.8	2019	•	7
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.4.2010						
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.4 2018	_					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	41.5 2020	<b>→</b>					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA NA –	-					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	21.7 2011 •	-					
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	76.5 2020	1					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Central Africa





# REPUBLIC OF CONGO Performance by Indicator

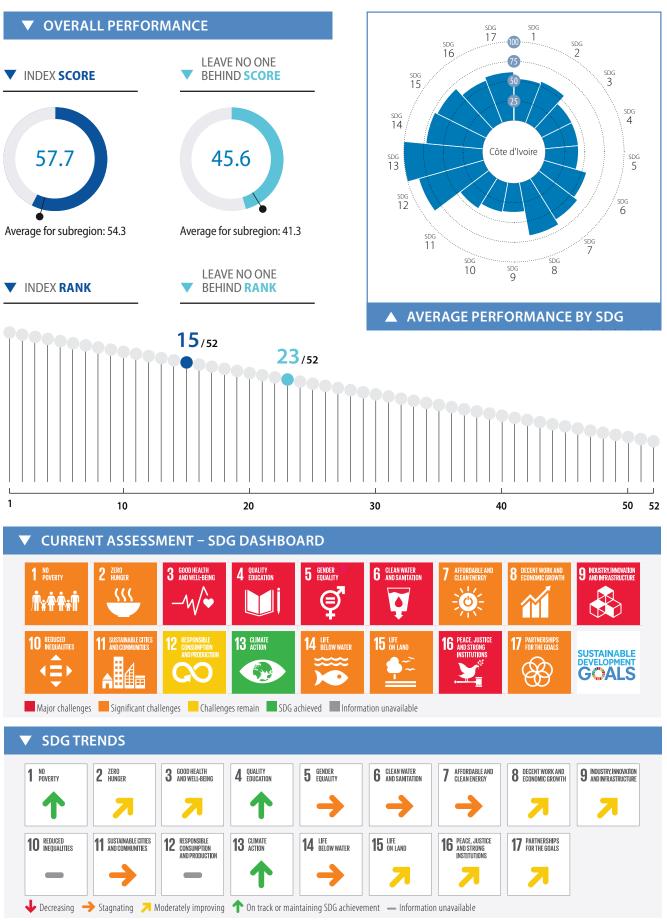
,		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
	<b>4</b>	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	44.4 2	017		7
			2.1 2	018	•	7
4.9 2005	_		N I A I A	A I A		
						ī
40.3 2017	1					•
21.2 2015	7	1 4 1 1 /				
8.2 2015	+		0., 2		•	Ĭ
9.6 2016	1	·				
0.8 2017 •	$\rightarrow$					-
1.8 2016 •	<b>4</b>	Palma ratio	3.1 20	017	•	-
		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
378 2017	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	48.0 2	016	•	<b>→</b>
	-	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	72.8 2	017 (	•	Ψ
20.3 2018	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	53.2 2	019	•	7
50.1 2018 •	7		46.6 2	017	•	T
1.0 2018 •	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				Ť
35 2018 •	$\rightarrow$	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
375 2018 •	<b>→</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1 AN	NA .	_	_
37.0 2015	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.0 2	016	•	_
		Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)				-
		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	23.7 2	012	•	_
	T.	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4 2	012	•	-
16.7 2016 •	1	SDG13 - Climate Action				
27.4 2016	4		00.2	010 (		
112.2 2017 •	->					_ 个
39 2017 •	7	3,				ት
131 2016	_					<u>.</u>
	•					
						7
5.2 2019	Т					-
		- '				_
87.9 2012 •	_					
6.3 2017	$\rightarrow$	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2	018		-
82.1 2018 🔸	_	SDG15 – Life on Land				
NA NA –	_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.3 2	018	•	1
		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 2	018 (	•	-
27.3 2014	_	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2	019	•	个
			0.3 2	018	•	_
NA NA –	_	(per million population)				
11.3 2020 •	$\rightarrow$	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
23.5 2019 •	_	Homicides (per 100,000 population) *	9.3 2	015	•	_
43.2 2015	7	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.3 2	018	•	₽
		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	44.8.7	N19 (		L
	<b>*</b>	the city or area where they live (%)				1
95.5 2019	T					_
						7
73.2 2017	7					7
20.2 2017 •	$\rightarrow$					Ι.
0.0 2000 •	_					*
1.6 2013 •	1	7 .				Ī
0.3 2018 •	-	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	30.0 2	JIZ		•
		-				
66.2 2017	1		33.3 2	019		Ţ
24.1 2016	<b>→</b>					1
70.0 2017	1				-	-
39 2017 •	_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				-
		Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	48.9 2	J19 (		*
1 6 2010						
-1.6 2018	-					
62.9 2020 🔸						
62.9 2020 🔸	-					
	67.0 2020 • 40.9 2011 • 4.9 2005 • 40.9 2011 • 4.9 2005 • 40.9 2015 • 8.2 2015 • 9.6 2016 • 0.8 2017 • 1.8 2016 • 6.2 2018 • 1.0 2018 • 35 2018 • 37.0 2015 • 37.4 2018 • 62.7 2018 • 62.7 2018 • 62.7 2018 • 64.3 2016 • 5.2 2019 • 6.3 2017 • 82.1 2018 • 75 2018 • 64.3 2016 • 5.2 2019 • 6.3 2017 • 82.1 2018 • NA NA — 11.3 2020 • 23.5 2019 • 43.2 2017 • 20.2 2017 • 0.0 2000 • 1.6 2013 • 0.3 2018 • 66.2 2017 • 20.2 2017 • 0.0 2000 • 1.6 2013 • 0.3 2018 • 66.2 2017 • 20.2 2017 • 0.0 2000 • 1.6 2013 • 0.3 2018 • 66.2 2017 • 20.2 2017 • 0.0 2000 • 1.6 2013 • 0.3 2018 • 66.2 2017 • 24.1 2016 • 70.0 2017 • 66	4.9 2005	Infrastructure score (worst 0-100 best)	44.4 2   40.9 2011	409 2011   -	For   Document   For   Document   Section   Color   Properties   Properties   Color   Properties   Color   Properties   Color   Properties   Properties   Color   Properties   Propert

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## **CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

West Africa





# CÔTE D'IVOIRE Performance by Indicator

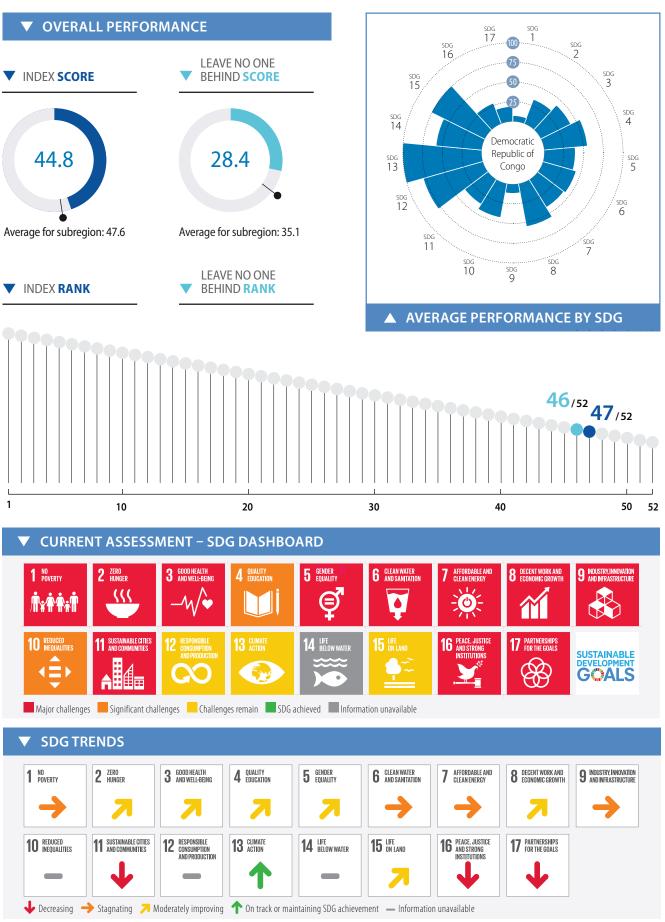
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating To	rend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	18.3 2020	1	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	53.5	2017	•	4
Population living below the national poverty line (%)		-	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.9	2018	•	1
Population covered by social protection (%)	39.5 2015 •	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				Ė
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2016 2018		- -
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	19.0 2017	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)			•	- 1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		7	Population using the internet (%)		2018		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.0 2016			70.0	2010		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		j	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.1 2017 •	<b>•</b>	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	47.0	2015	•	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	51.7 2016	1	Palma ratio	2.0	2017	•	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	617 2017 •	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	59.2	2016	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		<b>1</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2017		j
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.5 2018	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2019		1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	80.9 2018		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	25.0	2017		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7 2018		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	25.9	2017	•	*
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)		个	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.0	2010		
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2010		-
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	64.1 2016 •	-	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		-
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	37.1 2018	7	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		2017		-
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)		1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		-
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	20.1.2016	i.	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2012	•	-
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	29.1 2016	Ψ	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.6 2016 •	<b>→</b>	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	25.2	2019	•	_
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	117.6 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	47 2017 •	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		本
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	269 2016 •	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2018		_
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)							
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)		<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.7	2019	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4 2019	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	-	-
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.8	2014	•	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.3 2018	<b></b>	Fish caught by trawling (%)	4.3	2014	•	1
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.2 2017	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018		-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		_	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)		_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.2	2018		4
· ,			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		-
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019	•	<b>→</b>
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	27.0 2016 •	-	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital	36.7 2016	_	(per million population)	0.0	2018	•	-
mutilation/cutting (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.4 2020	_	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	15.0 2019				2015		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	15.0 2019			11.6			_
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	39.4 2018 •	<b>→</b>	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	Т
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	65.1 2018	<b>→</b>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	45.5	2019	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.4 2019		the city or area where they live (%) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	26.4	2016		
		•	Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		2017		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		2017		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	72.9 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>→</b>
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	32.1 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		2017		7
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.1 2015 •	-	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2017		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.4 2013	个	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)		2019		<u></u>
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.6 2018 •	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	25.5	2019		-1-
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population with access to electricity (%)	65.6 2017	7	Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.8	2019	•	7
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	18.2 2016	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.5	2016	•	7
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	62.7 2017	Ţ	Level of customs duties on imports	0.7	2013	•	-
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	100 2017	_	Visa Requirement Score		2015		-
	100 2017		Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	63.3	2019	•	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
CDD areas the area resits 5 second as (0/)	5.4 2018 •	-					
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)							
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	55.0 2020 🔵	Ψ					
	55.0 2020 • 5.9 2018 •	<b>Ψ</b> -					
Employment-to-population ratio (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	5.9 2018 •						
Employment-to-population ratio (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.9 2018	7					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Central Africa





## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin	-	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	_	_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	74.2 2020 •		Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	24.7	2017		-
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	63.9 2012 •		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.1	2018	•	,
Population covered by social protection (%)	5.5 2012	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2015 2018		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA NA -	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	42.6 2013		Population using the internet (%)		2017		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.1 2013			0.0	2017		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.7 2016		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8 2017		Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	42.1	2012	•	
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	2.5 2016	<b>→</b>	Palma ratio	2.1	2017	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	473 2017 •	_	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	79.1	2016	•	,
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	80.1 2014		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2017		-
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.3 2018		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	40.8	2017	•	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	88.1 2018		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	440	2017		
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2018		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	44.9	2017	•	•
eople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	57 2018		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	321 2018			1 1	2016		
roportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2016		
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	17.0 2013 •	-	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		NA 2017	_	
alaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	53.1 2018	7	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		2017		
verage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	82.3 2018 •	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	19.4 2016		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2012		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.4 2010	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	33.7 2016 •	1	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	193.2	2019	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	124.2 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	41 2017 •	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015	-	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	164 2016 •	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)			-	
rcentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80 2018 •	<b>-</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
e expectancy at birth (years)	60.5 2016	_	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	20 F	2019		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2017		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA		•
			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA		
DG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught by trawling (%)		NA	_	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	NA NA –	_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	-	
ean years of schooling (years)	6.8 2017	7	Manne blodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2010		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	85.0 2016		SDG15 – Life on Land				
ross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	50 2014 •	-	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018 2018		•
DG5 – Gender Equality			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		
omen aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	37.3 2014 •	-	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
irls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	NA NA –	-	(per million population)	0.2	2018	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.8 2020 •	$\rightarrow$	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
omen in ministerial positions (%)	NA NA -	_	_	13.5	2015	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	18.9 2014	_	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		2018		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	10.9 2014	7	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in				
itio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	63.1 2018	7	the city or area where they live (%)	45.2	2017	•	
itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	91.4 2019	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	38.4	2016	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	33.0	2017	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	/3.2.2017 <b>^</b>	4	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	14.7	2017	•	•
	43.2 2017 • 20.5 2017 •		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	18	2019	•	
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.2 2005	7	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	17.3	2017	•	
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.2 2003	_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	24.6	2018	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2 2013		Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	51.7	2019	•	•
· ·			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	404 2047		Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.4	2019	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	19.1 2017	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2016		
epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.0 2016		Level of customs duties on imports		NA		
enewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	97.1 2017		Visa Requirement Score		2015		
onsumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	51 2017 •	_	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	44.4	2019	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
DP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.2 2018 •						
nployment-to-population ratio (%)	60.5 2020 🔸	4					
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	13.7 2018 •	-					
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		7					
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	13.7 2018 • 25.8 2017 • 91.6 2020 •						

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## DJIBOUTI

East Africa

### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE** SDG 16 LEAVE NO ONE SDG 3 ▼ INDEX **SCORE BEHIND SCORE** SDG 15 14 Djibouti 51.3 44.1 SDG 5 SDG 13 SDG 6 Average for subregion: 49.9 Average for subregion: 39.3 SDG 10 SDG 8 LEAVE NO ONE INDEX RANK **BEHIND RANK AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG** 25/52 35/52 10 20 30 40 50 52 **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD** 1 NO POVERTY 15 LIFE ON LAND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOALS** Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable **SDG TRENDS** 1 NO POVERTY 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 4 QUALITY EDUCATION 5 GENDER EQUALITY 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 13 CLIMATE ACTION 14 LIFE BELOW WATER 15 LIFE ON LAND 🖖 Decreasing 🗦 Stagnating 🗦 Moderately improving 🕂 On track or maintaining SDG achievement 👝 Information unavailable



# DJIBOUTI Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year I	-	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	13.9 2020 •	1	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	51.0	2017	•	1
Population living below the national poverty line (%)		-	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.8	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Population covered by social protection (%)	35.7 2012 •	_	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		NA 2018		- →
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	18.9 2017	<b>-</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.5 2012		Population using the internet (%)		2017		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.5 2012	_		33.7	2017		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	13.5 2016		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9 2017	<b>→</b>	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	53.2	2017	•	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA NA –	_	Palma ratio	2.3	2017	•	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	248 2017 •	_	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	65.6	2016	•	_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.4 2012		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.9	2017	•	<b>1</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.7 2018		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.8	2011	•	_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	59.3 2018		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	15.6	2017		ماہ
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.6 2018		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )	TJ.0	2017		•
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)		7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	260 2018 •	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2002		
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	22.2 2009	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		_
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)		_	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		NA	_	_
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	147.2		•	_
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.0 2017	4	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		_
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.6 2016 •	4	• •				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.7 2013		SDG13 – Climate Action				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	18.8 2017	4	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	21847.3			_
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	47 2017	7	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		Τ
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	159 2016 •	-	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	^ 0.0	2018		-
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84 2018 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.8 2016 •	$\rightarrow$	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.6	2019	•	$\rightarrow$
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4 2011	_	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	-	-
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	66.5 2019	_	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	_	-
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.1 2017		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA -		SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	44 2017	_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2018		_
-			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		NA		_
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		T
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	5.4 2006	_	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				•
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital	94.4 2012 •	_	(per million population)	0.0	2018		-
mutilation/cutting (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.2 2020 •	4	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	10.0 2019		_	¥ (F	2015		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females *			Homicides (per 100,000 population) Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		2015 2018		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	44.9 NA •	7	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	0.7	2010		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA NA –	_	the city or area where they live (%)	71.6	2011	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.2 2019 •	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	7.7	2016	•	_
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>→</b>
	75 ( 2017		Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	75.0	2017	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	75.6 2017	7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	30	2019	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Freshwater with drawal (% of symilable freshwater recourses)	63.6 2017	7	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	21.2	2017	•	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	6.3 2000 • 2.0 2013 •	_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.7	2018	0	-
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	-	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	71.4	2019	•	1
	0.0 2010	_	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Tax revenue (% GDP)	20.7	2019		<b>A</b>
Population with access to electricity (%)	60.2 2017 •	$\rightarrow$	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2019		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	11.5 2016 •	$\rightarrow$	Level of customs duties on imports		2010		
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	14.5 2017 •	4	Visa Requirement Score		2015		_
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA –	-	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			22.2				•
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	4.7 2018	_					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	54.1 2020	1					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.1 2018	_					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	12.3 2011						
		_					
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	12.5 2011						

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



# **EGYPT**North Africa

### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE** SDG 16 LEAVE NO ONE SDG 3 ▼ INDEX **SCORE BEHIND SCORE** SDG 15 SDG 4 14 Egypt 65.4 65.7 sdg 5 sdg 13 SDG 12 sdg 6 Average for subregion: 61.9 Average for subregion: 64.8 SDG 11 SDG 10 SDG 8 LEAVE NO ONE INDEX RANK **BEHIND RANK** 6/52 **AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG** 7/52 10 20 30 40 50 52 **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD** 1 NO POVERTY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOALS** Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable **SDG TRENDS** 1 NO POVERTY 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 4 QUALITY EDUCATION 5 GENDER EQUALITY 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 13 CLIMATE ACTION 14 LIFE BELOW WATER 15 LIFE ON LAND 🖖 Decreasing 🗦 Stagnating 🗦 Moderately improving 🕂 On track or maintaining SDG achievement 👝 Information unavailable



# EGYPT Performance by Indicator

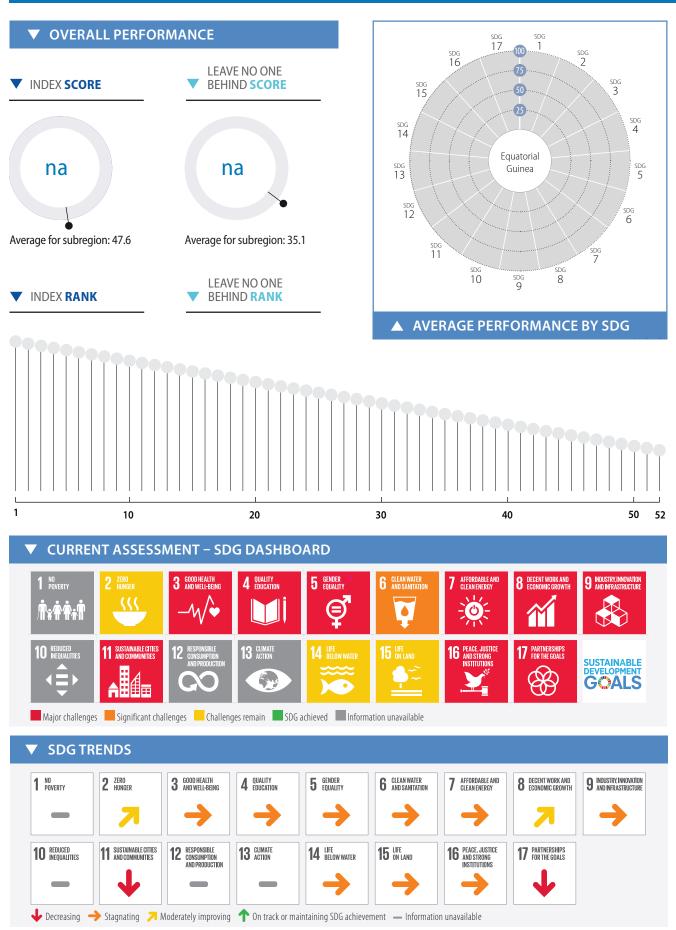
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.5 2020 •	1	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	69.3	2017	•	1
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	27.8 2015 •		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.8	2018	•	T
Population covered by social protection (%)	60.3 2008 •	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				T
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2017		<b>₩</b>
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.5 2017	<b>1</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)			•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.3 2014	- 1	Population using the internet (%)		2018		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5 2014			70.9	2010		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.0 2016		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.3 2017		Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	49.6	2015	•	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	649.2 2016 •	1	Palma ratio	1.3	2017	•	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	37 2017 •	4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	4.1	2016	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.5 2014	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.6	2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.2 2018		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.0	2018	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.2 2018		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	07.0	2017		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	87.0	2017		*
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	31 2018	- 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12 2018			1.4	2012		
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with		•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2012		-
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA NA –	-	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		_
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018	1	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		2017		-
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	98.6 2017	<b></b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		-
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	277 2016		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0./	2012		-
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	27.7 2016	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.7 2016 •	1	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	17.4	2019	•	_
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	53.8 2017 •	$\rightarrow$	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		T
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	68 2017 🔸	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		<b>*</b>
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	109 2016	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2018		Ċ
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				13.2	2010		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94 2018 •		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.5 2016 •	- I	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.4	2019		1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.0 2018	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.2	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	27.7	2014	•	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.0 2018	al.	Fish caught by trawling (%)	34.5	2014	•	1
Mean years of schooling (years)	7.2 2017		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	88.2 2017		SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	81 2017			40.2	2010		
•	01 2017		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		7
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2018		<u></u>
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	17.4 2014 •	_	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital	87.2 2015	_	(per million population)	0.1	2018	•	-
mutilation/cutting (%)							
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.1 2020		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	24.2 2019 •	-	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2012		-
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	80.0 2014	1	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2018	•	1
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	87.0	2018	•	4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.8 2018		the city or area where they live (%)				•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	31.3 2019 •	7	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2016	•	_
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		2017	•	T
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.1 2017	1	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		2017		Ţ
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.2 2017	- 1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		<b>+</b>
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	118.9 2015	_	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		2017		T
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	1.6 2013	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		-
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	42.0 2018	_	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	56.5	2019	•	4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
	1000 2017		Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.9	2019	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017	T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.3	2008	•	_
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	97.6 2016	T	Level of customs duties on imports	0.1	2014	•	_
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	5.5 2017	•	Visa Requirement Score		2015		_
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	0 2017 •	-	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	82.2	2019	•	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.0 2018	_					
	41.8 2020						
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	41.0 2020						
Employment-to-population ratio (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5 2018						
	5.5 2018 •						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)							

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



### **EQUATORIAL GUINEA**

Central Africa





# EQUATORIAL GUINEA Performance by Indicator

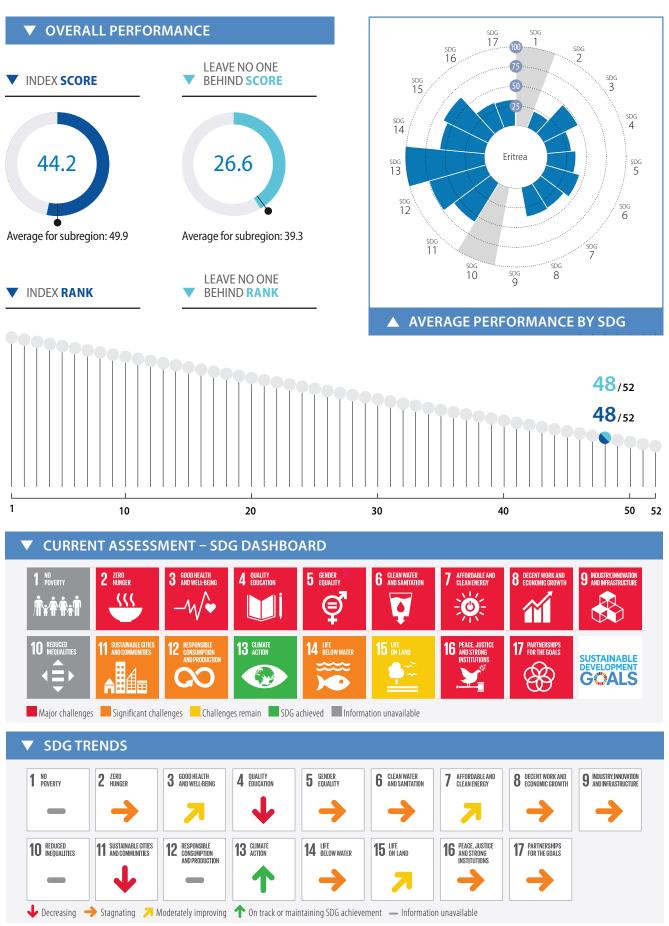
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	147 (		۸ –		-	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	25.4	2017	•	7
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	76.8					Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	1.9	2018		1
Population covered by social protection (%)	NA	N.	۸ –	-	_	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NIA.	NA		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2018		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	N	۸ –		_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		- 1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.2					Population using the internet (%)		2017		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)			1 •				20.2	2017	Ĭ	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.0	201	6		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	N.	۸ _		_	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA	-	-
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	N.	۸ –	-	-	Palma ratio	NA	NA	-	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	301	201	7 •	_	•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	66.1	2016	•	_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	68.3				_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	48.1	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.9				<b>&gt;</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	_	_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	85.3	201	8	, ,	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	53.2	2017		T
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	4.2	201	8	-	<b>&gt;</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	33.2	2017	Ĭ	•
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	34	201	8	, ;	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	201	201	8		<b>L</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2016		_
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	44.1	2∩1	1 👝	_		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		NA	_	_
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)						Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		2017	•	_
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)		NA			-	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		NA		_
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.0	201	8 •	-	_	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		NA	_	_
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	22.0	201	6 •	-	<b>&gt;</b>					
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.6	201	۵ 👝			SDG13 – Climate Action				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	155.6				_	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)		NA	-	-
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)			7			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		Ψ
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and						CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		NA	-	_
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	178	201	6 •	-	-	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	-	-
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	25	201	8	, ,	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	59.5					Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.5	2019	)	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	_			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0			
SDC4 Avality Education						Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		
SDG4 – Quality Education						Fish caught by trawling (%)		2014		- :
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	43.5				-	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		NA		_
Mean years of schooling (years)			7							
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.0					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	24	201	5 •	-	_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				T
SDG5 – Gender Equality						Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		_
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	29.5	201	1 •	_	_	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.8	2019	•	W
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital 🗼	. 00	201	9 •			(per million population)	NA	NA	-	_
mutilation/cutting (%)										
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.0				b	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	6./	201	9 •	-		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2015		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	20.7	201	1 •	-	<b>&gt;</b>	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	1
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	54.2	201	g 👝	اء	ı.	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	NA	NA	_	_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	82.1			_		the city or area where they live (%)	27.0	2016		
	02.1	201				Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2016	•	_
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		NA 2017	_	_
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.7	201	7 •	-	<b>&gt;</b>	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		2017		•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	66.3	201	7 •	-	•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		2019		Ī
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.2	200	0		_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2017		Ψ
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	NA	NA	_	-	-	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)		2018		7
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.3	201	8 •	-	-	·	30.4	2015		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population with access to electricity (%)	67.2	201	7	_	•	Tax revenue (% GDP)		2019	•	Ψ
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	34.4				•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA	-	-
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	12.0			_	•	Level of customs duties on imports		NA	-	-
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)		NA			_	Visa Requirement Score		2015		-
•						Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	40.0	2019	•	Ψ
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth										
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)			8		-					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	58.3									
	6.4	201	8 –	-						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			8 <mark>-</mark> 4 -		_					
		N	۸ –		-					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



#### **ERITREA**

East Africa





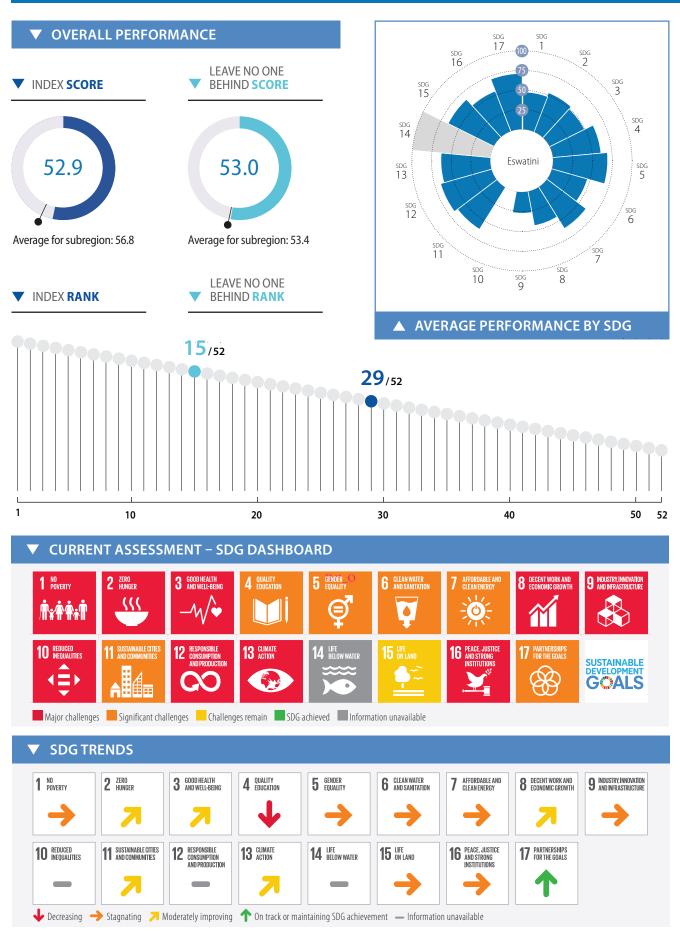
# ERITREA Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year Ra	ting 1	Frend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year R	Rating	j Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) *	NA	NA	_	_	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	11.3	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	NA	NA			Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	1.9	2018	•	7
Population covered by social protection (%)	NA	NA	-	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *		NA 2010	•	$\rightarrow$
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NΔ	NA	_		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		<b>→</b>
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2010			Population using the internet (%)		2017		- 1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2010		-	ropulation using the internet (%)	1.5	2017		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		- 1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017			Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA	_	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)		2016			Palma ratio	NA	NA	-	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	100	2017		-	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	_	_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2017		_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2016	•	-
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2010		7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		NA	_	_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2018			2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	48.0	2017	•	•
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)		2018		- 1	CDC12 Passansible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	4.0	2011		
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2011		-
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	4.6	2008	•	-	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		-
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	5.7	2018	•	1	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		2017		-
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)		2018			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		-
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2012		-
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.9	2016	•	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.3	2016	•	$\mathbf{\downarrow}$	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	_	_
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	52.6	2017		7	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		4
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	38	2017		$\rightarrow$	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		本
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	17/	2016			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  *		2018		Ċ
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				_		0.0	2010		_
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.0	2019		1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	-	-	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2018		$\rightarrow$
SDG4 – Quality Education					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	10.7	2014		1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	515	2018		J.	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	_	-
Mean years of schooling (years)		2017		7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2017			SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)		2017		_		122	2010		_
	51	2017			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018 NA		7
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019	_	<b></b>
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	40.7	2010	•	-	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.9	2019		4.
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital	83.0	2010			(per million population)	0.0	2018		-
mutilation/cutting (%)			•						
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	NA	NA	-	-	Homicides (per 100,000 population) *	8.0	2015	•	-
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	21.0	2010	•	<b>→</b>	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	1
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		NA			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	NA	NA	_	_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019		_	the city or area where they live (%)				
Natio di lerriale-to-male labor force participation fate (%)	03.2	2019		T.	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		NA	-	_
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		2017		$\rightarrow$
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	51.9	2016	•	<b>→</b>	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>→</b>
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	11.9	2016	•	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		$\rightarrow$
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	11.2	2005	•	_	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		2017	•	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2013		<b>1</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		NA	-	_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	•	_	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	80.3	2019	•	<b>→</b>
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
	40.4	2047			Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	NA	_	_
Population with access to electricity (%)		2017		7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2006	•	_
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2016		7	Level of customs duties on imports	0.8	2006	•	_
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)		2017		T	Visa Requirement Score		2015		_
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	5	2017	•	-	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)		2019		<b>→</b>
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					. , .				
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	NA	NA	_	_					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)		2020		<b>→</b>					
				-					
	93.0	2018		_					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				-					
		2018 NA		_					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

### **ESWATINI**

#### Southern Africa





# ESWATINI Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	39.3 2020 •	<b>→</b>	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	53.3	2017	•	7
Population living below the national poverty line (%)		-	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	NA	NA	_	_
Population covered by social protection (%)	70.9 2009 •	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2015		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2013		- -
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.6 2017	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2017		- 1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.5 2014	1	Population using the internet (%)		2017		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0 2014			47.0	2017		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.5 2016		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.1 2017	<b>→</b>	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	65.9	2009	•	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA NA –	-	Palma ratio	3.5	2017	•	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	437 2017 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	32.7	2016		-
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.3 2014	_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.8	2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.2 2018 •	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.6	2019	•	-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	54.4 2018	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	17.2	2017	•	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	8.6 2018 •	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				Ť
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	86 2018 🔸	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	329 2018 •	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8	2016		_
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	19.7 2010	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		-
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)		•	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		NA	_	-
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018	T	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	114.8		•	_
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	66.3 2018	Τ	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		-
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.7 2016 •	1	SDC12 Climate Action				
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.9 2016	J.	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	76.7 2017	4	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	32186.1			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	63 2017	7	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	137 2016 •	-	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	162.7	2019	•	-
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89 2018 •	$\rightarrow$	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
ife expectancy at birth (years)	57.7 2016	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	_	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4 2019	_	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)			_	
SDG4 Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	_	_
5DG4 – Quality Education	00.5.0047.		Fish caught by trawling (%)		NA	_	_
let primary enrollment rate (%)	82.5 2017	*	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	•	_
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.5 2017						
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	95.5 2018 • 55 2016 •	-	SDG15 – Life on Land	20.6	2010		
	JJ 2010 •	_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		7
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		_
Vomen aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	5.3 2014 •	_	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.8	2019	_	7
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital * mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0 2019 •	_	(per million population)	1.7	2018	•	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.6 2020	$\rightarrow$	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Nomen in ministerial positions (%)	31.6 2019	_	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.5	2017	•	J
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	02.0.2014	•	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		2018		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	82.9 2014 •	Т	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.5 2018 🔸	1	the city or area where they live (%)	45.3	2019	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.9 2019 🔸	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	7.3	2016	•	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	44.3	2017	•	-
	60.0.2017		Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	60.5	2017	•	4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	69.0 2017	-	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	34	2019	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	58.4 2017	7	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	40.1	2017	•	4
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	75.7 2000 • 6.3 2013 •	_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	53.5	2018	•	-
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.3 2018	-1-	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	49.1	2019	•	7
1 3	J.J 2010 •	_	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Tax revenue (% GDP)	25.4	2019	•	-
Population with access to electricity (%)	73.5 2017	T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2013		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	49.7 2016	7	Level of customs duties on imports		2014		
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	60.6 2017	•	Visa Requirement Score		2015		
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA –	-	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.9 2018 •	-					
mployment-to-population ratio (%)	41.1 2020 •	$\rightarrow$					
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.8 2018 •	-					
	28.6 2011	_					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	28.6 2011 • 77.2 2020 •	-					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



### **ETHIOPIA**

East Africa

#### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE** SDG 16 LEAVE NO ONE SDG 3 ▼ INDEX **SCORE BEHIND SCORE** SDG 15 14 Ethiopia 54.1 39.3 sdg 13 SDG 5 sdg 6 Average for subregion: 49.9 Average for subregion: 39.3 SDG 11 SDG 10 SDG 8 LEAVE NO ONE INDEX RANK **BEHIND RANK AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG** 22/52 34/52 10 20 30 40 50 52 **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD** 1 NO POVERTY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOALS** Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable **SDG TRENDS** 1 NO POVERTY 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 4 QUALITY EDUCATION 5 GENDER EQUALITY 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 13 CLIMATE ACTION 14 LIFE BELOW WATER 15 LIFE ON LAND 🖖 Decreasing 🗦 Stagnating 🗾 Moderately improving 🛽 🏫 On track or maintaining SDG achievement 🕒 Information unavailable



# ETHIOPIA Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren	**	Value Year Rating Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	25.3 2020 • 🛧	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	46.8 2017 🔸 🔫
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	23.5 2015 -	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.1 2016 • -
Population covered by social protection (%)	16.2 2010 • –	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6 2013 • -
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.6 2017 • 🛧	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	13.9 2017
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.4 2016 • ->	Population using the internet (%)	18.6 2017 • 7
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.9 2016 🔸 →		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	4.5 2016 • 🛧	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.5 2017 • 🛧	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	35.0 2015 -
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	14.4 2016 • 🔱	Palma ratio	1.8 2017 • –
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	401 2017 • 7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	65.9 2016
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	27.7 2016 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	87.2 2017
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.1 2018	Satisfaction with public transport (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	39.9 2019 • 🚽
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	55.2 2018	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	39.0 2017 • 🔱
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2018	· ·	
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%) Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	65 2018 • ↑ 151 2018 • ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	151 2018 • 🛧	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2015 • –
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	11.5 2016 • -	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 2016 • -
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	6.4 2018 • 🛧	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	45.7 2017 • _
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	80.7 2018 • 🛧	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	0.5 2012 • - 0.2 2012 • -
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	18.3 2016 • 7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2012
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		SDG13 – Climate Action	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.7 2016 • ↓	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	2744.7 2019 • -
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	66.7 2017	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2017 • 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	39 2017 • 🞵	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015 • 1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	144 2016 • -	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2017 • _
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	61 2018 • 🕹	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.5 2016 • 7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA – –
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.1 2019 • 🕹	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA
SDG4 – Quality Education		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA
•	04.6 2015	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA – –
Net primary enrollment rate (%) Mean years of schooling (years)	84.6 2015 • - 2.7 2017 • ->	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 • -
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	72.8 2017	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	30 2015 • -	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.6 2018 • 🚽
		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 2018
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	40.3 2016 • -	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	65.2 2016 • -	(per million population)	0.0 2018 • _
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	38.8 2020 • ->	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Women in ministerial positions (%)	47.6 2019 • -	_	* 7.6 2015 • -
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	62.3 2018 • →	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.4 2018
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	41.0 2018 • ↓	the city or area where they live (%)	53.7 2019 • 🔱
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.0 2019 • ↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	27.4 2016 • –
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	48.6 2017
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	41.1 2017 • ->	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	77.8 2017
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	7.3 2017 • ->	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	37 2019
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	32.3 2015	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	36.5 2017
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.4 2013 • 🛧	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	2.7 2018 • - 35.1 2019 • <b>↑</b>
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018 • -		33.1 2019
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
Population with access to electricity (%)	44.3 2017 • 1	Tax revenue (% GDP)	14.2 2019 • 🔱
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3.5 2016 ● →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.8 2015 • 🚽
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	89.8 2017 • 1	Level of customs duties on imports	8.9 2012 • -
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	97 2017 • -	Visa Requirement Score Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	154 2015 • - 57.8 2019 • <b>↓</b>
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Governmental Statistical Capacity (Worst 0–100 Dest)	J7.0 ZUIY • 🔻
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	6.4 2018 • -		
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	78.0 2020 • <b>↑</b>		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.2 2018 -		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	34.8 2017 • 🛧		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	71.7 2020 • 1		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## GABON Central Africa

#### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE** SDG 16 LEAVE NO ONE SDG 3 ▼ INDEX **SCORE BEHIND SCORE** SDG 15 14 Gabon 58.1 62.2 SDG 5 13 SDG 12 SDG 6 Average for subregion: 47.6 Average for subregion: 35.1 SDG 8 SDG 10 LEAVE NO ONE INDEX RANK **BEHIND RANK AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG** 9/52 14/52 10 20 30 40 50 52 **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD** 1 NO POVERTY 15 LIFE ON LAND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOALS** Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable **SDG TRENDS** 1 NO POVERTY 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 4 QUALITY EDUCATION 5 GENDER EQUALITY 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 13 CLIMATE ACTION 14 LIFE BELOW WATER 15 LIFE ON LAND 🖖 Decreasing 🗦 Stagnating 🗦 Moderately improving 🕂 On track or maintaining SDG achievement 👝 Information unavailable



## **GABON**

### Performance by Indicator

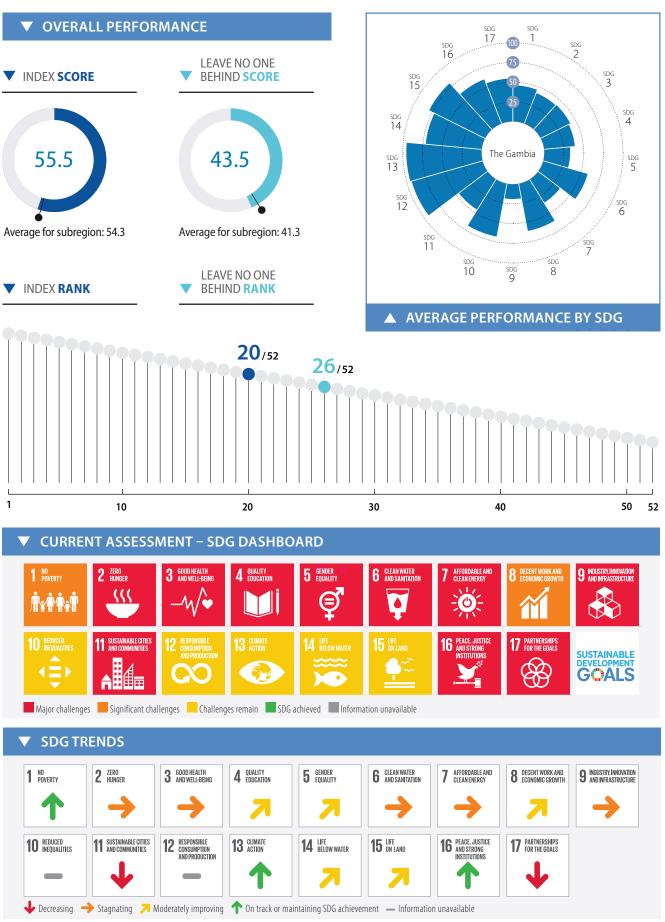
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2.5	2020	•	1	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	37.1	2017	•	1
Population living below the national poverty line (%)		2017			Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.1	2018	•	-
Population covered by social protection (%)	54.9	2005	•	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2009		-
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.5	2017		1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2018		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		
		2012		7	Population using the internet (%)	62.0	2017	•	Т
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
27		2016		*	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	30.8	2017		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017			Palma ratio		2017		
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	26.8	2016	•	Т		2.1	2017		_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	252	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	36.6	2016	•	-
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.3	2012	•	_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.5	2017	•	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.0	2018	•	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	27.7	2019	•	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	44.8	2018	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	44.4	2017		1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2018	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	-11.1	2017		
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)		2018		- 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018		_	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NIA	NIA		
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with					1 7		NA 2016	_	-
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	34.0	2012		-	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	24.9	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		2017		_
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	20.2	2018	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		-
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	1 / /	2016			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.0	2012		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.4	2016		T	SDG13 – Climate Action				
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.2	2016		1	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	_	_
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	96.2	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		1
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	49	2017		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		4
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	76	2016		_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		NA	_	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				_		1471	1471		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	59	2018	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
ife expectancy at birth (years)	66.4	2016	•	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.6	2019	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9	2019		7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.3	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	43.2	2014		1
	N I A	NIA			Fish caught by trawling (%)	39.6	2014		Ų
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		NA	_	_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018		_
Mean years of schooling (years)		2017							
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2018		-	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA	NA	-	-	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		_
Nomen aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	21.9	2012	•	_	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019		1
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital *					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	2.5	2018		_
mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0	2019		-	(per million population)				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.8	2020	•	<b>→</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Nomen in ministerial positions (%)	17.9	2019	•	_	Homicides (per 100,000 population) *	8.0	2015		_
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	440	2012			Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018		4
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	44.0	2012	•	7	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.5	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	the city or area where they live (%)	28.4	2019		4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	72.5	2019	•	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	13.4	2016	•	_
CDCC Class Water and Conitation					Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		2017		7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		2017		4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2017			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		j
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		$\rightarrow$	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		2017		- :
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2005		-	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		2013		1	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)		2019		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	•	-		33.0	2017		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population with access to electricity (%)	02.2	2017		•	Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.9	2019	•	1
					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.2	2014	•	_
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2016		<b>A</b>	Level of customs duties on imports	NA	NA	-	_
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)  Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)		2017			Visa Requirement Score	139	2015	•	_
	ΝA	NA	-	-	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	43.3	2019	•	7
consumer anordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)					. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	-0.8	2018		_					
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)		2018		<b>-</b>					
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)  Employment-to-population ratio (%)	42.4	2020	•	→ -					
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)  Employment-to-population ratio (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	42.4 4.8	2020 2018	•	- → -					
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)  Employment-to-population ratio (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	42.4 4.8	2020	•	- → -					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



### THE GAMBIA

West Africa





## THE GAMBIA

### Performance by Indicator

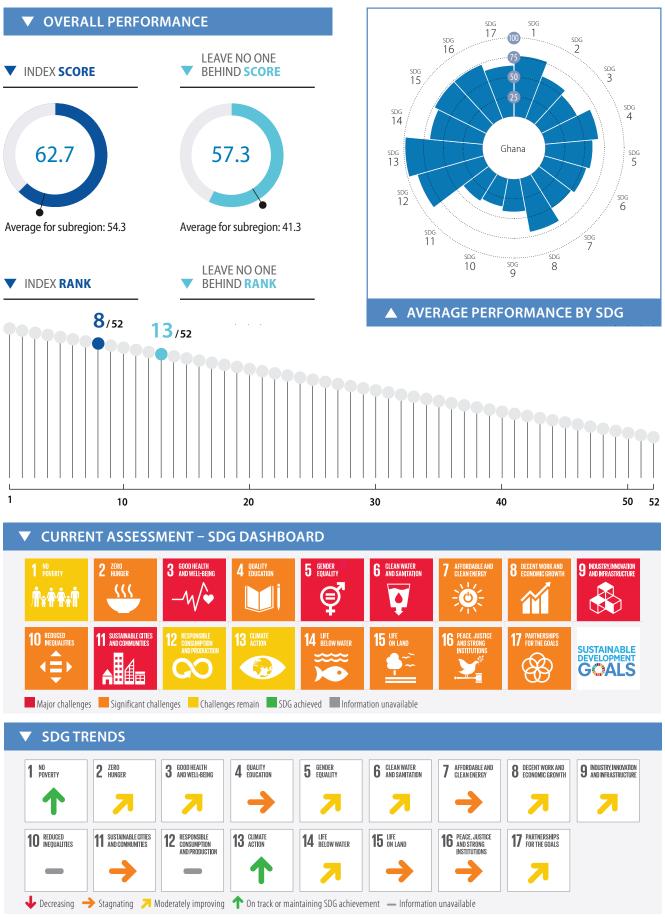
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Y		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	6.6 2020 •	•	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	49.7 20	017	• -
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	48.6 2015		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	1.8 2	018	• 1
Population covered by social protection (%)	6.1 2010	_	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2	011	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.2 2017	4	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)			•
Prevalence of undernouns intent (70)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.0 2013	<b>→</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Population using the internet (%)	36.8 20 19.8 20		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.1 2013		ropulation using the internet (%)	19.0 2	017	, 7
Prevalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (70)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.3 2016	Y	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8 2017	•	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	35.9 20	015	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	1.2 2016		Palma ratio		017	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	597 2017 •	_	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	26.0 20	016	_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	57.2 2013	_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	83.9 20		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.3 2018		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42.7 20		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	58.4 2018		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
·	1.1 2018		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	34.0 20	01/	, 4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)			· ·			
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	29 2018		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	174 2018 •	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 20	002	-
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	37.9 2013 •	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		016	_
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	30.2 2018	_	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA 1	NA –	
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.0 2018		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	62.5 20		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	0.0 2016	•	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 2	012	_
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.4 2016 •	$\rightarrow$	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.7 2016	T		20254 -		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	78.2 2017	7	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	3025.1 20		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44 2017	4	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		017	- :
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		015	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	237 2016 •	-	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 20	017	_
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91 2018 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	61.9 2016	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.1 20	Λ10 <b>σ</b>	-
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2 2019	_	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.4 20		
			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA 1		•
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught by trawling (%)		014	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	76.8 2018 •	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		014	
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.5 2017	$\rightarrow$	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2	010	, -
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	67.2 2015	_	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	63 2014 •	-	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.6 20	018	-
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2 20	018	_
	20.4.2012		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2	019	1
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	30.4 2013	-	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	00.2	018	
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	75.7 2018 •	_	(per million population)	0.0 20	010	, -
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	8.6 2020	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women in ministerial positions (%)	11.1 2019	_	_	* 91 20	015	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females			Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		018	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	26.7 2013 •	<b>→</b>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	0.0 2	010	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	69.8 2018 •	1	the city or area where they live (%)	44.5 20	019	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.6 2019	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	19.2 20	016	_
SDCC Class Water and Canitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	59.4 20		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	82.1 20		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	78.0 2017 •		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		019	- :
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	39.2 2017 •	4	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	43.8 20		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.0 2000 •	-	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	57.9 20		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.6 2013	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	31.4 20		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018 •	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	31.7 2	012	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population with access to electricity (%)	56.2 2017	4	Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.3 20	019	) -
Population with access to electricity (76)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3.3 2016	_	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.9 20	016	, 1
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	50.8 2017	J.	Level of customs duties on imports	16.7 20	012	) -
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA -	_	Visa Requirement Score		015	
	NA NA -	_	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	64.4 20	019	• 1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.2 2018	_				
abi groveri per capita s year average (70)	F44 2020 -	_				
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	54.1 2020 •					
	5.8 2018	-				
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	5.8 2018 •	-				
Employment-to-population ratio (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		-				

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## **GHANA**

#### West Africa





## GHANA

### Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	9.9 2020 🔸	•	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	61.5 2	2017	•	1
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	23.4 2016		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.4	2018	•	1
Population covered by social protection (%)	64.0 2012 •	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2010		Ť
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2010		_
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.5 2017	<b>1</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	91.8 2			1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.8 2014	本	Population using the internet (%)	39.0 2			•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.7 2014	1		33.0 .			•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.9 2016 •	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9 2017 🔸	1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	46.0 2			-
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	20.9 2016 •	<b>1</b>	Palma ratio	2.1 2	2017		-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	308 2017	<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	37.9 2	2014	•	_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	70.8 2014	_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	39.9	2017	•	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.9 2018	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.4 2	2018	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	47.9 2018	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	34.7	2017	•	T
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7 2018	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	3		Ĭ	•
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	34 2018 •	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	148 2018 •	<b>→</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2005	•	_
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	58.8 2016	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		_
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)		_	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	63.5 2			_
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	37.2 2018		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	8.6	2012	•	_
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.0 2018 •	4	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6	2012	•	-
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.8 2016 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.9 2016	<b>→</b>		761.0	2040		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	66.6 2017	<b>→</b>	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	761.0 2			_
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		7	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		T
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2015 2018		1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	204 2016 •	_	CO2 etilissions etilibodied ili lossii luei exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2	2010		_
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92 2018 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)		<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	36.2	2019	•	$\rightarrow$
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0 2018 •	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.4	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	37.0 2	2014	•	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	86.2 2019	<b>J</b> .	Fish caught by trawling (%)	7.8 .	2014	•	1
Mean years of schooling (years)	7.1 2017	4	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018		-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.5 2018	_	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	75 2017	_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.6 2	2018		1
			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		_
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	20.7 2014	-	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				•
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	3.8 2011 •	_	(per million population)	0.0 4	2018	•	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.1 2020 •	_	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	25.0 2019		_	2.1	2017		_
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females			Homicides (per 100,000 population) Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		2017 2018		7
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	46.2 2017 •	7	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.0 2018 •	1	the city or area where they live (%)	66.7 2	2018	•	4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.9 2019 •	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	21.8 2	2016	•	_
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	79.5	2017	•	1
	01 5 2017	_	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	94.7	2017	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	81.5 2017		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	41 .	2019	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	18.5 2017 • 6.1 2015 •	7	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	45.2	2017		$\rightarrow$
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.7 2013	<u></u>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	70.5 2	2018	•	-
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	i	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	20.8 2	2019	•	1
	0.0 2010		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Tax revenue (% GDP)	22.7	2019		4
Population with access to electricity (%)	79.0 2017		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2016		Ţ
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	21.7 2016	<b>→</b>	Level of customs duties on imports		2013		_
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	40.0 2017	•	Visa Requirement Score	104 2			_
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	66 2017 •	-	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	74.4			1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.3 2018 •	-					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	64.6 2020 🔸	$\rightarrow$					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.8 2018 •	-					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	57.7 2017	<b>1</b>					
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	85.0 2020 •	<b>1</b>					

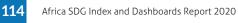
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## **GUINEA**

#### West Africa

#### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE** 100 SDG 16 LEAVE NO ONE SDG 3 ▼ INDEX **SCORE BEHIND SCORE** SDG 15 14 Guinea 50.2 31.8 SDG 13 SDG 5 SDG 12 sdg 6 Average for subregion: 54.3 Average for subregion: 41.3 SDG 11 SDG 10 SDG 8 LEAVE NO ONE INDEX RANK **BEHIND RANK AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG** 40/52 44/52 10 20 30 40 50 52 **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD** 1 NO POVERTY 15 LIFE ON LAND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOALS** Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable **SDG TRENDS** 1 NO POVERTY 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 4 QUALITY EDUCATION 5 GENDER EQUALITY 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 13 CLIMATE ACTION 14 LIFE BELOW WATER 15 LIFE ON LAND 🖖 Decreasing 🗦 Stagnating 🗦 Moderately improving 🕂 On track or maintaining SDG achievement 👝 Information unavailable



# GUINEA Performance by Indicator

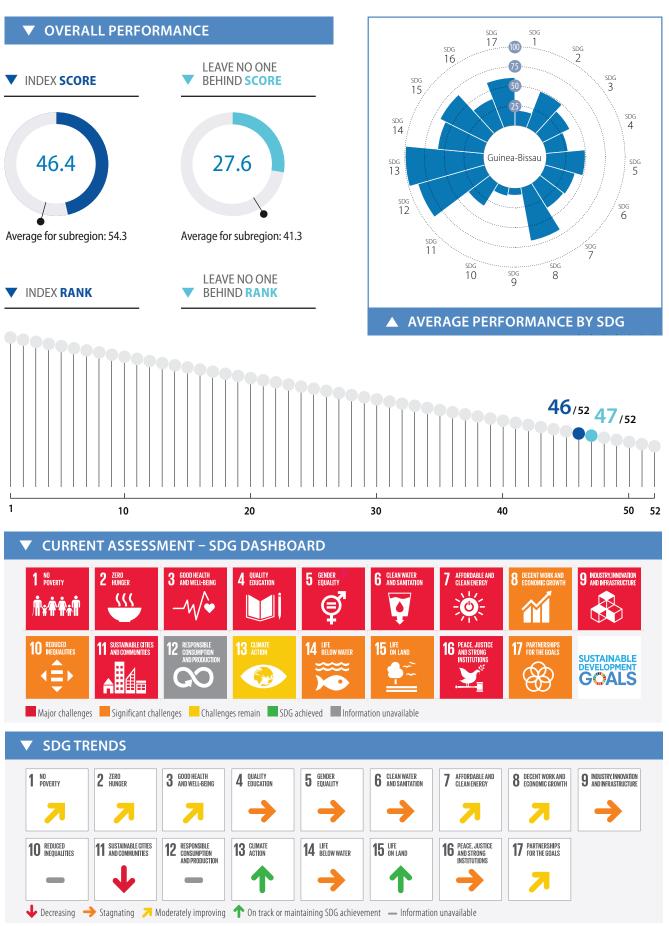
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating T		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	22.2 2020 •	1	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	27.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	55.2 2012 •		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	1.6	2018	•	1
Population covered by social protection (%)	2.0 2012 •	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	- 00	NA	•	· →
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2018		- 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.5 2017	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		Ä	Population using the internet (%)		2017		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.1 2016	<b>→</b>					
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.7 2016 •	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.2 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income		2012		-
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	1.6 2016	Ψ	Palma ratio	1.3	2017	•	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	576 2017 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2016		-
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	62.7 2016 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2017		- 1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.1 2018		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	3/.6	2019		T
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	100.8 2018	-	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )	26.1	2017	•	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		1	· -				
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	40 2018		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	176 2018	<b>→</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	-	-
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	16.5 2016 •	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		-
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	66.1 2018	7	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	53.2	2017		-
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)		<b>1</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		-
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4	2012	•	-
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.4 2016	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.2 2016 •	<b>4</b>	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	145.4	2019	•	_
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	135.3 2017	<b>→</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	37 2017 •	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		本
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	243 2016	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	•	_
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)		<b>フ</b>		440	2010		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		<b>1</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2019		7
	4.0 2017	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018 2014		个
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  Fish caught by trawling (%)		2014		- :
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	76.0 2016 •	<b>4</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2014		•
Mean years of schooling (years)	2.6 2017	→		0.0	2010		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	46.3 2014	-	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	36 2014 •	-	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		_
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	51.2 2016	_	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	•	7
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital	94.5 2018	_	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	-
mutilation/cutting (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.8 2019	4	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	11.8 2019	_	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	- 00	2015		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females			Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2013		_
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	21.5 2016	<b>→</b>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	38.5 2018	$\rightarrow$	the city or area where they live (%)	54.3	2019	•	7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	98.5 2019 •	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	28.3	2016	•	_
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	54.2	2017		1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	61.9 2017	.l.	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	32.7	2017	•	7
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	22.7 2017	¥ .	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	29	2019	•	$\rightarrow$
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.9 2000	7	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	27.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.5 2013	<u></u>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	62.0	2018		-
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	-	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	33.5	2019	•	$\rightarrow$
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
	25 4 2017	•	Tax revenue (% GDP)	16.4	2019	•	7
Population with access to electricity (%)	35.4 2017	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.2	2016	•	->
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	1.2 2016 • 77.0 2017 •	<b>小</b>	Level of customs duties on imports	13.6	2008	•	_
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	67 2017		Visa Requirement Score		2015		-
	07 2017	_	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	52.2	2019	•	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	4.2 2018 •	-					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	58.9 2020 🔸	<b>1</b>					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.8 2018 •	_					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	23.5 2017 •	<b>1</b>					
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	84.5 2020	<b>^</b>					
Starting a pasiliess score (worst 0-100 Dest)	04.3 2020						

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



### **GUINEA-BISSAU**

West Africa





# GUINEA-BISSAU Performance by Indicator

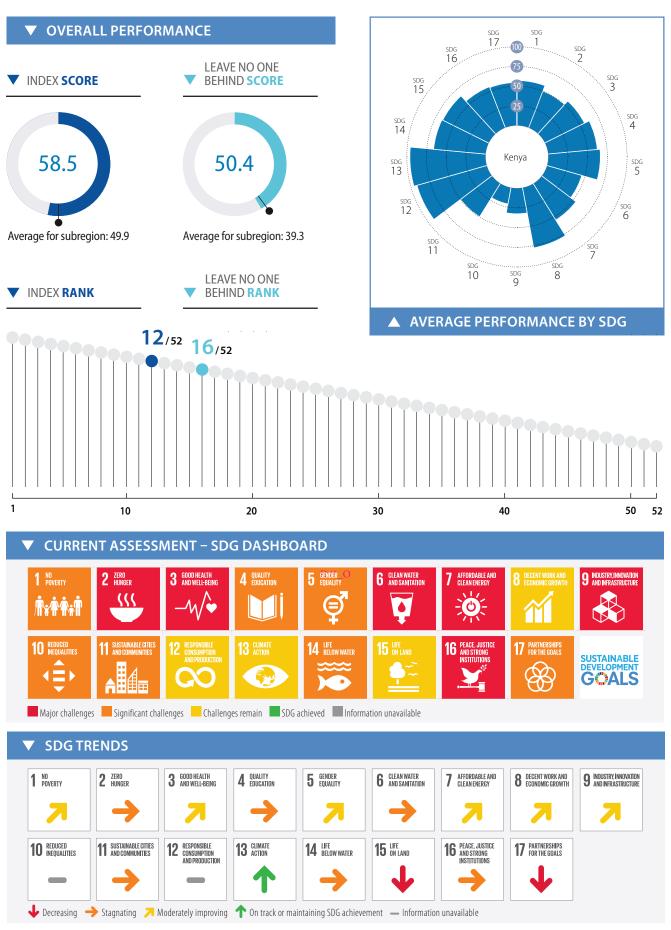
Population living below the national powerty line (%) Population living below the national powerty line (%) Population living below the national powerty line (%) Population covered by social protection (%)  SDG2 - Zero Hunger  Frevalence of identification (%) Prevalence of sturnting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of identification in the providence of observing and development (% of GDP) Prevalence of vasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of vasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of vasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of vasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of vasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of vasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of vasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 like births)  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 10,000 like births)  Martily rate under-5 (per 1,000 like births)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 like births)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate arth-malaid drugs (pol) oppopulation)  Malaria mortality rate (per 1,000 population)  Malaria mortality rate (per 1,000 population)  Malaria mortality rate (per 1,000 population)  Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate arth-malaid and use of the properties o	* 0.0 NA 17.7 2018 17.7 2018 3.9 2017  55.1 2010 3.3 2017   55.1 2010 3.3 2017   28  78.9 2016 NA NA — han 29.8 2017  duction  1.0 2015 0.5 2016	→ → → → · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Population covered by social protection (%)  SDG2 - Zero Hunger  Prevalence of swatning in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of swatning in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of swatning in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Proportion (year of per 100,000 per blation)  Proportion of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Proportion of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Proportion of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Proportion of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Proportion of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Proportion of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Proportion of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Proportion of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Proportion of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Proportion of wasting in children under 5 years of years of years of the wasting wasting in the wasting in the wasting in the wastin	* 0.0 NA   1.7.7 2018   1.7.7 2018   1.7.7 2018   1.7.7 2018   1.7.7 2018   1.7.7 2018   1.7.7 2018   1.7.7 2018   1.7.7 2018   1.7.7 2018   1.7.7 2018   1.7.7 2018   1.7.7 2018   1.7.7 2018   1.7.7 2018   1.7.7 2016   1.7.7 2018   1.7.7 2	
SDG2 - Zero Hunger Provalence of undemounishment (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Proportion of children und	* 0.0 NA ion)	
Schemitific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 populatin) Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being  Material mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being  Material mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Biths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Nortality rate, under-5 (per 10,000 live births)  815 2018  Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drougs (%)  14 2018  Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drougs (%)  Age-standardied death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 -70 years (%)  Age-standardied death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 -70 years (%)  Age-standardied death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 -70 years (%)  Age-standardied death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 -70 years (%)  Age-standardied death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 -70 years (%)  Age-standardied death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 -70 years (%)  Age-standardied death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 -70 years (%)  Age-stan	oion) 0.0 2018 17.7 2018 3.9 2017 17.7 2018 3.9 2017 17.7 2018 3.9 2017 17.7 2018 3.9 2017 17.7 2018 17.7 2018 17.7 2018 17.7 2018 17.7 2016 17.7 2016 17.7 2015 17.7 2016 17.7 2015 17.7 2016 17.7 2015 17.7 2016 17.7 2015 17.7 2016 17.7 2015 17.7 2016 17.7 2015 17.7 2016 17.7 2015 17.7 2016 17.7 2015 17.7 2016 17.7 2015 17.7 2016 17.7 2015 17.7 2016 17.7 2015 17.7 2016 17.7 2015 17.7	- - - -
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Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (%) of adult population) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (%) of adult population)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 (live births) Births attended by skilled health Personnel (%) Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Nortality	3.9 2017 •  55.1 2010 •  3.3 2017 •  28  78.9 2016 •  NA NA —  han 29.8 2017 •  duction  1.0 2015 •  0.5 2016 •  St) NA NA —  NA NA —	- - - -
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Foreilare consumption (kg per hectare of farable land)  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being  SDG3 - Reduced Inequalities  SDG31 - Class of Well-Being  SDG31 - Class of Well-Being  SDG31 - Class of Well-Being  SDG31 - Class of Winding Indian And Audits	55.1 2010   3.3 2017    285  78.9 2016   NA NA — han   29.8 2017    duction  1.0 2015   0.5 2016   st)   NA NA —	-
Prevalence of obesity, BML = 30 (% of adult) population)  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 10,000 live births)  Maternal mortality rate (per 10,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 live	3.3 2017 • 25  78.9 2016 • NA NA - han 29.8 2017 •  duction  1.0 2015 • 0.5 2016 • St) NA NA - NA NA - NA NA - NA NA -	- - -
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  NA NA — Palma ratio  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Mortality rate, (per 100,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births and under-1 live and under	3.3 2017 • 25  78.9 2016 • NA NA - han 29.8 2017 •  duction  1.0 2015 • 0.5 2016 • St) NA NA - NA NA - NA NA - NA NA -	- - -
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)  SDG3 — Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100.000 live births)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Neonatal mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  New HilV infections (per 1,000 live births)  New HilV infections (per 1,000 live births)  New HilV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  New HilV infections (per 1,000,000 population)  New HilV infections (per 1,000,	78.9 2016 •  ulation) 35.6 2016 •  NA NA —  han 29.8 2017 •  duction  1.0 2015 •  0.5 2016 •  st) NA NA —  NA NA —	- - -
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 bes value)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 bes value)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 bes value)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 bes value)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 bes value)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 bes value)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 bes value)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 bes value)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 bes value)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 bes value)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 bes value)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 bes value)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 bes value)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 bes value)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 bes value)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 bes value)  Natural Resource Sulue Val	78.9 2016   ulation) 35.6 2016   NA NA —  han 29.8 2017    duction  1.0 2015   0.5 2016   st) NA NA —  NA NA —	• → 
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Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)  Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)  Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)  Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  SDG4 — Quality Education  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Mean years of schooling (years)  Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  Morean years of schooling (years)  Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  Morean gear 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)  Giffs and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)  Women in ministerial positions (%)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of females to-rhale mean years of education received (%)  Na Na —  SDG6 — Peace, Justice and Strong Institution (per 100,000 population)  Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)  Percentage of population of per age alle	29.8 2017 duction  1.0 2015 0  0.5 2016 0  NA NA -  NA NA -	• 4
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appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)  Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)  Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)  Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Agiestandardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Precretage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  SDG4 - Quality Education  SDG4 - Quality Education  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Mean years of schooling (years)  Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Seats held by women in mational parliament (%)  Seats held by women in mational parliament (%)  Ratiral Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)  SDG3 - Gender Equality  Age-standardised death rate dutributable to tous coverage (ancer, diabetes, or chocking free deaths (ancer) for people affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 permissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  SDG14 - Life Below Water  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  SDG15 - Life Below Water  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–10 best)  SDG15 - Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to be risk caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of terish caught from overexploited or c	st) NA NA – NA NA –	
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Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  SDG4 - Quality Education  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Mean years of schooling (years)  Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)  Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)  Seats held by women in mainisterial positions (%)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Age 2014  215 2016  - CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  SDG14 – Life Below Water  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to be fish caught by trawling (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institution (per 100,000 population)  Percentage of population who feel sa	0.2 2017	• 1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  SDG4 – Quality Education  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Mean years of schooling (years)  Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)  SDG5 – Gender Equality  Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)  Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Women in ministerial positions (%)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution (per saccines) (%)  86 2018  59.8 2016  59.8 2016  70.2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  SDG14 – Life Below Water  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–10 best)  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to be fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of the fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of the fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of the fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of the fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of the fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of the fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of the fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of the fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of the fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of the fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of the fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of the fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of the fish caught	NA NA -	
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Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Mean years of schooling (years)  Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)  Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Women in ministerial positions (%)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Table 2014  This caught by trawling (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million ports)  All 10 - SDG15 - Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in (per million population)  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institution  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at recity or area where they live (%)		
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Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)  NA NA  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in (per million population)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Women in ministerial positions (%)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  NA NA  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in (per million population)  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institution  Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at rethe city or area where they live (%)		
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Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%) Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) Women in ministerial positions (%) Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  24.4 2014  44.9 2014  44.9 2014  55.7 2019  44.9 2014  45.2 2014  46.2 2014  47.2 2014  48.2 2014  49.2 2014  40.2 2014  40.3 2014  40.3 2014  40.3 2014  40.4 2014  40.5 2014  40.5 2019  40.6 2014  40.7 2019  40.7 2019  40.8 2014  40.9 2014	0.6 2018	
women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)  Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Women in ministerial positions (%)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  August 2014  44.9 2014  - 44.9 2014  - 55.7 2019  - 65.7 2014  - 65.7 2014  - 70.000 population)  - 70.000 population who feel safe walking alone at refer the city or area where they live (%)	1.0 2019	
(per million population)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Women in ministerial positions (%)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  44.9 2014  - (per million population)  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institution  + Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at relative to the city or area where they live (%)	n imports	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Women in ministerial positions (%)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  13.7 2020  16.7 2019  - 55.7 2014  55.7 2014  The micides (per 100,000 population)  Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at not the city or area where they live (%)	NA NA –	
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aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  NA NA the city or area where they live (%)	* 1.1 2017	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  NA NA the city or area where they live (%)	0.0 2018 •	, T
the city of died where they live (70)	NA NA –	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 85.5 2019 • ↑ Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to	o 14) 51.1 2016 •	
Proposity Digible (unsert 0, 100 host)	35.4 2017	-
Access to justice (worst 0_100 best)	28.8 2017	ئد
Population using at least dasic drinking water services (%) 60.0 2017 Corruption Percention Index (worst 0=100 best)	18 2019	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  20.5 2017		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  1.5 2000 - Right registrations with civil authority (% of children under		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  NA NA  Proce Freedom Index (best 0, 100 wearst)	31.0 2019	_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	31.0 2015	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Population with access to electricity (%)  26.0 2017	13.7 2019	
Population with access to clean finals and technology for cooking (%) 15, 2016 Government spending on health and education (% of GDI		
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption) 86.5, 2017 • Level of customs duties on imports	3.3 2005	
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)  NA NA –   Visa Requirement Score	40 2015	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	54.4 2019	T
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)  2.0 2018 • -		
Employment-to-population ratio (%)  70.2 2020 • →  75. 2019		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) 7.5 2018 • -		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)  75.5 2020		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## **KENYA**

#### East Africa





## KENYA

### Performance by Indicator

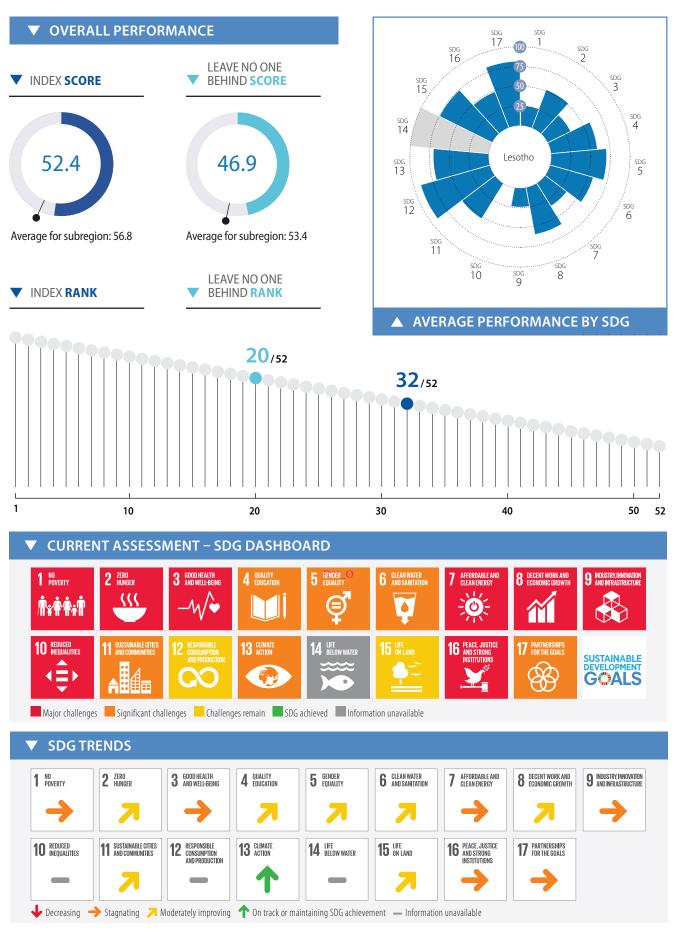
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre	end	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	g Tren
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	15.9 2020 • 7	7	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	59.4	2017	•	7
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	36.1 2015 • -		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.6	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Population covered by social protection (%)	34.7 2015 • -	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				-
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2010		- →
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	29.4 2017	T	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.0 2014	•	Population using the internet (%)		2017		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.0 2014	<b>↑</b>		17.0	2017		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.1 2016	<b>†</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5 2017 •	<b>↓</b>	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	48.5	2015	•	-
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	38.2 2016 🔸 🗸	<b>↓</b>	Palma ratio	2.9	2017	•	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	342 2017 • -	<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	46.5	2016	•	7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	61.8 2014	_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	61.7	2017	•	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.6 2018	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.6	2019	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	41.1 2018 • 1	<b>↑</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	28.6	2017	•	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2018 • 1	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	20.0	2017		
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	68 2018 • 1	<b>↑</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	292 2018 • 1	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2010	•	_
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	91.5 2015 • -	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		_
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)			Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	_	_
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	24.2 2018	7	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	7.4	2012	•	_
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%) Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	0.4 2018	Ψ	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9	2012	•	-
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.4 2016 • 1	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.8 2016 • -	<b>→</b>		2466.4	2016		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		7	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2466.4	2019		_
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	55 2017 • -	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		个
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	78 2016 • -		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tcO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2013		1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				0.0	2010		_
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89 2018 🔸 🔫	<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.7 2016 • 7		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	46.9	2019	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6 2019 • 🧦	7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.2	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	80.0 2012 • -	_	Fish caught by trawling (%)		2014		$\rightarrow$
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.5 2017	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018		-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	87.8 2018 -	_	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	81 2016 🔸 -	_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.1	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		_
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	22.0.2014		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	•	1
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital	22.9 2014 • -	_	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.7	2018		
mutilation/cutting (%)	21.0 2014 • -	-	(per million population)	0.7	2010		_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.8 2020 • -	<b>→</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	25.0 2019 • -	_	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.0	2017	•	4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	76.0.2017	<b>A</b>	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		2018		4
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	76.0 2017 • 1	ľ	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in				Ċ
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.3 2018 • 7		the city or area where they live (%)	5/.5	2019	•	7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	92.0 2019 • 1	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	25.9	2016	•	-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	61.1	2017	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	58.9 2017 • -	_	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	31.3	2017	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	29.1 2017	Ĺ	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		<b>→</b>
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	33.2 2015	_	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		2017		$\rightarrow$
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	2.2 2013 • 1	<b>1</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		-
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.5 2018 • -	_	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	32.4	2019	•	4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
	62.0.2017	<b>A</b>	Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.5	2019	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	63.8 2017	T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.0	2016	•	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	13.4 2016 • <del>-</del>	L	Level of customs duties on imports	33.8	2014	•	_
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	67 2017	•	Visa Requirement Score	48	2015	•	-
	07 2017	_	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	54.4	2019	•	$\rightarrow$
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	3.1 2018	_					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	72.9 2020 🔸 🗦	7					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.9 2018 -	_					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	81.6 2017 • 1	<b>↑</b>					
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	82.7 2020 • 1	<b>^</b>					
	07.7 ZUZU -						

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



### **LESOTHO**

#### Southern Africa





# LESOTHO Performance by Indicator

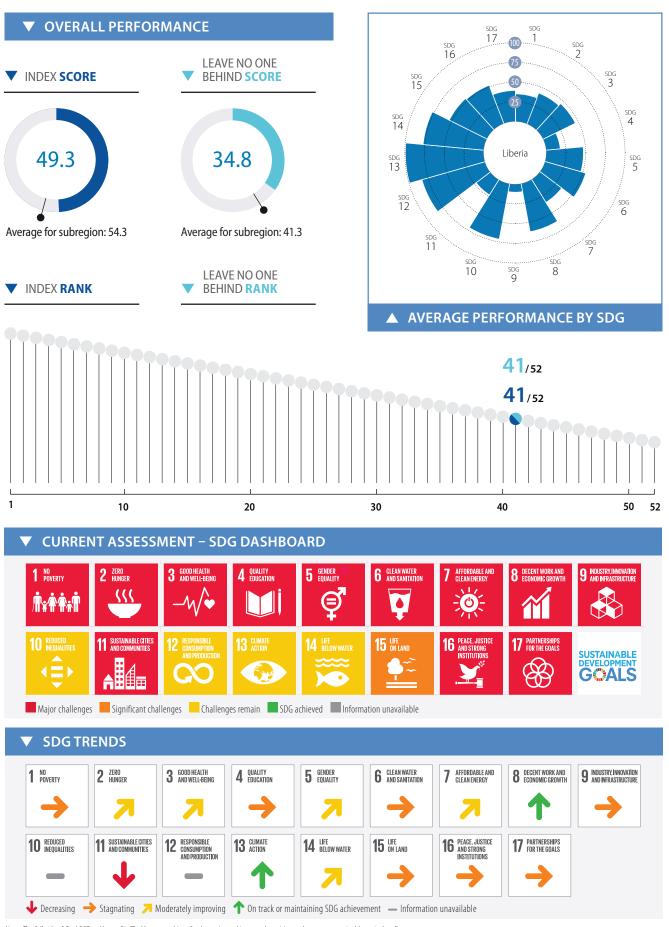
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	52.3 2020 •	$\rightarrow$	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	43.8	2017		<b>→</b>
Population living below the national poverty line (%)		-	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.0	2018	•	1
Population covered by social protection (%)	7.7 2010 •	_	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2015		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2013		- -
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.1 2017	$\rightarrow$	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		- 1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.2 2014		Population using the internet (%)		2017		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8 2014	1		25.0	2017		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.6 2016 •	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0 2017	1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	63.0	2010	•	-
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA NA –	-	Palma ratio	4.3	2017	•	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	544 2017	-	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	59.7	2016	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.5	2017	•	-
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34.9 2018		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	51.8	2019	•	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	81.1 2018		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	28.0	2017		4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	7.8 2018		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	20.0	2017		
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	61 2018	<b>†</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	611 2018 •	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2006	•	
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	NA NA –	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)		_	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA		_	_
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	NA NA –	_	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012	•	_
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	69.9 2018 •	-	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		_
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	26.6 2016	$\rightarrow$	·				
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	28.9 2016	.1.	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	92.7 2017	Ť	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	33776.9			-
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	48 2017	<b>X</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		T
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	178 2016 •	-	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017		-
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90 2018 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	52.9 2016	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	_	_
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5 2019	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		_	_
SDC4 Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			_
SDG4 – Quality Education	00.0.0047		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		_	_
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.3 2017		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	_
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.3 2017						
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	86.6 2014 • 43 2017 •	_	SDG15 – Life on Land	467	2010		
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	43 2017	_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			-	7
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2018 2019	-	_
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	17.3 2014 •	_	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				-1-
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital *	0.0 2019	_	(per million population)	0.5	2018		-
mutilation/cutting (%)							
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.3 2020	Ψ.	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	14.8 2019 •	-	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2015		-
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	78.9 2014 🔸	1	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	T
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	127.3 2018 •	4	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	34.0	2019	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.7 2019	4	the city or area where they live (%) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	22.0	2016		
	73.7 2013 -	•	Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		2010		- - -
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		2017		*
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	68.7 2017 •	$\rightarrow$	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2017		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	42.8 2017 •	7	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		2017		Ţ
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.2 2015 •	_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2017		_
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	3.2 2013 •	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)		2019		<b></b>
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.3 2018 •	-	, ,	25.7	2019		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population with access to electricity (%)	33.7 2017	-	Tax revenue (% GDP)		2019		1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	35.6 2016	<b>-</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	16.2		•	-
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	38.7 2017	Ţ	Level of customs duties on imports		2014		_
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA –	_	Visa Requirement Score		2015		-
			Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	64.4	2019	•	4
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.7						
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.7 2018	_					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	52.4 2020	<b>→</b>					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.2 2018	-					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	45.6 2017	_					
	TJ.0 2017						
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	88.2 2020	<b>1</b>					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



### LIBERIA

#### West Africa





# LIBERIA Performance by Indicator

39.2 2020 50.9 2016 21.6 2016  37.2 2017 32.1 2013 5.6 2013 9.9 2016 1.3 2017 NA NA  661 2017 61.1 2013 24.5 2018 70.9 2018 0.4 2018 35 2018 308 2018 81.1 2016 41.6 2018 79.3 2018 17.6 2016 35.9 2016	→ ¬¬¬↑ → ¬¬¬¬↑ → ¬¬¬¬↑ → ¬¬¬¬¬↑ → ¬¬¬¬¬↑ → ¬¬¬¬¬¬↑ → ¬¬¬¬¬¬↑ → ¬¬¬¬¬¬ → ¬¬¬¬¬¬ → ¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Population using the internet (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income  Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 NA 0.0 201 11.7 201 8.0 201 39.1 201 1.3 201 70.3 201 9.3 201 16.0 201 18.0 201 0.6 200 NA NA 59.1 201 23.1 201	118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 119 • 117 •	→ → → ¬¬ → ¬ → → → → → → → → → → → → →
21.6 2016 37.2 2017 32.1 2013 5.6 2013 9.9 2016 1.3 2017 NA NA 661 2017 61.1 2013 24.5 2018 70.9 2018 35 2018 308 2018 81.1 2016 41.6 2018 79.3 2018 17.6 2016 35.9 2016		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Population using the internet (%)  SDG10 — Reduced Inequalities  Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income  Palma ratio  SDG11 — Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 — Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 NA 0.0 201 11.7 201 8.0 201 39.1 201 1.3 201 70.3 201 9.3 201 16.0 201 18.0 201 0.6 200 NA NA 59.1 201	A • 18 • 117 • 117 • 116 • 117	) <del>                                     </del>
37.2 2017 32.1 2013 5.6 2013 9.9 2016 1.3 2017 NA NA - 661 2017 61.1 2013 24.5 2018 70.9 2018 0.4 2018 35 2018 308 2018 81.1 2016 41.6 2018 79.3 2018 17.6 2016 35.9 2016	<b>・</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Population using the internet (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 NA 0.0 201 11.7 201 8.0 201 39.1 201 1.3 201 70.3 201 9.3 201 16.0 201 18.0 201 0.6 200 NA NA 59.1 201	A • 18 • 117 • 117 • 116 • 117	1 1 7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
32.1 2013 5.6 2013 9.9 2016 1.3 2017 NA NA - 661 2017 61.1 2013 24.5 2018 70.9 2018 0.4 2018 35 2018 308 2018 81.1 2016 41.6 2018 79.3 2018 17.6 2016 35.9 2016		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Population using the internet (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 201 11.7 201 8.0 201 39.1 201 1.3 201 70.3 201 9.3 201 16.0 201 18.0 201 0.6 200 NA NA 59.1 201	118 • 117 • 117 • 116 • 117 •	1
32.1 2013 5.6 2013 9.9 2016 1.3 2017 NA NA - 661 2017 61.1 2013 24.5 2018 70.9 2018 0.4 2018 35 2018 308 2018 81.1 2016 41.6 2018 79.3 2018 17.6 2016 35.9 2016		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Population using the internet (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	11.7 201 8.0 201 39.1 201 1.3 201 70.3 201 9.3 201 16.0 201 18.0 201 0.6 200 NA NA 59.1 201	117 • 117 •	7 - V
32.1 2013 5.6 2013 9.9 2016 1.3 2017 NA NA - 661 2017 61.1 2013 24.5 2018 70.9 2018 0.4 2018 35 2018 308 2018 81.1 2016 41.6 2018 79.3 2018 17.6 2016 35.9 2016		Population using the internet (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	8.0 201 39.1 201 1.3 201 70.3 201 9.3 201 16.0 201 18.0 201 0.6 200 NA NA 59.1 201	117 • 116 • 117 • 116 • 117 • 117 • 117 • 117 •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
5.6 2013 9.9 2016 1.3 2017 NA NA - 661 2017 61.1 2013 24.5 2018 70.9 2018 0.4 2018 35 2018 308 2018 81.1 2016 41.6 2018 79.3 2018 17.6 2016 35.9 2016	↑↑↑ → - → ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	39.1 201 1.3 201 70.3 201 9.3 201 16.0 201 18.0 201 0.6 200 NA NA 59.1 201	16 • 17 • 16 • 17 • 17 • 17 • 17 • 17 •	
9.9 2016 1.3 2017 NA NA -  661 2017 61.1 2013 24.5 2018 70.9 2018 0.4 2018 35 2018 308 2018 81.1 2016 41.6 2018 79.3 2018 17.6 2016 35.9 2016	↑ → - ¬ ¬ ¬ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	1.3 201 70.3 201 9.3 201 16.0 201 18.0 201 0.6 200 NA NA 59.1 201	17 • 16 • 17 • 19 • 17 • 17 • 17 •	
1.3 2017 NA NA - 661 2017 61.1 2013 24.5 2018 70.9 2018 0.4 2018 35 2018 308 2018 81.1 2016 41.6 2018 79.3 2018 17.6 2016 35.9 2016	→	Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	1.3 201 70.3 201 9.3 201 16.0 201 18.0 201 0.6 200 NA NA 59.1 201	17 • 16 • 17 • 19 • 17 • 17 • 17 •	
NA NA -  661 2017 61.1 2013 24.5 2018 70.9 2018 0.4 2018 35 2018 308 2018 81.1 2016 41.6 2018 79.3 2018 17.6 2016 35.9 2016	→ ¬ ¬ ¬ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	70.3 201 9.3 201 16.0 201 18.0 201 0.6 200 NA NA 59.1 201	116 • 117 • 119 • 117 •	→ → → →
61.1 2013 24.5 2018 70.9 2018 0.4 2018 35 2018 308 2018 81.1 2016 41.6 2018 79.3 2018 17.6 2016	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	9.3 201 16.0 201 18.0 201 0.6 200 NA NA 59.1 201	17 • 119 • 117 • 07 • A –	<b>+</b>
61.1 2013 24.5 2018 70.9 2018 0.4 2018 35 2018 308 2018 81.1 2016 41.6 2018 79.3 2018 17.6 2016	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	9.3 201 16.0 201 18.0 201 0.6 200 NA NA 59.1 201	17 • 119 • 117 • 07 • A –	<b>+</b>
61.1 2013 24.5 2018 70.9 2018 0.4 2018 35 2018 308 2018 81.1 2016 41.6 2018 79.3 2018 17.6 2016	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	9.3 201 16.0 201 18.0 201 0.6 200 NA NA 59.1 201	17 • 119 • 117 • 07 • A –	<b>+</b>
24.5 2018 70.9 2018 0.4 2018 35 2018 308 2018 81.1 2016 41.6 2018 79.3 2018 17.6 2016 35.9 2016	777777777777777777777777777777777777777	Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	16.0 201 18.0 201 0.6 200 NA NA 59.1 201	19 • 17 • 07 • A –	•
70.9 2018 0.4 2018 35 2018 308 2018 81.1 2016 41.6 2018 79.3 2018 17.6 2016 35.9 2016	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	0.6 200 NA NA 59.1 201	07 <b>•</b> A –	Ť
0.4 2018 35 2018 308 2018 81.1 2016 41.6 2018 79.3 2018 17.6 2016 35.9 2016	^ ^ · ^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	0.6 200 NA NA 59.1 201	07 <b>•</b> A –	Ť
35 2018 308 2018 81.1 2016 41.6 2018 79.3 2018 17.6 2016 35.9 2016	↑ ↑ → ↑ ↑ ↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA 59.1 201	А –	· –
308 2018 81.1 2016 41.6 2018 79.3 2018 17.6 2016 35.9 2016	) - ) - ) ^	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA 59.1 201	А –	_
81.1 2016 41.6 2018 79.3 2018 17.6 2016 35.9 2016	→ → • ↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA 59.1 201	А –	- -
41.6 2018 79.3 2018 17.6 2016	<b>→</b>	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	59.1 201		-
79.3 2018 17.6 2016 35.9 2016	1				
79.3 2018 17.6 2016 35.9 2016	1		727 1∩1		_
17.6 2016 <b>3</b> 5.9 2016 <b>4</b>		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)			
35.9 2016		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 201	12	_
		SDG13 – Climate Action			
1260 2017	•	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	336.4 201	19 🔵	_
136.0 2017	<b>→</b>				
39 2017	<b>→</b>	3,			- 1
170 2016	_				•
			49.6 201	19 🛑	-
5.1 2019	Т				
		- '			•
44.3 2017	7				
		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 201	18 •	_
		SDG15 – Life on Land			
37 2014	_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.9 201	18 •	-
					_
25.0.2012		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 201	19 🔸	-
35.9 2013	_	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0.201	10	
44.4 2013	_	(per million population)	0.0 201	10	_
12.3 2020	<b>)</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
			3.2.201	12	_
41.4 2013	T				
59.3 2018	7		33.0 201	19 •	4
95.2 2019	1		20.8 201	16 •	_
			56.7 201	17 •	1
72.0.2017			80.4 201	17 •	•
			28 201	19 •	J
	_	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	34.9 201	17 🔵	Ú
		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)			
	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	31.5 201	19 🔵	-
0.0 2018	_	SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals			
			10.6.201	10 0	
21.5 2017	7				•
0.7 2016	$\rightarrow$				_
85.0 2017	1	·			-
29 2017	_				
		Governmental Statistical Capacity (Worst 0–100 best)	37.0 201	19 🛡	
_1 0 2010 4					
	•				
35.7 2017	_				
88.9 2020	1				
	39 2017 170 2016 84 2018 62.9 2016 5.1 2019 44.3 2017 4.7 2017 55.4 2017 37 2014 35.9 2013 44.4 2013 12.3 2020 NA NA - 41.4 2013 59.3 2018 95.2 2019 72.9 2017 17.0 2017 0.2 2000 0.3 2013 0.0 2018 21.5 2017 0.7 2016 85.0 2017 29 2017 -1.9 2018 74.2 2020 7.4 2018 35.7 2017	39 2017	39 2017 → CO2 emissions embodied in imports (CC2/capita)  170 2016 → CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  84 2018 → SDG14 - Life Below Water  62.9 2016 → Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  5.1 2019 → Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  Fish caught by trawling (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  55.4 2017 → SDG15 - Life on Land  37 2014 → Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  (per million population)  12.3 2020 → SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  NA NA - Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)  Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)  Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)  Do 2018 → SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Tax revenue (% GDP)  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Level of customs duties on imports  Visa Requirement Score  Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	39 2017	39 2017

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## LIBYA North Africa

#### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE** 100 SDG 16 75 LEAVE NO ONE SDG 3 ▼ INDEX **SCORE BEHIND SCORE** SDG 15 50 SDG 4 14 Libya 59.5 52.7 sdg 13 SDG 5 SDG 12 sdg 6 Average for subregion: 61.9 Average for subregion: 64.8 SDG 10 SDG 8 LEAVE NO ONE INDEX RANK **BEHIND RANK AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG** 11/52 **30**/52 10 20 30 40 50 52 **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD** 1 NO POVERTY 15 LIFE ON LAND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOALS** Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable **SDG TRENDS** 1 NO POVERTY 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 4 QUALITY EDUCATION 5 GENDER EQUALITY 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 13 CLIMATE ACTION 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 14 LIFE BELOW WATER 15 LIFE ON LAND ◆ Decreasing → Stagnating Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement — Information unavailable



# LIBYA Performance by Indicator

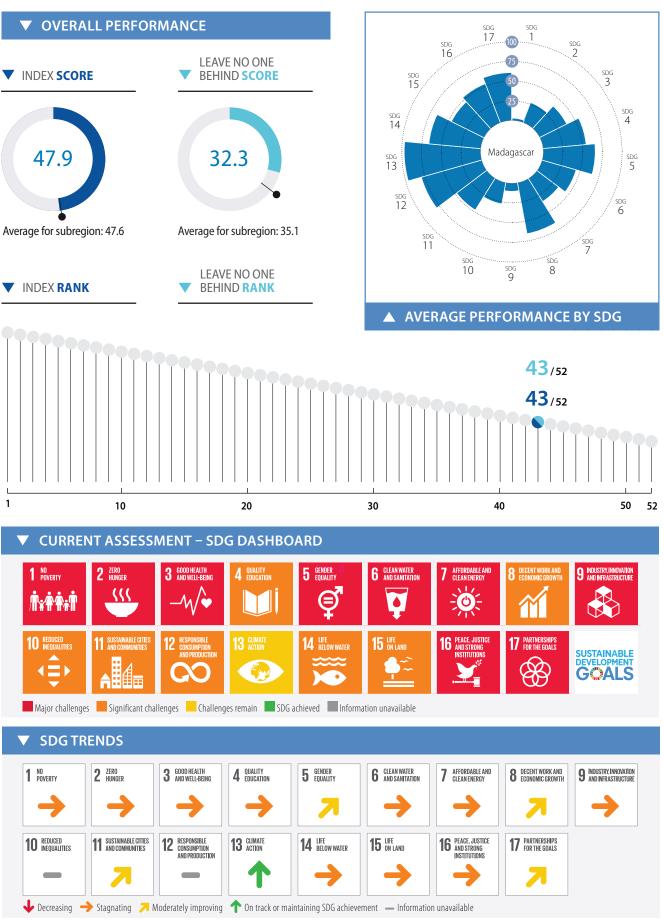
SDG1 – No Poverty				g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year I		-
Toverty headesunt ratio at \$1.50, day (70)			۸ –		Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	45.4	2017		4
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	NA		۸ –		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.2	2018	•	1
Population covered by social protection (%)	NA	N/	۸ –	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NIA	NIA		Ť
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		NA 2018		.1.
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	N	۸ –	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2017		•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)			7		Population using the internet (%)		2017		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)			7			21.0	2017		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)			6	- 1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	201	7	<b>→</b>	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA	-	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	11.7	201	6 •	1	Palma ratio	NA	NA	-	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	72	201	7 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	_	_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	201	3	_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	-	-
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.4	201	8	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	45.7	2018		1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.0	201	8	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	54.3	2017	•	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	201	8	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				•
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	44	201	8 •	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	40	201	8 -	$\rightarrow$	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2011	•	_
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	NIA	NΙΛ	_	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		_
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)				_	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		2010		
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)		NA		-	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.0	201	7 •	-	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		_
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	20.1	201	6 •	$\rightarrow$		5.1	2012		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					SDG13 – Climate Action				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.1			*	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	295.6	2019	•	-
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		201		1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	7.9	2017	•	7
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	64	201	7 •	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4	2015	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	72	201	6 •	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	-	_
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	07	201	8	<b>1</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)			6	- :		56.4	2010		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)			8	- 1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2019		Ą
Subjective well being (average lauder score, worst 0-10 best)	٥.٥	201	0	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		- 2
SDG4 – Quality Education					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		- 1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	_	_	Fish caught by trawling (%)  Marian binding ritt throats ambadied in imports (nor million population)		2014		4
Mean years of schooling (years)	7.3	201	7 🛑	$\rightarrow$	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018		-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.6	200	4	-	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA	NA	_	-	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.6	2018	•	7
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		NA	-	_
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	NA	NA	_	_	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019		T
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital		NA		_	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	-
mutilation/cutting (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.0	202	n <b>•</b>	4	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)		NA		_	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	€ 7E	2015		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females					Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		2013		_
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	24.0	201	4	7	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	10.9	2010		1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	111.1	201	8	1	the city or area where they live (%)	54.1	2018		-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	32.6	201	9 •	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	_	
SDCC Class Water and Conitation					Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		2017	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			_		Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		2017		4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.5			Ţ	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			Т	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		2017		j
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	822.9			_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		NA	_	_
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		201		Τ	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)		2019	•	4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.6	201	8 •	-	, ,		20.5		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population with access to electricity (%)	70.1	201	7	1	Tax revenue (% GDP)		2019	•	T
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		NA		_	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		NA	-	-
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)		201		<b>→</b>	Level of customs duties on imports		2006		-
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)		NA		-	Visa Requirement Score		2015		_
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	27.8	2019		7
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	_1 2	201	8 👝						
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	40.3			_					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)			4 <b>–</b>	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)	65.7	201	7 •	-					
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	73.1	202	0 •	1					
·									

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



### **MADAGASCAR**

Central Africa





## **MADAGASCAR**

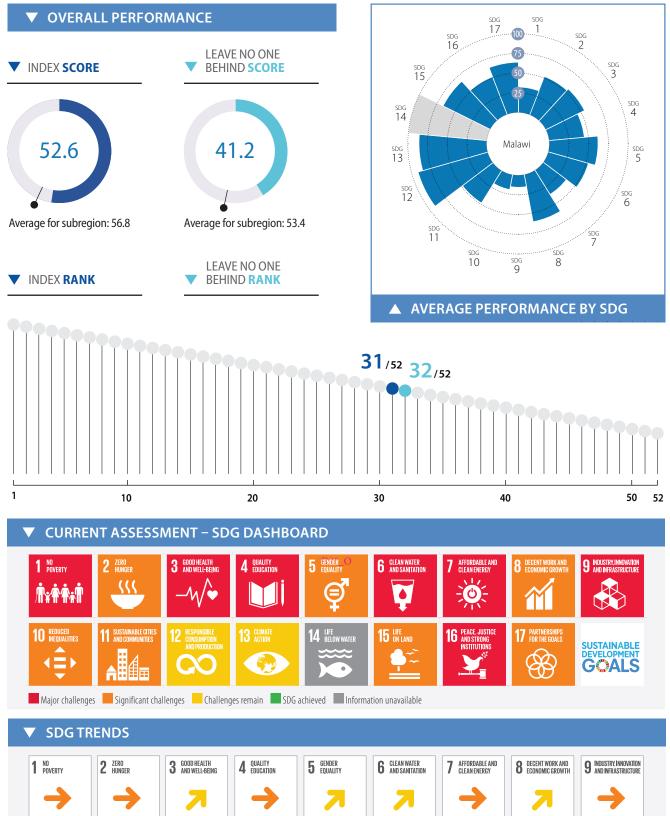
#### Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin	g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Rat		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	75.7 2020 •		Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	26.5 2	2017	•	4
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	70.7 2012 •		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.2 :	2018	•	-
Population covered by social protection (%)	1.0 2010 •	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				i
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2017 2018		4
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	44.4 2017	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		- 5
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	49.2 2009		Population using the internet (%)		2017		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.2 2004	_		9.0 2	2017		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.3 2016		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.8 2017		Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	51.7 2	2012	•	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	5.2 2016	1	Palma ratio	2.1 2	2017		-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	335 2017	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	67.7	2016	•	<b>→</b>
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44.3 2013	_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	69.6	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.6 2018		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	46.6	2019	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	53.6 2018		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	22 E .	2017		_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2018		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	22.5 2	2017	•	7
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	9 2018		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	233 2018			1.1.1	2016		
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2016		-
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	17.0 2016 •	-	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		-
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	20.4 2018	7	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		2017		-
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.0 2018		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012 <b>(</b> 2012 <b>(</b>		_
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	22.9 2016	7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 2	2012		-
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.9 2010		SDG13 – Climate Action				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.6 2016	4	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	2563.1	2019	•	_
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	109.6 2017 •	$\rightarrow$	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2	2017	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	28 2017 •	$\rightarrow$	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0	2015	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	160 2016	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	•	_
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			CDC14 Life ReleaseWeeters				
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	62 2018	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.1 2016		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.7 2			4
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2019	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		7
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.6 2018	_	Fish caught by trawling (%)		2014		
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.1 2017		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2	2018	•	-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	81.2 2018	_	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	37 2017 •	-	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.6 2	2018	•	<b>→</b>
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)			•	_
	41 2 2012		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2	2019	•	4
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%) Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital,	41.2 2013	-	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	00.	2018		
mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0 2019	-	(per million population)	0.0 2	2010		-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.9 2020 •	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	27.3 2019	_	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	* 77 °	2015	•	_
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females		_	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		2013		<u></u>
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	60.5 2017	7	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in				•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	110.3 2018 •	1	the city or area where they live (%)	43.4 2	2019	•	4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	93.7 2019	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	22.9	2016	•	_
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	42.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
	E4.4.2017.		Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	41.3	2017	•	7
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	54.4 2017		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	24 2	2019	•	+
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	10.5 2017	<b>→</b>	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		2017		->
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	11.3 2005	_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	83.0 2	2018	•	_
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.6 2013 • 0.0 2018 •	Т	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	27.8 2	2019	•	1
	0.0 2018	_	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Tax revenue (% GDP)	127	2019		7
Population with access to electricity (%)	24.1 2017 •	$\rightarrow$					1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.9 2016 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) Level of customs duties on imports		2016 2014		
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	82.6 2017 •	1	Visa Requirement Score		2014		_
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	33 2017 •	-	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)		2013		Ţ
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			dovernmental statistical capacity (Worst o Too besty	32.2 2	2017		•
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	1.0 2018	_					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	84.6 2020	1					
		•					
	7.5 2018	_					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	7.5 2018						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.5 2018 • 17.9 2017 •						

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



#### MALAWI Southern Africa



Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

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

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

13 CLIMATE ACTION

🖖 Decreasing 🗦 Stagnating 🗦 Moderately improving 🕂 On track or maintaining SDG achievement 👝 Information unavailable

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

## MALAWI

### Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	66.5 2020 •		Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	35.3	2017	•	1
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	51.5 2016 •		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.2	2018		T
Population covered by social protection (%)	49.6 2016	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		NA		→ →
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	17.5 2017	<b>→</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		÷	Population using the internet (%)		2016		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		1	·	15.0	2017		/
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.8 2016	<b>†</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9 2017	Ţ	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	49.4	2016	•	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	21.6 2016	į.	Palma ratio	2.5	2017	•	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	349 2017 •	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	67.0	2016	•	<b>→</b>
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.8 2016	_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	81.5	2017	•	-
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.4 2018	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	43.1	2019	•	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	49.7 2018	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	23.6	2017		_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2.3 2018	-	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	23.0	2017		
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	78 2018 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2013		
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	96.4 2017	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	90.4 2017	_	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		NA	_	Ī
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	35.7 2018		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		_
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	57.7 2018	Ψ	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		_
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	16.4 2016	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	31.0 2016	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	132.7 2017	2	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	9907.8			_
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		÷	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		Ţ
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	115 2016 •	-	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.8	2017		-
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87 2018 •	<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.2 2016 •	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	_	_
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.9 2019 •	$\rightarrow$	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	_	_
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	-	_
•	07.6 2000		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	_	_
Net primary enrollment rate (%) Mean years of schooling (years)	97.6 2009 • 4.5 2017 •	_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	_
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	72.9 2015		SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)		_		02.4	2010		•
	20 2015		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		<b>T</b>
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	42.1 2015 •	-	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital $ *$ mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0 2019	_	(per million population)	0.3	2018	•	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.9 2020 •	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	16.7 2019	_	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1 7	2012		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females			Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		2012		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	73.9 2016	Т	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	80.4 2018 •	7	the city or area where they live (%)	47.3	2019	•	7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.6 2019 •	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	39.3	2016	•	_
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	60.8	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	68.8 2017	_	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	81.1	2017	•	1
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	31	2019	•	$\rightarrow$
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	26.2 2017	7	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	38.3	2017	•	7
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	17.5 2005 • 0.4 2013 •	_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	5.6	2018	•	_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.4 2013		Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	29.4	2019	•	1
	0.0 2010	_	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.6	2019		T
Population with access to electricity (%)	12.7 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2019		<b>→</b>
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	2.5 2016 •	$\rightarrow$	Level of customs duties on imports		2010		_
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	75.9 2017	T	Visa Requirement Score		2015		_
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	58 2017 •	-	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.9 2018 •	-					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	72.4 2020 🔸	<b>→</b>					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.5 2018 •	-					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	227 2017						
	33./ 201/ 🛡	Т					
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	33.7 2017 • 77.9 2020 •	T T					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



#### MALI West Africa

#### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE** 100 SDG 16 LEAVE NO ONE SDG 3 ▼ INDEX **SCORE BEHIND SCORE** SDG 15 14 Mali 53.2 35.7 sdg 13 SDG 5 SDG 6 Average for subregion: 54.3 Average for subregion: 41.3 SDG 10 SDG 8 LEAVE NO ONE INDEX RANK **BEHIND RANK AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG** 28/52 39/52 10 20 30 40 50 52 **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD** 1 NO POVERTY 13 CLIMATE ACTION SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOALS** Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable **SDG TRENDS** 1 NO POVERTY 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 4 QUALITY EDUCATION 5 GENDER EQUALITY 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 13 CLIMATE ACTION 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 14 LIFE BELOW WATER 15 LIFE ON LAND 🖖 Decreasing 🗦 Stagnating 🗦 Moderately improving 🕂 On track or maintaining SDG achievement 👝 Information unavailable



# MALI Performance by Indicator

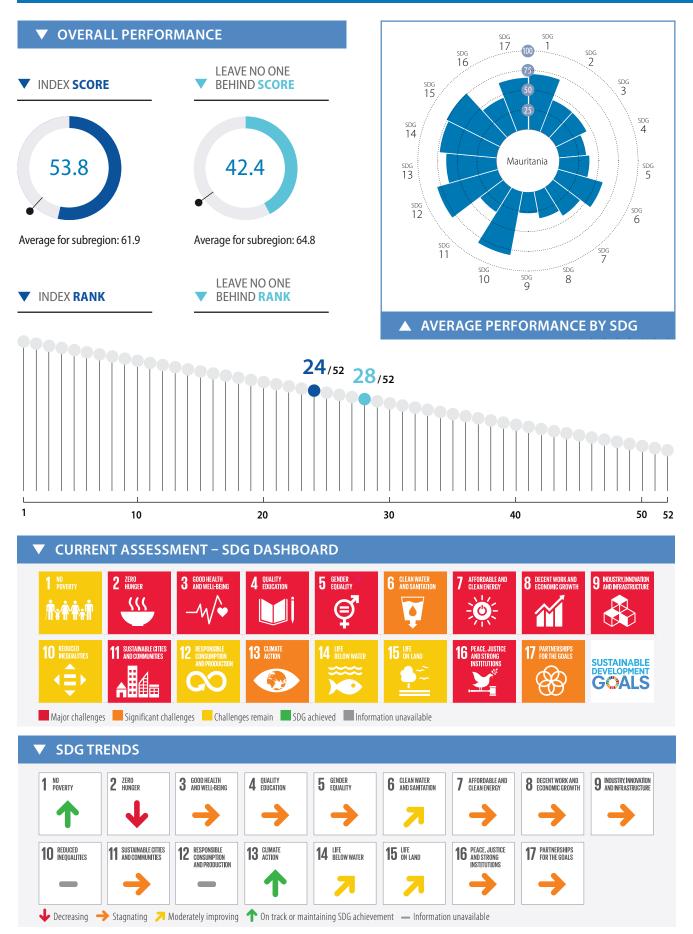
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre	•	Value Year Rating Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	34.3 2020 • 🧷	,	47.9 2017 • 👈
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	41.1 2009 • -		2.3 2018 • 7
Population covered by social protection (%)	0.6 2009 • -	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2017 • ->
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.3 2017 • 1		30.3 2018
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	30.4 2015 • -		13.0 2017
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.5 2015 •		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.6 2016 • 1		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5 2017 🔸 🗸	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	37.0 2009
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	44.2 2016 • 1	Palma ratio	1.3 2017 • –
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	562 2017 • 🧦	The state of the s	47.0 2016
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	43.7 2015	6 2 6 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	81.6 2017
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.7 2018 • -	A I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	46.0 2019 • 🛧
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	97.8 2018 • 7	2. Emigraps in diameter (DM2.E) (up /m3)	38.5 2017 • 🔱
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.8 2018	· <del>-</del>	
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	31 2018 • -	35 G 12 Tresponsible consumption and Froduction	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	53 2018 • -	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2012 • –
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	31.0 2018 • -		0.7 2016 • –
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	62.1 2018 • 4	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	48.3 2017 • –
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	79.3 2018	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	9.5 2012 • -
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2012 • -
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.6 2016 • -	SDG13 – Climate Action	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.1 2016 • 🧦	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	42.2 2019 • -
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	169.1 2017 • -	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2017
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	38 2017 • -	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	209 2016 • -	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2017 • _
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	70 2018 • 4	CDC14 Life Delaw Weter	
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Life expectancy at birth (years)	58.0 2016	both Ene below trace.	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0 2019	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA – –
	3.0 2019	Wearrarea triat is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (70)	NA NA – –
SDG4 – Quality Education		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA – – NA NA – –
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	58.9 2018 • 🔻	Fish caught by trawling (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
Mean years of schooling (years)	2.3 2017 • -		0.0 2016
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	50.1 2018 • -	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	30 2017 • -	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.8 2018 • 👈
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 2018
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	49.7 2015 • -	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2019 • 🛧
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital	00 6 2010	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018 • -
mutilation/cutting (%)	88.6 2018 • -	- (per million population)	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.5 2019 🔸 🗕	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Women in ministerial positions (%)	34.4 2019 🔸 -	Homicides (per 100,000 population) *	10.9 2015 • -
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	35.0 2015 • -	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.4 2018 • 👈
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	55.0 2019 • 🕹
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	56.7 2018	the city of area where they live (70)	·
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	75.8 2019 • 1	Crimaretr involved in crima labor (70 or population aged 5 to 14)	55.8 2016 -
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	48.8 2017
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	78.3 2017 • 1	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	68.0 2017
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	39.3 2017 • -	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	29 2019 • <b>↓</b> 40.7 2017 • <b>7</b>
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	8.0 2005 • -	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	86.7 2018
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.3 2013 • 1	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	35.2 2019
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018 • -		33.2 2019
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
Population with access to electricity (%)	43.1 2017 • 🧦	Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.0 2019
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.0 2016	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.3 2016
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	58.6 2017 •	Level of customs duties on imports	5.4 2012 -
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	64 2017 • -	Visa Requirement Score Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	102 2015 • – 67.8 2019 • 7
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Contention Statistical Capacity (Worst o 100 best)	37.0 2017
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.7 2018		
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	65.6 2020 🔸 🗕		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.6 2018 • -		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	35.4 2017 • 1		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	84.3 2020 • 1		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



### **MAURITANIA**

#### North Africa





# MAURITANIA Performance by Indicator

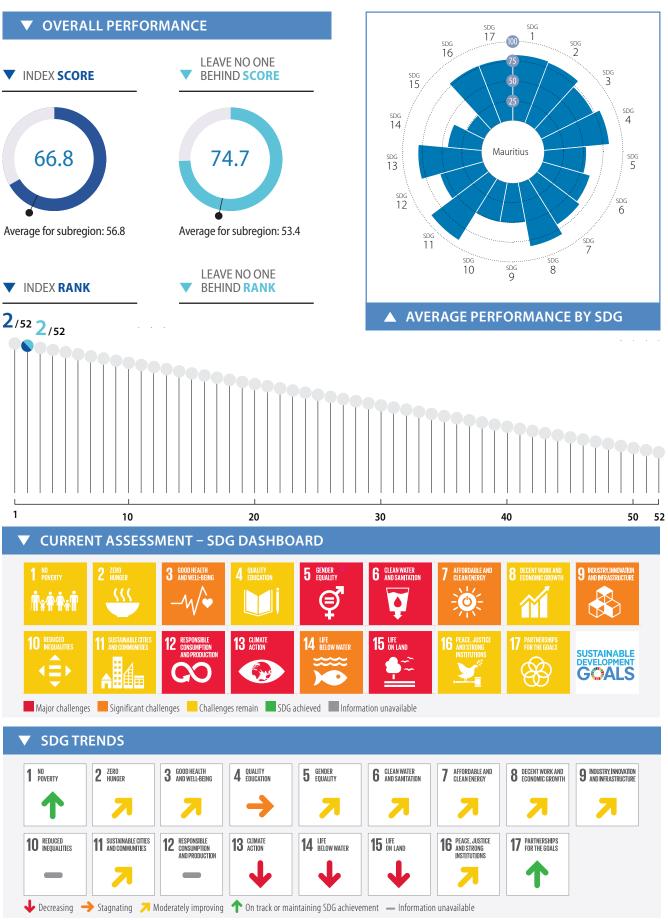
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren	**	Value Y		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	3.2 2020 • 🛧	,	38.0 2	.017	• 4
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	31.0 2014 • -	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.3 2	018	• •
Population covered by social protection (%)	47.5 2014	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	I AN	NA –	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		018	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.4 2017 • 🗸		52.9 2		- 1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.9 2015 • ↓	Population using the internet (%)	20.8 2		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.8 2015 • 🔱				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	12.7 2016 • 🗸	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4 2017 🔸 🔱	·	32.6 2		
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA NA – –	Palma ratio	1.3 2	:017	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	766 2017 • 👈	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	79.5 2	016	_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.3 2015 • 7		65.5 2	.017	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.5 2018 • ->		42.5 2	019	<b>)</b> →
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	75.7 2018 • 🗡	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	47.4 2	.017	• 4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018 • 🛧	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)			Ť
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	54 2018 • 🛧				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	93 2018 • 7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2	.009	_
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	8.2 2015 • -	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.3 2	016	_
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%) Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	31.7 2018 • →	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	40.5 2	017	_
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	31.2 2018	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	33.0 2		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8 2	.012	_
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.1 2016 • 🗸	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.7 2016 • 🔱	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	33224.6 2	∩10 <b>《</b>	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	71.0 2017 • 🗾	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		017	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	41 2017 🔸 👈	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		015	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	169 2016 • -	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA I		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78 2018				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.9 2016	occurricular mack. cicum vaters score (worse o noo best)	60.8 2		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2 2019 • →	Weath area that is protected in marine sites important to bloarversity (70)	64.4 2		
SDG4 – Quality Education		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	15.6 2		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	79.6 2018 • 🗾	Fish caught by trawling (%)  Marine highly critical threats embedded in imports (nor million population)	23.0 2	014	
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.5 2017 🔸 →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2	018	-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	63.9 2017 • -	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	35 2017 • -	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.6 2	.018	<b>)</b>
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2	018	_
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	37.0 2015 • -	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2	019	• 个
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1 2	018	_
mutilation/cutting (%)	66.6 2015 • –	(per million population)			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.3 2020 • 🗸	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women in ministerial positions (%)	31.8 2019	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	* 9.9 2	015	_
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	30.4 2015 • →	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2	.018	• 1
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	50.6 2	019	<b>7</b>
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.3 2018 • 7.46.3 2019 • <del>-</del>	the city of area where they live (70)			
	40.5 2015	ermater involved in erma labor (70 or population aged 5 to 1 i)	37.6 2		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Property Rights (worst 0–100 best) Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	43.2 2 38.0 2		- 1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	70.7 2017 • 🗾	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		017	- :
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	48.4 2017 • 🔀	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	27.4 2		•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.2 2005 • -	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	65.6 2		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	1.6 2013 • 🛧	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	31.7 2		_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018 • -	i '	J.,, Z	015	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population with access to electricity (%)	42.9 2017 • ->	Tax revenue (% GDP)	25.3 2		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	46.6 2016 • →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		016	
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	23.3 2017 • 🔱	Level of customs duties on imports		014	
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	64 2017 • -	Visa Requirement Score		015	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	57.8 2	לוט 🏓	• •
	0.0 2018 • -				
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	41.5 2020				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	21.4 2018				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	20.9 2017 • 🔱				

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## **MAURITIUS**

Southern Africa



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

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



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# MAURITIUS Performance by Indicator

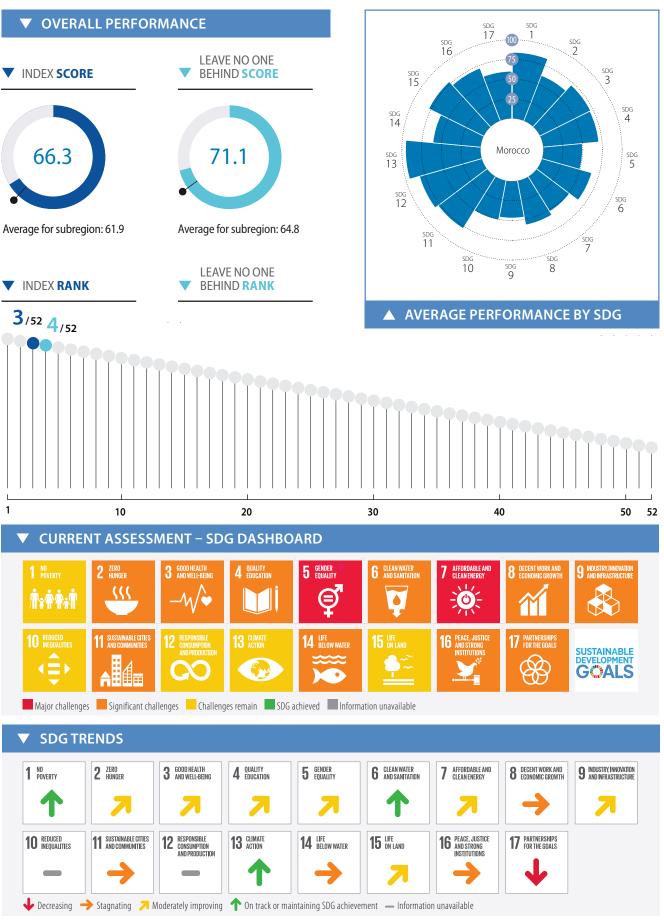
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Ye				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2 20		•		Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	83.0	2017	•	1
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	7.9 20				Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.8	2018		<b>1</b>
Population covered by social protection (%)	54.8 20	12 🔸	-	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				-
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2017		- →
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.5 20	17	4	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		个
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA I				Population using the internet (%)		2018		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA I					50.0	2010	, _	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.8 20				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.2 20	17 •	1	•	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	50.4	2012	•	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	235.3 20	16 •	1	•	Palma ratio	1.5	2017	•	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	61 20	17	4		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	_	_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 20		- 1		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.2 20				Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.2	2019		1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.5 20		- 1		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	145	201		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7 20		-		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	14.5	2017	_	^
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	22 20				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	13 20					2.2	2017		
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2016		-
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA N	A –	-	-	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016	•	-
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	NA N	А –	_		Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		NA 2012	-	-
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	NA N		_		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	225.4			-
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	22 6 20	16			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.0	2012	•	_
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.6 20	10 -			SDG13 – Climate Action				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.7 20	16 🔸	4	•	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	2367.5	2010	•	_
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	25.7 20	17 🔸	1	•	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	63 20	17 🔵	7		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	38 20	16 •	_		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2016		_
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)									
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97 20		•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.8 20				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	65.0	2019	0	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2 20	19 •	1		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		
SDG4 – Quality Education					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.8 20	18 •	-		Fish caught by trawling (%)		2008		-
Mean years of schooling (years)	9.3 20				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.8	2018	•	-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0 20	18 •	_	-	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	84 20	17 🔸	_		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	93	2018		<b>→</b>
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		_
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		T
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	NA N	A –	-	-	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				•
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital *mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0 20	19 •	_		(per million population)	22.1	2018	•	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.0 20	20 🔵	7		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	8.7 20				_	1.0	2017		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females					Homicides (per 100,000 population) Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	40.8 20	14 •	7	•	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	0.0	2018	•	-1-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.9 20	18 🔸	1	•	the city or area where they live (%)	65.1	2019	0	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.9 20	19 🔸	-		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	_	_
					Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		2017		T
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		2017		4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9 20		- 1		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		Ţ
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.5 20		•		Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		2017		7
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	26.3 20		_	-	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		NA	_	_
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	72.4 20		•	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)		2019	•	4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.5 20	18 •	_	-		20.5	2012		•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population with access to electricity (%)	98.0 20	17 •	1	•	Tax revenue (% GDP)		2019		Ţ
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	93.3 20		┪		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2016		T
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	9.7 20		j	,	Level of customs duties on imports		2014		-
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA N	А –	_		Visa Requirement Score		2015		_
•					Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	/8.9	2019		T
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		40							
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	3.6 20		_	-					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	54.2 20		4						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.0 20	18 •	-	-					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	89.8 20	17 •	1						
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	04 5 20	20 -							
	94.5 20	∠∪ 🛡	- 1						

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



# **MOROCCO**

### North Africa





# MOROCCO Performance by Indicator

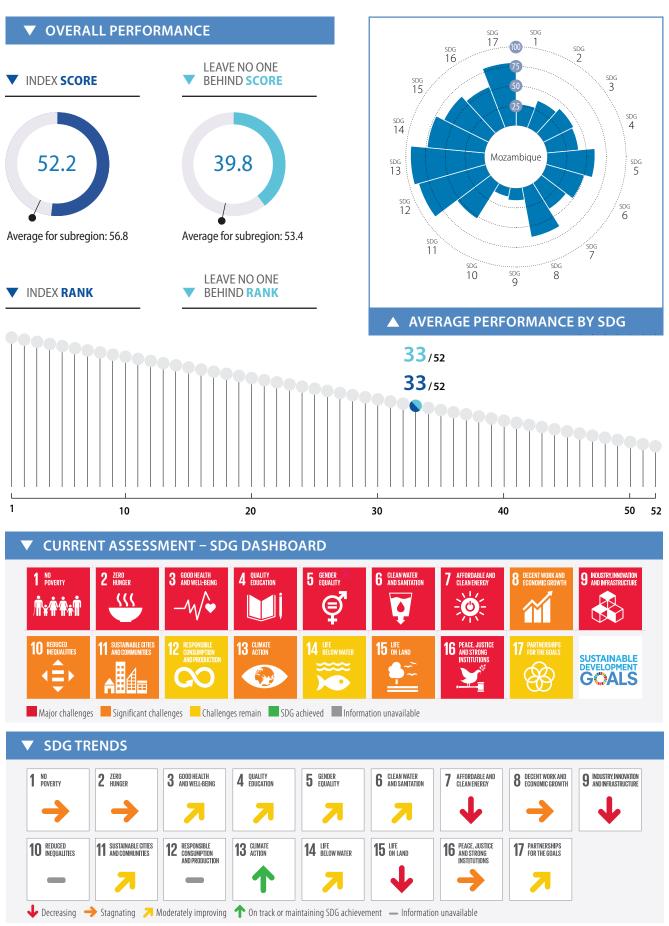
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2 2020 •	•	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	70.4	2017	•	1
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	4.8 2013		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.4	2018	•	_
Population covered by social protection (%)	52.5 2009	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2010 2018		- -
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.4 2017	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.9 2011	7	Population using the internet (%)		2018		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3 2011	1		0 1.0	2010		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.1 2016	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.8 2017 •	1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	39.8	2013	•	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	71.1 2016 •	1	Palma ratio	2.0	2017		-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	70 2017 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	10.1	2016	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.6 2011	_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2017		-
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.8 2018 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.2	2019		4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.4 2018 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	32.6	2017	•	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				Ť
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	65 2018 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	99 2018 •	$\rightarrow$	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2014	•	_
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	NA NA –	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.7	2016	•	-
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)		•	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		2017		-
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018	T	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	12.8	2012	•	-
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)  Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	0.0 2017 •	_	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2	2012	•	-
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	12.4 2016 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	19.6 2016	7		17/17	2010		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	31.0 2017	1	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1741.7	2019		4
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70 2017 •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	49 2016 •	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (ICO <sub>2</sub> /Capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2013		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				0.0	2010		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99 2018 •	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
ife expectancy at birth (years)	76.0 2016		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.3	2019	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1 2019	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.7	2018	•	-
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.1 2018	1	Fish caught by trawling (%)		2014		
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.5 2017	$\rightarrow$	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018		-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.7 2018	-	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	65 2017 •	_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.9	2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018	•	_
	12.6 2011		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	•	4
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%) Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital 🔒	12.6 2011 •	_	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1	2018		
mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0 2019 •	-	(per million population)	0.1	2010		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.5 2020	$\rightarrow$	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	5.6 2019	_	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2017	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	68.6 2018	•	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		2018		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	71.9 2018		the city or area where they live (%)	5/.4	2019	-	4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	30.4 2019	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2016		-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		2017		-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	86.8 2017	4	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		2017		_1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.5 2017		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		7
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	49.7 2010		Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		2017		7
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	2.0 2013	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.4 2018	_	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	44.0	2019	•	4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
	100.0 2017		Tax revenue (% GDP)	22.9	2019	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017	T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2009		_
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	96.8 2016 • 10.4 2017 •	.1.	Level of customs duties on imports	0.0	2014	•	-
Renewable energy consumption (% or total final energy consumption)  Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	0 2017	_	Visa Requirement Score		2015		_
	0 2017	_	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	66.7	2019	•	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	1.7 2018	_					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	41.1 2020	4					
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.4 2018	_					
All to the second of the secon							
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	28.6 2017 •	_					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	28.6 2017 • 93.0 2020 •	<b>-</b>					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## **MOZAMBIQUE**

Southern Africa





# MOZAMBIQUE Performance by Indicator

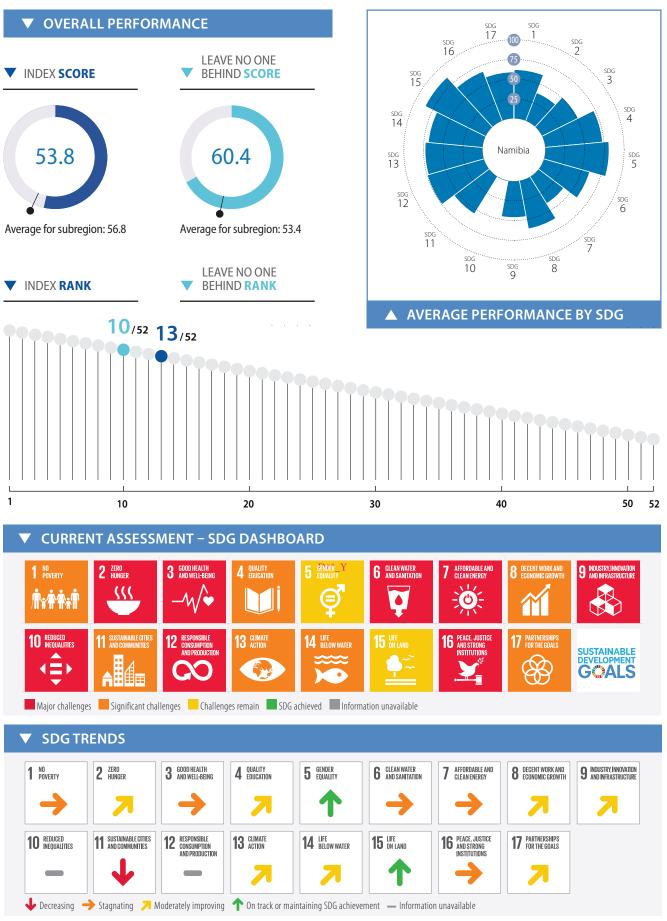
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Rati	,		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year I		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	55.5	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	42.0	2017	•	7
Population living below the national poverty line (%)		2014			Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.2	2016	•	_
Population covered by social protection (%)	9.7	2014		-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2015		-
revalence of undernourishment (%)	27.9	2017		1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		-
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				÷	Population using the internet (%)		2016		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2011		1	ropulation using the internet (%)	10.0	2017		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				<b>*</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		7	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	53.9	2014	•	
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)		2016		Ţ	Palma ratio	3.9	2017	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	289	2017		7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	76.7	2016	•	-
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2011		_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	74.6	2017	•	3
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2018		7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.3	2019	•	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	21.3	2017		٠,
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2018			2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	21.3	2017		•
cople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)		2018		<b>1</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2014		
oportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with					1 13 1 7				
ppropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	98.6	2018		-	Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		2016 2017		
alaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	48.9	2018		7					
verage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	72.8	2018		1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
e-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	10 /	2016		<b>1</b>	302 ethissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4	2012		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.4	2010			SDG13 – Climate Action				
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		$\rightarrow$	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	3817.8	2019	•	
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	148.6	2017		$\rightarrow$	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	46	2017		7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and imbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	110	2016		-	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	733.2			
centage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	2018	•	<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
e expectancy at birth (years)	60.1	2016		7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.1	2019	•	,
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9	2019		7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		
DG4 – Quality Education					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		
	02.0	2040			Fish caught by trawling (%)	14.1	2014	•	
et primary enrollment rate (%)		2018		T	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
ean years of schooling (years)		2017		-					
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) oss intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)		2017 <b>4</b> 2017 <b>4</b>		- -	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.1	2018	•	_
					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		
omen aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)		2015		-	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
rls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital * nutilation/cutting (%)	0.0	2019	•	-	(per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	41.2	2020	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
omen in ministerial positions (%)	28.6	2019		_	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.4	2011	•	
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	55.5	2015		7	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2018	•	-
ged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)					Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in				
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2018		$\rightarrow$	the city or area where they live (%)	33.2	2019		•
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	97.2	2019		1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	22.2	2016	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	46.8	2017	•	2
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	557	2017		7	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	62.5	2017	•	•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2017		<u> </u>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	26	2019	•	•
		2017		7	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	30.5	2017	•	-
rshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2015		_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	55.0	2018	•	
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		2013		T	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)		2019		,
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2	2018		-					
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		0		
pulation with access to electricity (%)	27.4	2017		<b>→</b>	Tax revenue (% GDP)		2019		•
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2016	•	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2016		•
newable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)		2017			Level of customs duties on imports		2014		
onsumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)		2017		-	Visa Requirement Score Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)		2015		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					22. 2	O TT	2017		
DP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.1	2018		_					
nployment-to-population ratio (%)	75.4	2020	•	1					
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.4	2018		-					
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	<b>∆</b> 1 7	2017							
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)									
arting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	69.3	2020		Ψ.					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## **NAMIBIA**

### Southern Africa





# NAMIBIA Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rati		**	Value		-	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	19.6 2020		Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	66.2	2017	•	4
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	17.4 2015		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.8	2016	•	_
Population covered by social protection (%)	26.5 2009	_	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2014		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2014		-
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	27.3 2017	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		- 1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.1 2013		Population using the internet (%)	51.0			- 1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1 2013		•	31.0	2017		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.2 2016		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.4 2017	•	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	64.2	2015		_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	26.1 2016	1	Palma ratio	5.8	2017	•	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	195 2017	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	42.3	2016	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.2 2013		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.5	2017	•	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.6 2018	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.6	2019	•	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	39.6 2018	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	25.4	2017	•	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2.8 2018	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				Ť
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	92 2018	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	524 2018	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	_	_
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	44.8 2013	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016	•	_
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)			Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA		_	
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	6.8 2018	- I	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	106.2		•	
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.0 2018	Ψ.	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		_
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	21.3 2016	7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.4.2016		SDG13 – Climate Action				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	30.4 2016		People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	12256.8	2019	•	-
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	63.6 2017		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.6	2017	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	62 2017	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.2	2015	•	7
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	145 2016	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	•	-
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82 2018	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.7 2016		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	02.2	2010		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4 2019			83.2 91.3			1
	1.1 2017	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	12.3			1
SDG4 – Quality Education							1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.5 2018	1	Fish caught by trawling (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2014		_
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.8 2017	<b>→</b>	inallie blodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2010		_
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.2 2018	_	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	70 2017	_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.5	2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3	2018	•	-
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	6.9 2013	_	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	•	1
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital *			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.3	2018	•	_
mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0 2019	_	(per million population)				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	43.3 2020	个	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	20.0 2019	_	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	17.1	2012		_
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	80.4 2013	1	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	1
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	110.6 2018		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	39.5	2019	•	T
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.7 2019		the city or area where they live (%)				•
natio of fernale-to-finale labor force participation rate (%)	03.7 2019		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA		-	_
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	71.3		•	*
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	82.5 2017	<b>→</b>	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		2017	•	*
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	34.5 2017	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019	-	Y
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.9 2000	_	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	59.8	2017		4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	5.4 2013	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.3 2018	_	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	19.0	2019	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population with access to electricity (%)	52.5 2017		Tax revenue (% GDP)	27.5	2019		1
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	42.2 2016		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.4	2014	•	-
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	28.1 2017	Ĺ	Level of customs duties on imports		2014		_
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA -	_	Visa Requirement Score		2015		_
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	50.0	2019		7
	0.6 2010						
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.6 2018	.1.					
Employment-to-population ratio (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	47.6 2020	•					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.3 2018	_					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	80.6 2017	1					
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	72.2 2020	7					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## NIGER West Africa

### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE** SDG 17 SDG 16 LEAVE NO ONE SDG 3 ▼ INDEX **SCORE BEHIND SCORE** SDG 15 14 Niger 50.5 31.5 sdg 13 SDG 5 sdg 6 Average for subregion: 54.3 Average for subregion: 41.3 SDG 11 SDG 10 SDG 8 LEAVE NO ONE INDEX RANK **BEHIND RANK AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG** 38/52 **45**/52 10 20 30 40 50 52 **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD** 1 NO POVERTY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOALS** Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable **SDG TRENDS** 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 4 QUALITY EDUCATION 5 GENDER EQUALITY 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 13 CLIMATE ACTION 14 LIFE BELOW WATER 15 LIFE ON LAND 🖖 Decreasing 🗦 Stagnating 🗦 Moderately improving 🕂 On track or maintaining SDG achievement 👝 Information unavailable



# NIGER Performance by Indicator

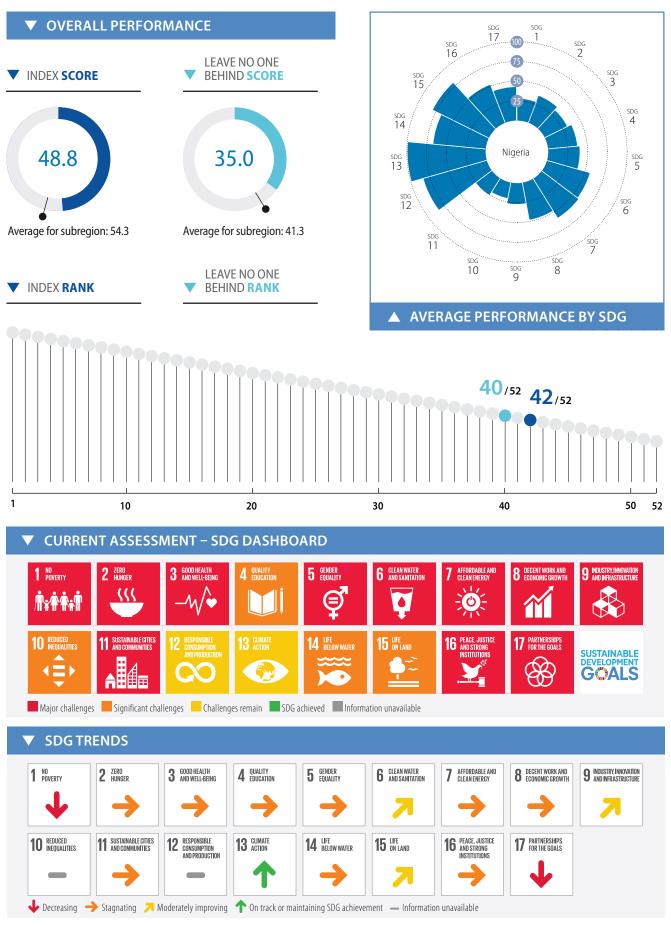
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tr		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	j Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	62.3 2020 •		Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	38.0	2017	•	7
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	44.5 2014 •		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.0	2018		T
Population covered by social protection (%)	15.5 2014 •	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				·
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	NA 2018		<b>→</b>
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.5 2017	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	42.2 2016	•	Population using the internet (%)		2017		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.3 2016	-		ر.ر	2010		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	5.5 2016		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.5 2017	•	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	34.3	2014		_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	0.4 2016	Į.	Palma ratio	1.4	2017	•	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	509 2017	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	61.8	2016	•	7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2017		1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2019		1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	04.1	2017		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )	94.1	2017		•
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)		个	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	87 2018		-	NIA	NIA		
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		NA 2016		-
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA NA –	-	Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		2016		_
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	76.1 2018	7					_
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	80.1 2018	<b>1</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		_
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	20.0 2016	_	50 <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2012		_
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.0 2010		SDG13 – Climate Action				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		<b>→</b>	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	4345.6	2019	•	_
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	186.5 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	37 2017 • •	→	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		4
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	252 2016 •	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2015	•	_
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)							
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		Ť	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	59.8 2016		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		. NA	-	-
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0 2019	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		. NA	-	-
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		. NA	-	-
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	65.1 2017	7	Fish caught by trawling (%)		NA	-	-
Mean years of schooling (years)	2.0 2017		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018		-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	39.8 2012	_	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	18 2017 •	_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.3	2018	•	<b>→</b>
SDCE Condex Equality			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		_
SDG5 – Gender Equality	76.2.2012		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019		1
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	76.3 2012 •	-	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2010		ď
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	2.0 2012 •	_	(per million population)	0.0	2018		_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.0 2020	<b>→</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	13.5 2019	_	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11	2012		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females			Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		2012		_
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	45.5 2018	7	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	0.0	2010		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	51.9 2018 •	Ψ	the city or area where they live (%)	60.3	2019	0	4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.4 2019	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	30.5	2016	•	_
CDC6 Clean Water and Canitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		2017		T
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		2017		4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	50.3 2017		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		j
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	13.6 2017	<b>→</b>	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	38.3	2017	•	j
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.5 2015	_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		_
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.3 2013	T	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)		2019		4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018 •	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	12.2	2010		
Population with access to electricity (%)	20.0 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Tax revenue (% GDP)		2019		*
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.9 2016	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2016		•
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	79.5 2017	1	Level of customs duties on imports		2013		-
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	62 2017 •	_	Visa Requirement Score		2015		_
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	67.8	2019	_	*
	1 6 2010						
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	1.6 2018	_					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	71.5 2020						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.7 2018	_					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	15.5 2017	7					
mobile-money-service provider (% of population agod 15 or avar)	13.3 2017 -						
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	91.5 2020	<b></b>					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## NIGERIA

### West Africa





# NIGERIA Performance by Indicator

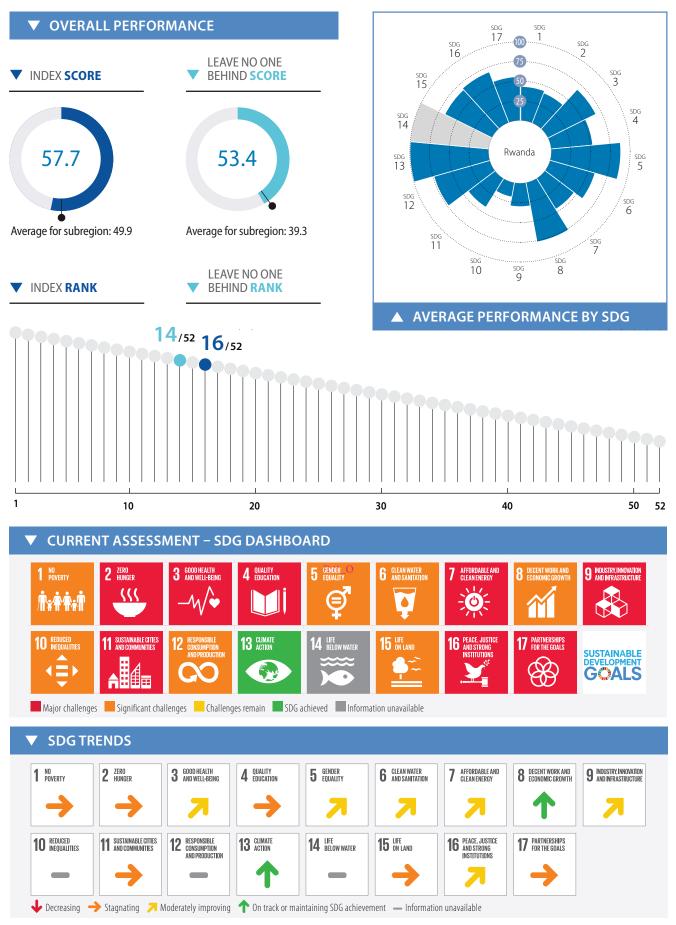
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratir		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	47.6 2020 •	•	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	39.7	2017		7
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	46.0 2009		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.6	2018	•	4
Population covered by social protection (%)	5.2 2015	_	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2007		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2007		4
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.4 2017	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	43.6 2016	- I	Population using the internet (%)		2017		٠.
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.8 2016	_		72.0	2017		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.9 2016		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5 2017	<b>→</b>	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	56.1	2003	•	-
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	5.5 2016	1	Palma ratio	2.2	2017		-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	917 2017	<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	53.9	2016	•	7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	40.3 2017	<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	14.6	2017	•	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	36.0 2018	$\rightarrow$	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.8	2018	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	119.9 2018	<b>→</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	71.8	2017	•	J
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7 2018	<b>→</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				•
eople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	53 2018	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	219 2018 •	$\rightarrow$	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2009	•	_
roportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	20.6 2017	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)			Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		2017		
lalaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	48.9 2018		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	64.6 2018	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		į
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	22.5 2016	<b>→</b>			_		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.4 2016	<b>T</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	107.3 2017	•	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	222.3			-
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	42 2017		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	307 2016 •	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	110.2	2018	•	-
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	57 2018	<b>1</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
fe expectancy at birth (years)	55.2 2016	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	37 1	2019	•	J
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3 2018	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA	_	
DC4 Ouglity Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014	•	1
DG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught by trawling (%)		2014		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	64.1 2010		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	_
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.2 2017						
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	75.0 2018		SDG15 – Life on Land				
ross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA NA –	_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018 2018		1
DG5 – Gender Equality			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		
omen aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	43.5 2017	_	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
irls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	19.5 2018	_	(per million population)	0.0	2018	•	-
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	3.6 2020	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
/omen in ministerial positions (%)	8.0 2019	_	_	9.8	2015	•	_
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	42.0.2010.		Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		2018		4
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	42.8 2018 •	7	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in				
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	69.7 2018	$\rightarrow$	the city or area where they live (%)	54.3	2018	•	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.8 2019	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	24.7	2016	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	44.8	2017	•	1
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71 / 2017	_	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	82.5	2017	•	1
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.4 2017 • 39.2 2017 •		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	26	2019	•	-
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	9.7 2010	_	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	34.5	2017	•	7
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.7 2010		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	42.6	2018	•	-
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.7 2013		Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	36.5	2019	•	4
	0.2 2010	_	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			•	2.0	2010		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	54.4 2017	•	Tax revenue (% GDP) Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2019 NA		1
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.9 2016 •	$\rightarrow$	Level of customs duties on imports		NA 2013	_	j
enewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	82.6 2017	•	Visa Requirement Score		2013		
onsumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	94 2017 •	_	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			. , .				
DP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	-0.6 2018 •	_					
bi glowin per capita 3 year average (70)							
	48.5 2020 •	•					
mployment-to-population ratio (%)	48.5 2020 • • NA NA –	<b>—</b>					
mployment-to-population ratio (%) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	€ NA NA –	- -					
in growth per taphed 5 year drebage (x8) mployment-to-population ratio (%) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) tarting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)							

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## **RWANDA**

East Africa





# RWANDA Performance by Indicator

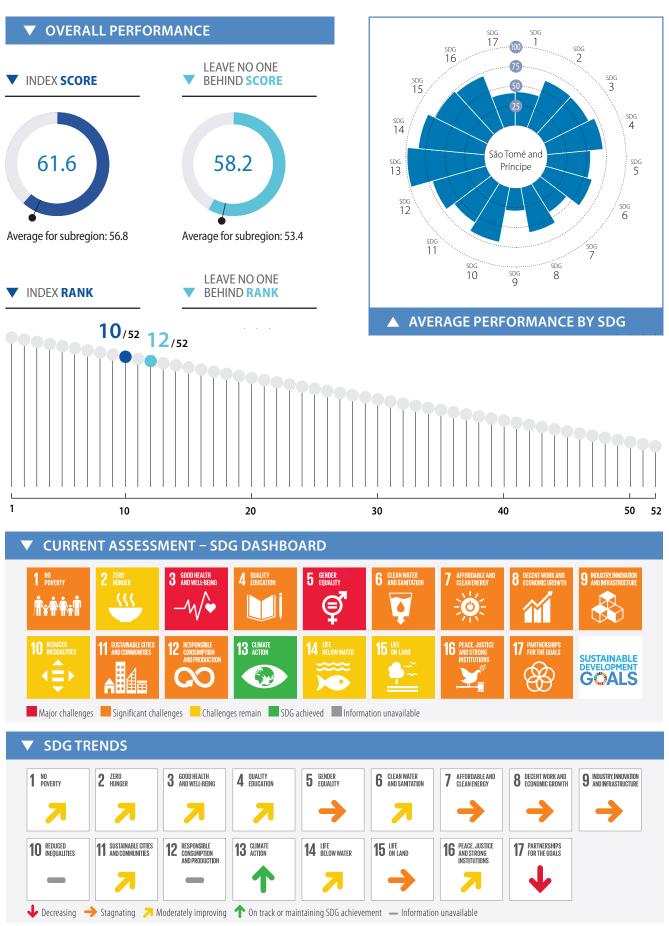
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	e Year	Ratin	.g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	45.9 2020 •	<b>→</b>	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	56.6	2017	7 🛑	7
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	38.2 2016	-	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.8	2018	3 -	4
Population covered by social protection (%)	35.3 2013	_	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  *				
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Experiation of research and development (70 of db1)		) NA		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	36.8 2017	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		- 1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.9 2015		Population using the internet (%)		2018		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.2 2015	1	r opulation using the internet (%)	21.0	2017		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.8 2016	<b>†</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.3 2017		Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	50.1	2016	5	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	10.9 2016	į.	Palma ratio	3.2	2017	7	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	248 2017 •	4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	45.5	2016	5	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	90.7 2015	_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	75.0	2017	7	-
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.9 2018		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.2	2019	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	35.3 2018	- 1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	43.2	2017	7	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3 2018	- 1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	43.2	2017		•
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	87 2018	- 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	59 2018		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	5.6	2016		
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with			Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		_
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	98.7 2017 •	-	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		NA		
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	26.4 2018 •	->	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	81.9 2018 •	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	18.2 2016	7	302 Chilissions Chibodica in Imports (kg/capita)	0.7	2012		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)			SDG13 – Climate Action				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.7 2016	7	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	76.6	2019	•	_
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	39.1 2017	<b>→</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1	2017	7	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	57 2017 •	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0	2015	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	121 2016	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2016	5	_
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97 2018 •	<b>1</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.0 2016	•					
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.3 2019		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA		-
Subjective well-bellig (average lauder score, worst 0-10 best)	3.3 2019	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA NA	-	-
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.8 2018 •	_	Fish caught by trawling (%)  Marian hindings its throats ambadied in impacts (nor million population)		NA	_	_
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.1 2017 •	$\rightarrow$	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	5	_
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	86.5 2018 -	_	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	37 2017 •	-	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.5	2018	3 •	7
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		-
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	6.8 2015		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	0	7
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital *		_	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3	2018	3	_
mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0 2019 •	-	(per million population)	0.5		_	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	61.3 2020 •	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	51.9 2019 •	_	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5	2015	5	_
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	62.9 2015	4	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	3	1
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)		•	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	79.6 2018		the city or area where they live (%)		2019		1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	100.8 2019 •	T	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2016		-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		2017		- 1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	57.7 2017	4	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		2017		1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	66.6 2017	77	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.4 2000		Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		2017		-
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.6 2013	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	-	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	52.4	2019	•	7
1 3			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Tax revenue (% GDP)	20.0	2019	9	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	34.1 2017	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2016		j
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.6 2016	<b>→</b>	Level of customs duties on imports		2014		_
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	86.7 2017	T	Visa Requirement Score		2015		_
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	61 2017 •	-	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)		2019		
CDCC D (W I IF ) C (I							
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
	4.4 2018	_					
	4.4 2018 • 82.8 2020 •	1					
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)		<u>↑</u>					
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	82.8 2020 • 11.6 2018 •	^ - •					
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	82.8 2020 •	<b>^</b> - <b>^</b>					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



# SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

Southern Africa





# SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE Performance by Indicator

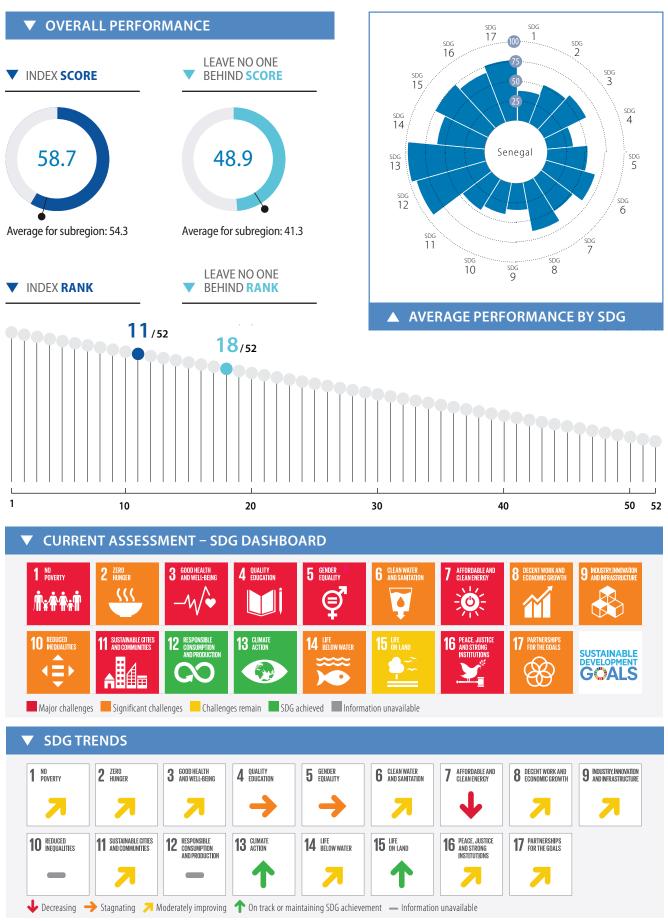
020	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Population using the internet (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA 0.0 2 33.5 2 29.9 2 44.1 2 1.2 2 86.6 2 98.5 2 NA 28.5 2 1.2 2 NA 489.3 2 5.1 2 NA 0.7 2	018	
NA -  017   014   016   017   017   018   018   018   018   018   018   019	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Population using the internet (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income  Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)  Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA 0.0 2 33.5 2 29.9 2 44.1 2 1.2 2 86.6 2 98.5 2 NA 28.5 2 1.2 2 NA 489.3 2 5.1 2 NA 0.7 2	NA	
017	$\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \downarrow \downarrow \uparrow \uparrow$	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Population using the internet (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2 33.5 2 29.9 2 44.1 2 1.2 2 86.6 2 98.5 2 NA 28.5 2 1.2 2 NA 489.3 2 5.1 2	0018 0018 0018 0018 0018 0018 0018 0018	
014	$\uparrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow  \rightarrow -\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Population using the internet (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2 33.5 2 29.9 2 44.1 2 1.2 2 86.6 2 98.5 2 NA 28.5 2 1.2 2 NA 489.3 2 5.1 2	0018 0018 0018 0018 0018 0018 0018 0018	
014	$\uparrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow  \rightarrow -\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Population using the internet (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	33.5 2 29.9 2 44.1 2 1.2 2 86.6 2 98.5 2 NA 28.5 2 1.2 2 NA 489.3 2 5.1 2	0018 0010 0010 0010 0010 0010 0010 0017 0	
014 • 016 • 017 • 016 • 018 • 016 • 017 • 016 • 018 • 016 •	$\uparrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow  \rightarrow -\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$	Population using the internet (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	29.9 2 44.1 2 1.2 2 86.6 2 98.5 2 NA 28.5 2 1.2 2 NA 489.3 2 5.1 2	0017	
0116	<b>→ → − ↑ − ↑ ↑ → ∧ → → →</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	44.1 2 1.2 2 86.6 2 98.5 2 NA 28.5 2 NA 489.3 2 5.1 2 NA NA 0.7 2	0010 0010 0017 0016 0016 0017 0017 0017	
017	<b>→</b> - <b>→</b> - <b>↑</b> - <b>↑ → ¬ → → →</b>	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.2 2 86.6 2 98.5 2 NA 28.5 2 0.5 2 1.2 2 NA 489.3 2 5.1 2	017 017 0101	
NA -  017	→ - ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.2 2 86.6 2 98.5 2 NA 28.5 2 0.5 2 1.2 2 NA 489.3 2 5.1 2	017 017 0101	
017	→ - ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	86.6 2 98.5 2 NA 28.5 2 0.5 2 1.2 2 NA 489.3 2 5.1 2	2016 (2017 (	
014	_ ^ ^ - ^ - ^ - ^ - ^ - ^ - ^	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 — Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 — Climate Action People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	98.5 2 NA 28.5 2 0.5 2 1.2 2 NA 489.3 2 5.1 2	2017   2017   2014   2016   2012   20	
014	_ ^ ^ - ^ - ^ - ^ - ^ - ^ - ^	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	98.5 2 NA 28.5 2 0.5 2 1.2 2 NA 489.3 2 5.1 2	2017	
018	^^^ - ^ - ^ - ^ <del>7</del> <del>7</del> <del>7</del> <del>7</del> <del>7</del> <del>7</del> <del>1</del>	Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA 28.5 2 0.5 2 1.2 2 NA 489.3 2 5.1 2 NA 0.7 2	014 (016 (012 (012 (012 (012 (012 (012 (012 (012	
018	^^ - ^ - ^ - ^ - ^ - ^	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	28.5 2 0.5 2 1.2 2 NA 489.3 2 5.1 2 NA NA 0.7 2	2014 2014 2016 NA - 2012 2012	
018	↑ - ↑ - ↑ ↑ <b>&gt;  &gt; &gt;</b> ↑	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)  Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5 2 1.2 2 NA 489.3 2 5.1 2 NA 0.7 2	0014 0016 NA -0012 0012 NA -	
NA - 018 • 014 • 018 • 018 • 016 • 016 • 017 • 016 • 018 • 016 •	· ↑ · ↑ ↑ <b>&gt; &gt; →</b> · ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)  Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.2 2 NA 489.3 2 5.1 2 NA 0.7 2	016 NA - 012 012	 
018 • 014 • 018 • 018 • 016 • 016 • 017 • 016 • 018 • 016 •	^ - ^ ^ <del>7 - </del> - ^	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)  Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.2 2 NA 489.3 2 5.1 2 NA 0.7 2	016 NA - 012 012	 
014 • 018 • 018 • 016 • 017 • 017 • 016 • 018 • 016 •	↑↑ → ¬¬ → - ↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.2 2 NA 489.3 2 5.1 2 NA 0.7 2	016 NA - 012 012	 
018 • 018 • 016 • 016 • 017 • 017 • 018 • 016 • 018 • 016 •	↑↑ → ¬¬ → - ↑	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) <b>SDG13 – Climate Action</b> People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA 489.3 2 5.1 2 NA 0.7 2	NA -	 
018 • 016 • 016 • 017 • 017 • 016 • 018 • 016 •	→ ¬¬ → — ↑	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) <b>SDG13 – Climate Action</b> People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	489.3 2 5.1 2 NA 0.7 2	012 •012 •	
018 • 016 • 016 • 017 • 017 • 016 • 018 • 016 •	→ ¬¬ → — ↑	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)  Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.1 2 NA 0.7 2	012 •	
016 • 017 • 017 • 016 • 018 • 016 •	→ ¬¬ → — ↑	SDG13 – Climate Action People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA 0.7 2	NA -	
016 • 017 • 017 • 016 • 018 • 016 •	<b>7</b> → → ←	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.7 2		
017 • 017 • 016 • 018 • 016 •	→ → - •	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.7 2		
017 • 016 • 018 • 016 •	1	Energy-related $CO_2$ emissions (t $CO_2$ /capita) $CO_2$ emissions embodied in imports (t $CO_2$ /capita)	0.7 2		
016 • 018 • 016 •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)			a 1
018 •	1		(12.2	015	- 1
018 •	1			018	•
016	•				
	<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
VA –		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.8 2		
	-	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.4 2		
		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		014	
017 •	1	Fish caught by trawling (%)		014	
017 🛑	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2	018	-
018 •	_	SDG15 – Life on Land			
017 🔵	_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.3 2	.018	1
		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA -	
014	_	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2	019	• 1
		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1 2	018	_
019 •	_	(per million population)			
020 •	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
019 🔸	-	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.4 2	011	_
014	7	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2	.018	• 1
		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	NΑ	NΔ.	
	•				
119	7				
017	7				
017 🔵	$\rightarrow$				
015 •	_				
013 •	1	**			_
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		-			
017	7	Tax revenue (% GDP)			ì
016	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)			1
017	Ť				
VA –	_	·			
		Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	60.0 2	U19 (	• 4
010					
	_				
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INA –	_				
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NA –	<b>A</b>				
	1019 • 1017 • 1017 • 1017 • 1017 • 1018 • 1017 • 1018 • 1017 • 1018 • 10	018	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population) Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Property Rights (worst 0–100 best) Access to justice (worst 0–100 best) Access to justice (worst 0–100 best) Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Visa Requirement Score Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)  Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)  Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)  Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)  Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)  NA I  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Tax revenue (% GDP)  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Level of customs duties on imports  Visa Requirement Score  Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)  NA —  NA —  NA —	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Property Rights (worst 0-100 best)  Access to justice (worst 0-100 best)  Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0-100 best)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)  NA NA  SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Tax revenue (% GDP)  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Level of customs duties on imports  Visa Requirement Score  Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0-100 best)  NA -  NA -  NA -

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



# SENEGAL

West Africa





# SENEGAL Performance by Indicator

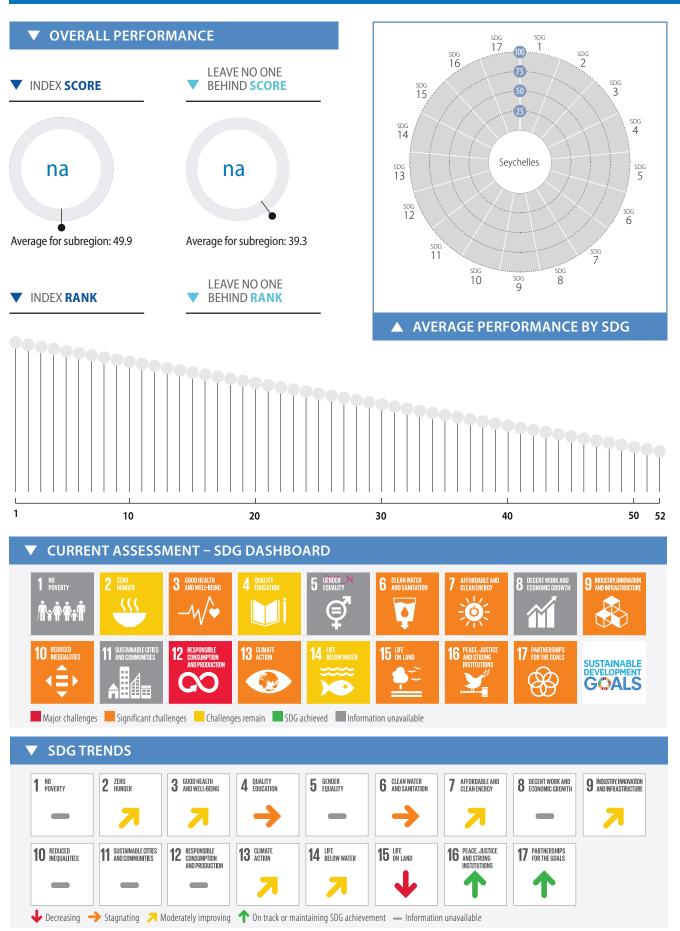
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin	,	**	Value Ye		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	27.2 2020 •	7	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	59.2 20	)17	1
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	46.7 2011 •		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.2 20	)18	J
Population covered by social protection (%)	9.3 2011	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8 20		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	11.3 2017	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.0 20 42.1 20		- 1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.0 2016		Population using the internet (%)	46.0 20		- 1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2 2016		ropulation using the internet (%)	40.0 20	717	,
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.8 2016		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.3 2017	•	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	47.8 20	)11 🥊	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	16.4 2016		Palma ratio	1.9 20	)17	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	315 2017	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	29.5 20	16	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	68.4 2017	- 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	86.2 20		- 1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.6 2018		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.8 20	)19	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	43.6 2018	-	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	40.7.20	17 -	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	40.7 20	)1/	, 4
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	63 2018	- 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	118 2018	- 1		0.0.20	11.	
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 20		
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	65.5 2017	-	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0 20		, -
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	28.3 2018	$\rightarrow$	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA N		-
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	60.7 2018		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	13.2 20		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 20	)12	, –
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.1 2016 •	Т	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.4 2016	1	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	63.1 20	19	_
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	72.7 2017 •	7	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5 20		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	45 2017 •	$\rightarrow$	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 20		- 1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	161 2016 •	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 20		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)						
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	81 2018 •	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.8 2016	-	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	46.6 20	)19 •	• -
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5 2019	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.5 20	)18	7
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	26.5 20		- 1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	75.4 2017	4	Fish caught by trawling (%)	15.2 20		
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.0 2017		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 20	)18 •	<u> </u>
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	69.5 2017		SDG15 – Life on Land			
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	37 2017		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.0 20	118 6	1
-			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 20		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 20		4
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	28.8 2017 •	-	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			•
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	24.0 2017 •	-	(per million population)	0.1 20	)18 •	_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	43.0 2020	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women in ministerial positions (%)	22.9 2019	_	Homicides (per 100,000 population) *	7.4 20	15	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	FO O 2017	_	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0 20		_
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	50.9 2017	^	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	40.9 2018 •		the city or area where they live (%)	48.6 20	119	4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	60.3 2019 •	$\rightarrow$	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	23.0 20	16	_
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	75.0 20		
	00.7.2017.	_	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	85.1 20	)17	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.7 2017		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	45 20	)19	4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	51.5 2017		Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	57.2 20		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	11.8 2000		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	77.4 20		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.9 2013 • 0.5 2018 •	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	25.8 20	)19	1
	0.3 2010	-	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
			Tax revenue (% GDP)	25.5 20	10 -	. 4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	61.7 2017		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.0 20		- :
Population with access to electricity (%)	01.7 2017	$\rightarrow$	Level of customs duties on imports	1.1 20		
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	31.7 2016 •		Ecver of customs duties off imports	1.1 20	/IJ 💆	, -
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	31.7 2016 • 37.6 2017 •	1	Visa Requirement Score	55 20		
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	31.7 2016 •	1	Visa Requirement Score Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	55 20 76.7 20	)15	_
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	31.7 2016 • 37.6 2017 •	1	·		)15	_
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption) Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	31.7 2016 • 37.6 2017 •	_	·		)15	_
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption) Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	31.7 2016 • 37.6 2017 • 67 2017 •	-	·		)15	_
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption) Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	31.7 2016 • 37.6 2017 • 67 2017 • 3.7 2018 •	<b>↓</b>	·		)15	_
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption) Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	31.7 2016 • 37.6 2017 • 67 2017 • 3.7 2018 • 42.7 2020 • 2.9 2018 •	<b>↓</b>	·		)15	_
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption) Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	31.7 2016 • 37.6 2017 • 67 2017 • 3.7 2018 • 42.7 2020 •	→ - - - -	·		)15	_

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## **SEYCHELLES**

East Africa





# SEYCHELLES Performance by Indicator

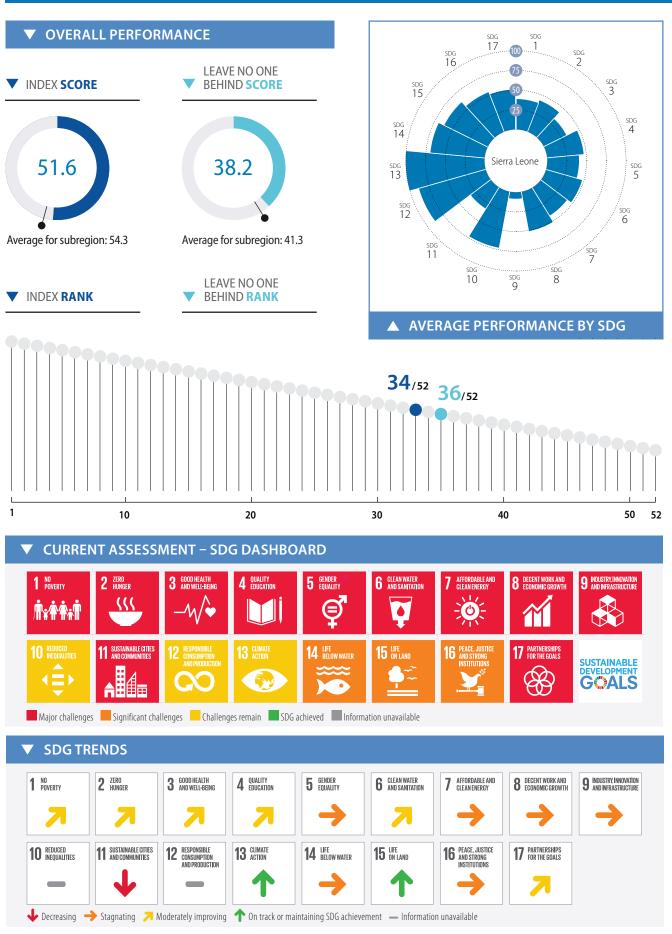
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		NA				Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	87.2	2017		1
Population living below the national poverty line (%)		2013				Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	NA	NA	_	_
Population covered by social protection (%)	NA	NA	-	-		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2016	•	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2018		J
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	1.2	NA	•	_		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		4
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9	2012	•	$\rightarrow$		Population using the internet (%)		2017		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.3	2012	•	1	•					•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.0	2016	•	4	,	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	_	-		Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income		2013		-
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	521.7	2016	•	1		Palma ratio	2.6	2017	•	-
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	53	2017	•	4		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	_	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2012		•		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	_	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.8	2018	•	1	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	-	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.5	2018	•	1	•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	20.2	2017		
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	_	_		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	20.2	2017	Ĭ	
eople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	NA	NA	_	_		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18	2018	•	1	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.4	2012	•	
oportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	NΑ	NA	_	_		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		
ppropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)						Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		NA	_	į
alaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)		NA	-	-		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	1155.8		•	ī
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%) pe-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	NA	NA	-	-		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
ie-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.2	2016	•	7						
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.0	2016	•	J.	,	SDG13 – Climate Action				
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		Ť		People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)		NA	-	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017				Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		•
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				•		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	49	2016	•	-		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017		
rcentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2018	•	1		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
e expectancy at birth (years)	73.3	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	78.4	2019	•	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	-	-		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.9	2018		-
DG4 – Quality Education						Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	29.7	2014	•	1
et primary enrollment rate (%)	92.2	2018		J.		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	-	-
ean years of schooling (years)		2017				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	-
reracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2018		_		SDG15 – Life on Land				
oss intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)		2016		_		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.2	2018	•	_
						Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		NA	_	
DG5 – Gender Equality						Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019	•	•
omen aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)		NA	-	-		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
irls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital *mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0	2019	•	-		(per million population)	0.5	2018		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.2	2020		<b>T</b>		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
omen in ministerial positions (%)		2019		_		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	12.7	2016		4
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females								2016		
ged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	NA	NA	-	-		Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in		2018		í
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	_	_		the city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA	-	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA	-	-		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	-	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	60.1	2017	•	6
	06.2	2017				Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	86.5	2017	•	•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		- 1		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	66	2019	•	-
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)			_	-1,		Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	57.7	2017	•	•
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		2013		٠,		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	_	
ithropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2013		_		Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	29.4	2019	•	•
	1.7	2010	-			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						Tax revenue (% GDP)	36.3	2019		
pulation with access to electricity (%)		2017		1		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2019		
epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2016		1		Level of customs duties on imports		2007		
enewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)		2017		4	•	Visa Requirement Score		2015		
onsumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	-	_		Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)		2019		•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth										
DP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.9	2018	•	_						
nployment-to-population ratio (%)		NA								
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		NA		-						
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NΔ	NA	_	_						
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				_						
arting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	78.8	2020	•	$\rightarrow$						

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## SIERRA LEONE

West Africa





# SIERRA LEONE Performance by Indicator

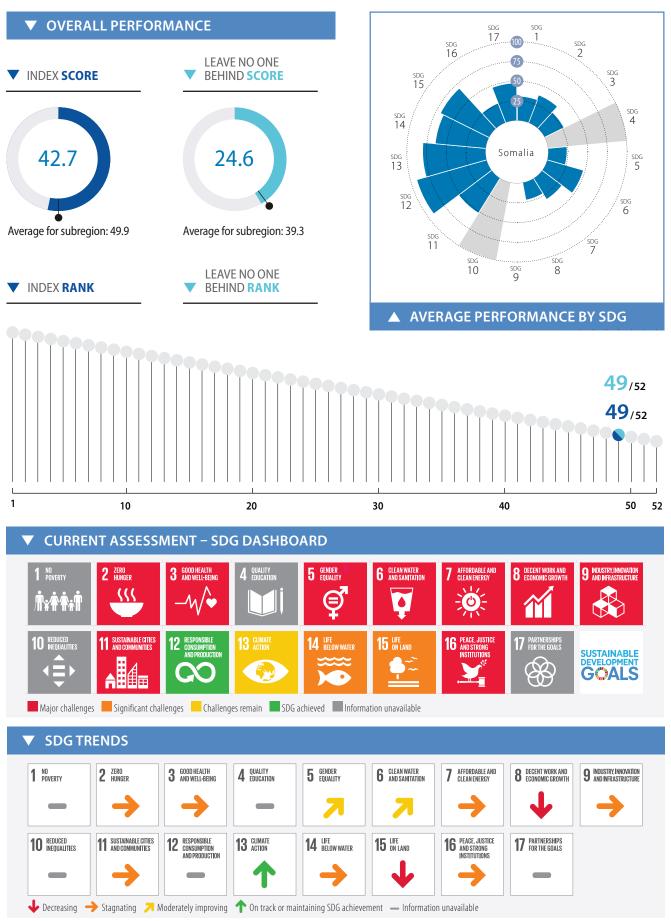
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year F		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	37.9 2020 • 🔀	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	24.2 2017	•	1
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	52.9 2011 • -	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	1.8 2018		_
Population covered by social protection (%)	34.6 2011 • -	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	6 0.0 NA 0.0 2018		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	25.6 2017 • 🕹	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	25.8 2017		- 1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.9 2013 • <del>&gt;</del>	Population using the internet (%)	9.0 2017		- 1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.4 2013		9.0 2017		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.7 2016 • 1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0 2017 • 🛧	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	36.9 2011	•	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA NA – –	Palma ratio	1.4 2017	•	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
	1120 2017	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	59.8 2016		_
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	1120 2017 • <del>→</del> 59.7 2013 • -	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	37.8 2017		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.8 2018	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	28.4 2019		- 1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	105.1 2018	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.6 2018	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )	21.6 2017		Ψ
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	41 2018	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	298 2018 • →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0 E 2004		
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with			0.5 2004		
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	96.0 2016 • –	Electronic waste (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	0.5 2016 62.3 2017		
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	85.8 2018 • 🞵	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	20.8 2012		
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	83.3 2018 • 🛧	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 2012		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	30.5 2016 • →	302 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 2012		_
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		SDG13 – Climate Action			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.3 2013 • -	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	192.3 2019	•	-
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	112.8 2017 • →	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2017	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	39 2017 • 🞵	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	324 2016 • -	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2017	•	-
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80 2018 • 7	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	53.1 2016 • →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	42.2.2010		_
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.4 2019	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.2 2019 57.6 2018		
	3.1 2017	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2.5 2014		
SDG4 – Quality Education		Fish caught by trawling (%)	29.6 2014		- :
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.1 2016 • 1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2014		-
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.5 2017 • ->		0.0 2010		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	66.6 2018 • -	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	50 2017 • –	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.8 2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	2.0 2018		_
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	29.9 2017 • -	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019	•	Т
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital	06.1 2017	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018	•	_
mutilation/cutting (%)	86.1 2017 • –	(per million population)			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.3 2020 • 🕹	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women in ministerial positions (%)	18.5 2019 • -	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.7 2015	•	_
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	44.7 2017 • →	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018	•	1
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	49.3 2019		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	63.6 2018	the city or area where they live (%)			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	98.7 2019 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	37.4 2016		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	48.0 2017		- 7
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.8 2017 • ->	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	55.1 2017		- 1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	15.7 2017 • ->	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	33 2019		7
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.5 2005 • -	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	31.7 2017		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.5 2013 • 🛧	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	81.1 2018		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018 • -	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	30.4 2019	•	4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
	22.4.2017	Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.5 2019	•	7
Population with access to electricity (%)	23.4 2017	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.9 2016	•	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.0 2016 • →	Level of customs duties on imports	0.8 2002		
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	77.5 2017	Visa Requirement Score	115 2015		
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	70 2017 • –	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	58.9 2019	•	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	-2.6 2018 • -				
	55.2 2020 • 🕹				
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	JJ.Z Z0Z0 •				
Employment-to-population ratio (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.0 2018 -				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	5.0 2018 • -				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	•				

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## **SOMALIA**

### East Africa





# SOMALIA Performance by Indicator

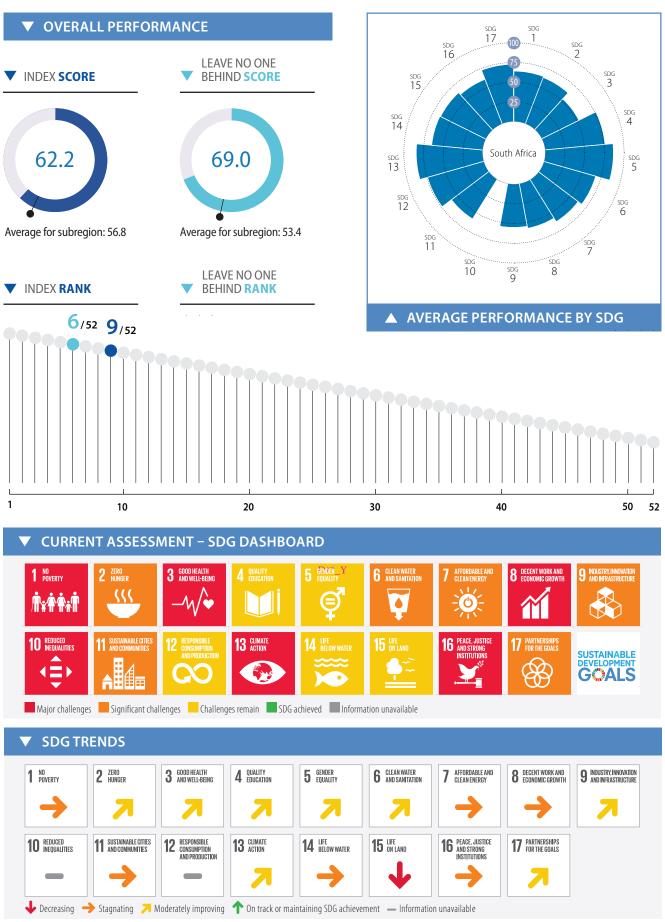
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year Rati	ing T	rend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	g Trenc
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020			Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	9.9	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Population living below the national poverty line (%)		NA -			Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	1.8	2018		7
Population covered by social protection (%)	NA	NA -	-	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		NA	•	· →
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2018	_	→ →
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA -	_	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2017		→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2009			Population using the internet (%)		2017		- 7
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.0 2	2009		<b>→</b>		2.0	2017	Ĭ	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.3 2	2016		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.5 2	2017		1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income		NA	-	-
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	NA -	-	_	Palma ratio	NA	NA	-	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	829 2	2017		<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	73.6	2016	•	<b>→</b>
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2006		_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	75.4	2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	37.5 2	2018		<b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0	2016		-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	121.5 2	2018		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	32.0	2017	•	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2	2018		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				Ť
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	30 2	2018		7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	262 2	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2016	•	_
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	10.7 2	2006		_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	_	_
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)				_	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	_	_
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)		2018			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	10.2	2012	•	_
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%) Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	28.5 4	2017		1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	2012	•	-
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.8 2	2016		Ψ.	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.1 2	2016		T		150166	2016		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		÷	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population) Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	15016.0			_
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		个
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	212	2016		_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in Imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /Capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2013		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				_	1 (31)	0.0	2010		_
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	61.0	2019	0	$\rightarrow$
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7 2	2016		-	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
SDG4 – Quality Education					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	15.4	2014	•	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA _		_	Fish caught by trawling (%)		2014		$\rightarrow$
Mean years of schooling (years)	NA			_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA		-	_	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA	NA -		_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>
SDGE Gondor Equality					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		_
SDG5 – Gender Equality	450.1	2006			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	0	1
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%) Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital	45.3 2	2006		-	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018		
mutilation/cutting (%)	97.9 2	2006		-	(per million population)	0.0	2010		_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.4 2	2020		<b>1</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)		2019		_	_	* 43	2015		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females *					Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2018		_
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	48.3	NA •		7	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA -	-	-	the city or area where they live (%)	85.4	2016	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	25.8 2	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	49.0	2016	•	_
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	0.8	2017	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	E2 / 1	2017		_	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	44.9	2017	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	9	2019	•	$\rightarrow$
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2005			Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	5.8	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2013		<u></u>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		-
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2013		_	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	57.2	2019	•	7
					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	NA	_	_
Population with access to electricity (%)		2017		<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		NA	_	_
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2016		<b>→</b>	Level of customs duties on imports		NA	_	_
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)  Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)		2017 <b>•</b> 2017 <b>•</b>		T	Visa Requirement Score		2015	•	-
	0 2	201/		_	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	26.7	2019	•	<b>→</b>
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		NIC							
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)		NA -	-	_					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	42.0 2		,	<b>→</b>					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	15.5	2018		-					
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 2	2014		-					
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	46.0	2020		1					
5	. 5.0			•					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## **SOUTH AFRICA**

Southern Africa





# SOUTH AFRICA Performance by Indicator

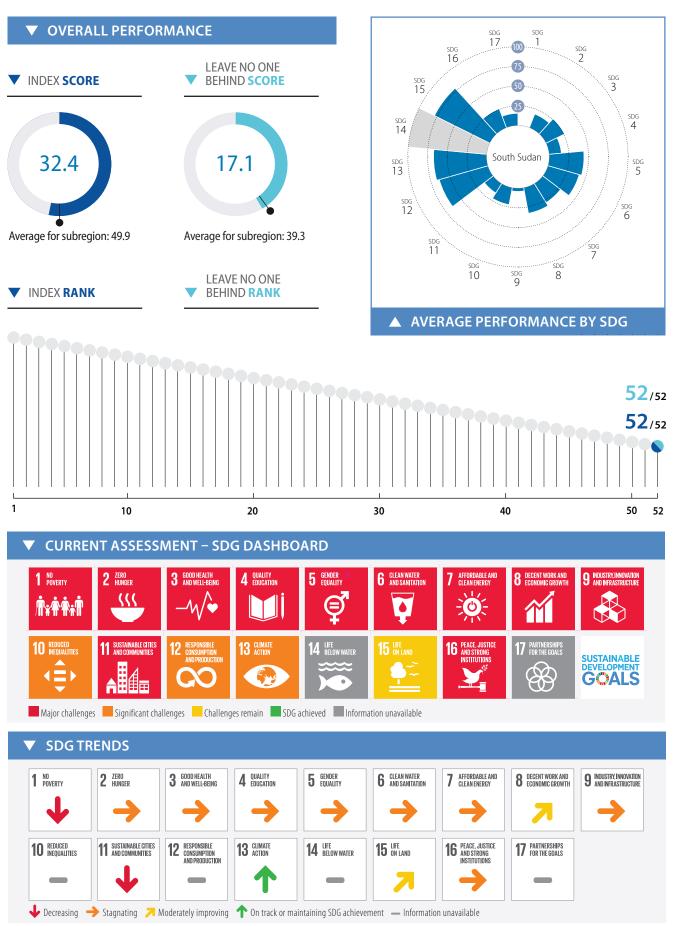
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin	-	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F		
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	24.5 2020 •	$\rightarrow$	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	65.9	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	55.5 2014		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	3.2	2018	•	4
Population covered by social protection (%)	96.1 2014 •	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				÷
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2016		7 →
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.2 2017	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		- 1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.4 2016		Population using the internet (%)		2017		- 1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5 2016			30.2	2017		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.3 2016		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.6 2017	<b>1</b>	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	67.3	2014	•	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	58.5 2016	1	Palma ratio	7.0	2017	•	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	119 2017 •	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	26.3	2016	•	T
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.7 2016		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2017		个
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.7 2018		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.1	2018	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	33.8 2018	- 1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	25.1	2017		7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	4.9 2018		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	23.1	2017		
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	62 2018	- 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	520 2018	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	13	2011		_
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	NA NA –	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)			Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		2017		_
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	1.2 2018		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		_
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	45.5 2018	4	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		_
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.2 2016	7	·				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.9 2016	J.	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	67.9 2017	•	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	1550.0			_
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69 2017		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		7
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	87 2016 •	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1690.1	2018	_	-
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70 2018 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.6 2016 •	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.6	2019	•	$\rightarrow$
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9 2018 •	<b>4</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.9	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	33.6	2014	. •	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	87.0 2017 •	•	Fish caught by trawling (%)	26.6	2014		1
Mean years of schooling (years)	10.1 2017		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.3 2017		SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	75 2016		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.7	2018		_
-			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		T
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	5.6 2003	-	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				•
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital	NA NA -	_	(per million population)	0.8	2018		-
mutilation/cutting (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.6 2020 •	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%)	48.6 2019			35.0	2017		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females		_	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		2017 2018		*
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	77.9 2016	<b>→</b>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	0.0	2010		-1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.2 2018	<b>→</b>	the city or area where they live (%)	31.5	2018	•	4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.9 2019 •	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	_	_
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		2017	•	1
	027 2017		Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	80.0	2017	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.7 2017		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	44	2019	•	<b>→</b>
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	75.7 2017		Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	57.4	2017	•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	44.4 2015 • 5.8 2013 •		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	88.6	2018	•	-
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	21.7 2018	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	22.2	2019	•	1
	21.7 2010	_	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Tax revenue (% GDP)	32.4	2019		4
Population with access to electricity (%)	84.4 2017 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2019		4
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	84.8 2016 •	_	Level of customs duties on imports		2010		ď
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	10.0 2017		Visa Requirement Score		2015		_
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	74 2017 🔸	-	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)		2019		T
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			coreminantal statistical capacity (worst o roo sest)	00.5	2017		•
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	-0.3 2018	_					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	40.1 2020	1					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.8 2018						
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	60 2 2017 -						
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	69.2 2017 •	<b>1</b>					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## **SOUTH SUDAN**

East Africa





# SOUTH SUDAN Performance by Indicator

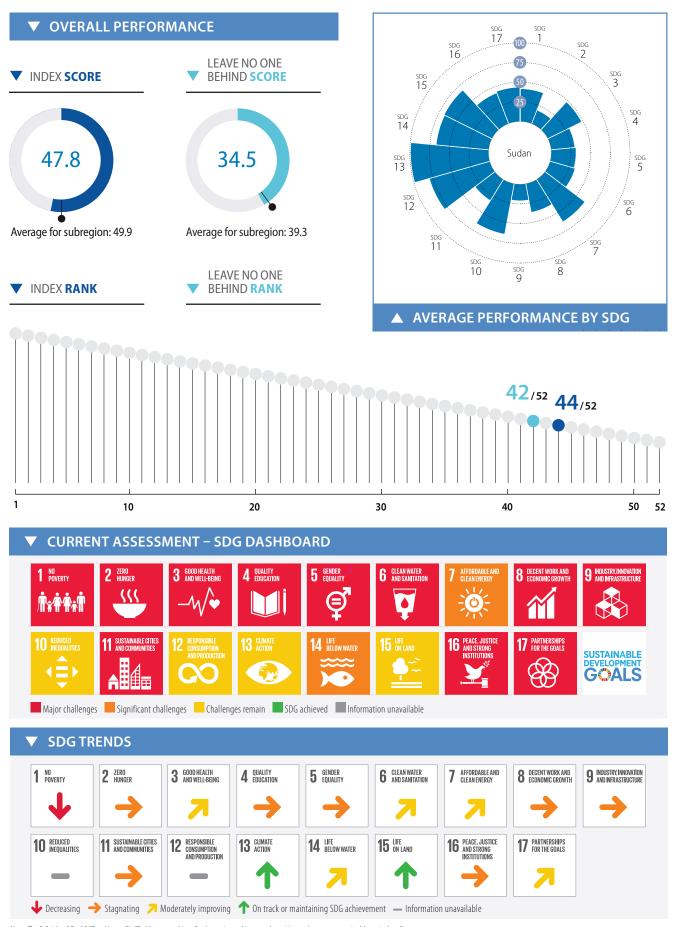
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year I		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	78.3 2020 • 🔻	<b>↓</b>	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	16.9	2017	•	7
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	82.3 2016 • -		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	NA	NA	_	_
Population covered by social protection (%)	3.4 2009 • -	_	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	* 00	NA	•	<b>→</b>
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	_	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA NA – -	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		- 1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.1 2010 • -		Population using the internet (%)		2017		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.7 2010			0.0	2017		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		_	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4 2017 • 2	7	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	48.0	2009	•	-
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA NA	_	Palma ratio	2.7	2017	•	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1150 2017 • 🗸	L	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	97.3	2016	•	_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	19.4 2010	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2017		1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	40.0 2018		Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2017		_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	98.6 2018		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	15.6	2017		.1.
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.6 2018		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	45.0	2017		•
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	16 2018 • -		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	146 2018 • -		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.9	2013		
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	8.2 2010 • -		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		NA		_
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	0.2 2010	_	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		2017	_	
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	48.8 2018 • 🔻	<b>↓</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	26.3 2018 • 1	<b>^</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	19.8 2016 🔸 🗕	<b>→</b>					
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	29.9 2016 • 🗸		SDG13 – Climate Action				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		<b>*</b>	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	17779.8			-
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	62.0 2017 • <b>1</b>		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017	_	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		Τ
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	165 2016 🔸 -	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	-	-
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	49 2018 • -	<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	58.6 2016 • -	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	_	_
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2.8 2017 • -	_	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA	_	_
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	_	_
	25.2.2015		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	_	_
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	35.2 2015 • -	_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	_
Mean years of schooling (years) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	4.8 2017 • - 47.9 2018 • -		SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA NA	_		22.6	2010		
	100 100 -		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		7
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		<b>A</b>
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	51.5 2010 • -	_	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital	NA NA –	_	(per million population)	0.0	2018		-
mutilation/cutting (%)							
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.5 2020	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Women in ministerial positions (%) Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	18.8 2019 • -	_	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2012		-
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	5.6 2010 • -	<b>→</b>	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.4	2018	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	75.5 2018	<b>→</b>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	42.1	2017	•	_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	96.8 2019 • 1		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		
		•	Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		2017		T
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		2017		Ť
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	40.7 2017	Ų.	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		- 1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	11.3 2017	<b>→</b>	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>→</b>
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.2 2010 • -	_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		_
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.1 2013	Т	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)		2019		1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018 • -	-	, , ,				•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population with access to electricity (%)	25.4 2017 • 2	7	Tax revenue (% GDP)		NA	-	-
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.6 2016	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		NA	-	-
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	27.9 2017 • 🔻	<b>↓</b>	Level of customs duties on imports		NA 2015	_	-
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	64 2017 • -	_	Visa Requirement Score		2015		_
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	38.9	2019		7
JUGO Decent Work and Economic Growth	E 4 2010 A						
CDD grounds nor conits E year average (0/)	-5.4 2018 • -	_					
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)		_					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	63.5 2020 🔸 =	<b>→</b>					
Employment-to-population ratio (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		<b>→</b> -					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	63.5 2020 🔸 =	<del>)</del> -					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## SUDAN

### East Africa





# SUDAN Performance by Indicator

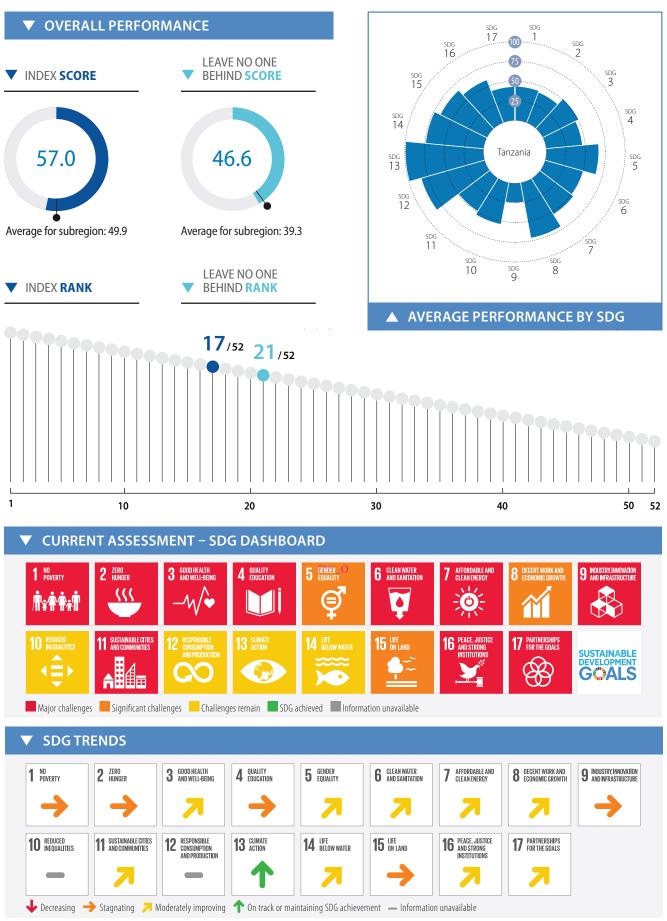
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating T	Frend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Y		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	24.6 2020 •	•	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	36.3 2	017	• 1
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	46.5 2009		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.2 2	018	1
Population covered by social protection (%)	13.1 2009 •	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	022	005	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		018	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.1 2017	<b>→</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	32.4 2		-
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.2 2014		Population using the internet (%)	30.9 2		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.3 2014	7		30.7 2	017	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA NA –	_	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.7 2017	1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	40.3 2		_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	7.2 2016 •	7	Palma ratio	1.4 2	017	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	295 2017	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	93.6 2	016	_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	68.6 2	017	• -
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.6 2018	<b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	33.3 2	014	_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	60.5 2018	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	55.4 2	017	J
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	33 2	•	•
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	15 2018 •	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	71 2018 🔸	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2	015	_
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	32.9 2010	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		016	
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)			Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	26.4 2		
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	12.0 2018		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	0.0 2	012	_
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	27.3 2017 •	Τ	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0 2	012	_
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.0 2016	<b>→</b>	CDC12 Climate Action			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.7 2016	T	SDG13 – Climate Action	7640.0		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		<b>†</b>	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	764.8 2		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		$\overline{\mathbf{z}}$	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		017	- 1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		015 <b>•</b>	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	185 2016 •	_	CO2 ethissions embodied in lossif fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2	017	_
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88 2018 🔸	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.1 2016	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	45.0 2	019	• 4
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.1 2014	-	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.5 2	018	• 1
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	39.2 2	014	7
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	60.0 2017	4	Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.0 2	014	1
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.7 2017	<u>,</u>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA I	NA -	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	73.0 2018	_	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)		_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.0 2	Λ1Q <b>(</b>	4
			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		018	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		019	
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	34.2 2014	-	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital	86.6 2014 •	_	(per million population)	NA I	NA -	
mutilation/cutting (%)	30.5 2018	4	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) Women in ministerial positions (%)	9.5 2019	7	_	52.2	000	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females		_	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		008	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	30.1 2014	$\rightarrow$	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	1.1 2	018	T
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	76.2 2018	7	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	71.3 2	014	_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	34.8 2019	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	24.9 2	016	_
CDC6 Clean Water and Capitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	30.2 2		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	28.7 2		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.3 2017	- 7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		019	- 1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	36.6 2017	→	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	11.3 2	017	• -
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	118.7 2010	_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	67.3 2	018	_
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.0 2013 • 0.0 2018 •	4	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	72.5 2	019	• -
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	_	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			-	(0.3	010	
Population with access to electricity (%)	56.5 2017 •	1	Tax revenue (% GDP)		019	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	41.3 2016	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.8 2		_
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	60.5 2017 •	1	Level of customs duties on imports  Visa Requirement Score	155 2	013	
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	96 2017 🔸	-	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	67.8 2		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			22.2	07.U Z	2.2	
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.4 2018	_				
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	40.4 2020	<b>→</b>				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	12.0 2018	_				
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 2014 •	-				
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	76.7 2020 🔸	7				

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## **TANZANIA**

### East Africa





# **TANZANIA**

## Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren	**	Value Year Ratir	-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	38.6 2020 • 🚽	,	45.6 2017	7
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	28.2 2011 • -	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.8 2016	_
Population covered by social protection (%)	9.0 2014 • -	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2013	) <b>→</b>
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	30.7 2017 • -	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	9.1 2018	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.4 2015	Population using the internet (%)	25.0 2017	- 1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5 2015		25.0 2017	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.4 2016 • 1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5 2017 • 🕨	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	43.0 2011	_
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	12.6 2016 🔸 🔫	Palma ratio	1.7 2017 •	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	524 2017	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	41.7 2016	• 1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	63.7 2016	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	58.8 2017	• 🗼
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.3 2018	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.9 2019	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	53.0 2018	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	29.1 2017	٠
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.4 2018 • 1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )	29.1 2017	•
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	71 2018 • 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	253 2018 • 7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3 2012	
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8 2016	
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)		Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	59.4 2017	
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	38.3 2018 • 🚽	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	2.8 2012	
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	65.8 2018 • 🗸	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2012	
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	17.9 2016 • 🚽		0.5 2012 -	
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.2.2016	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.2 2016	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	753.8 2019	_
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	118.4 2017	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2017	- 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	43 2017 • -	$CO_2$ emissions embodied in imports (t $CO_2$ /capita)	0.0 2015	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	139 2016 • -	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.9 2018 •	_
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98 2018 • 1	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.9 2016	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.5 2019	<b>)</b>
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6 2019 • 4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.7 2018	
	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.0 2014	
SDG4 – Quality Education		Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.8 2014	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	81.3 2018 🔸 🤚	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.8 2017 • ->		0.0 2010 -	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	85.8 2015 -	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	29 2016 • –	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.0 2018	八个
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 2018	
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	30.5 2016 • -	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2019	• 4
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital	10.0 2016 • –	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018	_
mutilation/cutting (%)	10.0 2010 -	(per million population)		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	36.9 2020 🔸 🔀	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Women in ministerial positions (%)	22.7 2019 • –	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.2 2016	• 个
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	54.0 2016 • 7	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018	• 4
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	70.7 2019	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.5 2018 • 7 90.9 2019 • 1	the city or area where they live (%)		
Ratio of Terriale-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	90.9 2019	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	28.8 2016	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	63.4 2017	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	56.7 2017 • 7	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	73.1 2017	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	29.9 2017 • ->	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	37 2019	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.0 2000 • -	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	42.0 2017	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.6 2013 • 🛧	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	26.4 2018	_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.4 2018 • -	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	36.3 2019	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Population with access to electricity (%)	22 0 2017	Tax revenue (% GDP)	16.5 2019	• 1
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	32.8 2017 • 7 2.2 2016 • <del>-</del>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.6 2014	_
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	83.8 2017	Level of customs duties on imports	54.8 2014	_
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	98 2017	Visa Requirement Score	64 2015	
	yo 2017 -	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	62.2 2019	• 4
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	3.2 2018 • -			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)  Employment-to-population ratio (%)	81.6 2020 • 1			
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	81.6 2020 • 1			
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	81.6 2020 • <b>1</b> 6.2 2018 • -			

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



### TOGO West Africa

### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE** sdg 16 LEAVE NO ONE SDG 3 ▼ INDEX **SCORE BEHIND SCORE** SDG 15 14 Togo 54.4 41.7 SDG 13 SDG 5 sdg 6 Average for subregion: 54.3 Average for subregion: 41.3 SDG 10 SDG 8 LEAVE NO ONE INDEX RANK **BEHIND RANK AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG 21**/52 30/52 10 20 30 40 50 52 **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD** 1 NO POVERTY 15 LIFE ON LAND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOALS** Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable **SDG TRENDS** 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 4 QUALITY EDUCATION 5 GENDER EQUALITY 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 13 CLIMATE ACTION 14 LIFE BELOW WATER 15 LIFE ON LAND 🖖 Decreasing 🗦 Stagnating 🗦 Moderately improving 🕂 On track or maintaining SDG achievement 👝 Information unavailable



# TOGO Performance by Indicator

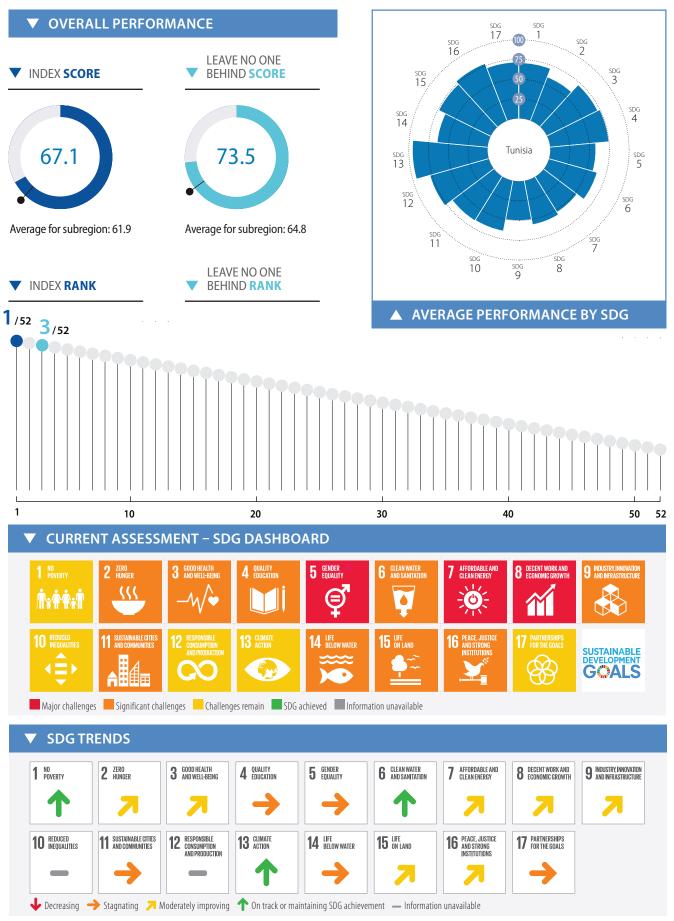
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	•	Value Year Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	41.0 2020 • →	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	43.4 2017 • →
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	55.1 2015 • -	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.2 2018 • 7
Population covered by social protection (%)	0.0 2011 • -	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3 2014
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.1 2017 • 7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.0 2018 • <del>•</del> 32.0 2018 • •
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.5 2014	Population using the internet (%)	12.4 2017
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.7 2014	ropulation using the internet (70)	12.4 2017
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.4 2016	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.1 2017 • 🕹	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	48.9 2015 • -
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	11.0 2016 • 🕹	Palma ratio	2.2 2017 • -
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	396 2017 • →	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	53.0 2016 • -
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44.6 2014 • -	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	44.7 2017 • 🔱
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.9 2018 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	32.4 2019 • 👈
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	69.8 2018 • 7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	35.7 2017 • 🗸
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7 2018 • 1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )	33.7 2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	60 2018 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	36 2018	·	0.0.2014
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2014 • -
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	76.3 2017 • –	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9 2016 • -
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	65.1 2018 • →	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA – –
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	95.9 2018 • 🛧	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	19.0 2012 -
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	•	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2012 • –
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.6 2016 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.2 2016 • →	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	208.6 2019 -
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	89.1 2017 • →	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2017
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	43 2017 • 7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	250 2016	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tcO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2017
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	250 2016 • -	1 (31)	0.0 2017
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85 2018 • →	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.6 2016 • →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	21.4 2019 • 👈
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2 2019 • 7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA
SDG4 – Quality Education		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA
	00.7.2010	Fish caught by trawling (%)	15.4 2014 • 🔸
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.7 2018 • →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 • -
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.8 2017 • →	CDC1E Life on Land	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	84.3 2015 -	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	46 2017 • –	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.0 2018 • ↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.7 2018 • -
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	21.8 2014 • -	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019 🔸 →
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital	2.1.2017	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018 • -
mutilation/cutting (%)	3.1 2017 • –	(per million population)	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.7 2020 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Women in ministerial positions (%)	16.7 2019 -	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	* 9.0 2015 • -
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	37.4 2014 • →	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • ↑
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	37.4 2014	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	50.0 2018 • 🕹	the city or area where they live (%)	50.6 2019 • 🔱
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	95.6 2019 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	27.9 2016 • -
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	49.2 2017 • ->
	454 2047 -	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	33.4 2017 • ↓
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	65.1 2017	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	29 2019 • 🗼
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	16.1 2017 • →	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	32.7 2017 • 👈
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.6 2000 • -	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	78.1 2018 • -
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.4 2013	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	29.7 2019 • 1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018 • -		2015
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	21.2.2010
Population with access to electricity (%)	48.0 2017 • ->	Tax revenue (% GDP)	21.2 2019
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	6.7 2016 • →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.4 2016
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	71.0 2017 • →	Level of customs duties on imports	5.1 2013 • -
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	56 2017 • -	Visa Requirement Score Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	39 2015 • – 71.1 2019 • <b>↑</b>
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Governmental Statistical Capacity (Worst 0–100 Dest)	/1.1 2019
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.7 2018 • -		
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	75.9 2020 • •		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.8 2018		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	45.3 2017 • 🛧		
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	95.1 2020 • 🛧		
5			

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## TUNISIA

### North Africa





# TUNISIA Performance by Indicator

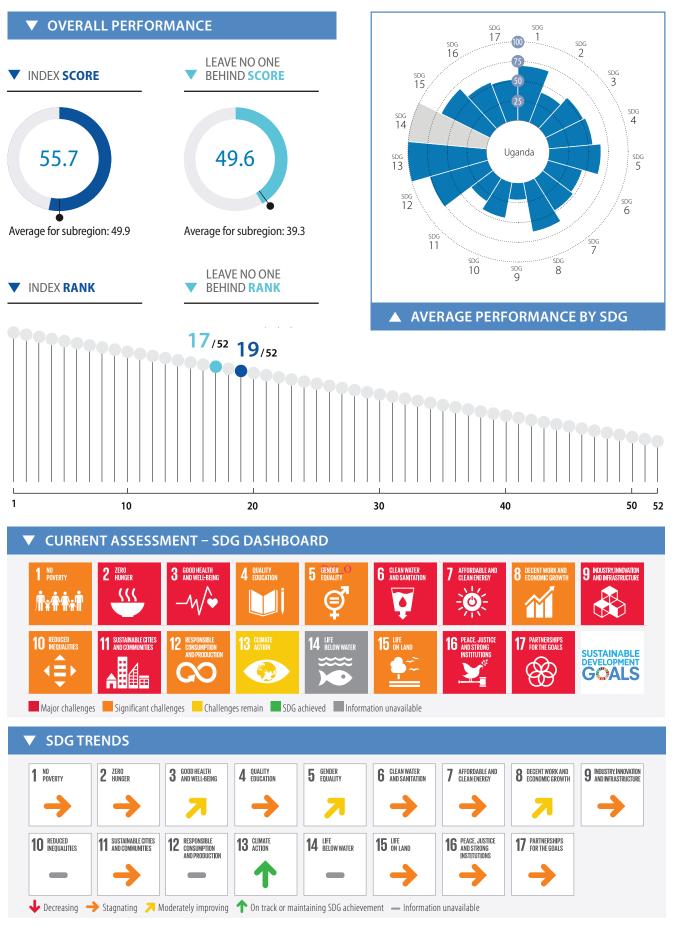
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2 2020		•	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	66.2	2017	•	1
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	15.2 2015			Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.1	2018	•	1
Population covered by social protection (%)	19.8 2010	•	-	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				٦
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2016 2018		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.3 2017	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		1
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.1 2012		7	Population using the internet (%)		2018		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8 2012		1	r opulation using the internet (%)	04.2	2010		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.9 2016		Ţ	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5 2017		Ť	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	40.0	2015	•	
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	59.3 2016	_	T .	Palma ratio	1.5	2017	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Ċ	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	43 2017	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	_	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.6 2012		_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	•	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.5 2018			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42.6	2019	•	-
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.0 2018		- 1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	377	2017		
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018		- 1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	37.7	2017		•
eople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	39 2018	•	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35 2018			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.0	2014		
oportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	NA NA			Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2014		
ppropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	INA INA	-	_	Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		2016		i
laria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	NA NA	-	_	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2017		
verage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	NA NA	-	-	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		j
e-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	16.1 2016		4		2.3	2012		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)			•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.8 2016		7	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	138.5	2019	•	
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	7.8 2017		T	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.8	2017	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70 2017	•	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5	2015	•	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	56 2016	•	-	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	•	
rcentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96 2018		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
e expectancy at birth (years)	76.0 2016	•	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	49.1	2019	•	_
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2019	•	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		-
DG4 – Quality Education				Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.1	2014	•	-
	07.0.2012			Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.1	2014	•	1
et primary enrollment rate (%)	97.8 2013		_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	-
ean years of schooling (years) teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	7.2 2017 96.2 2014		_	SDG15 – Life on Land				
oss intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	71 2015			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.2	2018	•	_
DG5 – Gender Equality				Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.5	2018	•	
•	1 6 2012			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	•	-
omen aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%) rls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital *	1.6 2012 0.0 2019		_	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	•	
mutilation/cutting (%) eats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.9 2020	•	<b>T</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
omen in ministerial positions (%)	10.0 2019		_		2.0	2012		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females				Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2012		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	73.2 2012	•	T	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		2018	-	1
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.0 2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	57.9	2019	•	•
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	34.3 2019			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.1	2016	•	
				Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		2017		
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		2017		
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.3 2017		1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	90.9 2017		1	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		2017		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	121.1 2015		_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2017		ì
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	10.1 2013		1	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)		2019		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.0 2018	•	-		۷.0	2017		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017	•	1	Tax revenue (% GDP)		2019		9
epulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.1 2016		4	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2015		•
enewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	11.9 2017		Ţ	Level of customs duties on imports		2013		
Insumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	0 2017		-	Visa Requirement Score Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)		2015 2019		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Sovernmental Statistical Capacity (Worst 0-100 Dest)	07.0	2017		1
DP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.8 2018	•	-					
nployment-to-population ratio (%)	38.5 2020	•	1					
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.2 2018	•	-					
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	36.9 2017	_	7					
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	JU.7 ZUI/	-						
arting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	94.6 2020	•	1					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## **UGANDA**

### East Africa





# UGANDA Performance by Indicator

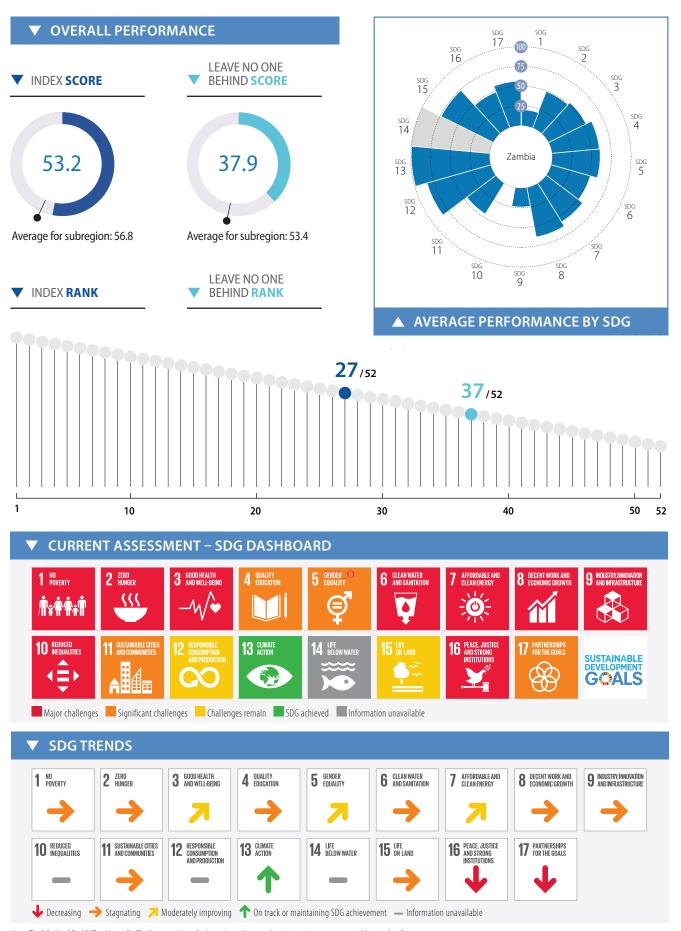
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	37.0 2020 • →	Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	42.1 2017 • 👈
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	21.4 2016 -	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.2 2018 • -
Population covered by social protection (%)	75.7 2012 • –	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2014 • ↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	41.0 2017 • 🔸	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	33.6 2018
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	28.9 2016 • →	Population using the internet (%)	23.7 2017
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.6 2016 • 🛧		25.7 2017
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.3 2016 • 🛧	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.1 2017 • ->	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	42.7 2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	1.9 2016 • 🔱	Palma ratio	2.0 2017 • –
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	375 2017 • →	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	47.5 2016 • 7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	74.2 2016	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	53.3 2017 • 🔱
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.9 2018	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	46.2 2018 • 🔱
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	46.4 2018	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	50.5 2017 • ↓
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.4 2018	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	30.3 2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	72 2018 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	200 2018 • →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8 2011 • -
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	87.8 2016 • -	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6 2016
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)		Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	42.2 2017
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	30.9 2018 • →	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	5.6 2012
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	75.5 2018 • 🛧	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 2012
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	21.9 2016 • →		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	29.0 2016 • 🕹	SDG13 – Climate Action	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	118.8 2017	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	122.8 2019 -
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	45 2017 • →	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2017 • ↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2015 • ↑
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	156 2016 • -	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018 • -
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86 2018 • 🛧	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.5 2016 • 7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA – –
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2018 • →	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA
		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA
SDG4 – Quality Education		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA – –
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.5 2013 -	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 • -
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.1 2017 • →		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	89.4 2018 -	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	26 2017 • –	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.7 2018
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.6 2018 • -
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	34.0 2016 • -	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2019 • 🔱
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital	0.3 2016	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018 • -
mutilation/cutting (%)			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	34.9 2020 • 🔸	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Women in ministerial positions (%)	36.7 2019	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.0 2017 • 👈
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	53.5 2018 • 🛧	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • 🔱
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	64.9 2018 • 🕹	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in	52.3 2018 • 🕹
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.7 2019	the city or area where they live (%)	•
Natio of Terriale-to-Iriale labor force participation rate (%)	09.7 2019	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	16.3 2016 -
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	60.4 2017
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	49.1 2017 • ->	Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	76.2 2017
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	18.5 2017 • →	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	28 2019
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.8 2010 • -	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	35.7 2017
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.6 2013 • 🛧	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	32.2 2018 • -
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.4 2018 • -	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	39.4 2019 🔸 🕹
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
	22.0.2017	Tax revenue (% GDP)	14.9 2019 • 7
Population with access to electricity (%)	22.0 2017	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.6 2016 • 👈
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	0.8 2016 • <b>↓</b> 88.5 2017 • <b>↑</b>	Level of customs duties on imports	33.6 2014 • -
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	83 2017	Visa Requirement Score	37 2015 • -
•	03 2017 🔻 🗕	Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	61.1 2019 🔸 🔱
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
	1.3 2018 • -		
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	1.5 2010 -		
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	69.1 2020 • •		
Employment-to-population ratio (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	69.1 2020 • <b>↓</b> 7.6 2018 • -		
Employment-to-population ratio (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	69.1 2020 🔸 🕹		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



#### ZAMBIA

#### Southern Africa



Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

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



# ZAMBIA Performance by Indicator

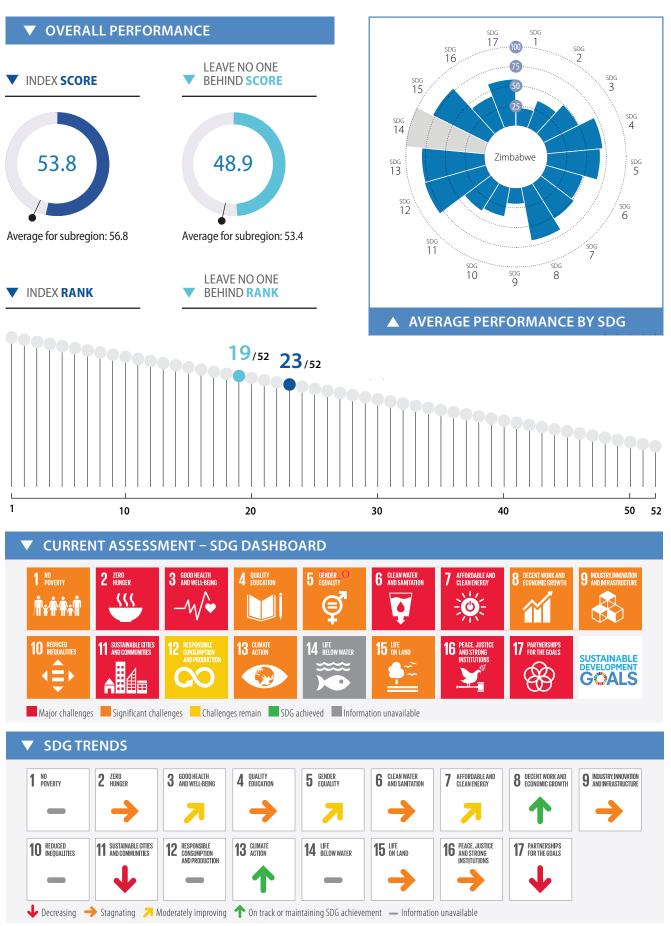
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren		/alue Year I		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	53.6 2020 • 👈	,	40.5 2017	•	1
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	54.4 2015 • -	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.3 2018		J
Population covered by social protection (%)	1.2 2010 • -	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2008		Ť
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			0.0 2018		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	46.7 2017 • ↓		56.6 2018		- 1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	40.0 2013 • ->		14.3 2018		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.3 2013 • ->		2010	Ĭ	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.1 2016 • 🛧	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.5 2017 🔸 🔱		52.7 2015		
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	89.6 2016 • 🛧	Palma ratio	5.0 2017	•	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	213 2017 • 7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	53.3 2016	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	63.3 2014 • -	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	58.2 2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.5 2018 • →		48.0 2019	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	57.8 2018 • 🗡	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	27.4 2017	•	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	3.0 2018 • 7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )	., 2017	Ĭ	
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	78 2018 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	346 2018 • 🗾	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2011	•	_
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	90.4 2013 • -	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9 2016		
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)			57.7 2017		
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	43.3 2018		11.6 2012	•	_
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	92.8 2018 • ↑	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.1 2012	•	_
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.9 2016 • 🛧	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.7 2013 • -		0.0.004.0		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	120.1 2017	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	53 2017 • ->	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2017		- 1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.1 2015 0.5 2019		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	127 2016 • –	CO2 emissions embodied in lossii luei exports (kg/capita)	0.3 2019		_
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90 2018 • 🛧	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.3 2016 • 7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA	_	_
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.3 2019 • 🔱	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA	_	_
SDG4 – Quality Education		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	-	-
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	83.2 2017 • 🗸	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA	-	-
Mean years of schooling (years)	7.0 2017	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	_
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.1 2018 -	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	53 2013 • -		48.4 2018		-
		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 2018		
SDG5 – Gender Equality	24 4 204 4	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019		
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	31.4 2014 • –	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	NA NA – –	(per million population)	0.5 2018		-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.8 2020 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women in ministerial positions (%)	30.0 2019 -	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.3 2015		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females		Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	62.4 2014 • 🛧	Percentage of population who feel cafe walking alone at night in			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	89.3 2018 • 🛧	the city or area where they live (%)	44.1 2019	•	4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.8 2019 • 🛧		40.6 2016	•	_
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		· · · · -	50.3 2017	•	1
	60.0 2017 • ->		57.4 2017	•	ı İ
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	34 2019	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	26.4 2017 • <del>-</del> 2.8 2000 • -	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	42.5 2017	•	• 4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.8 2013	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	11.3 2018	•	-
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.2 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	36.4 2019		•
	1.2 2010	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		· ·	18.5 2019		T
Population with access to electricity (%)	40.3 2017 • 7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.5 2016		_
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	16.4 2016 • →	Level of customs duties on imports	0.0 2013		_
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	84.5 2017 • ↑	Visa Requirement Score	99 2015		
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	91 2017 • –	·	52.2 2019		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					•
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.6 2018 • -				
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	66.1 2020 🔸 🔱				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.7 2018				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	45.9 2017 • 🛧				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	84.9 2020				

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



#### **ZIMBABWE**

Southern Africa



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

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



# ZIMBABWE Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Rati	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) *	NA NA –		Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA -	
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	70.0 2017		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	1.8 2	2018	• 4
Population covered by social protection (%)	37.5 2011	_	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA -	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2018	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	51.3 2017	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018	- 1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.8 2015		Population using the internet (%)		2017	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.2 2015	1		27 2		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.5 2016	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.6 2017	1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income		2011	
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	22.9 2016 •	7	Palma ratio	2.2 2	2017	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	458 2017	$\rightarrow$	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	28.3 2	2016	• 4
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	78.1 2015	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	74.4 2	2017	• 4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.9 2018	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	27.6 2	2019	• 4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	46.2 2018	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	22.3.3	2017	. 4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2.8 2018	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )	22.5 2	-017	
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	88 2018 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	210 2018 •	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7.2	2002	_
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	78.8 2014	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016	
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)			Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)		2017	
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	13.1 2018		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012	
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	3.7 2018 •	4	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012	
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.3 2016	7	·			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	34.7 2016	J.	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	86.1 2017	7	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	13639.0 2		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	54 2017	7	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017	- 1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	133 2016 •	-	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	13.1 4	2019	_
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88 2018 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	61.4 2016	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA -	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2.7 2019 •	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA -	
SDG4 – Quality Education			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA -	
•	04.1 2012		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA -	
Net primary enrollment rate (%) Mean years of schooling (years)	94.1 2013 • 8.2 2017 •	_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2	2018	_
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	90.4 2014		SDG15 – Life on Land			
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	65 2013			050	0010	
	03 2013		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 2	2018 2018	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019	
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	32.4 2015	-	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			•
Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital	NA NA –	_	(per million population)	0.3 2	2018	_
mutilation/cutting (%)	31.9 2020 •					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) Women in ministerial positions (%)	31.9 2020 • 27.3 2019 •	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	67.6		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females		_	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2012	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	84.8 2015 •	1	Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2	2018	Ψ
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	84.4 2018	$\rightarrow$	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	45.1 2	2019	• 💠
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.4 2019	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA -	
CDCC Class Water and Conitation			Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		2017	• <b>→</b>
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	46.5 2		j
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.1 2017	Ψ.	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019	• →
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	36.2 2017	•	Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		2017	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	33.5 2005	_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.9 2013	Т	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	42.2	2019	• 4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	_	SDG17 Partnerships for the Goals			·
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	22.5.3	2010	
Population with access to electricity (%)	40.4 2017	7	Tax revenue (% GDP)		2019	Ψ
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	29.1 2016	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.2 2		_
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	83.3 2017 •	1	Level of customs duties on imports		2007	
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	59 2017 •	-	Visa Requirement Score Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)		2015 2019	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Governmental statistical capacity (WOIst 0-100 Dest)	JU.1 2	-019	- •
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	1.6 2018	_				
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	79.0 2020	1				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.7 2018					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a						
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	55.3 2017	T				
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	72.0 2020 •	1				

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





## Appendix II. Indicator profiles

The indicator profiles summarize results of the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards report for each of the 97 indicators selected.

For each indicator, we present a brief definition and the source and year of the data. The full table lists the raw value and color rating by country. More detailed metadata, including the quantitative thresholds used for each indicator, are available online at www.AfricaSDGindex.org.



Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)

Estimated percentage of the population that is living under the poverty threshold of US\$1.90 a day. Estimated using historical estimates of the income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.

Source: World Data Lab, 2019 Trends: 2015–2019

ntry Value Year Rating Trend	
sia 0.2 2020 • 🛧 Angola 21.0 2020 • 🔱	
occo 0.2 2020 • ↑ Guinea 22.2 2020 • ↑	
ritius 0.2 2020 • ↑ South Africa 24.5 2020 • →	
ria 0.3 2020 • 🛧 Sudan 24.6 2020 • 🔱	
ot 0.5 2020 • ↑ Ethiopia 25.3 2020 • ↑	
on 2.5 2020 • ↑ Senegal 27.2 2020 • 🗡	
ritania 3.2 2020 • 🕈 Burkina Faso 33.2 2020 • 🗾	
Gambia 6.6 2020 • 🛧 Mali 34.3 2020 • 🗡	
na 9.9 2020 • 🛧 Uganda 37.0 2020 • →	
outi 13.9 2020 • 🕈 Sierra Leone 37.9 2020 • 🗾	
o Verde 15.8 2020 • 🞵 Tanzania 38.6 2020 • →	
/a 15.9 2020 ● 🞵 Chad 39.0 2020 ● 🔱	
wana 16.1 2020 • 🞵 Liberia 39.2 2020 • 👈	
e d'Ivoire 18.3 2020 ● ↑ Eswatini 39.3 2020 ● →	
Tomé and 10.7 2020 • →	
tipe 18.7 2020 • 7 Benin 45.8 2020 • →	
eroon 19.5 2020 • <b>7</b> Rwanda 45.9 2020 • <b>→</b>	
nibia 19.6 2020 ● → Nigeria 47.6 2020 ● <b>↓</b>	
noros 20.0 2020 • → Somalia 50.5 2020 • →	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data



Proportion of population living below the national poverty line

National poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

Source: African Statistical Yearbook (2017)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Morocco	4.8	2013	•
Algeria	5.5	2011	•
Mauritius	7.9	2012	•
Tunisia	15.2	2015	•
Namibia	17.4	2015	•
Botswana	19.3	2009	•
Djibouti	21.1	2017	•
Uganda	21.4	2016	•
Ghana	23.4	2016	•
Ethiopia	23.5	2015	•
Egypt	27.8	2015	•
Tanzania	28.2	2011	•
Mauritania	31.0	2014	•
Gabon	33.4	2017	
Cabo Verde	35.0	2015	
Kenya	36.1	2015	•
Angola	36.6	2008	•
Cameroon	37.5	2014	•
Rwanda	38.2	2016	•

Seychelles	39.3	2013
Benin	40.1	2015
Burkina Faso	40.1	2014
Republic of Congo	40.9	2011
Mali	41.1	2009
Comoros	42.4	2013
Niger	44.5	2014
Nigeria	46.0	2009
Mozambique	46.1	2014
Côte d'Ivoire	46.3	2015
Sudan	46.5	2009
Chad	46.7	2011
Senegal	46.7	2011
The Gambia	48.6	2015
Lesotho	49.7	2017
Liberia	50.9	2016
Malawi	51.5	2016
Sierra Leone	52.9	2011
Zambia	54.4	2015

Togo	55.1	2015	•
Guinea	55.2	2012	•
South Africa	55.5	2014	•
Eswatini	58.9	2017	•
Central African Republic	62.0	2008	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	63.9	2012	•
Burundi	64.9	2014	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	66.2	2010	•
Guinea-Bissau	69.3	2010	•
Zimbabwe	70.0	2017	•
Madagascar	70.7	2012	•
Equatorial Guinea	76.8	2006	•
South Sudan	82.3	2016	•
Eritrea	NA	NA	_
Libya	NA	NA	_
Somalia	NA	NA	_



### Population covered by Social Protection (%)

Percentage of population participating in social protection and labor programs (includes direct and indirect beneficiaries). The indicator is estimated by program type, for the entire population and by quintiles of both the post-transfer and pre-transfer welfare distribution. Programs are aggregated into social assistance, social insurance and labor market according to World Bank's ASPIRE classification. Indicators for all social protection and labor programs comprise the sum of social assistance, social insurance and labor market figures.

Source: World Bank Global Poverty Working Group (2019)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
South Africa	96.1	2014	•
Botswana	91.6	2009	•
Uganda	75.7	2012	•
Eswatini	70.9	2009	•
Ghana	64.0	2012	•
Egypt	60.3	2008	•
Gabon	54.9	2005	•
Mauritius	54.8	2012	•
Morocco	52.5	2009	•
Malawi	49.6	2016	•
Mauritania	47.5	2014	•
Côte d'Ivoire	39.5	2015	•
Zimbabwe	37.5	2011	•
Djibouti	35.7	2012	•
Rwanda	35.3	2013	•
Kenya	34.7	2015	•
Sierra Leone	34.6	2011	•
Cabo Verde	33.8	2007	•
Namibia	26.5	2009	•

Liberia	21.6	2016	
Tunisia	19.8	2010	
Ethiopia	16.2	2010	
Niger	15.5	2014	•
Sudan	13.1	2009	•
Mozambique	9.7	2014	•
Senegal	9.3	2011	•
Tanzania	9.0	2014	•
Lesotho	7.7	2010	•
The Gambia	6.1	2010	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	5.5	2012	•
Nigeria	5.2	2015	•
Republic of Congo	4.9	2005	•
Benin	3.6	2003	•
South Sudan	3.4	2009	•
Guinea	2.0	2012	•
Burkina Faso	1.8	2015	•
7amhia	1.2	2010	•

Cameroon	1.1	2014	•	
Madagascar	1.0	2010	•	
Comoros	0.9	2004	•	
Chad	0.7	2011	•	
Mali	0.6	2009	•	
Togo	0.0	2011	•	
Algeria	NA	NA	_	
Angola	NA	NA	_	
Burundi	NA	NA	_	
Central African Republic	NA	NA	-	
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	-	
Eritrea	NA	NA	_	
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	_	
Libya	NA	NA	_	
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	-	
Seychelles	NA	NA	-	
Somalia	NA	NA	_	



The percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements for a minimum of one year. Dietary energy requirements are defined as the amount of dietary energy required by an individual to maintain body functions, health and normal activity. FAO et al. (2015) report 14.7 million undernourished people in developed regions, which corresponds to an average prevalence of 1.17% in the developed regions. We assumed a 1.2% prevalence rate for each high-income country (World Bank, 2019) with missing data.

Source: FAO, 2020 Trends: 2014-2017

Country	1	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Seychelles	*	1.2	NA	•	-	Nigeria	13.4	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Rwanda	36.8	2017	
Morocco		3.4	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Togo	16.1	2017	•	7	Liberia	37.2	2017	
Algeria		3.9	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Guinea	16.5	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Chad	37.5	2017	
Tunisia		4.3	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Niger	16.5	2017		<b>4</b>	Republic of Congo	40.3	2017	
Egypt		4.5	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Malawi	17.5	2017		$\rightarrow$	Uganda	41.0	2017	
Ghana		5.5	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Djibouti	18.9	2017		$\rightarrow$	Madagascar	44.4	2017	
South Africa		6.2	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Côte d'Ivoire	19.0	2017		7	Zambia	46.7	2017	
Mali		6.3	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Burkina Faso	20.0	2017		$\rightarrow$	Zimbabwe	51.3	2017	
Mauritius		6.5	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Sudan	20.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Central African	F0.6	2017	
São Tomé and		7.0	2017	•	<b>A</b>	Eswatini	20.6	2017	•	7	Republic	59.6	2017	
Príncipe		7.0	2017		Т	Ethiopia	20.6	2017		1	Burundi	NA	NA	
Cameroon		9.9	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Angola	25.0	2017	•	7	Comoros	NA	NA	
Benin		10.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Sierra Leone	25.6	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Democratic	NA	NA	
The Gambia		10.2	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Botswana	26.4	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Republic of Congo	NA	INA	
Mauritania		10.4	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Namibia	27.3	2017	•	7	Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	
Gabon		10.5	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Mozambique	27.9	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Eritrea	NA	NA	
Senegal		11.3	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Guinea-Bissau	28.0	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Libya	NA	NA	
Cabo Verde		12.6	2017	•	7	Kenya	29.4	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Somalia	NA	NA	
Lesotho		13.1	2017		$\rightarrow$	Tanzania	30.7	2017		$\rightarrow$	South Sudan	NA	NA	



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

The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years that are stunted, measured as the percentage that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median height for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards. UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 2.58%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.

Source: UNICEF et. al., 2020 Trends: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Seychelles	7.9	2012	•	$\rightarrow$	Zimbabwe	26.8	2015	•	7	Angola	Angola 37.6	Angola 37.6 2016	Angola 37.6 2016 •
Tunisia	10.1	2012	•	7	Burkina Faso	27.3	2016	•	7	Rwanda	Rwanda 37.9	Rwanda 37.9 2015	Rwanda 37.9 2015 •
Algeria	11.7	2012	•	$\rightarrow$	South Africa	27.4	2016	•	7	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone 37.9	Sierra Leone 37.9 2013	Sierra Leone 37.9 2013
Morocco	14.9	2011	•	7	Togo	27.5	2014	•	7	Sudan	Sudan 38.2	Sudan 38.2 2014	Sudan 38.2 2014 •
Senegal	17.0	2016	•	7	Guinea-Bissau	27.6	2014	•	7	Ethiopia	Ethiopia 38.4	Ethiopia 38.4 2016	Ethiopia 38.4 2016 •
ão Tomé and	17.2	2014		•	Mauritania	27.9	2015	•	<b>4</b>	Chad	Chad 39.9	Chad 39.9 2015	Chad 39.9 2015 •
Príncipe	17.2	2014			Uganda	28.9	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Zambia	Zambia 40.0	Zambia 40.0 2013	Zambia 40.0 2013 •
abon	17.5	2012	•	7	Mali	30.4	2015	•	$\rightarrow$	Central African	Central African 40.7	Central African 40.7 2010	Central African
Shana	18.8	2014	•	1	South Sudan	31.1	2010	•	$\rightarrow$	Republic	Republic 40.7	Republic 40.7 2010	Republic 40.7 2010
ibya	21.0	2007	•	$\rightarrow$	Botswana	31.4	2007	•	$\rightarrow$	Niger	Niger 42.2	Niger 42.2 2016	Niger 42.2 2016 •
Republic of Congo	21.2	2015		7	Cameroon	31.7	2014	•	$\rightarrow$	Democratic	Democratic 42.6	Democratic 42.6 2013	Democratic 42.6 2013
Côte d'Ivoire	21.6	2016	•	7	Comoros	32.1	2012	•	$\rightarrow$	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo 42.0	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo
gypt	22.3	2014	•	1	Liberia	32.1	2013	•	7	Mozambique	Mozambique 43.1	Mozambique 43.1 2011	Mozambique 43.1 2011 •
Namibia	23.1	2013	•	7	Guinea	32.4	2016	•	7	Nigeria	Nigeria 43.6	Nigeria 43.6 2016	Nigeria 43.6 2016 •
The Gambia	25.0	2013	•	$\rightarrow$	Lesotho	33.2	2014	•	$\rightarrow$	Madagascar	Madagascar 49.2	Madagascar 49.2 2009	Madagascar 49.2 2009
Somalia	25.3	2009	•	$\rightarrow$	Djibouti	33.5	2012	•	$\rightarrow$	Eritrea	Eritrea 50.3	Eritrea 50.3 2010	Eritrea 50.3 2010 •
Eswatini	25.5	2014	•	1	Benin	34.0	2014	•	7	Burundi	Burundi 55.9	Burundi 55.9 2016	Burundi 55.9 2016 •
Kenya	26.0	2014	•	$\rightarrow$	Tanzania	34.4	2015	•	7	Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde NA	Cabo Verde NA NA	Cabo Verde NA NA –
Equatorial Guinea	26.2	2011	•	7	Malawi	37.1	2015	•	<b>→</b>	Mauritius	Mauritius NA	Mauritius NA NA	Mauritius NA NA –



#### Prevalence of wasting in children (% of population aged under 5)

The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years whose weight falls below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards. UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average  $\,$ prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 0.75%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.

Source: UNICEF et. al., 2020 Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Eswatini	2.0	2014	•	<b>1</b>	Angola	4.9	2016	•	1	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo 8.2	Republic of Congo 8.2 2015	Republic of Congo 8.2 2015
Rwanda	2.2	2015	•	1	Burundi	5.1	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone 9.4	Sierra Leone 9.4 2013	Sierra Leone 9.4 2013
Morocco	2.3	2011	•	1	Cameroon	5.2	2014	•	1	Egypt	Egypt 9.5	Egypt 9.5 2014	Egypt 9.5 2014 •
South Africa	2.5	2016	•	1	Liberia	5.6	2013	•	1	Ethiopia	Ethiopia 9.9	Ethiopia 9.9 2016	Ethiopia 9.9 2016 •
Malawi	2.7	2015	•	1	Côte d'Ivoire	6.0	2016	•	1	Niger	Niger 10.3	Niger 10.3 2016	Niger 10.3 2016 •
Lesotho	2.8	2014	•	1	Guinea-Bissau	6.0	2014	•	1	Nigeria	Nigeria 10.8	Nigeria 10.8 2016	Nigeria 10.8 2016 •
Tunisia	2.8	2012	•	1	Mozambique	6.1	2011	•	1	Comoros	Comoros 11.1	Comoros 11.1 2012	Comoros 11.1 2012 •
Equatorial Guinea	3.1	2011	•	1	Zambia	6.3	2013	•	$\rightarrow$	The Gambia	The Gambia 11.1	The Gambia 11.1 2013	The Gambia 11.1 2013 •
Zimbabwe	3.2	2015	•	1	Libya	6.5	2007	•	$\rightarrow$	Chad	Chad 13.0	Chad 13.0 2015	Chad 13.0 2015 •
Gabon	3.4	2012	•	1	Togo	6.7	2014	•	4	Mali	Mali 13.5	Mali 13.5 2015	Mali 13.5 2015 •
Uganda	3.6	2016	•	1	Namibia	7.1	2013	•	7	Mauritania	Mauritania 14.8	Mauritania 14.8 2015	Mauritania 14.8 2015 •
Kenya	4.0	2014	•	1	Botswana	7.2	2007	•	1	Somalia	Somalia 15.0	Somalia 15.0 2009	Somalia 15.0 2009 •
São Tomé and	4.0	2014	•	<b>1</b>	Senegal	7.2	2016	•	1	Madagascar	Madagascar 15.2	Madagascar 15.2 2004	Madagascar 15.2 2004
Príncipe	4.0	2014			Central African	7.4	2010		7	Eritrea	Eritrea 15.3	Eritrea 15.3 2010	Eritrea 15.3 2010 •
Algeria	4.1	2012	•	1	Republic	7.4	2010			Sudan	Sudan 16.3	Sudan 16.3 2014	Sudan 16.3 2014 •
Seychelles	4.3	2012	•	1	Burkina Faso	7.6	2016	•	1	Djibouti	Djibouti 21.5	Djibouti 21.5 2012	Djibouti 21.5 2012 •
Benin	4.5	2014	•	1	Democratic	8.1	2013		•	South Sudan	South Sudan 22.7	South Sudan 22.7 2010	South Sudan 22.7 2010 •
Tanzania	4.5	2015	•	1	Republic of Congo	0.1	2013			Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde NA	Cabo Verde NA NA	Cabo Verde NA NA –
Ghana	4.7	2014	•	1	Guinea	8.1	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Mauritius	Mauritius NA	Mauritius NA NA	Mauritius NA NA –



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

The percentage of the adult population that has a body mass index (BMI) of 30kg/m<sup>2</sup> or higher, based on measured height and weight.

Source: WHO (2020) Trends: 2013-2016

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Ethiopia	4.5	2016	•	<b>↑</b>	Zambia	8.1	2016	•	<b>↑</b>	São Tomé and	São Tomé and	São Tomé and	São Tomé and
Eritrea	5.0	2016	•	1	Angola	8.2	2016	•	<b>1</b>	Príncipe	Príncipe 12.4	Príncipe 12.4 2016	Príncipe 12.4 2010
Madagascar	5.3	2016	•	1	Somalia	8.3	2016	•	1	Mauritania	Mauritania 12.7	Mauritania 12.7 2016	Mauritania 12.7 2016
Uganda	5.3	2016	•	1	Tanzania	8.4	2016	•	1	Djibouti	Djibouti 13.5	Djibouti 13.5 2016	Djibouti 13.5 2016 •
Burundi	5.4	2016	•	1	Togo	8.4	2016	•	1	Seychelles	Seychelles 14.0	Seychelles 14.0 2016	Seychelles 14.0 2016
Niger	5.5	2016	•	1	Mali	8.6	2016	•	1	Gabon	Gabon 15.0	Gabon 15.0 2016	Gabon 15.0 2016 •
Burkina Faso	5.6	2016	•	1	Sierra Leone	8.7	2016	•	1	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe 15.5	Zimbabwe 15.5 2016	Zimbabwe 15.5 2016 •
Malawi	5.8	2016	•	1	Senegal	8.8	2016	•	1	Eswatini	Eswatini 16.5	Eswatini 16.5 2016	Eswatini 16.5 2016 •
Rwanda	5.8	2016	•	1	Nigeria	8.9	2016	•	1	Lesotho	Lesotho 16.6	Lesotho 16.6 2016	Lesotho 16.6 2016 •
had	6.1	2016	•	1	Guinea-Bissau	9.5	2016	•	1	Namibia	Namibia 17.2	Namibia 17.2 2016	Namibia 17.2 2016 •
Democratic	6.7	2016	•	<b>4</b>	Benin	9.6	2016	•	1	Botswana	Botswana 18.9	Botswana 18.9 2016	Botswana 18.9 2016 •
Republic of Congo	0.7	2010			Republic of Congo	9.6	2016	•	1	Morocco	Morocco 26.1	Morocco 26.1 2016	Morocco 26.1 2016 •
Kenya	7.1	2016	•	1	Liberia	9.9	2016	•	1	Tunisia	Tunisia 26.9	Tunisia 26.9 2016	Tunisia 26.9 2016 •
Mozambique	7.2	2016	•	1	Côte d'Ivoire	10.3	2016	•	4	Algeria	Algeria 27.4	Algeria 27.4 2016	Algeria 27.4 2016 •
Central African	7.5	2016	•	<b>^</b>	The Gambia	10.3	2016	•	<b>4</b>	South Africa	South Africa 28.3	South Africa 28.3 2016	South Africa 28.3 2016 •
Republic	7.3	2010		1	Mauritius	10.8	2016	•	4	Egypt	Egypt 32.0	Egypt 32.0 2016	Egypt 32.0 2016 •
Guinea	7.7	2016	•	1	Ghana	10.9	2016	•	<b>4</b>	Libya	Libya 32.5	Libya 32.5 2016	Libya 32.5 2016 •
Comoros	7.8	2016	•	1	Cameroon	11.4	2016	•	<b>4</b>	South Sudan	South Sudan NA	South Sudan NA NA	South Sudan NA NA –
Equatorial Guinea	8.0	2016	•	1	Cabo Verde	11.8	2016	•	<b>4</b>	Sudan	Sudan NA	Sudan NA NA	Sudan NA NA –



### Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)

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

Source: FAO (2020) Trends: 2014-2017

ountry	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Egypt	7.3	2017	•	1	Mali	1.5	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Mozambique	Mozambique 0.9	Mozambique 0.9 2017	Mozambique 0.9 2017 •
South Africa	5.6	2017	•	1	Benin	1.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	The Gambia	The Gambia 0.8	The Gambia 0.8 2017	The Gambia 0.8 2017 •
Mauritius	5.2	2017	•	1	Kenya	1.5	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo 0.8	Republic of Congo 0.8 2017	Republic of Congo 0.8 2017 •
Madagascar	3.8	2017	•	1	Nigeria	1.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Chad	Chad 0.8	Chad 0.8 2017	Chad 0.8 2017 •
Ethiopia	2.5	2017	•	1	South Sudan	1.4	2017	•	7	Democratic	Democratic 0.8	Democratic 0.8 2017	Democratic 0.8 2017
Zambia	2.5	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Burundi	1.4	2017		$\rightarrow$	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo 0.0	Republic of Congo 0.0 2017	Republic of Congo
Côte d'Ivoire	2.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Mauritania	1.4	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Libya	Libya 0.8	Libya 0.8 2017	Libya 0.8 2017 •
São Tomé and	2.1	2017	•	T	Comoros	1.4	2017		<b>4</b>	Sudan	Sudan 0.7	Sudan 0.7 2017	Sudan 0.7 2017 •
Príncipe	۷.۱	2017		•	Liberia	1.3	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Eritrea	Eritrea 0.6	Eritrea 0.6 2017	Eritrea 0.6 2017 •
Uganda	2.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Rwanda	1.3	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe 0.6	Zimbabwe 0.6 2017	Zimbabwe 0.6 2017 •
Sierra Leone	2.0	2017	•	1	Senegal	1.3	2017	•	7	Somalia	Somalia 0.5	Somalia 0.5 2017	Somalia 0.5 2017 •
Djibouti	1.9	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Guinea	1.2	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Niger	Niger 0.5	Niger 0.5 2017	Niger 0.5 2017 •
Malawi	1.9	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Togo	1.1	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Namibia	Namibia 0.4	Namibia 0.4 2017	Namibia 0.4 2017 •
Ghana	1.9	2017	•	1	Eswatini	1.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Botswana	Botswana 0.4	Botswana 0.4 2017	Botswana 0.4 2017 •
Morocco	1.8	2017		1	Burkina Faso	1.0	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde 0.2	Cabo Verde 0.2 2017	Cabo Verde 0.2 2017 •
Cameroon	1.7	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Algeria	1.0	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea NA	Equatorial Guinea NA NA	Equatorial Guinea NA NA –
Gabon	1.6	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Lesotho	1.0	2017	•	1	Seychelles	Seychelles NA	Seychelles NA NA	Seychelles NA NA –
Guinea-Bissau	1.6	2017	•	7	Central African	0.9	2017		<b>→</b>				
Tanzania	1.5	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Republic	0.9	2017		7				
Tunisia	1.5	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Angola	0.9	2017	•	$\rightarrow$				



Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)

The quantity of plant nutrients used per unit of arable land. Fertilizer products cover nitrogenous, potash, and phosphate fertilizers. Traditional nutrients such as animal and plant manures are not included.

Source: FAO, 2017 Trends: 2013-2016

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Egypt	649.2	2016	• 1
Seychelles	521.7	2016	• 1
Mauritius	235.3	2016	• 1
Zambia	89.6	2016	• 1
Botswana	89.6	2016	• 1
Morocco	71.1	2016	• 1
Tunisia	59.3	2016	• 1
South Africa	58.5	2016	• 1
Côte d'Ivoire	51.7	2016	• 1
Mali	44.2	2016	• 1
Kenya	38.2	2016	• 🔸
Gabon	26.8	2016	• 1
Namibia	26.1	2016	• 1
Zimbabwe	22.9	2016	• 7
Algeria	22.3	2016	• →
Burkina Faso	21.8	2016	• 1
Malawi	21.6	2016	• ↓
Ghana	20.9	2016	• 💠
Senegal	16.4	2016	• 7

Benin	14.7	2016		<b>1</b>
Ethiopia	14.4	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Tanzania	12.6	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Libya	11.7	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Togo	11.0	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Rwanda	10.9	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Cameroon	9.7	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Angola	8.0	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Sudan	7.2	2016	•	7
Nigeria	5.5	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Burundi	5.4	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Madagascar	5.2	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Mozambique	3.7	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Eritrea	2.8	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Democratic Republic of Congo	2.5	2016	•	<b>→</b>
Uganda	1.9	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Republic of Congo	1.8	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Guinea	1.6	2016	•	<b>4</b>

The Gambia	1.2	2016	•	<b>→</b>
Niger	0.4	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Central African Republic	0.3	2015	•	<b>→</b>
Cabo Verde	NA	NA	-	-
Chad	NA	NA	-	-
Comoros	NA	NA	-	-
Djibouti	NA	NA	_	_
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	_	-
Eswatini	NA	NA	-	_
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	-	_
Lesotho	NA	NA	_	_
Liberia	NA	NA	_	_
Mauritania	NA	NA	-	_
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	-	-
Sierra Leone	NA	NA	_	_
Somalia	NA	NA	-	_
South Sudan	NA	NA	_	_



### Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)

The estimated number of women, between the age of 15-49, who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.

Source: WHO et al. (2020) Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Egypt	37	2017	• 1
Tunisia	43	2017	• 1
Seychelles	53	2017	• 1
Cabo Verde	58	2017	• 1
Mauritius	61	2017	• 1
Morocco	70	2017	• 1
Libya	72	2017	• 🔸
Algeria	112	2017	• →
South Africa	119	2017	• 7
São Tomé and Príncipe	130	2017	• →
Botswana	144	2017	• 7
Namibia	195	2017	• 7
Zambia	213	2017	• 7
Angola	241	2017	• →
Djibouti	248	2017	• →
Rwanda	248	2017	• 1
Gabon	252	2017	• →
Comoros	273	2017	• →

Mozambique	289	2017	•	7
Sudan	295	2017	•	7
Equatorial Guinea	301	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Ghana	308	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Senegal	315	2017	•	7
Burkina Faso	320	2017	•	7
Madagascar	335	2017	•	7
Kenya	342	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Malawi	349	2017	•	7
Uganda	375	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Republic of Congo	378	2017	•	7
Togo	396	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Benin	397	2017	•	7
Ethiopia	401	2017	•	7
Eswatini	437	2017	•	1
Zimbabwe	458	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Democratic Republic of Congo	473	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Eritrea	480	2017	•	7

Niger	509	2017	•	7
Tanzania	524	2017	•	7
Cameroon	529	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Lesotho	544	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Burundi	548	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Mali	562	2017	•	7
Guinea	576	2017	•	1
The Gambia	597	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Côte d'Ivoire	617	2017	•	7
Liberia	661	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Guinea-Bissau	667	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	766	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Central African Republic	829	2017	•	71
Somalia	829	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Nigeria	917	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Sierra Leone	1120	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Chad	1140	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
South Sudan	1150	2017	•	<b>4</b>



Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)

The percentage of births attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period, to conduct deliveries on their own, and to care for newborns.

Source: UNICEF, 2020 Trends: 2012-2016

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Libya	99.9	2013	•	_
Mauritius	99.8	2016	•	<b>↑</b>
Botswana	99.7	2015	•	<b>1</b>
Seychelles	99.0	2012	•	_
South Africa	96.7	2016	•	_
Algeria	96.6	2013	•	_
Republic of Congo	94.4	2015	•	<b>1</b>
São Tomé and Príncipe	92.5	2014	•	_
Egypt	91.5	2014	•	_
Cabo Verde	91.4	2015	•	$\rightarrow$
Rwanda	90.7	2015	•	_
Malawi	89.8	2016	•	_
Gabon	89.3	2012	•	_
Eswatini	88.3	2014	•	-
Namibia	88.2	2013	•	_
Djibouti	87.4	2012	•	_
Burundi	85.1	2017	•	<b>1</b>
Comoros	82.2	2012		_

Democratic Republic of Congo	80.1	2014	•	-	
Burkina Faso	79.8	2015	•	_	
Benin	78.1	2018	•	4	
Zimbabwe	78.1	2015	•	1	
Lesotho	77.9	2014	•	_	
Sudan	77.5	2014	•	_	
Uganda	74.2	2016	•	1	
Côte d'Ivoire	73.6	2016	•	1	
Morocco	73.6	2011	•	_	
Tunisia	73.6	2012	•	_	
Ghana	70.8	2014	•	_	
Mauritania	69.3	2015	•	7	
Senegal	68.4	2017	•	1	
Equatorial Guinea	68.3	2011	•	_	
Cameroon	64.7	2014	•	_	
Tanzania	63.7	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	
Zambia	63.3	2014	•	_	
Guinea	62.7	2016	•	<b>4</b>	

Kenya	61.8	2014	•	_
Liberia	61.1	2013	•	_
Sierra Leone	59.7	2013	•	-
The Gambia	57.2	2013	•	_
Mozambique	54.3	2011	•	_
Angola	49.6	2016	•	-
Guinea-Bissau	45.0	2014	•	-
Togo	44.6	2014	•	_
Madagascar	44.3	2013	•	_
Mali	43.7	2015	•	<b>4</b>
Nigeria	40.3	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Central African Republic	40.0	2010	•	-
Niger	39.7	2015	•	7
Eritrea	34.1	2010	•	_
Ethiopia	27.7	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Chad	20.2	2015	•	-
South Sudan	19.4	2010	•	_
Somalia	94	2006	•	_

### Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

The number of newborn infants (neonates) who die before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births.

Source: UNICEF, et al., 2020 Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Libya	6.4	2018	• 1
Seychelles	8.8	2018	• 1
Mauritius	9.2	2018	• 1
South Africa	10.7	2018	• 1
Egypt	11.2	2018	• 1
Tunisia	11.5	2018	• 1
Cabo Verde	11.6	2018	• 1
Morocco	13.8	2018	• 1
São Tomé and Príncipe	14.0	2018	• 1
Algeria	14.6	2018	• 1
Namibia	15.6	2018	• 7
Rwanda	15.9	2018	• 1
Eswatini	17.2	2018	• 7
Eritrea	18.4	2018	• 7
Kenya	19.6	2018	• 7
Uganda	19.9	2018	• 7
Republic of Congo	20.3	2018	• 7
Madagascar	20.6	2018	• 7

Senegal	20.6	2018	•	7
Zimbabwe	20.9	2018	•	7
Gabon	21.0	2018	•	7
Tanzania	21.3	2018	•	7
Burundi	21.7	2018	•	7
Malawi	22.4	2018	•	7
Zambia	23.5	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Ghana	23.9	2018	•	7
Botswana	24.5	2018	•	7
Liberia	24.5	2018	•	7
Burkina Faso	24.7	2018	•	7
Togo	24.9	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Niger	25.2	2018	•	7
The Gambia	26.3	2018	•	7
Cameroon	26.6	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Mozambique	27.8	2018	•	7
Ethiopia	28.1	2018	•	7
Democratic Republic of Congo	28.3	2018	•	<b>→</b>

Angola	28.5	2018	•	7
Sudan	28.6	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Equatorial Guinea	29.9	•	$\rightarrow$	
Guinea	31.1	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Benin	31.3	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Comoros	31.6	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	31.7	2018	•	7
Mali	32.7	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Sierra Leone	32.8	2018	•	7
Côte d'Ivoire	33.5	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	33.5	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Chad	34.2	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Lesotho	34.9	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Nigeria	36.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Guinea-Bissau	36.6	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Somalia	37.5	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
South Sudan	40.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Central African Republic	41.2	2018	•	<b>→</b>



Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)

The probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year, per 1,000 live births.

Source: UNICEF et al., 2020 Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Libya	12.0	2018	• 1
Seychelles	14.5	2018	• 1
Mauritius	15.5	2018	• 1
Tunisia	17.0	2018	• 1
Cabo Verde	19.5	2018	• 1
Egypt	21.2	2018	• 1
Morocco	22.4	2018	• 1
Algeria	23.5	2018	• 1
São Tomé and Príncipe	31.2	2018	• 1
South Africa	33.8	2018	• 1
Rwanda	35.3	2018	• 1
Botswana	36.5	2018	• 1
Namibia	39.6	2018	• 1
Kenya	41.1	2018	• 1
Eritrea	41.9	2018	• 1
Senegal	43.6	2018	• 1
Gabon	44.8	2018	• 1
Zimbabwe	46.2	2018	• 1

Uganda	46.4	2018		1
Ghana	47.9	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Malawi	49.7	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Republic of Congo	50.1	2018	•	7
Tanzania	53.0	2018	•	7
Madagascar	53.6	2018	•	7
Eswatini	54.4	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Ethiopia	55.2	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Zambia	57.8	2018	•	7
The Gambia	58.4	2018	•	7
Burundi	58.5	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Djibouti	59.3	2018	•	7
Sudan	60.5	2018	•	7
Comoros	67.5	2018	•	7
Togo	69.8	2018	•	7
Liberia	70.9	2018	•	7
Mozambique	73.2	2018	•	7
Mauritania	75.7	2018	•	7
Cameroon	76.1	2018	•	7

Burkina Faso	76.4	2018	•	7
Angola	77.2	2018	•	7
Côte d'Ivoire	80.9	2018	•	7
Lesotho	81.1	2018	•	7
Guinea-Bissau	81.5	2018	•	7
Niger	83.7	2018	•	7
Equatorial Guinea	85.3	2018	•	7
Democratic Republic of Congo	88.1	2018	•	7
Benin	93.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Mali	97.8	2018	•	7
South Sudan	98.6	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Guinea	100.8	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Sierra Leone	105.1	2018	•	7
Central African Republic	116.5	2018	•	7
Chad	119.0	2018	•	7
Nigeria	119.9	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Somalia	121.5	2018	•	7

Source: UNAIDS (2020) Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Comoros	0.0	2018	• 1
Tunisia	0.0	2018	• 1
Algeria	0.0	2018	• 1
Mauritania	0.0	2018	• 1
Morocco	0.0	2018	• 1
Somalia	0.0	2018	• 1
Egypt	0.0	2018	• 1
Libya	0.1	2018	• 1
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.1	2018	• 1
Niger	0.1	2018	• 1
Senegal	0.1	2018	• 1
Burkina Faso	0.1	2018	• 1
Sudan	0.1	2018	• 1
Eritrea	0.2	2018	• 1
Burundi	0.2	2018	• 1
Cabo Verde	0.2	2018	• 1

Ethiopia	0.2	2018	•	1
Madagascar	0.2	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Rwanda	0.3	2018	•	1
Benin	0.3	2018	•	1
Liberia	0.4	2018	•	1
Chad	0.4	2018	•	7
Guinea	0.5	2018	•	1
Sierra Leone	0.6	2018	•	1
Djibouti	0.6	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Nigeria	0.7	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Côte d'Ivoire	0.7	2018	•	1
Ghana	0.7	2018	•	7
Mauritius	0.7	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Togo	0.7	2018	•	1
Mali	0.8	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Angola	1.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Gabon	1.0	2018	•	1
Cameroon	1.0	2018	•	1
Kenya	1.0	2018	•	1

Republic of Congo	1.0	2018		7
The Gambia	1.1	2018		$\rightarrow$
Central African Republic	1.2	2018	•	<b>↑</b>
Uganda	1.4	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Tanzania	1.4	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Guinea-Bissau	1.4	2018	•	7
South Sudan	1.6	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Malawi	2.3	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Zimbabwe	2.8	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Namibia	2.8	2018	•	1
Zambia	3.0	2018	•	7
Equatorial Guinea	4.2	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Botswana	4.4	2018	•	1
South Africa	4.9	2018	•	1
Mozambique	5.3	2018	•	7
Lesotho	7.8	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Eswatini	8.6	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Seychelles	NA	NA	-	-



Democratic

Republic of Congo

People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)

2018

The percentage of people on antiretroviral therapy among all people living with HIV.

Source: UNAIDS Data (2019) Trends: 2015-2018

Country	value	rear	Kating	irena
Namibia	92	2018	•	1
Cabo Verde	89	2018	•	1
Zimbabwe	88	2018	•	1
Rwanda	87	2018	•	1
Eswatini	86	2018	•	1
Botswana	83	2018	•	1
Algeria	81	2018	•	1
Burundi	80	2018	•	1
Comoros	79	2018	•	1
Malawi	78	2018	•	1
Zambia	78	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Uganda	72	2018	•	1
Tanzania	71	2018	•	1
Kenya	68	2018	•	1
Gabon	67	2018	•	1
Ethiopia	65	2018	•	1
Morocco	65	2018	•	1
Senegal	63	2018	•	1
Burkina Faso	62	2018	•	1
South Africa	62	2018	•	1

Benin	61	2018	•	1	
Lesotho	61	2018	•	<b>↑</b>	
Togo	60	2018	•	<b>1</b>	
Democratic Republic of Congo	57	2018	•	<b>↑</b>	
Mozambique	56	2018	•	<b>1</b>	
Côte d'Ivoire	55	2018	•	<b>1</b>	
Mauritania	54	2018	•	<b>↑</b>	
Niger	54	2018	•	<b>1</b>	
Nigeria	53	2018	•	7	
Cameroon	52	2018	•	<b>↑</b>	
Chad	51	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	
Eritrea	51	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	
Libya	44	2018	•	7	
Sierra Leone	41	2018	•	1	
Guinea	40	2018	•	7	
Tunisia	39	2018	•	7	
Central African Republic	36	2018	•	7	
Republic of Congo	35	2018	•	<b>→</b>	

Liberia	35	2018	•	1
Equatorial Guinea	34	2018	•	7
Ghana	34	2018	•	7
Guinea-Bissau	33	2018	•	7
Egypt	31	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Mali	31	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Djibouti	30	2018	•	7
Somalia	30	2018	•	7
The Gambia	29	2018	•	7
Angola	27	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Mauritius	22	2018	•	<b>→</b>
South Sudan	16	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Sudan	15	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Madagascar	9	2018	•	<b>→</b>
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	-	-
Seychelles	NA	NA	_	_

## Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)

The estimated rate of new and relapse cases of tuberculosis in a given year, expressed per 100,000 people. All forms of tuberculosis are included, including cases of people living with HIV.

Source: WHO, 2020 Trends: 2015–2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Egypt	12	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Senegal	118	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Somalia	Somalia 262	Somalia 262 2018	Somalia 262 2018 •
Mauritius	13	2018	•	<b>→</b>	São Tomé and	124	2018		•	Botswana	Botswana 275	Botswana 275 2018	Botswana 275 2018 •
Seychelles	18	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Príncipe	124	2010		T	Kenya	Kenya 292	Kenya 292 2018	Kenya 292 2018 ●
Comoros	35	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Chad	142	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone 298	Sierra Leone 298 2018	Sierra Leone 298 2018 •
Tunisia	35	2018	•	7	Côte d'Ivoire	142	2018	•	7	Liberia	Liberia 308	Liberia 308 2018	Liberia 308 2018 •
Togo	36	2018	•	<b>1</b>	South Sudan	146	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Democratic	Democratic 321	Democratic 321 2018	Democratic 221 2019
Libya	40	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Ghana	148	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo
Cabo Verde	46	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Ethiopia	151	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Eswatini	Eswatini 329	Eswatini 329 2018	Eswatini 329 2018 •
Burkina Faso	48	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	The Gambia	174	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Zambia	Zambia 346	Zambia 346 2018	Zambia 346 2018 •
Mali	53	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Guinea	176	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Angola	Angola 355	Angola 355 2018	Angola 355 2018 •
Benin	56	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Malawi	181	2018		7	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau 361	Guinea-Bissau 361 2018	Guinea-Bissau 361 2018 •
Rwanda	59	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Cameroon	186	2018		7	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo 375	Republic of Congo 375 2018	Republic of Congo 375 2018 •
Algeria	69	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Uganda	200	2018		$\rightarrow$	South Africa	South Africa 520	South Africa 520 2018	South Africa 520 2018 •
Sudan	71	2018	•	1	Equatorial Guinea	201	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Namibia	Namibia 524	Namibia 524 2018	Namibia 524 2018 •
Niger	87	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Zimbabwe	210	2018	•	7	Gabon	Gabon 525	Gabon 525 2018	Gabon 525 2018 •
Eritrea	89	2018	•	7	Nigeria	219	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Central African	Central African	Central African	Central African
Mauritania	93	2018	•	7	Madagascar	233	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Republic	Republic 540	Republic 540 2018	Republic 540 2018 •
Morocco	99	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Tanzania	253	2018	•	7	Mozambique	Mozambique 551	Mozambique 551 2018	Mozambique 551 2018 •
Burundi	111	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Djibouti	260	2018	•	1	Lesotho	Lesotho 611	Lesotho 611 2018	Lesotho 611 2018 •



Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)

The percentage of children aged 0–59 months who were ill with a fever in the two weeks before the survey and who received any anti-malarial drugs during that time.

Source: WHO World Malaria Report 2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Rwanda	98.7	2017	•
Mozambique	98.6	2018	•
Malawi	96.4	2017	•
Sierra Leone	96.0	2016	
Kenya	91.5	2015	•
Zambia	90.4	2013	•
Tanzania	89.4	2017	•
Uganda	87.8	2016	
Liberia	81.1	2016	
Burkina Faso	79.4	2018	•
Zimbabwe	78.8	2014	•
Angola	76.7	2016	•
Togo	76.3	2017	•
Senegal	65.5	2017	•
Côte d'Ivoire	64.1	2016	
Ghana	58.8	2016	•
Guinea-Bissau	47.0	2014	•
Namibia	44.8	2013	•
Equatorial Guinea	44.1	2011	•

The Gambia	37.9	2013
Benin	37.0	2018
Republic of Congo	37.0	2015
Gabon	34.0	2012
Sudan	32.9	2010
Mali	31.0	2018
Djibouti	22.2	2009
Nigeria	20.6	2017
Eswatini	19.7	2010
Democratic Republic of Congo	17.0	2013
Madagascar	17.0	2016
Guinea	16.5	2016
Comoros	16.0	2012
Cameroon	15.1	2014
São Tomé and Príncipe	14.3	2014
Ethiopia	11.5	2016
Burundi	11.3	2017

Somalia	10.7	2006	•
Chad	10.0	2015	•
Central African Republic	9.5	2010	•
Mauritania	8.2	2015	•
South Sudan	8.2	2010	•
Eritrea	4.6	2008	•
Algeria	NA	NA	-
Botswana	NA	NA	-
Cabo Verde	NA	NA	-
Egypt	NA	NA	_
Lesotho	NA	NA	_
Libya	NA	NA	_
Mauritius	NA	NA	-
Morocco	NA	NA	_
Niger	NA	NA	_
Seychelles	NA	NA	_
South Africa	NA	NA	-
Tunisia	NA	NA	_



Number of adults and children who have died due to malaria in a specific year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population.

Source: WHO World Malaria Report 2019

Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Algeria	0.0	2018	• 1
Cabo Verde	0.0	2018	• 1
Djibouti	0.0	2018	• 1
Egypt	0.0	2018	• 1
Eswatini	0.0	2018	• 1
Morocco	0.0	2018	• 1
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	2018	• 1
Botswana	0.1	2018	• 1
South Africa	1.2	2018	• 1
Comoros	4.7	2018	• 1
Eritrea	5.7	2018	• 💠
Ethiopia	6.4	2018	• 1
Namibia	6.8	2018	• 🔱
Somalia	8.8	2018	• 7
Sudan	12.0	2018	• →
Zimbabwe	13.1	2018	• 1
Madagascar	20.4	2018	• 7
Kenya	24.2	2018	• →

Gabon	24.9	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Rwanda	26.4	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Senegal	28.3	2018		$\rightarrow$
The Gambia	30.2	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Uganda	30.9	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	31.7	2018		$\rightarrow$
Malawi	35.7	2018		7
Guinea-Bissau	36.3	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Côte d'Ivoire	37.1	2018	•	7
Ghana	37.2	2018	•	7
Republic of Congo	37.4	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Tanzania	38.3	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Liberia	41.6	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Zambia	43.3	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Angola	43.6	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Cameroon	44.4	2018	•	7
Burundi	45.8	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
South Sudan	48.8	2018	•	1
Mozambique	48.9	2018	•	7

Nigeria	48.9	2018	•	1
Democratic Republic of Congo	53.1	2018	•	7
Chad	56.8	2018	•	7
Benin	61.7	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Mali	62.1	2018	•	1
Burkina Faso	64.4	2018	•	1
Togo	65.1	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Guinea	66.1	2018	•	7
Niger	76.1	2018	•	7
Central African Republic	78.3	2018	•	Ħ
Sierra Leone	85.8	2018	•	7
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	_	_
Lesotho	NA	NA	-	-
Libya	NA	NA	-	-
Mauritius	NA	NA	_	-
Seychelles	NA	NA	-	-
Tunisia	NA	NA	_	_



Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)

Preventive chemotherapy (PC) is the approach of treating populations at risk of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs), to prevent transmission or morbidity of those diseases, with drugs either alone or in combination. Coverage is calculated as the number of people in need of PC and treated out of population requiring PC.

Source: WHO, 2019 Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Egypt	98.6	2017	• 1
Burkina Faso	97.6	2018	• 1
Burundi	97.2	2018	• 1
Togo	95.9	2018	• 1
Zambia	92.8	2018	• 1
Sierra Leone	83.3	2018	• 1
Democratic Republic of Congo	82.3	2018	• •
Rwanda	81.9	2018	• 1
Ethiopia	80.7	2018	• 1
Benin	80.3	2018	• 1
Niger	80.1	2018	• 1
São Tomé and Príncipe	80.0	2018	• 1
Mali	79.3	2018	• 1
Liberia	79.3	2018	• 1
Côte d'Ivoire	76.5	2018	• 1
Uganda	75.5	2018	• 1
Guinea	75.4	2018	• 1

Chad	74.7	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Mozambique	72.8	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Guinea-Bissau	72.6	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Cabo Verde	70.3	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Lesotho	69.9	2018	•	-
Eswatini	66.3	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Tanzania	65.8	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Nigeria	64.6	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Cameroon	63.9	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Republic of Congo	62.7	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Senegal	60.7	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Malawi	57.7	2018	•	<b>4</b>
South Africa	45.5	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Central African Republic	31.5	2018	•	<b>↑</b>
Mauritania	31.2	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Somalia	28.3	2017	•	<b>1</b>
Sudan	27.3	2017	•	<b>1</b>
Algeria	26.4	2018	•	-

South Sudan	26.3	2018	•	1
Angola	25.3	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Eritrea	23.8	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Gabon	20.2	2018	•	<b>↑</b>
Zimbabwe	3.7	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Kenya	0.4	2018	•	<b>4</b>
The Gambia	0.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Botswana	0.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Comoros	0.0	2018	•	_
Djibouti	0.0	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Equatorial Guinea	0.0	2018	•	_
Ghana	0.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Libya	0.0	2017	•	_
Madagascar	0.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Morocco	0.0	2017	•	_
Namibia	0.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Mauritius	NA	NA	_	_
Seychelles	NA	NA	-	-
Tunisia	NA	NA	_	_



Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)

The probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the percent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from these diseases, assuming current mortality rates at every age and that individuals would not die from any other cause of death (e.g. injuries or HIV/AIDS).

Source: WHO, 2018 Trends: 2010-2016

Country	Value	Year	Rating 1	rend								
Morocco	12.4	2016	•	1	Zimbabwe	19.3	2016	•	7	Guinea		22.4
Kenya	13.4	2016	•	1	Democratic	19.4	2016		<b>→</b>	Nigeria		22.5
Algeria	14.2	2016	•	1	Republic of Congo	19.4	2010		7	Mauritius		22.6
Gabon	14.4	2016	•	1	Benin	19.6	2016	•	<b>→</b>	Burundi		22.9
Tunisia	16.1	2016	•	1	Djibouti	19.6	2016	•	<b>4</b>	Comoros		22.9
Malawi	16.4	2016	•	1	South Sudan	19.8	2016	•	<b>→</b>	Madagascar		22.9
Angola	16.5	2016	•	1	Guinea-Bissau	20.0	2016	•	7	Central Africa	n	n 23.1
Republic of Congo	16.7	2016	•	1	Niger	20.0	2016	•	<b>→</b>	Republic		23.1
Cabo Verde	17.2	2016	•	1	Libya	20.1	2016	•	<b>→</b>	Togo		23.6
Liberia	17.6	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Botswana	20.3	2016	•	7	Chad		23.9
Tanzania	17.9	2016	•	<b>→</b>	The Gambia	20.4	2016	•	<b>→</b>	Eritrea		23.9
Zambia	17.9	2016	•	1	Ghana	20.8	2016	•	<b>4</b>	Mali		24.6
Mauritania	18.1	2016	•	<b>4</b>	Seychelles	21.2	2016	•	7	Sudan		26.0
Senegal	18.1	2016	•	1	Namibia	21.3	2016	•	7	South Africa		26.2
Rwanda	18.2	2016	•	7	Cameroon	21.6	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Lesotho		26.6
Ethiopia	18.3	2016	•	7	Burkina Faso	21.7	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Eswatini		26.7
Mozambique	18.4	2016	•	1	Somalia	21.8	2016	•	<b>4</b>	Egypt		27.7
São Tomé and	18.5	2016		<b>→</b>	Uganda	21.9	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Côte d'Ivoire		29.1
Príncipe	10.5	2010	_	7	Equatorial Guinea	22.0	2016	•	<b>→</b>	Sierra Leone		30.5



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Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)

Estimated number of fatal road traffic injuries per 100,000 people.

Source: WHO, 2020 Trends: 2013-2016

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Egypt	9.7	2016	• 1
Mauritius	13.7	2016	• 🔱
Seychelles	15.9	2016	• ↓
Morocco	19.6	2016	• 7
Nigeria	21.4	2016	• ↓
Tunisia	22.8	2016	• 7
Mali	23.1	2016	• 7
Gabon	23.2	2016	• ↓
Senegal	23.4	2016	• 1
Angola	23.6	2016	• 1
Côte d'Ivoire	23.6	2016	• →
Algeria	23.8	2013	• –
Botswana	23.8	2016	• ↓
Equatorial Guinea	24.6	2016	• ↓
Djibouti	24.7	2013	• –
Mauritania	24.7	2016	• ↓
Zambia	24.7	2013	• –
Ghana	24.9	2016	• →
Cabo Verde	25.0	2016	• →

Eritrea	25.3	2016		<b>4</b>	
Sudan	25.7	2016	•	<b>4</b>	
South Africa	25.9	2016	•	<b>4</b>	
Libya	26.1	2016	•	<b>4</b>	
Niger	26.2	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	
Comoros	26.5	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	
Ethiopia	26.7	2016	•	<b>4</b>	
Eswatini	26.9	2016	•	<b>4</b>	
Somalia	27.1	2016	•	<b>4</b>	
Sierra Leone	27.3	2013	•	_	
Republic of Congo	27.4	2016	•	<b>4</b>	
Benin	27.5	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	
São Tomé and Príncipe	27.5	2016	•	7	
Chad	27.6	2016	•	<b>4</b>	
Kenya	27.8	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	
Guinea	28.2	2016	•	<b>4</b>	
Madagascar	28.6	2016	•	<b>4</b>	
Lesotho	28.9	2016	•	1	

Uganda	29.0	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Tanzania	29.2	2016	•	7
Togo	29.2	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
The Gambia	29.7	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Rwanda	29.7	2016	•	7
South Sudan	29.9	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Cameroon	30.1	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Mozambique	30.1	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Namibia	30.4	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Burkina Faso	30.5	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Malawi	31.0	2016	•	7
Guinea-Bissau	31.1	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Central African Republic	33.6	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Democratic Republic of Congo	33.7	2016	•	•
Burundi	34.7	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Zimbabwe	34.7	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Liberia	35.9	2016	•	<b>4</b>

The number of births per 1,000 women between the age of 15 to 19.

Source: UNDP, 2020 Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Libya	5.8	2017	• 1
Tunisia	7.8	2017	• 1
Algeria	10.1	2017	• 1
Djibouti	18.8	2017	• 1
Mauritius	25.7	2017	• 1
Morocco	31.0	2017	• 1
Rwanda	39.1	2017	• →
Botswana	46.1	2017	• →
Eritrea	52.6	2017	• 7
Egypt	53.8	2017	• →
Burundi	55.6	2017	• →
South Sudan	62.0	2017	• 1
Seychelles	62.1	2017	• ↓
Namibia	63.6	2017	• 1
Sudan	64.0	2017	• 1
Comoros	65.4	2017	• 7
Ghana	66.6	2017	• →
Ethiopia	66.7	2017	• 7

South Africa 67.9 2017

Mauritania	71.0	2017	•	7	
Senegal	72.7	2017	•	7	
Cabo Verde	73.8	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	
Kenya	75.1	2017	•	7	
Eswatini	76.7	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	
The Gambia	78.2	2017	•	7	
Benin	86.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	
Zimbabwe	86.1	2017	•	7	
Togo	89.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	
Lesotho	92.7	2017	•	<b>4</b>	
São Tomé and Príncipe	94.6	2017	•	<b>→</b>	
Gabon	96.2	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	
Somalia	100.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	
Burkina Faso	104.3	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	
Guinea-Bissau	104.8	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	
Cameroon	105.8	2017	•	7	
Nigeria	107.3	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	
Madagascar	1096	2017	•	->	

Republic of Congo	112.2	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Sierra Leone	112.8	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Côte d'Ivoire	117.6	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Tanzania	118.4	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Uganda	118.8	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Zambia	120.1	2017	•	7
Democratic Republic of Congo	124.2	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Central African Republic	129.1	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Malawi	132.7	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Guinea	135.3	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Liberia	136.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Mozambique	148.6	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Angola	150.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Equatorial Guinea	155.6	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Chad	161.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Mali	169.1	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Niger	186.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$



Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index (worst 0–100 best)

Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population). The indicator is an index reported on a unitless scale of 0 to 100, which is computed as the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators of health service coverage.

Source: WHO (2019) Trends:2010-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Algeria	78	2017	• 1
Seychelles	71	2017	• 1
Morocco	70	2017	• 1
Tunisia	70	2017	• 7
Cabo Verde	69	2017	• 1
South Africa	69	2017	• 1
Egypt	68	2017	• 7
Libya	64	2017	• →
Eswatini	63	2017	• 7
Mauritius	63	2017	• 7
Namibia	62	2017	• →
Botswana	61	2017	• →
Rwanda	57	2017	• 7
Kenya	55	2017	• →
São Tomé and Príncipe	55	2017	• →
Zimbabwe	54	2017	• 7
Zambia	53	2017	• →
Comoros	52	2017	• 7

Gabon	49	2017	•	1
Lesotho	48	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Côte d'Ivoire	47	2017	•	7
Djibouti	47	2017	•	7
Ghana	47	2017	•	7
Cameroon	46	2017	•	7
Malawi	46	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Mozambique	46	2017	•	7
Equatorial Guinea	45	2017	•	7
Senegal	45	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Uganda	45	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
The Gambia	44	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Sudan	44	2017	•	7
Tanzania	43	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Togo	43	2017	•	7
Burundi	42	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Nigeria	42	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Democratic Republic of Congo	41	2017	•	71

Mauritania	41	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Angola	40	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Benin	40	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Burkina Faso	40	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Guinea-Bissau	40	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Republic of Congo	39	2017	•	7
Ethiopia	39	2017	•	7
Liberia	39	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Sierra Leone	39	2017	•	7
Eritrea	38	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Mali	38	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Guinea	37	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Niger	37	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Central African Republic	33	2017	•	<b>→</b>
South Sudan	31	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Chad	28	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Madagascar	28	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Somalia	25	2017		<b>→</b>



Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)

Mortality rate that is attributable to the joint effects of fuels used for cooking indoors and ambient outdoor air pollution.

Source: WH0, 2020

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Mauritius	38	2016	•
Morocco	49	2016	•
Seychelles	49	2016	•
Algeria	50	2016	•
Tunisia	56	2016	•
Libya	72	2016	•
Gabon	76	2016	•
Kenya	78	2016	•
South Africa	87	2016	•
Cabo Verde	99	2016	•
Botswana	101	2016	•
Egypt	109	2016	•
Mozambique	110	2016	•
Malawi	115	2016	•
Angola	119	2016	•
Rwanda	121	2016	•
Zambia	127	2016	•
Republic of Congo	131	2016	•
Zimbabwe	133	2016	

Eswatini	137	2016	•
Tanzania	139	2016	
Ethiopia	144	2016	
Namibia	145	2016	•
Uganda	156	2016	•
Djibouti	159	2016	•
Madagascar	160	2016	•
Senegal	161	2016	
São Tomé and Príncipe	162	2016	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	164	2016	•
South Sudan	165	2016	•
Mauritania	169	2016	
Liberia	170	2016	•
Comoros	172	2016	
Eritrea	174	2016	
Equatorial Guinea	178	2016	
Lesotho	178	2016	

Burundi	180	2016
Sudan	185	2016
Ghana	204	2016
Benin	205	2016
Burkina Faso	206	2016
Cameroon	208	2016
Mali	209	2016
Central African Republic	212	2016
Somalia	213	2016
Guinea-Bissau	215	2016
The Gambia	237	2016
Guinea	243	2016
Togo	250	2016
Niger	252	2016
Côte d'Ivoire	269	2016
Chad	280	2016
Nigeria	307	2016
Sierra Leone	324	2016



Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)

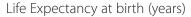
Estimated national routine immunization coverage of infants, expressed as the percentage of surviving infants children under the age of 12 months who received two WHO-recommended vaccines (3rd dose of DTP and  $1^{\rm st}$  dose of measles). Calculated as the minimum value between the percentage of infants who have received the  $3^{\rm rd}$  dose of DTP and the percentage who have received the 1st dose of measles.

Source: WHO and UNICEF (2020) Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Kating	Irend
Morocco	99	2018	•	1
Cabo Verde	98	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Tanzania	98	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Libya	97	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Mauritius	97	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Rwanda	97	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Seychelles	96	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Tunisia	96	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Botswana	95	2018	•	<b>↑</b>
Eritrea	95	2018	•	<b>1</b>
São Tomé and Príncipe	95	2018	•	<b>↑</b>
Egypt	94	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Ghana	92	2018	•	<b>1</b>
The Gambia	91	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Comoros	90	2018	•	1
Lesotho	90	2018	•	1
Zambia	90	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Eswatini	89	2018	•	$\rightarrow$

Kenya	89	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Burkina Faso	88	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Burundi	88	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Sudan	88	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Zimbabwe	88	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Malawi	87	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Guinea-Bissau	86	2018	•	7
Uganda	86	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Togo	85	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	84	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Liberia	84	2018	•	<b>1</b>
Namibia	82	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Senegal	81	2018	•	7
Algeria	80	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Democratic Republic of Congo	80	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Mozambique	80	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Sierra Leone	80	2018	•	7
Mauritania	78	2018	•	<b>1</b>

Niger	77	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Republic of Congo	75	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Benin	71	2018	•	7
Cameroon	71	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Côte d'Ivoire	71	2018	•	<b>↑</b>
Mali	70	2018	•	<b>1</b>
South Africa	70	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Madagascar	62	2018	•	7
Ethiopia	61	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Gabon	59	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Nigeria	57	2018	•	1
Angola	50	2018	•	<b>4</b>
South Sudan	49	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Central African Republic	47	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Guinea	45	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Somalia	42	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Chad	37	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Equatorial Guinea	25	2018	•	7





The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Source: WHO, 2020 Trends: 2013-2016

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Algeria	76.4	2016	•	7	Republic of Congo	64.3	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso 60.3	Burkina Faso 60.3 2016	Burkina Faso 60.3 2016
Morocco	76.0	2016	•	7	Malawi	64.2	2016	•	7	Burundi	Burundi 60.1	Burundi 60.1 2016	Burundi 60.1 2016 •
Tunisia	76.0	2016	•	7	Comoros	63.9	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Mozambique	Mozambique 60.1	Mozambique 60.1 2016	Mozambique 60.1 2016 •
Mauritius	74.8	2016	•	7	Mauritania	63.9	2016		$\rightarrow$	Guinea	Guinea 59.8	Guinea 59.8 2016	Guinea 59.8 2016 •
Seychelles	73.3	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Tanzania	63.9	2016	•	7	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau 59.8	Guinea-Bissau 59.8 2016	Guinea-Bissau 59.8 2016 •
Cabo Verde	73.2	2016	•	7	Djibouti	63.8	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Niger	Niger 59.8	Niger 59.8 2016	Niger 59.8 2016 •
Libya	71.9	2016	•	<b>4</b>	Namibia	63.7	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea 59.5	Equatorial Guinea 59.5 2016	Equatorial Guinea 59.5 2016 •
Egypt	70.5	2016	•	<b>4</b>	South Africa	63.6	2016		7	South Sudan	South Sudan 58.6	South Sudan 58.6 2016	South Sudan 58.6 2016 •
São Tomé and	68.7	2016		<b>→</b>	Ghana	63.4	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Cameroon	Cameroon 58.1	Cameroon 58.1 2016	Cameroon 58.1 2016 •
Príncipe	00.7	2010		7	Liberia	62.9	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Mali	Mali 58.0	Mali 58.0 2016	Mali 58.0 2016 •
Rwanda	68.0	2016	•	7	Angola	62.6	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Eswatini	Eswatini 57.7	Eswatini 57.7 2016	Eswatini 57.7 2016 •
Senegal	66.8	2016	•	7	Uganda	62.5	2016	•	7	Somalia	Somalia 55.4	Somalia 55.4 2016	Somalia 55.4 2016 •
Kenya	66.7	2016	•	7	Zambia	62.3	2016	•	7	Nigeria	Nigeria 55.2	Nigeria 55.2 2016	Nigeria 55.2 2016 •
Gabon	66.4	2016	•	7	The Gambia	61.9	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire 54.6	Côte d'Ivoire 54.6 2016	Côte d'Ivoire 54.6 2016 •
Botswana	66.1	2016	•	7	Zimbabwe	61.4	2016	•	7	Chad	Chad 54.3	Chad 54.3 2016	Chad 54.3 2016 •
Madagascar	66.1	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Benin	61.1	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone 53.1	Sierra Leone 53.1 2016	Sierra Leone 53.1 2016 •
Ethiopia	65.5	2016	•	7	Togo	60.6	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Central African	Central African	Central African	Central African 53.0 2016
Sudan	65.1	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Democratic	CO.F.	2016			Republic	Republic 53.0	Republic 53.0 2016	Republic 53.0 2016
Eritrea	65.0	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Republic of Congo	60.5	2010		<b>→</b>	Lesotho	Lesotho 52.9	Lesotho 52.9 2016	Lesotho 52.9 2016 •



Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)

Subjective self-evaluation of life, where respondents are asked to evaluate where they feel they stand on a ladder where 0 represents the worst possible life and 10 the best possible life.

Source: Gallup, 2020 Trends: 2015-2019

ountry	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Mauritius	6.2	2019	•	1	Burkina Faso	4.7	2019	•	7	Angola	Angola 3.8	Angola 3.8 2014	Angola 3.8 2014 •
Libya	5.5	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Somalia	4.7	2016	•	-	Burundi	Burundi 3.8	Burundi 3.8 2018	Burundi 3.8 2018 •
Senegal	5.5	2019	•	1	Kenya	4.6	2019	•	7	Tanzania	Tanzania 3.6	Tanzania 3.6 2019	Tanzania 3.6 2019 •
Côte d'Ivoire	5.4	2019	•	1	Comoros	4.6	2019	•	-	Lesotho	Lesotho 3.5	Lesotho 3.5 2019	Lesotho 3.5 2019 •
Nigeria	5.3	2018	•	1	Chad	4.5	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Central African	Central African 3.5	Central African 3.5 2017	Central African
Republic of Congo	5.2	2019	•	1	Namibia	4.4	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Republic	Republic	Republic 3.5 2017	Republic 3.3 2017
The Gambia	5.2	2019	•	-	Eswatini	4.4	2019	•	-	Botswana	Botswana 3.5	Botswana 3.5 2018	Botswana 3.5 2018 •
_iberia	5.1	2019	•	1	Djibouti	4.4	2011	•	-	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone 3.4	Sierra Leone 3.4 2019	Sierra Leone 3.4 2019
Morocco	5.1	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Madagascar	4.3	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Zambia	Zambia 3.3	Zambia 3.3 2019	Zambia 3.3 2019 •
Algeria	5.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Uganda	4.3	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Rwanda	Rwanda 3.3	Rwanda 3.3 2019	Rwanda 3.3 2019 •
Ghana	5.0	2018	•	1	Tunisia	4.3	2019	•	<b>4</b>	South Sudan	South Sudan 2.8	South Sudan 2.8 2017	South Sudan 2.8 2017
Niger	5.0	2019	•	1	Democratic	4.3	2017			Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe 2.7	Zimbabwe 2.7 2019	Zimbabwe 2.7 2019 •
Mali	5.0	2019	•	1	Republic of Congo	4.3	2017		_	Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde NA	Cabo Verde NA NA	Cabo Verde NA NA –
Benin	5.0	2019		1	Togo	4.2	2019	•	7	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea NA	Equatorial Guinea NA NA	Equatorial Guinea NA NA –
Cameroon	4.9	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Mauritania	4.2	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Eritrea	Eritrea NA	Eritrea NA NA	Eritrea NA NA –
Mozambique	4.9	2019	•	7	Sudan	4.1	2014		-	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau NA	Guinea-Bissau NA NA	Guinea-Bissau NA NA –
Gabon	4.9	2019	•	7	Ethiopia	4.1	2019	•	<b>4</b>	São Tomé and	São Tomé and	São Tomé and NA NA	São Tomé and
South Africa	4.9	2018		<b>4</b>	Egypt	4.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Príncipe	Príncipe	Príncipe IVA IVA	Príncipe NA NA –
Guinea	4.8	2019		1	Malawi	3.9	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Seychelles	Seychelles NA	Seychelles NA NA	Seychelles NA NA –



The percentage of children of the official school age population who are enrolled in primary education.

Source: UNESCO, 2020 Trends: 2014-2017

ountry	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
South Sudan	35.2	2015	•	_	Kenya	80.0	2012	•	-	Mozambique	Mozambique 93.9	Mozambique 93.9 2018	Mozambique 93.9 2018
Equatorial Guinea	43.5	2015	•	_	Comoros	80.8	2018		<b>4</b>	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe 94.1	Zimbabwe 94.1 2013	Zimbabwe 94.1 2013 •
Liberia	44.3	2017	•	7	Tanzania	81.3	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Rwanda	Rwanda 94.8	Rwanda 94.8 2018	Rwanda 94.8 2018 •
Eritrea	51.5	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Eswatini	82.5	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Mauritius	Mauritius 94.8	Mauritius 94.8 2018	Mauritius 94.8 2018 •
Mali	58.9	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Zambia	83.2	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Uganda	Uganda 95.5	Uganda 95.5 2013	Uganda 95.5 2013 •
Sudan	60.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Ethiopia	84.6	2015	•	_	Madagascar	Madagascar 95.6	Madagascar 95.6 2018	Madagascar 95.6 2018 •
Nigeria	64.1	2010	•	_	Ghana	86.2	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Egypt	Egypt 97.0	Egypt 97.0 2018	Egypt 97.0 2018 •
Niger	65.1	2017	•	7	South Africa	87.0	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Benin	Benin 97.2	Benin 97.2 2018	Benin 97.2 2018 •
Central African	66.3	2012	•		Botswana	87.7	2014	•	-	Namibia	Namibia 97.5	Namibia 97.5 2018	Namibia 97.5 2018 •
Republic	00.5	2012		_	Republic of Congo	87.9	2012	•	-	Algeria	Algeria 97.6	Algeria 97.6 2018	Algeria 97.6 2018 •
Djibouti	66.5	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Côte d'Ivoire	90.3	2018	•	1	Malawi	Malawi 97.6	Malawi 97.6 2009	Malawi 97.6 2009 •
Guinea-Bissau	71.3	2010	•	_	Togo	90.7	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Tunisia	Tunisia 97.8	Tunisia 97.8 2013	Tunisia 97.8 2013 •
Chad	73.2	2016	•	<b>4</b>	Seychelles	92.2	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone 98.1	Sierra Leone 98.1 2016	Sierra Leone 98.1 2016 •
Senegal	75.4	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Burundi	92.8	2018	•	-	Morocco	Morocco 99.1	Morocco 99.1 2018	Morocco 99.1 2018 •
Guinea	76.0	2016	•	<b>4</b>	Cameroon	92.9	2017	•	7	Democratic	Democratic NA	Democratic NA NA	Democratic NA NA
The Gambia	76.8	2018	•	1	São Tomé and	93.1	2017			Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo
Angola	78.0	2011	•	_	Príncipe	95.1	2017	_	1	Gabon	Gabon NA	Gabon NA NA	Gabon NA NA –
Burkina Faso	78.6	2018	•	1	Lesotho	93.3	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Libya	Libya NA	Libya NA NA	Libya NA NA –
Mauritania	79.6	2018	•	7	Cabo Verde	93.4	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Somalia	Somalia NA	Somalia NA NA	Somalia NA NA –



Mean years of schooling (years)

The average number of completed years of education of a country's population, excluding years spent repeating individual grades.

Source: UNESCO (2019) Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
South Africa	10.1	2017	• →
Seychelles	9.5	2017	• →
Botswana	9.3	2017	• →
Mauritius	9.3	2017	• →
Gabon	8.2	2017	• →
Zimbabwe	8.2	2017	• →
Algeria	8.0	2017	• →
Libya	7.3	2017	• →
Egypt	7.2	2017	• →
Tunisia	7.2	2017	• →
Ghana	7.1	2017	• →
Zambia	7.0	2017	• →
Democratic Republic of Congo	6.8	2017	• 7
Namibia	6.8	2017	• →
Eswatini	6.5	2017	• →
Kenya	6.5	2017	• →
Cameroon	6.3	2017	• →
Republic of Congo	6.3	2017	• →
Lesotho	6.3	2017	• →

São Tomé and Príncipe	6.3	2017	•	7
Nigeria	6.2	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Cabo Verde	6.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Madagascar	6.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Uganda	6.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Tanzania	5.8	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Equatorial Guinea	5.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Morocco	5.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Côte d'Ivoire	5.2	2017	•	7
Angola	5.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Comoros	4.8	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
South Sudan	4.8	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Togo	4.8	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Liberia	4.7	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Malawi	4.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	4.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Central African Republic	4.3	2017	•	<b>→</b>

Djibouti	4.1	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Rwanda	4.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Eritrea	4.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Sudan	3.7	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Benin	3.6	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
The Gambia	3.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Mozambique	3.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Sierra Leone	3.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Burundi	3.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Guinea-Bissau	3.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Senegal	3.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Ethiopia	2.7	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Guinea	2.6	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Chad	2.3	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Mali	2.3	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Niger	2.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Burkina Faso	1.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Somalia	NA	NA	_	_

→ ---+ + + -----+ +

The percentage of youth, aged 15 to 24, who can both read and write a short  $\,$ simple statement on everyday life with understanding.

Source: UNESCO, 2020

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Libya	99.6	2004	•
Seychelles	99.1	2018	•
Mauritius	99.0	2018	•
Cabo Verde	98.1	2015	•
Equatorial Guinea	98.0	2010	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	97.8	2018	•
Morocco	97.7	2018	•
Botswana	97.5	2013	•
Algeria	97.4	2018	•
Tunisia	96.2	2014	•
Eswatini	95.5	2018	•
South Africa	95.3	2017	•
Namibia	95.2	2018	•
Eritrea	93.3	2018	•
Ghana	92.5	2018	•
Zambia	92.1	2018	•
Zimbabwe	90.4	2014	•
Gabon	89.8	2018	•

89.4	2018	•
88.2	2017	•
88.2	2017	•
87.8	2018	•
86.6	2014	•
86.5	2018	•
85.8	2015	•
85.1	2018	•
85.0	2016	•
84.3	2015	•
82.1	2018	•
81.2	2018	•
78.3	2018	
77.4	2014	
75.0	2018	
73.0	2018	
72.9	2015	
72.8	2017	
	88.2 88.2 87.8 86.6 86.5 85.8 85.1 85.0 84.3 82.1 81.2 78.3 77.4 75.0 73.0 72.9	88.2 2017 88.2 2017 87.8 2018 86.6 2014 86.5 2018 85.8 2015 85.1 2018 85.0 2016 84.3 2015 82.1 2018 81.2 2018 77.4 2014 75.0 2018 73.0 2018 72.9 2015

Mozambique	70.9	2017	•
Senegal	69.5	2017	•
The Gambia	67.2	2015	•
Sierra Leone	66.6	2018	•
Mauritania	63.9	2017	•
Benin	60.9	2018	•
Guinea-Bissau	60.4	2014	•
Côte d'Ivoire	58.4	2018	•
Burkina Faso	58.3	2018	•
Liberia	55.4	2017	•
Mali	50.1	2018	•
South Sudan	47.9	2018	•
Guinea	46.3	2014	•
Niger	39.8	2012	•
Central African Republic	38.3	2018	•
Chad	30.8	2016	•
Djibouti	NA	NA	-
Somalia	NA	NA	_



Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)

Total number of new entrants in the last grade of lower secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of secondary education. This is a proxy measure of secondary completion.

Source: UNESCO, 2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Seychelles	125	2016	•
Botswana	94	2014	•
Mauritius	84	2017	•
Egypt	81	2017	•
Kenya	81	2016	•
Algeria	79	2016	•
Ghana	75	2017	•
South Africa	75	2016	•
Cabo Verde	74	2017	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	74	2017	•
Tunisia	71	2015	•
Namibia	70	2017	
Morocco	65	2017	•
Zimbabwe	65	2013	•
The Gambia	63	2014	•
Eswatini	55	2016	•
Zambia	53	2013	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	50	2014	•

Sierra Leone	50	2017
Sudan	50	2016
Cameroon	49	2016
Comoros	48	2014
Côte d'Ivoire	47	2017
Benin	46	2016
Togo	46	2017
Djibouti	44	2017
Lesotho	43	2017
Burundi	41	2017
Burkina Faso	37	2017
Liberia	37	2014
Madagascar	37	2017
Rwanda	37	2017
Senegal	37	2017
Guinea	36	2014
Mauritania	35	2017
Eritrea	31	2017
Ethiopia	30	2015
Mali	30	2017

Tanzania	29	2016	•
Uganda	26	2017	•
Equatorial Guinea	24	2015	•
Mozambique	23	2017	•
Malawi	20	2013	•
Niger	18	2017	•
Chad	17	2013	•
Central African Republic	10	2016	•
Angola	NA	NA	-
Republic of Congo	NA	NA	-
Gabon	NA	NA	-
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	_
Libya	NA	NA	-
Nigeria	NA	NA	-
Somalia	NA	NA	-
South Sudan	NA	NA	_



Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18

Number of women aged 20-24 who were first married or in union before age 15 (or before age 18) divided by the total number of women aged 20-24 in the population multiplied by 100.

Source: UNSD and UNICEF (2019)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Tunisia	1.6	2012	•
Algeria	2.5	2013	•
Eswatini	5.3	2014	•
Djibouti	5.4	2006	•
South Africa	5.6	2003	•
Rwanda	6.8	2015	•
Namibia	6.9	2013	•
Morocco	12.6	2011	•
Lesotho	17.3	2014	•
Egypt	17.4	2014	•
Cabo Verde	18.0	2005	•
Burundi	19.0	2016	•
Ghana	20.7	2014	•
Togo	21.8	2014	•
Gabon	21.9	2012	•
Kenya	22.9	2014	
Guinea-Bissau	24.4	2014	•
Benin	25.9	2014	•
Côte d'Ivoire	27.0	2016	•

Republic of Congo	27.3	2014	•
Senegal	28.8	2017	•
Equatorial Guinea	29.5	2011	•
Sierra Leone	29.9	2017	•
Angola	30.3	2016	•
The Gambia	30.4	2013	•
Tanzania	30.5	2016	•
Cameroon	31.0	2014	•
Zambia	31.4	2014	•
Comoros	31.6	2012	•
Zimbabwe	32.4	2015	•
Uganda	34.0	2016	•
Sudan	34.2	2014	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	35.4	2014	•
Liberia	35.9	2013	•
Mauritania	37.0	2015	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	37.3	2014	•

Ethiopia	40.3	2016	•	
Eritrea	40.7	2010	•	
Madagascar	41.2	2013	•	
Malawi	42.1	2015	•	
Nigeria	43.5	2017	•	
Somalia	45.3	2006	•	
Mali	49.7	2015	•	
Guinea	51.2	2016	•	
South Sudan	51.5	2010	•	
Burkina Faso	51.6	2010	•	
Mozambique	52.9	2015	•	
Chad	66.9	2015	•	
Central African Republic	67.9	2010	•	
Niger	76.3	2012	•	
Botswana	NA	NA	_	
Libya	NA	NA	_	
Mauritius	NA	NA	_	
Seychelles	NA	NA	_	



Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) refers to "all procedures involving partial or total removal of the female external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons." Number of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone FGM/C divided by the total number of girls and women aged 15-49 in the population multiplied by 100.

Source: UNICEF, 2019

Country		Value	Year	Rating
Algeria	*	0.0	2019	•
Angola	*	0.0	2019	•
Botswana	*	0.0	2019	•
Burundi	*	0.0	2019	•
Cabo Verde	*	0.0	2019	•
Comoros	*	0.0	2019	•
Equatorial Guinea	*	0.0	2019	•
Eswatini	*	0.0	2019	•
Gabon	*	0.0	2019	•
Lesotho	*	0.0	2019	•
Madagascar	*	0.0	2019	•
Malawi	*	0.0	2019	•
Mauritius	*	0.0	2019	•
Morocco	*	0.0	2019	•
Mozambique	*	0.0	2019	•
Namibia	*	0.0	2019	
Rwanda	*	0.0	2019	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	*	0.0	2019	•

*	0.0	2019	•
*	0.0	2019	•
	0.3	2016	•
	1.4	2004	•
	2.0	2012	•
	3.1	2017	•
	3.8	2011	•
	9.2	2014	•
	10.0	2016	•
	19.5	2018	•
	21.0	2014	•
	24.0	2017	•
	24.2	2010	•
	36.7	2016	•
	38.4	2015	•
	44.4	2013	•
	44.9	2014	•
	65.2	2016	•
		* 0.0 * 0.0 0.3 1.4 2.0 3.1 3.8 9.2 10.0 19.5 21.0 24.0 24.2 36.7 38.4 44.4 44.9	* 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  0.3 2016  1.4 2004  2.0 2012  3.1 2017  3.8 2011  9.2 2014  10.0 2016  19.5 2018  21.0 2014  24.0 2017  24.2 2010  36.7 2016  38.4 2015  44.4 2013  44.9 2014

Mauritania	66.6	2015	•
The Gambia	75.7	2018	•
Burkina Faso	75.8	2010	•
Eritrea	83.0	2010	•
Sierra Leone	86.1	2017	•
Sudan	86.6	2014	•
Egypt	87.2	2015	•
Mali	88.6	2018	•
Djibouti	94.4	2012	•
Guinea	94.5	2018	•
Somalia	97.9	2006	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	NA	-
Republic of Congo	NA	NA	_
Libya	NA	NA	-
South Africa	NA	NA	_
South Sudan	NA	NA	_
Zambia	NA	NA	-
Zimbabwe	NA	NA	-

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data







### Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)

The number of seats held by women in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.

Source: IPU (2020) Trends: 2015–2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Rwanda	61.3	2020	•	1	Lesotho	23.3	2020		<b>4</b>	São Tomé and	São Tomé and	São Tomé and	São Tomé and
South Africa	46.6	2020	•	1	Malawi	22.9	2020	•	7	Príncipe	Príncipe 14.0	Príncipe 14.0 2020	Príncipe 14.0 2020
Namibia	43.3	2020	•	1	Guinea	22.8	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau 13.7	Guinea-Bissau 13.7 2020	Guinea-Bissau 13.7 2020 •
Senegal	43.0	2020	•	1	Eritrea	22.0	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso 13.4	Burkina Faso 13.4 2020	Burkina Faso 13.4 2020 •
Mozambique	41.2	2020	•	1	Kenya	21.8	2020	•	$\rightarrow$	Ghana	Ghana 13.1	Ghana 13.1 2020	Ghana 13.1 2020 •
Ethiopia	38.8	2020	•	$\rightarrow$	Seychelles	21.2	2020	•	<b>4</b>	Democratic	Democratic 12.8	Democratic 12.8 2020	Democratic 12.8 2020
Tanzania	36.9	2020	•	7	Equatorial Guinea	21.0	2020	•	<b>4</b>	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo
Burundi	36.4	2020	•	$\rightarrow$	Morocco	20.5	2020	•	$\rightarrow$	Liberia	Liberia 12.3	Liberia 12.3 2020	Liberia 12.3 2020 •
Uganda	34.9	2020	•	<b>4</b>	Mauritania	20.3	2020	•	<b>4</b>	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone 12.3	Sierra Leone 12.3 2020	Sierra Leone 12.3 2020 •
Cameroon	33.9	2020	•	7	Mauritius	20.0	2020	•	7	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire 11.4	Côte d'Ivoire 11.4 2020	Côte d'Ivoire 11.4 2020 •
Zimbabwe	31.9	2020	•	$\rightarrow$	Togo	18.7	2020		$\rightarrow$	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo 11.3	Republic of Congo 11.3 2020	Republic of Congo 11.3 2020 •
Sudan	30.5	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Niger	17.0	2020		$\rightarrow$	Botswana	Botswana 10.8	Botswana 10.8 2020	Botswana 10.8 2020 •
Angola	30.0	2020	•	<b>4</b>	Zambia	16.8	2020		$\rightarrow$	Eswatini	Eswatini 9.6	Eswatini 9.6 2020	Eswatini 9.6 2020 •
South Sudan	28.5	2020	•	$\rightarrow$	Comoros	16.7	2020		1	Mali	Mali 9.5	Mali 9.5 2019	Mali 9.5 2019 •
Djibouti	26.2	2020	•	1	Libya	16.0	2020	•	<b>4</b>	The Gambia	The Gambia 8.6	The Gambia 8.6 2020	The Gambia 8.6 2020 •
Algeria	25.8	2020	•	4	Madagascar	15.9	2020	•	4	Central African	Central African 8.6	Central African	Central African
Cabo Verde	25.0	2020	•	7	Chad	15.4	2020	•	$\rightarrow$	Republic	Republic o.o	Republic 8.6 2020	Republic 0.0 2020
Tunisia	24.9	2020	•	<b>4</b>	Egypt	15.1	2020	•	$\rightarrow$	Benin	Benin 7.2	Benin 7.2 2020	Benin 7.2 2020 •
Somalia	24.4	2020	•	1	Gabon	14.8	2020	•	$\rightarrow$	Nigeria	Nigeria 3.6	Nigeria 3.6 2020	Nigeria 3.6 2020 •



Women in ministerial positions (%)

The percentage of women in ministerial positions, reflecting appointments up to 1 January 2019.

Source: IPU (2019)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Rwanda	51.9	2019	•
South Africa	48.6	2019	•
Ethiopia	47.6	2019	•
Seychelles	45.5	2019	•
Uganda	36.7	2019	•
Angola	34.4	2019	•
Mali	34.4	2019	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	33.3	2019	•
Mauritania	31.8	2019	•
Eswatini	31.6	2019	•
Zambia	30.0	2019	•
Mozambique	28.6	2019	•
Madagascar	27.3	2019	•
Zimbabwe	27.3	2019	
Burundi	26.1	2019	•
Chad	25.9	2019	•
Ghana	25.0	2019	•
Kenva	25.0	2019	

Egypt	24.2	2019	•
Republic of Congo	23.5	2019	•
Senegal	22.9	2019	•
Tanzania	22.7	2019	
Cabo Verde	21.4	2019	
Namibia	20.0	2019	•
South Sudan	18.8	2019	•
Cameroon	18.6	2019	
Sierra Leone	18.5	2019	•
Benin	18.2	2019	
Central African Republic	18.2	2019	•
Gabon	17.9	2019	
Guinea-Bissau	16.7	2019	•
Malawi	16.7	2019	
Togo	16.7	2019	•
Botswana	15.8	2019	•
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0	2019	•
Lesotho	14.8	2019	•

Somalia	14.8	2019	•
Burkina Faso	14.3	2019	•
Niger	13.5	2019	•
Algeria	13.3	2019	•
Guinea	11.8	2019	•
The Gambia	11.1	2019	•
Djibouti	10.0	2019	•
Tunisia	10.0	2019	•
Sudan	9.5	2019	•
Mauritius	8.7	2019	•
Comoros	8.3	2019	•
Nigeria	8.0	2019	•
Equatorial Guinea	6.7	2019	•
Morocco	5.6	2019	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	NA	-
Eritrea	NA	NA	_
Liberia	NA	NA	_
Libya	NA	NA	-



Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)

The percentage of women of reproductive age, either married or in a union, whose demand for family planning has been met using modern methods of contraception.

Source: UNDESA, 2020 Trends: 2014-2017

Country		Value	Year	Rating	Trend										
Zimbabwe		84.8	2015	•	<b>↑</b>	Mozambique		55.5	2015	•	7	Togo	Togo 37.4	Togo 37.4 2014	Togo 37.4 2014 •
Eswatini		82.9	2014	•	1	Tanzania		54.0	2016	•	7	Mali	Mali 35.0	Mali 35.0 2015	Mali 35.0 2015 •
Namibia		80.4	2013	•	1	Uganda		53.5	2018		<b>↑</b>	Mauritania	Mauritania 30.4	Mauritania 30.4 2015	Mauritania 30.4 2015 •
Egypt		80.0	2014	•	1	São Tomé and		52.2	2014		71	Sudan	Sudan 30.1	Sudan 30.1 2014	Sudan 30.1 2014 •
Lesotho		78.9	2014	•	1	Príncipe		JZ.Z	2014			Angola	Angola 29.8	Angola 29.8 2016	Angola 29.8 2016 •
Botswana	*	78.2	NA	•	1	Senegal		50.9	2017	•	7	Comoros	Comoros 28.8	Comoros 28.8 2012	Comoros 28.8 2012 •
South Africa		77.9	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Somalia	*	48.3	NA	•	7	Central African	Central African 28.7	Central African 28.7 2011	Central African
Algeria		77.2	2013	•	1	Cameroon		47.0	2014	•	7	Republic	Republic 26.7	Republic 26.7 2011	Republic 28.7 2011
Kenya		76.0	2017	•	1	Ghana		46.2	2017	•	7	The Gambia	The Gambia 26.7	The Gambia 26.7 2013	The Gambia 26.7 2013 •
Malawi		73.9	2016	•	1	Niger		45.5	2018	•	7	Benin	Benin 25.9	Benin 25.9 2018	Benin 25.9 2018 •
Cabo Verde		73.2	2005	•	1	Djibouti	×	44.9	NA	•	7	Libya	Libya 24.0	Libya 24.0 2014	Libya 24.0 2014 •
Tunisia		73.2	2012	•	1	Sierra Leone		44.7	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Guinea	Guinea 21.5	Guinea 21.5 2016	Guinea 21.5 2016 •
Morocco		68.6	2018	•	1	Gabon		44.0	2012	•	<b>→</b>	Eritrea	Eritrea 21.0	Eritrea 21.0 2010	Eritrea 21.0 2010 •
Rwanda		62.9	2015	•	<b>1</b>	Republic of Cor	ngo	43.2	2015	•	7	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea 20.7	Equatorial Guinea 20.7 2011	Equatorial Guinea 20.7 2011
Zambia		62.4	2014	•	1	Nigeria		42.8	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Chad	Chad 20.2	Chad 20.2 2015	Chad 20.2 2015 •
Ethiopia		62.3	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Liberia		41.4	2013	•	<b>1</b>	Democratic	Democratic	Democratic 18.0 2014	Democratic 10.0 2014
Madagascar		60.5	2017	•	7	Mauritius		40.8	2014	•	7	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo 18.9 2014	Republic of Congo
Burkina Faso		56.4	2018	•	7	Côte d'Ivoire		39.4	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	South Sudan	South Sudan 5.6	South Sudan 5.6 2010	South Sudan 5.6 2010
Guinea-Bissau		55.7	2014	•	$\rightarrow$	Burundi		38.0	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Seychelles	Seychelles NA	Seychelles NA NA	Seychelles NA NA –

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data



Ratio of female to male mean years of education received

The mean years of education received by women aged 25 and older divided by the mean years of education received by men aged 25 and older.

Source: UNESCO, 2020 Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Lesotho	127.3	2018	• 1
Libya	111.1	2018	• 1
Namibia	110.6	2018	• 1
Madagascar	110.3	2018	• 1
Mauritius	97.9	2018	• 1
Botswana	96.8	2018	• →
South Africa	95.2	2018	• →
Algeria	92.8	2018	• 1
Cabo Verde	92.3	2018	• →
Zambia	89.3	2018	• 1
Eswatini	87.5	2018	• ↓
Tanzania	87.5	2018	• 7
Zimbabwe	84.4	2018	• →
Egypt	83.8	2018	• 7
Kenya	83.3	2018	• 7
Gabon	81.5	2018	• →
Republic of Congo	81.3	2018	• ↓
Ghana	81.0	2018	• 1
Tunisia	81.0	2018	• →

Malawi	80.4	2018	•	7
Rwanda	79.6	2018	•	7
São Tomé and Príncipe	79.2	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Sudan	76.2	2018		7
South Sudan	75.5	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Burundi	75.0	2018	•	7
Morocco	71.9	2018	•	<b>↑</b>
The Gambia	69.8	2018		<b>↑</b>
Nigeria	69.7	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Benin	68.2	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	67.3	2018		7
Comoros	66.1	2018		$\rightarrow$
Côte d'Ivoire	65.1	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Uganda	64.9	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Sierra Leone	63.6	2018		$\rightarrow$
Democratic Republic of Congo	63.1	2018	•	7
Angola	62.5	2018		1

Cameroon	61.5	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Liberia	59.3	2018	•	7
Mali	56.7	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Mozambique	54.3	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Equatorial Guinea	54.2	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Central African Republic	53.6	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Niger	51.9	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Togo	50.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Burkina Faso	47.6	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Ethiopia	41.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Senegal	40.9	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Guinea	38.5	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Chad	36.1	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	NA	NA	-	-
Eritrea	NA	NA	_	_
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	_	_
Seychelles	NA	NA	-	-
Somalia	NA	NA	_	_



### Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate

Modeled estimate of the proportion of the female population aged 15 years and older that is economically active, divided by the same proportion for men.

Source: ILO, 2020 Trends: 2015-2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Burundi	103.6	2019	•	1	Zambia	88.8	2019	•	1	Mali	75.8	75.8 2019	75.8 2019
Rwanda	100.8	2019	•	1	Malawi	88.6	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Niger	74.4	74.4 2019	74.4 2019
Sierra Leone	98.7	2019	•	1	Zimbabwe	88.4	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Comoros	74.1	74.1 2019	74.1 2019
Guinea	98.5	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Cameroon	87.4	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Côte d'Ivoire	73.4	73.4 2019	73.4 2019
Mozambique	97.2	2019	•	1	Ethiopia	86.0	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Gabon	72.5	72.5 2019	72.5 2019 •
South Sudan	96.8	2019	•	1	Namibia	85.7	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Eswatini	62.9	62.9 2019	62.9 2019
Togo	95.6	2019	•	1	Guinea-Bissau	85.5	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Mauritius	62.9	62.9 2019	62.9 2019
Liberia	95.2	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Eritrea	85.2	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Senegal	60.3	60.3 2019	60.3 2019
Benin	94.6	2019	•	1	Nigeria	84.8	2019	•	<b>1</b>	São Tomé and	56.8	56.8 2019	56.8 2019
Angola	94.2	2019	•	1	Botswana	84.4	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Príncipe			
Madagascar	93.7	2019	•	1	Chad	83.3	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Mauritania	46.3		
Republic of Congo	93.5	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Equatorial Guinea	82.1	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Sudan	34.8		
Kenya	92.0	2019	•	1	Central African	01.0	2010	•		Tunisia	34.3		
Democratic	01.4	2010			Republic	81.0	2019	•	Τ	Libya	32.6		
Republic of Congo	91.4	2019	•	T	Lesotho	79.7	2019	•	1	Egypt	31.3	31.3 2019	31.3 2019
Tanzania	90.9	2019	•	<b>1</b>	South Africa	77.9	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Morocco	30.4	30.4 2019	30.4 2019
Uganda	89.7	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Burkina Faso	77.8	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Somalia	25.8	25.8 2019	25.8 2019 •
Cabo Verde	89.5	2019	•	1	Djibouti	77.2	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Algeria	22.2	22.2 2019	22.2 2019
Ghana	88.9	2019	•	1	The Gambia	76.6	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Seychelles	NA	NA NA	NA NA –



Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)

The percentage of the population using at least a basic drinking water service, such as drinking water from an improved source, provided that the collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.

Source: JMP (2020) Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Mauritius	99.9	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Djibouti	75.6	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Zambia	60.0	2017	
Egypt	99.1	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Republic of Congo	73.2	2017	•	7	Kenya	58.9	2017	-
Libya	98.5	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Liberia	72.9	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Rwanda	57.7	2017	
Tunisia	96.3	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Côte d'Ivoire	72.9	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Tanzania	56.7	2017	-
Seychelles	96.2	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Nigeria	71.4	2017		7	Angola	55.8	2017	(
Algeria	93.6	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Mauritania	70.7	2017	•	7	Mozambique	55.7	2017	(
South Africa	92.7	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Eswatini	69.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Madagascar	54.4	2017	
Botswana	90.3	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Malawi	68.8	2017		$\rightarrow$	Somalia	52.4	2017	
Cabo Verde	87.1	2017	•	7	Lesotho	68.7	2017		$\rightarrow$	Eritrea	51.9	2016	
Morocco	86.8	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Guinea-Bissau	66.6	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Niger	50.3	2017	
Gabon	85.8	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Benin	66.4	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Uganda	49.1	2017	•
São Tomé and	84.3	2017		71	Togo	65.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Burkina Faso	47.9	2017	(
Príncipe	04.3	2017			Equatorial Guinea	64.7	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Central African	46.3	2016	
Namibia	82.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Zimbabwe	64.1	2017		<b>4</b>	Republic	40.5	2010	
Ghana	81.5	2017	•	7	Guinea	61.9	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Democratic	43.2	2017	
Senegal	80.7	2017	•	7	Burundi	60.8	2017		$\rightarrow$	Republic of Congo	43.2	2017	•
Comoros	80.2	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Sierra Leone	60.8	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Ethiopia	41.1	2017	•
Mali	78.3	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Cameroon	60.4	2017	•	<b>→</b>	South Sudan	40.7	2017	•
The Gambia	78.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Sudan	60.3	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Chad	38.7	2017	•



### Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)

The percentage of the population using at least a basic sanitation service, such as an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households.

Source: JMP (2020) Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend								
Libya	100.0	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Lesotho	42.8	2017	•	7	Democratic	20.5	
Seychelles	100.0	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Mali	39.3	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Republic of Congo	20.5	
Mauritius	95.5	2017	•	<b>1</b>	The Gambia	39.2	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Republic of Congo	20.2	
Egypt	94.2	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Nigeria	39.2	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Burkina Faso	19.4	
Tunisia	90.9	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Cameroon	39.1	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Ghana	18.5	
Morocco	88.5	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Somalia	38.3	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Uganda	18.5	
Algeria	87.6	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Sudan	36.6	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Liberia	17.0	
Botswana	77.3	2017	•	7	Zimbabwe	36.2	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Benin	16.5	
South Africa	75.7	2017	•	7	Comoros	35.9	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Togo	16.1	
Cabo Verde	73.9	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Namibia	34.5	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Sierra Leone	15.7	
Rwanda	66.6	2017	•	7	Côte d'Ivoire	32.1	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Niger	13.6	
Equatorial Guinea	66.3	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Tanzania	29.9	2017		<b>→</b>	Eritrea	11.9	
Djibouti	63.6	2017	•	7	Mozambique	29.4	2017	•	<b>→</b>	South Sudan	11.3	
Eswatini	58.4	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Kenya	29.1	2017		<b>4</b>	Madagascar	10.5	
Senegal	51.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Zambia	26.4	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Chad	8.3	
Angola	49.9	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Malawi	26.2	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Ethiopia	7.3	
Mauritania	48.4	2017	•	71	Central African	25.3	2016		<b>→</b>			
Gabon	47.4	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Republic	23.3	2010		7			
Burundi	45.8	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Guinea	22.7	2017	•	$\rightarrow$			
São Tomé and Príncipe	43.0	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Guinea-Bissau	20.5	2017	•	<b>→</b>			



Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)

The level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources is the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental water requirements. Main sectors, as defined by ISIC standards, include agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing, electricity industry, and services. This indicator is also known as water withdrawal intensity.

Source: FAO (2020)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Republic of Congo	0.0	2000	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.2	2005	•
Equatorial Guinea	0.2	2000	•
Liberia	0.2	2000	•
Central African Republic	0.3	2005	•
Gabon	0.5	2005	•
Sierra Leone	0.5	2005	•
Guinea	0.9	2000	•
Namibia	0.9	2000	•
Benin	1.0	2000	•
Comoros	1.2	2000	•
Cameroon	1.4	2000	•
Rwanda	1.4	2000	•
Guinea-Bissau	1.5	2000	•
Mozambique	1.8	2015	•
Angola	1.9	2005	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	1.9	2015	•

The Gambia	2.0	2000	•
Botswana	2.1	2015	•
Lesotho	2.2	2015	•
Togo	2.6	2000	•
Zambia	2.8	2000	•
South Sudan	4.2	2010	•
Chad	4.3	2005	•
Côte d'Ivoire	5.1	2015	•
Uganda	5.8	2010	•
Ghana	6.1	2015	•
Djibouti	6.3	2000	•
Niger	7.5	2015	•
Burkina Faso	7.8	2005	•
Mali	8.0	2005	•
Cabo Verde	9.0	2000	•
Nigeria	9.7	2010	•
Burundi	10.5	2000	•
Eritrea	11.2	2005	•
Madagascar	11.3	2005	•
Senegal	11.8	2000	•

Tanzania	13.0	2000	•
Mauritania	13.2	2005	•
Malawi	17.5	2005	•
Somalia	24.5	2005	•
Mauritius	26.3	2005	•
Ethiopia	32.3	2015	•
Kenya	33.2	2015	•
Zimbabwe	33.5	2005	•
South Africa	44.4	2015	•
Morocco	49.7	2010	•
Eswatini	75.7	2000	•
Sudan	118.7	2010	•
Egypt	118.9	2015	•
Tunisia	121.1	2015	•
Algeria	127.7	2015	•
Libya	822.9	2010	•
Seychelles	NA	NA	-





### Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)

Water scarcity is measured as water consumption weighted by scarcity indices. In order to incorporate water scarcity into the virtual water flow calculus, a new satellite account was constructed where water use entries are weighted so that they reflect the scarcity of the water being used. The weight used is a measure of water withdrawals as a percentage of the existing local renewable freshwater resources. The Water Scarcity Index was used for converting total water use into scarce water use.

Source: Lenzen et al. (2013) Trends: 2010-2013

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Sudan	0.0	2013	•	<b>1</b>	Cameroon	0.5	2013	•	<b>1</b>	Morocco	Morocco 2.0	Morocco 2.0 2013	Morocco 2.0 2013 •
Somalia	0.0	2013	•	1	Sierra Leone	0.5	2013	•	1	Kenya	Kenya 2.2	Kenya 2.2 2013	Kenya 2.2 2013 •
South Sudan	0.1	2013	•	1	Guinea	0.5	2013	•	1	Lesotho	Lesotho 3.2	Lesotho 3.2 2013	Lesotho 3.2 2013 •
Chad	0.2	2013	•	1	Madagascar	0.6	2013	•	1	Algeria	Algeria 3.5	Algeria 3.5 2013	Algeria 3.5 2013 •
Burundi	0.2	2013	•	1	Burkina Faso	0.6	2013	•	1	Gabon	Gabon 4.0	Gabon 4.0 2013	Gabon 4.0 2013 •
Democratic	0.2	2013		•	The Gambia	0.6	2013	•	1	Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde 4.9	Cabo Verde 4.9 2013	Cabo Verde 4.9 2013 •
Republic of Congo	0.2	2013		1	Tanzania	0.6	2013	•	1	São Tomé and	São Tomé and	São Tomé and 4.9 2013	São Tomé and
Mozambique	0.2	2013	•	1	Rwanda	0.6	2013	•	<b>1</b>	Príncipe	Príncipe 4.9	Príncipe 4.9 2013	Príncipe 4.9 2013
Niger	0.3	2013	•	<b>1</b>	Uganda	0.6	2013	•	<b>1</b>	Libya	Libya 5.0	Libya 5.0 2013	Libya 5.0 2013 •
Mali	0.3	2013	•	<b>1</b>	Nigeria	0.7	2013	•	<b>1</b>	Namibia	Namibia 5.4	Namibia 5.4 2013	Namibia 5.4 2013 •
Central African	0.3	2013		•	Ghana	0.7	2013	•	<b>1</b>	South Africa	South Africa 5.8	South Africa 5.8 2013	South Africa 5.8 2013
Republic	0.5	2013		T	Zambia	0.8	2013	•	<b>1</b>	Eswatini	Eswatini 6.3	Eswatini 6.3 2013	Eswatini 6.3 2013 •
Eritrea	0.3	2013	•	<b>1</b>	Zimbabwe	0.9	2013	•	<b>1</b>	Botswana	Botswana 6.8	Botswana 6.8 2013	Botswana 6.8 2013 •
Liberia	0.3	2013	•	<b>1</b>	Senegal	0.9	2013	•	<b>1</b>	Tunisia	Tunisia 10.1	Tunisia 10.1 2013	Tunisia 10.1 2013 •
Ethiopia	0.4	2013	•	<b>1</b>	Angola	1.1	2013	•	<b>1</b>	Seychelles	Seychelles 34.6	Seychelles 34.6 2013	Seychelles 34.6 2013
Côte d'Ivoire	0.4	2013	•	1	Egypt	1.6	2013	•	1	Mauritius	Mauritius 72.4	Mauritius 72.4 2013	Mauritius 72.4 2013 •
Malawi	0.4	2013	•	1	Mauritania	1.6	2013	•	1	Comoros	Comoros NA	Comoros NA NA	Comoros NA NA –
Benin	0.4	2013	•	<b>1</b>	Republic of Congo	1.6	2013	•	<b>1</b>	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea NA	Equatorial Guinea NA NA	Equatorial Guinea NA NA –
Togo	0.4	2013	•	<b>1</b>	Djibouti	2.0	2013	•	<b>1</b>	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau NA	Guinea-Bissau NA NA	Guinea-Bissau NA NA –



Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)

The percentage of collected, generated, or produced wastewater that is treated, normalized by the population connected to centralized wastewater treatment facilities. Scores were calculated by multiplying the wastewater treatment summary values, based on decadal averages, with the sewerage connection values to arrive at an overall total percentage of wastewater treated.

Source: EPI (2018)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Tunisia	43.0	2018	•
Egypt	42.0	2018	•
Algeria	33.1	2018	•
South Africa	21.7	2018	•
Cabo Verde	20.9	2018	•
Libya	9.6	2018	•
Namibia	6.3	2018	•
Morocco	5.4	2018	•
Eswatini	5.3	2018	•
Zambia	4.2	2018	•
Mauritius	2.5	2018	•
Seychelles	1.7	2018	•
Tanzania	1.4	2018	•
Equatorial Guinea	1.3	2018	•
Botswana	1.0	2018	•
Côte d'Ivoire	0.6	2018	•
Senegal	0.5	2018	•
Kenya	0.5	2018	•
Uganda	0.4	2018	•

Lesotho	0.3	2018	•
Republic of Congo	0.3	2018	•
Mozambique	0.2	2018	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.2	2018	•
Nigeria	0.2	2018	•
Comoros	0.1	2018	•
Benin	0.0	2018	•
The Gambia	0.0	2018	•
Angola	0.0	2018	•
Burkina Faso	0.0	2018	•
Burundi	0.0	2018	•
Cameroon	0.0	2018	•
Central African Republic	0.0	2018	•
Chad	0.0	2018	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.0	2018	•
Djibouti	0.0	2018	•

Eritrea	0.0	2018
Ethiopia	0.0	2018
Gabon	0.0	2018
Ghana	0.0	2018
Guinea	0.0	2018
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	2018
Liberia	0.0	2018
Madagascar	0.0	2018
Malawi	0.0	2018
Mali	0.0	2018
Mauritania	0.0	2018
Niger	0.0	2018
Rwanda	0.0	2018
Sierra Leone	0.0	2018
Somalia	0.0	2018
South Sudan	0.0	2018
Sudan	0.0	2018
Togo	0.0	2018
7imbabwe	0.0	2018



Source: SE4AII (2020) Trends: 2014–2017



Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend										
Algeria	100.0	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Botswana	62.8	2017	•	7	Lesotho	33.7	2017	•	
Egypt	100.0	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Senegal	61.7	2017	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Somalia	32.9	2017	•	
Morocco	100.0	2017	•	1	Cameroon	61.4	2017	•	7	Tanzania	32.8	2017	•	
Seychelles	100.0	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Djibouti	60.2	2017	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Central African	30.0	2017		
Tunisia	100.0	2017	•	1	Sudan	56.5	2017	•	<b>†</b>	Republic	30.0	2017		
Mauritius	98.0	2017	•	1	The Gambia	56.2	2017	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Mozambique	27.4	2017	•	
Cabo Verde	92.9	2017	•	1	Nigeria	54.4	2017	• •	L	Guinea-Bissau	26.0	2017	•	
Gabon	92.2	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Namibia	52.5	2017	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Burkina Faso	25.5	2017	•	
South Africa	84.4	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Eritrea	48.4	2017	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	South Sudan	25.4	2017	•	
Comoros	79.9	2017	•	1	Togo	48.0	2017	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Madagascar	24.1	2017	•	
Ghana	79.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Ethiopia	44.3	2017	•	<b>†</b>	Sierra Leone	23.4	2017	•	
Eswatini	73.5	2017	•	1	Mali	43.1	2017	•	7	Uganda	22.0	2017	•	
São Tomé and	72.5	2017	•	7	Benin	43.1	2017	•	7	Liberia	21.5	2017	•	
Príncipe	72.5	2017			Mauritania	42.9	2017	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Niger	20.0	2017	•	
Libya	70.1	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Angola	41.9	2017	•	7	Democratic	19.1	2017		
Equatorial Guinea	67.2	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Zimbabwe	40.4	2017	•	7	Republic of Congo	19.1	2017		
Republic of Congo	66.2	2017	•	1	Zambia	40.3	2017	•	7	Malawi	12.7	2017	•	
Côte d'Ivoire	65.6	2017	•	7	Guinea	35.4	2017	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Chad	10.9	2017	•	
Kenya	63.8	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Rwanda	34.1	2017	•	7	Burundi	9.3	2017	•	



Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)

The percentage of the population primarily using clean cooking fuels and technologies for cooking. Under WHO guidelines, kerosene is excluded from clean cooking fuels.

Source: SE4AII (2020) Trends: 2013-2016

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Tunisia	99.1	2016	• 1
Egypt	97.6	2016	• 1
Morocco	96.8	2016	• 1
Mauritius	93.3	2016	• 1
Algeria	92.6	2016	• 1
Seychelles	90.4	2016	• 1
South Africa	84.8	2016	• 1
Gabon	79.1	2016	• 1
Cabo Verde	71.1	2016	• 7
Botswana	64.1	2016	• 7
Eswatini	49.7	2016	• 7
Angola	48.1	2016	• →
Mauritania	46.6	2016	• →
Namibia	42.2	2016	• →
Sudan	41.3	2016	• 7
Lesotho	35.6	2016	• <b>→</b>
Equatorial Guinea	34.4	2016	• →
Senegal	31.7	2016	• →
7imbabwe	29.1	2016	• 4

Republic of Congo	24.1	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Cameroon	23.0	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Ghana	21.7	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Côte d'Ivoire	18.2	2016	•	<b>4</b>
São Tomé and Príncipe	16.8	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Zambia	16.4	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Eritrea	16.3	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Kenya	13.4	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	11.5	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Comoros	9.3	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Burkina Faso	8.9	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Togo	6.7	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Benin	6.4	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Nigeria	4.9	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Democratic Republic of Congo	4.0	2016	•	<b>→</b>
Mozambique	3.7	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Ethiopia	3.5	2016	•	$\rightarrow$

The Gambia	3.3	2016	•	<b>→</b>
Chad	3.1	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Malawi	2.5	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Somalia	2.3	2016	•	<b>→</b>
Tanzania	2.2	2016	•	<b>→</b>
Niger	1.9	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Guinea-Bissau	1.5	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Guinea	1.2	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Sierra Leone	1.0	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Central African Republic	1.0	2016	•	<b>→</b>
Mali	1.0	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Madagascar	0.9	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Burundi	0.9	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Jganda	0.8	2016	•	<b>4</b>
iberia	0.7	2016	•	<b>→</b>
South Sudan	0.6	2016	•	<b>→</b>
Rwanda	0.6	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Libva	NA	NA	_	_





#### Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

The renewable energy share in total final consumption is the percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources. It is calculated by dividing consumption of energy from all renewable sources by total final energy  $\,$ consumption. Renewable energy consumption includes consumption of energy derived from: hydro, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and waste. Total final energy consumption is calculated from national balances and statistics as total final consumption minus non-energy use.

Source: UNSD (2020) Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Democratic	97.1	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Sierra Leone	77.5	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Lesotho	Lesotho 38.7	Lesotho 38.7 2017	Lesotho 38.7 2017 •
Republic of Congo	97.1	2017			Guinea	77.0	2017	•	1	São Tomé and	São Tomé and	São Tomé and 38.4 2017	São Tomé and
Somalia	94.9	2017	•	1	Malawi	75.9	2017	•	1	Príncipe	Príncipe 30.4	Príncipe 30.4 2017	Príncipe 30.4 2017
Ethiopia	89.8	2017	•	1	Central African	75.8	2017		•	Senegal	Senegal 37.6	Senegal 37.6 2017	Senegal 37.6 2017 •
Uganda	88.5	2017	•	1	Republic	73.0	2017			Botswana	Botswana 28.6	Botswana 28.6 2017	Botswana 28.6 2017 •
Burundi	88.2	2017	•	1	Kenya	71.8	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Namibia	Namibia 28.1	Namibia 28.1 2017	Namibia 28.1 2017 •
Rwanda	86.7	2017	•	1	Togo	71.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	South Sudan	South Sudan 27.9	South Sudan 27.9 2017	South Sudan 27.9 2017 •
Guinea-Bissau	86.5	2017	•	1	Republic of Congo	70.0	2017	•	1	Mauritania	Mauritania 23.3	Mauritania 23.3 2017	Mauritania 23.3 2017 •
Chad	85.4	2017	•	1	Burkina Faso	70.0	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde 22.9	Cabo Verde 22.9 2017	Cabo Verde 22.9 2017 •
_iberia	85.0	2017	•	1	Côte d'Ivoire	62.7	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Djibouti	Djibouti 14.5	Djibouti 14.5 2017	Djibouti 14.5 2017 •
Zambia	84.5	2017	•	1	Eswatini	60.6	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea 12.0	Equatorial Guinea 12.0 2017	Equatorial Guinea 12.0 2017 •
Tanzania	83.8	2017	•	1	Sudan	60.5	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Tunisia	Tunisia 11.9	Tunisia 11.9 2017	Tunisia 11.9 2017 •
Zimbabwe	83.3	2017	•	1	Mozambique	59.5	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Morocco	Morocco 10.4	Morocco 10.4 2017	Morocco 10.4 2017 •
Madagascar	82.6	2017	•	1	Mali	58.6	2017	•	<b>4</b>	South Africa	South Africa 10.0	South Africa 10.0 2017	South Africa 10.0 2017
Nigeria	82.6	2017	•	1	Angola	56.2	2017	•	1	Mauritius	Mauritius 9.7	Mauritius 9.7 2017	Mauritius 9.7 2017
Gabon	81.2	2017	•	1	The Gambia	50.8	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Egypt	Egypt 5.5	Egypt 5.5 2017	Egypt 5.5 2017 •
Niger	79.5	2017	•	1	Benin	45.6	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Libya	Libya 1.8	Libya 1.8 2017	Libya 1.8 2017 •
Cameroon	78.7	2017	•	1	Ghana	40.0	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Seychelles	Seychelles 0.6	Seychelles 0.6 2017	Seychelles 0.6 2017
Eritrea	78.4	2017	•	1	Comoros	38.8	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Algeria	Algeria 0.1	Algeria 0.1 2017	Algeria 0.1 2017 •



#### Consumer affordability of electricity

In RISE, affordability of electricity for consumers is based on three sub-indicators: i) cost of subsistence consumption, ii) affordability of the connection fee, and iii) policy to support low-volume consumers. Electricity is considered affordable if annual expenditure on 30 kWh per month is at most 5 percent of GNI per household of the bottom 20 percent of the population.

Source: RISE report, 2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Cameroon	100	2017	•
Côte d'Ivoire	100	2017	•
Angola	99	2017	•
Tanzania	98	2017	•
Ethiopia	97	2017	•
Sudan	96	2017	•
Nigeria	94	2017	•
Zambia	91	2017	•
Burkina Faso	90	2017	•
Uganda	83	2017	•
Benin	75	2016	•
South Africa	74	2017	•
Mozambique	72	2017	•
Sierra Leone	70	2017	•
Guinea	67	2017	•
Kenya	67	2017	•
Senegal	67	2017	•
Ghana	66	2017	•
Mali	64	2017	

Mauritania	64	2017	•
South Sudan	64	2017	•
Niger	62	2017	
Rwanda	61	2017	•
Zimbabwe	59	2017	
Malawi	58	2017	
Togo	56	2017	
Democratic Republic of Congo	51	2017	•
Burundi	50	2017	•
Chad	43	2017	•
Republic of Congo	39	2017	•
Madagascar	33	2017	•
Liberia	29	2017	•
Central African Republic	8	2017	•
Eritrea	5	2017	•
Algeria	0	2017	•
Egypt	0	2017	•

Morocco	0	2017	•
Somalia	0	2017	•
Tunisia	0	2017	•
Botswana	NA	NA	_
Cabo Verde	NA	NA	_
Comoros	NA	NA	_
Djibouti	NA	NA	-
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	_
Eswatini	NA	NA	_
Gabon	NA	NA	_
The Gambia	NA	NA	-
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	_
Lesotho	NA	NA	-
Libya	NA	NA	_
Mauritius	NA	NA	-
Namibia	NA	NA	_
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	-
Seychelles	NA	NA	-



5-year average annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Source: World Bank (2019)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Ethiopia	6.4	2018	•
Côte d'Ivoire	5.4	2018	•
Djibouti	4.7	2018	•
Rwanda	4.4	2018	•
Guinea	4.2	2018	•
Senegal	3.7	2018	•
Mauritius	3.6	2018	•
Tanzania	3.2	2018	•
Kenya	3.1	2018	•
Seychelles	2.9	2018	•
Mali	2.7	2018	•
Togo	2.7	2018	•
Central African Republic	2.5	2018	•
Burkina Faso	2.4	2018	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.3	2018	•
Ghana	2.3	2018	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	2.2	2018	•

Benin	2.2	2018	
Mozambique	2.1	2018	•
Egypt	2.0	2018	
Cameroon	2.0	2018	•
Guinea-Bissau	2.0	2018	
Cabo Verde	1.8	2018	•
Morocco	1.7	2018	
Niger	1.6	2018	•
Zimbabwe	1.6	2018	•
Uganda	1.3	2018	•
Madagascar	1.0	2018	
Botswana	1.0	2018	•
Malawi	0.9	2018	•
Eswatini	0.9	2018	•
Tunisia	0.8	2018	•
Lesotho	0.7	2018	•
Zambia	0.6	2018	•
Algeria	0.6	2018	•
Namibia	0.6	2018	•
Comoros	0.4	2018	•

Sudan	0.4	2018	•
The Gambia	0.2	2018	•
Mauritania	0.0	2018	•
South Africa	-0.3	2018	•
Nigeria	-0.6	2018	•
Gabon	-0.8	2018	•
Libya	-1.3	2018	•
Republic of Congo	-1.6	2018	•
Liberia	-1.9	2018	•
Chad	-2.5	2018	•
Sierra Leone	-2.6	2018	•
Burundi	-2.8	2018	•
Angola	-3.2	2018	•
South Sudan	-5.4	2018	•
Equatorial Guinea	-9.3	2018	•
Eritrea	NA	NA	-
Somalia	NA	NA	-



Employment-to-population ratio

The employment-to-population ratio is the proportion of a country's working- age population that is employed. Employment comprises all persons of working age who during a specified brief period, such as one week or one day, were in the following categories: a) paid employment (whether at work or with a job but not at work); or b) self-employment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work).

Source: ILO/Word Bank (2019) Trends: 2015-2020

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Madagascar	84.6	2020	• 1
Rwanda	82.8	2020	• 1
Tanzania	81.6	2020	• 1
Zimbabwe	79.0	2020	• 1
Burundi	78.0	2020	• 1
Ethiopia	78.0	2020	• 1
Togo	75.9	2020	• 1
Mozambique	75.4	2020	• 1
Eritrea	74.2	2020	• →
Liberia	74.2	2020	• 1
Cameroon	73.3	2020	• →
Kenya	72.9	2020	• 7
Malawi	72.4	2020	• →
Angola	72.2	2020	• →
Niger	71.5	2020	• →
Guinea-Bissau	70.2	2020	• →
Benin	69.5	2020	• →
Chad	69.3	2020	• ↓
Central African Republic	69.3	2020	• ↓

69.1	2020	•	<b>4</b>
66.1	2020	•	<b>4</b>
65.6	2020	•	$\rightarrow$
64.6	2020	•	$\rightarrow$
63.5	2020	•	$\rightarrow$
62.9	2020	•	$\rightarrow$
62.0	2020	•	<b>4</b>
60.5	2020	•	<b>4</b>
58.9	2020	•	<b>4</b>
58.3	2020	•	$\rightarrow$
57.7	2020	•	<b>4</b>
55.2	2020	•	<b>4</b>
55.0	2020	•	<b>4</b>
54.2	2020	•	<b>4</b>
54.1	2020	•	$\rightarrow$
54.1	2020	•	4
53.1	2020	•	<b>→</b>
52.4	2020	•	$\rightarrow$
	66.1 65.6 64.6 63.5 62.9 62.0 60.5 58.9 58.3 57.7 55.2 55.0 54.2 54.1 54.1 53.1	66.1 2020 65.6 2020 64.6 2020 63.5 2020 62.9 2020 62.0 2020 60.5 2020 58.9 2020 57.7 2020 55.2 2020 55.2 2020 54.2 2020 54.1 2020 54.1 2020 53.1 2020	66.1 2020 • 65.6 2020 • 64.6 2020 • 63.5 2020 • 62.9 2020 • 62.0 2020 • 60.5 2020 • 58.9 2020 • 58.3 2020 • 57.7 2020 • 55.2 2020 • 55.2 2020 • 54.2 2020 • 54.1 2020 • 53.1 2020 •

São Tomé and Príncipe	49.7	2020	•	<b>4</b>
Nigeria	48.5	2020	•	<b>4</b>
Namibia	47.6	2020	•	<b>4</b>
Senegal	42.7	2020	•	$\rightarrow$
Gabon	42.4	2020	•	$\rightarrow$
Somalia	42.0	2020	•	$\rightarrow$
Egypt	41.8	2020	•	$\rightarrow$
Comoros	41.5	2020	•	$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	41.5	2020	•	$\rightarrow$
Morocco	41.1	2020	•	<b>4</b>
Eswatini	41.1	2020	•	<b>→</b>
Sudan	40.4	2020	•	$\rightarrow$
Libya	40.3	2020	•	$\rightarrow$
South Africa	40.1	2020	•	<b>4</b>
Tunisia	38.5	2020	•	<b>4</b>
Algeria	36.2	2020	•	<b>4</b>
Seychelles	NA	NA	-	-





#### Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)

Estimation of the number of people in modern slavery. Modern slavery is defined as people in forced labor or forced marriage. It is calculated based on standardized surveys and Multiple Systems Estimation (MSE).

Source: Walk Free Foundation, 2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Mauritius	1.0	2018	•
Tunisia	2.2	2018	•
Morocco	2.4	2018	•
Algeria	2.7	2018	•
South Africa	2.8	2018	•
Senegal	2.9	2018	•
Namibia	3.3	2018	•
Botswana	3.4	2018	•
Mali	3.6	2018	•
Cabo Verde	4.1	2018	•
Lesotho	4.2	2018	•
Burkina Faso	4.5	2018	•
Gabon	4.8	2018	•
Ghana	4.8	2018	•
Sierra Leone	5.0	2018	•
Mozambique	5.4	2018	•
Benin	5.5	2018	•
Egypt	5.5	2018	•
Zambia	5.7	2018	•

The Gambia	5.8	2018	•
Côte d'Ivoire	5.9	2018	•
Ethiopia	6.2	2018	•
Tanzania	6.2	2018	•
Equatorial Guinea	6.4	2018	•
Zimbabwe	6.7	2018	•
Niger	6.7	2018	•
Togo	6.8	2018	•
Cameroon	6.9	2018	•
Kenya	6.9	2018	•
Djibouti	7.1	2018	•
Angola	7.2	2018	
Liberia	7.4	2018	
Guinea-Bissau	7.5	2018	•
Malawi	7.5	2018	•
Madagascar	7.5	2018	
Uganda	7.6	2018	
Guinea	7.8	2018	
Republic of Congo	8.0	2018	

Eswatini		8.8	2018	•
Rwanda		11.6	2018	•
Chad		12.0	2018	•
Sudan		12.0	2018	•
Democratic Republic of Congo		13.7	2018	•
Somalia		15.5	2018	•
Mauritania		21.4	2018	•
Central African Republic		22.3	2018	•
Burundi		40.0	2018	•
Eritrea		93.0	2018	•
Comoros		NA	NA	-
Libya	*	NA	NA	-
Nigeria	*	NA	NA	-
São Tomé and Príncipe		NA	NA	-
Seychelles		NA	NA	-
South Sudan	*	NA	NA	_

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data



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

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

Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al. (2018) Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Mauritius	89.8	2017	• 1
Kenya	81.6	2017	• 1
Namibia	80.6	2017	• 1
South Africa	69.2	2017	• ↓
Libya	65.7	2017	<u> </u>
Uganda	59.2	2017	• 1
Gabon	58.6	2017	• 1
Ghana	57.7	2017	• 1
Zimbabwe	55.3	2017	• 1
Botswana	51.0	2017	• ↓
Rwanda	50.0	2017	• 1
Tanzania	46.8	2017	• 7
Zambia	45.9	2017	• 1
Lesotho	45.6	2017	• –
Togo	45.3	2017	• 1
Burkina Faso	43.2	2017	• 1
Algeria	42.8	2017	• ↓
Senegal	42.3	2017	• 1
Mozambique	41.7	2017	• –

Côte d'Ivoire	41.3	2017	•	7
Nigeria	39.7	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Somalia	38.7	2014	•	_
Benin	38.5	2017	•	1
Tunisia	36.9	2017	•	7
Liberia	35.7	2017	•	_
Mali	35.4	2017	•	1
Ethiopia	34.8	2017	•	1
Cameroon	34.6	2017	•	1
Malawi	33.7	2017	•	1
Egypt	32.8	2017	•	1
Angola	29.3	2014	•	_
Morocco	28.6	2017	•	_
Eswatini	28.6	2011	•	-
Republic of Congo	26.1	2017	•	7
Democratic Republic of Congo	25.8	2017	•	7
Guinea	23.5	2017	•	1
Chad	21.8	2017	•	7

Comoros	21.7	2011	•	_
Mauritania	20.9	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Sierra Leone	19.8	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Madagascar	17.9	2017	•	7
Niger	15.5	2017	•	7
Sudan	15.3	2014	•	-
Central African Republic	13.7	2017	•	-
Djibouti	12.3	2011	•	-
South Sudan	8.6	2017	•	-
Burundi	7.1	2014	•	-
Cabo Verde	NA	NA	_	_
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	_	-
Eritrea	NA	NA	-	-
The Gambia	NA	NA	_	-
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	_	_
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	-	-
Seychelles	NA	NA	_	_



Procedures to legally start and formally operate a small- to medium-sized company (number), time required to complete each procedure (calendar days), cost required to complete each procedure (% of income per capita), paid-in minimun capital (% of income per capita) in economy's largest business city.

Source: World Bank, 2018 Trends: 2015-2020

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Togo	95.1	2020	•	<b>1</b>	Gabon	87.0	2020	•	<b>↑</b>	Sudan	76.7	2020	)
Tunisia	94.6	2020	•	1	Cameroon	86.3	2020	•	1	Comoros	76.5	2020	)
Mauritius	94.5	2020	•	<b>1</b>	Nigeria	86.2	2020	•	<b>↑</b>	Botswana	76.2	2020	)
Côte d'Ivoire	93.7	2020	•	1	Ghana	85.0	2020	•	<b>1</b>	Guinea-Bissau	75.5	2020	)
Rwanda	93.2	2020	•	<b>1</b>	Zambia	84.9	2020	•	$\rightarrow$	Tanzania	74.4	2020	)
Morocco	93.0	2020	•	<b>1</b>	The Gambia	84.6	2020	•	<b>↑</b>	Libya	73.1	2020	)
Burundi	92.9	2020	•	<b>1</b>	Cabo Verde	84.5	2020	•	<b>↑</b>	Namibia	72.2	2020	)
Mauritania	92.2	2020	•	<b>1</b>	Guinea	84.5	2020	•	<b>↑</b>	Zimbabwe	72.0	2020	)
Democratic	91.6	2020		<b>1</b>	Djibouti	84.3	2020	•	<b>↑</b>	Ethiopia	71.7	2020	)
Republic of Congo	91.0	2020		T	Mali	84.3	2020	•	<b>↑</b>	Uganda	71.4	2020	)
Niger	91.5	2020	•	<b>1</b>	Kenya	82.7	2020	•	<b>↑</b>	South Sudan	71.0	2020	)
Sierra Leone	91.3	2020	•	<b>1</b>	South Africa	81.2	2020	•	7	Mozambique	69.3	202	0
Senegal	91.2	2020	•	<b>1</b>	Angola	79.4	2020	•	<b>↑</b>	Republic of Congo	65.8	202	0
Benin	90.6	2020	•	<b>1</b>	Seychelles	78.8	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Central African	63.2	2020	1
Liberia	88.9	2020	•	<b>1</b>	São Tomé and	78.2	2020		•	Republic	05.2	2020	J
Madagascar	88.5	2020	•	<b>1</b>	Príncipe	/0.2	2020	•	1	Equatorial Guinea	61.0	2020	)
Lesotho	88.2	2020	•	<b>1</b>	Algeria	78.0	2020	•	7	Eritrea	52.9	2020	)
Burkina Faso	88.2	2020	•	<b>1</b>	Malawi	77.9	2020	•	<b>↑</b>	Chad	52.5	2020	)
Egypt	87.8	2020	•	<b>1</b>	Eswatini	77.2	2020	•	7	Somalia	46.0	2020	)



#### Infrastructure score



This score consists of five indicators 1) the quality of roads; level of public satisfaction with government maintenance of roads and bridges; adequacy of the rail network for business needs; and quality of air transport and aviation safety; 2) the quality of the electricity supply and level of public satisfaction with the provision of a reliable electricity supply by the government; 3) the extent to which IT infrastructure is adequate for business needs; subscriptions to a mobile telephone service; households with a computer; and internet subscriptions; 4) the percentage of the total population that is served with drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing; and 5) the extent to which the public are satisfied with how the government is handling providing water and sanitation services.

Source: Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2018) Trends: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Seychelles	87.2	2017	•	1	Ethiopia	46.8	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Sudan	Sudan 36.3	Sudan 36.3 2017	Sudan 36.3 2017 •
Mauritius	83.0	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Cameroon	45.7	2017	•	7	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau 35.9	Guinea-Bissau 35.9 2017	Guinea-Bissau 35.9 2017 •
Morocco	70.4	2017	•	1	Tanzania	45.6	2017	•	7	Malawi	Malawi 35.3	Malawi 35.3 2017	Malawi 35.3 2017 •
Egypt	69.3	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Libya	45.4	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso 35.1	Burkina Faso 35.1 2017	Burkina Faso 35.1 2017 •
Botswana	67.2	2017	•	<b>1</b>	São Tomé and	45.0	2017		•	Liberia	Liberia 35.1	Liberia 35.1 2017	Liberia 35.1 2017 •
Namibia	66.2	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Príncipe	45.0	2017		4	Guinea	Guinea 27.5	Guinea 27.5 2017	Guinea 27.5 2017 •
Tunisia	66.2	2017	•	1	Republic of Congo	44.4	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Chad	Chad 27.1	Chad 27.1 2017	Chad 27.1 2017 •
South Africa	65.9	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Lesotho	43.8	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Madagascar	Madagascar 26.5	Madagascar 26.5 2017	Madagascar 26.5 2017 •
Cabo Verde	63.5	2017	•	7	Togo	43.4	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea 25.4	Equatorial Guinea 25.4 2017	Equatorial Guinea 25.4 2017 •
Algeria	62.9	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Uganda	42.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Democratic	Democratic 24.7	Democratic 24.7 2017	Democratic 24.7 2017
Ghana	61.5	2017	•	1	Mozambique	42.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo
Kenya	59.4	2017	•	7	Zambia	40.5	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Central African	Central African 24.4	Central African 24.4 2017	Central African
Senegal	59.2	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Nigeria	39.7	2017	•	7	Republic	Republic 24.4	Republic 24.4 2017	Republic 24.4 2017
Rwanda	56.6	2017	•	7	Comoros	39.0	2017		$\rightarrow$	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone 24.2	Sierra Leone 24.2 2017	Sierra Leone 24.2 2017 •
Côte d'Ivoire	53.5	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Benin	38.8	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Angola	Angola 21.8	Angola 21.8 2017	Angola 21.8 2017 •
Eswatini	53.3	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Mauritania	38.0	2017	•	<b>4</b>	South Sudan	South Sudan 16.9	South Sudan 16.9 2017	South Sudan 16.9 2017 •
Djibouti	51.0	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Niger	38.0	2017	•	7	Eritrea	Eritrea 11.3	Eritrea 11.3 2017	Eritrea 11.3 2017 •
The Gambia	49.7	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Burundi	37.6	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Somalia	Somalia 9.9	Somalia 9.9 2017	Somalia 9.9 2017 •
Mali	47.9	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Gabon	37.1	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe NA	Zimbabwe NA NA	Zimbabwe NA NA –



Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)

Survey-based average assessment of the quality of trade and transport related infrastructure, e.g. ports, roads, railroads and information technology, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best).

Source: World Bank, 2018 Trends: 2014–2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
South Africa	3.2	2018	• 1
Botswana	3.0	2016	• –
Côte d'Ivoire	2.9	2018	• 1
Egypt	2.8	2018	• ↓
Tanzania	2.8	2016	• –
Mauritius	2.8	2018	• 1
Djibouti	2.8	2018	• 1
Namibia	2.8	2016	• –
Rwanda	2.8	2018	• 1
Cameroon	2.6	2018	• 1
Nigeria	2.6	2018	• →
Kenya	2.6	2018	• 1
Benin	2.5	2018	• 7
Ghana	2.4	2018	• 🔸
Morocco	2.4	2018	<u> </u>
Burkina Faso	2.4	2018	• 7
Algeria	2.4	2018	• 🔸
Chad	2.4	2018	• →
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.3	2018	• ↓

Mali	2.3	2018	•	7
Zambia	2.3	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Mauritania	2.3	2018		<b>4</b>
Comoros	2.3	2018		<b>4</b>
Libya	2.2	2018		<b>4</b>
Mozambique	2.2	2016	•	_
Togo	2.2	2018		7
Senegal	2.2	2018		<b>4</b>
Uganda	2.2	2018		_
Sudan	2.2	2018	•	1
Malawi	2.2	2018		<b>4</b>
Madagascar	2.2	2018		$\rightarrow$
Ethiopia	2.1	2016		_
Democratic Republic of Congo	2.1	2018	•	7
Tunisia	2.1	2018		<b>4</b>
Gabon	2.1	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Republic of Congo	2.1	2018	•	7
Niger	2.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Lesotho	2.0	2018	•	4

Burundi	2.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>	
Central African Republic	1.9	2018	•	<b>4</b>	
Liberia	1.9	2018	•	<b>4</b>	
Equatorial Guinea	1.9	2018		<b>4</b>	
Eritrea	1.9	2018	•	7	
Angola	1.9	2018		<b>4</b>	
Zimbabwe	1.8	2018	•	<b>4</b>	
The Gambia	1.8	2018		<b>4</b>	
Sierra Leone	1.8	2018		-	
Somalia	1.8	2018	•	7	
Guinea-Bissau	1.8	2018	•	<b>4</b>	
Guinea	1.6	2018	•	<b>4</b>	
Cabo Verde	NA	NA	_	-	
Eswatini	NA	NA	-	-	
Seychelles	NA	NA	-	-	
South Sudan	NA	NA	-	-	

## Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)

Gross domestic expenditure on scientific research and experimental development (R&D) expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). We assumed zero R&D expenditure for low-income countries that do not report any data.

Source: UNESCO, 2020 Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend												
South Africa	0.8	2016	•	7	Sudan		0.3	2005	•	_	Guinea		*	* 0.0	* 0.0 NA	* 0.0 NA •
Kenya	0.8	2010	•	_	Mali		0.3	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Guinea-Bissau		*	* 0.0	* 0.0 NA	* 0.0 NA •
Senegal	0.8	2015	•	-	Zambia		0.3	2008	•	_	Liberia		*	* 0.0	* 0.0 NA	* 0.0 NA •
Morocco	0.7	2010	•	-	Togo		0.3	2014	•	<b>4</b>	Malawi		*	* 0.0	* 0.0 NA	* 0.0 NA •
Burkina Faso	0.7	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Eswatini		0.3	2015	•	-	Niger		*	* 0.0	* 0.0 NA	* 0.0 NA •
Egypt	0.6	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Seychelles		0.2	2016	•	-	Rwanda		*	* 0.0	* 0.0 NA	* 0.0 NA •
Ethiopia	0.6	2013	•	$\rightarrow$	Nigeria		0.2	2007	•	_	Sierra Leone		*	* 0.0	* 0.0 NA	* 0.0 NA •
Tunisia	0.6	2016	•	<b>4</b>	Uganda		0.2	2014	•	<b>4</b>	Somalia		*	* 0.0	* 0.0 NA	* 0.0 NA •
Gabon	0.6	2009	•	-	The Gambia		0.1	2011	•	$\rightarrow$	South Sudan		*	* 0.0	* 0.0 NA	* 0.0 NA •
Botswana	0.5	2013	•	-	Burundi		0.1	2011	•	$\rightarrow$	Angola			NA	NA NA	NA NA -
Algeria	0.5	2017	•	-	Côte d'Ivoire		0.1	2016	•	_	Cameroon			NA	NA NA	NA NA –
Tanzania	0.5	2013	•	$\rightarrow$	Cabo Verde		0.1	2011	•	-	Republic of Cor	1	ngo	ngo NA	ngo NA NA	ngo NA NA –
Democratic	0.4	2015		<b>→</b>	Lesotho		0.0	2015	•	_	Djibouti			NA	NA NA	NA NA –
Republic of Congo	0.4	2013			Madagascar		0.0	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Equatorial Guin	E	ea	ea NA	ea NA NA	ea NA NA –
Ghana	0.4	2010	•	-	Benin	*	0.0	NA	•	$\rightarrow$	Libya			NA	NA NA	NA NA –
Mauritius	0.4	2017	•	-	Central African	*	0.0	NA		_	Mauritania			NA	NA NA	NA NA –
Namibia	0.3	2014	•	-	Republic		0.0	INA			São Tomé and			NA	NA NA	ΝΔ ΝΔ _
Mozambique	0.3	2015	•	$\rightarrow$	Comoros	*	0.0	NA	•	$\rightarrow$	Príncipe			11/1	14/1 14/1	IVA IVA -
Chad	0.3	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Eritrea	*	0.0	NA	•	$\rightarrow$	Zimbabwe			NA	NA NA	NA NA –

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data



Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)

The number of scientific and technical journal articles published, that are covered by the Science Citation Index (SCI) or the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Articles are counted and assigned to a country based on the institutional address(es) listed in the article.

Source: National Science Foundation, 2020 Trends: 2015–2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend								
Tunisia	0.5	2018	•	7	Ethiopia	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Mali	0.0	2018
South Africa	0.2	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Cabo Verde	0.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Mauritania	0.0	2018
Morocco	0.1	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Uganda	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Mozambique	0.0	2018
Egypt	0.1	2018	•	<b>→</b>	The Gambia	0.0	2018	•	4	Sierra Leone	0.0	2018
Algeria	0.1	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Rwanda	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Central African	0.0	2010
Botswana	0.1	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Burkina Faso	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Republic	0.0	2018
Mauritius	0.1	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Republic of Congo	0.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Comoros	0.0	2018
Seychelles	0.1	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Malawi	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	São Tomé and	0.0	2018
Namibia	0.1	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Zambia	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Príncipe	0.0	2018
Ghana	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Tanzania	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Burundi	0.0	2018
Cameroon	0.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Togo	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Democratic	0.0	2018
Eswatini	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Côte d'Ivoire	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Republic of Congo	0.0	2010
Gabon	0.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Sudan	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Equatorial Guinea	0.0	2018
Nigeria	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Lesotho	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Guinea	0.0	2018
Zimbabwe	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Guinea-Bissau	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Niger	0.0	2018
Kenya	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Djibouti	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Angola	0.0	2018
Libya	0.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Eritrea	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Chad	0.0	2018
Senegal	0.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Liberia	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Somalia	0.0	2018
Benin	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Madagascar	0.0	2018		<b>→</b>	South Sudan	0.0	2018



#### Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)

The number of mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 population. Mobile broadband subscriptions refer to subscriptions to mobile cellular networks with access to data communications (e.g. the Internet) at broadband speeds, irrespective of the device used to access the internet.

Source: ITU, 2020 Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend								
Gabon	91.8	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Kenya	41.9	2018	•	1	Eswat	ini	ini 15.9
Ghana	91.8	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Rwanda	39.0	2018	•	1	Demo	cratic	cratic 15.9
Algeria	81.7	2018	•	1	The Gambia	36.8	2018		1	Republi	c of Congo	c of Congo
Seychelles	80.5	2018	•	1	Libya	35.8	2017	•	7	Madagasc	ar	ar 15.6
Botswana	77.6	2018	•	1	Uganda	33.6	2018		1	Mozambique	e	e 15.1
South Africa	77.5	2018	•	1	São Tomé and	33.5	2018		•	Cameroon		14.0
Tunisia	76.1	2018	•	1	Príncipe	33.3	2010			Ethiopia		13.9
Namibia	73.4	2018	•	1	Sudan	32.4	2018		$\rightarrow$	Liberia		11.7
Cabo Verde	66.8	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Togo	32.0	2018	•	1	Burundi		11.4
Mauritius	65.3	2018	•	1	Nigeria	30.7	2018	•	7	Tanzania		9.1
Comoros	60.0	2018	•	1	Mali	30.3	2018	•	1	Republic of Cor	igo	ngo 6.0
Morocco	59.1	2018	•	1	Burkina Faso	29.9	2018	•	1	South Sudan		6.0
Lesotho	59.0	2018	•	1	Malawi	27.2	2018	•	7	Central African		5.3
Zambia	56.6	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Sierra Leone	25.8	2017	•	1	Republic		ر.ر
Egypt	53.9	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Guinea	23.8	2018	•	7	Chad		4.0
Côte d'Ivoire	53.6	2018	•	1	Djibouti	20.6	2018	•	1	Niger		3.9
Mauritania	52.9	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Benin	19.8	2018	•	1	Somalia		2.5
Zimbabwe	51.7	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Angola	18.9	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	<b>Equatorial Guine</b>	а	a 0.1
Senegal	42.1	2018	•	1	Guinea-Bissau	17.7	2018	•	1	Eritrea		0.0



#### Population using the Internet (%)

The percentage of the population who used the Internet from any location in the last three months. Access could be via a fixed or mobile network.

Source: ITU, 2020 Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Morocco	64.8	2018	• 1
Tunisia	64.2	2018	• 1
Gabon	62.0	2017	• 1
Seychelles	58.8	2017	• 1
Mauritius	58.6	2018	• 1
Cabo Verde	57.2	2017	• 1
South Africa	56.2	2017	• 1
Djibouti	55.7	2017	• 1
Namibia	51.0	2017	• 1
Algeria	49.0	2018	• 1
Botswana	47.0	2017	• 1
Eswatini	47.0	2017	• 1
Egypt	46.9	2018	• 1
Côte d'Ivoire	46.8	2018	• 1
Senegal	46.0	2017	• 1
Nigeria	42.0	2017	• 1
Ghana	39.0	2017	• 1
Sudan	30.9	2017	• 7
São Tomé and Príncipe	29.9	2017	• 7

Lesotho	29.0	2017		7
Zimbabwe	27.1	2017	•	7
Equatorial Guinea	26.2	2017	•	7
Tanzania	25.0	2017	•	<b>↑</b>
Uganda	23.7	2017	•	7
Cameroon	23.2	2017	•	7
Rwanda	21.8	2017	•	7
Libya	21.8	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Mauritania	20.8	2017	•	7
Benin	20.0	2017	•	<b>1</b>
The Gambia	19.8	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Ethiopia	18.6	2017	•	7
Guinea	18.0	2017	•	7
Kenya	17.8	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Burkina Faso	16.0	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Angola	14.3	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Zambia	14.3	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Malawi	13.8	2017	•	7
Mali	13.0	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Togo	12.4	2017	•	$\rightarrow$

Mozambique	10.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Madagascar	9.8	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Sierra Leone	9.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Republic of Congo	8.7	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Democratic Republic of Congo	8.6	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Comoros	8.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Liberia	8.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
South Sudan	8.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Chad	6.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Niger	5.3	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Central African Republic	4.3	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Guinea-Bissau	3.9	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Burundi	2.7	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Somalia	2.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Eritrea	1.3	2017	•	<b>→</b>

# Gini coefficient adjusted for top income

The Gini coefficient adjusted for top revenues unaccounted for in household surveys. This indicator takes the average of the unadjusted Gini and the adjusted Gini.

Source: Chandy and Seidel (2017)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Algeria	31.5	2011	•
Mauritania	32.6	2014	•
Niger	34.3	2014	•
Ethiopia	35.0	2015	•
Burkina Faso	35.3	2014	•
The Gambia	35.9	2015	•
Sierra Leone	36.9	2011	•
Mali	37.0	2009	•
Guinea	38.3	2012	•
Burundi	38.6	2013	•
Liberia	39.1	2016	•
Morocco	39.8	2013	•
Gabon	39.8	2017	•
Tunisia	40.0	2015	•
Sudan	40.3	2009	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	42.1	2012	•
Uganda	42.7	2016	•
Tanzania	43.0	2011	•

Zimbabwe	43.1	2011	•
Chad	44.0	2011	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	44.1	2010	•
Angola	45.1	2008	•
Comoros	45.6	2013	•
Ghana	46.0	2016	•
Côte d'Ivoire	47.0	2015	•
Cameroon	47.7	2014	•
Senegal	47.8	2011	•
South Sudan	48.0	2009	•
Kenya	48.5	2015	•
Togo	48.9	2015	•
Seychelles	49.1	2013	•
Malawi	49.4	2016	
Egypt	49.6	2015	•
Rwanda	50.1	2016	•
Cabo Verde	50.2	2007	•
Mauritius	50.4	2012	•

Benin	50.5	2015	•
Madagascar	51.7	2012	•
Republic of Congo	52.0	2011	•
Djibouti	53.2	2017	•
Mozambique	53.9	2014	•
Guinea-Bissau	55.1	2010	
Nigeria	56.1	2003	•
Central African Republic	56.2	2008	•
Botswana	61.3	2015	•
Zambia	62.7	2015	•
Lesotho	63.0	2010	•
Namibia	64.2	2015	•
Eswatini	65.9	2009	•
South Africa	67.3	2014	•
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	-
Eritrea	NA	NA	_
Libya	NA	NA	-
Somalia	NA	NA	_



#### Palma ratio

The Palma ratio is a measure of inequality and is calculated as ratio of the richest 10% of the population's share of gross national income (GNI) divided by the poorest 40%'s share. It is based on the work of Palma (2011).

Source: Human Development Index (HDI), 2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Algeria	1.0	2017	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	1.2	2017	•
Mauritania	1.3	2017	•
Egypt	1.3	2017	•
Mali	1.3	2017	•
Liberia	1.3	2017	•
Guinea	1.3	2017	•
Sierra Leone	1.4	2017	•
Niger	1.4	2017	•
Sudan	1.4	2017	•
Burkina Faso	1.5	2017	•
Tunisia	1.5	2017	•
The Gambia	1.5	2017	•
Mauritius	1.5	2017	•
Tanzania	1.7	2017	•
Burundi	1.7	2017	•
Ethiopia	1.8	2017	•
Senegal	1.9	2017	•

Morocco	2.0	2017	•
Uganda	2.0	2017	•
Côte d'Ivoire	2.0	2017	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	2.1	2017	•
Gabon	2.1	2017	•
Ghana	2.1	2017	•
Madagascar	2.1	2017	•
Angola	2.2	2017	•
Nigeria	2.2	2017	•
Togo	2.2	2017	•
Zimbabwe	2.2	2017	•
Chad	2.2	2017	•
Djibouti	2.3	2017	•
Comoros	2.5	2017	•
Malawi	2.5	2017	•
Seychelles	2.6	2017	•
South Sudan	2.7	2017	•
Cameroon	2.7	2017	•

Cabo Verde	2.7	2017	•
Kenya	2.9	2017	•
Benin	2.9	2017	•
Republic of Congo	3.1	2017	•
Rwanda	3.2	2017	•
Guinea-Bissau	3.3	2017	•
Eswatini	3.5	2017	•
Mozambique	3.9	2017	•
Lesotho	4.3	2017	•
Central African Republic	4.5	2017	•
Zambia	5.0	2017	•
Namibia	5.8	2017	•
Botswana	5.8	2017	•
South Africa	7.0	2017	•
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	_
Eritrea	NA	NA	_
Libya	NA	NA	-
Somalia	NA	NA	_





## Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)

The percentage of the urban population that live in households lacking one or more of the following basic services: improved water, improved sanitation, durable housing, sufficient living area or security of tenure.

Source: UNSD (2020) Trends: 2010-2016

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Egypt	4.1	2016	•	<b>1</b>	Guinea	49.2	2016	•	_	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau 78.9	Guinea-Bissau 78.9 2016	Guinea-Bissau 78.9 2016 •
Morocco	10.1	2016	•	1	Togo	53.0	2016	•	-	Democratic	Democratic 79.1	Democratic 79.1 2016	Democratic 79.1 2016
Cameroon	21.7	2016	•	<b>1</b>	Nigeria	53.9	2016	•	7	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo
The Gambia	26.0	2016	•	-	Burkina Faso	58.5	2016	•	-	Mauritania	Mauritania 79.5	Mauritania 79.5 2016	Mauritania 79.5 2016 •
South Africa	26.3	2016	•	<b>4</b>	Côte d'Ivoire	59.2	2016	•	<b>4</b>	São Tomé and	São Tomé and 86.6	São Tomé and 86.6 2016	São Tomé and
Zimbabwe	28.3	2016	•	<b>4</b>	Benin	59.6	2016	•	7	Príncipe	Príncipe 80.0	Príncipe 80.0 2010	Príncipe 80.0 2010
Senegal	29.5	2016	•	<b>1</b>	Lesotho	59.7	2016	•	<b>4</b>	Chad	Chad 87.0	Chad 87.0 2016	Chad 87.0 2016 •
Eswatini	32.7	2016	•	-	Sierra Leone	59.8	2016	•	-	Sudan	Sudan 93.6	Sudan 93.6 2016	Sudan 93.6 2016 •
Gabon	36.6	2016	•	-	Niger	61.8	2016	•	7	South Sudan	South Sudan 97.3	South Sudan 97.3 2016	South Sudan 97.3 2016 •
Ghana	37.9	2014	•	-	Zambia	63.3	2016	•	<b>4</b>	Central African	Central African 97.5	Central African 97.5 2016	Central African
Tanzania	41.7	2016	•	1	Djibouti	65.6	2016	•	_	Republic	Republic 97.5	Republic 97.3 2016	Republic 97.3 2010
Namibia	42.3	2016	•	<b>4</b>	Ethiopia	65.9	2016	•	7	Algeria	Algeria NA	Algeria NA NA	Algeria NA NA –
Rwanda	45.5	2016	•	<b>1</b>	Equatorial Guinea	66.1	2016	•	_	Botswana	Botswana NA	Botswana NA NA	Botswana NA NA –
Kenya	46.5	2016	•	7	Malawi	67.0	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde NA	Cabo Verde NA NA	Cabo Verde NA NA –
Mali	47.0	2016	•	<b>1</b>	Madagascar	67.7	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Eritrea	Eritrea NA	Eritrea NA NA	Eritrea NA NA –
Uganda	47.5	2016	•	7	Comoros	69.6	2016	•	_	Libya	Libya NA	Libya NA NA	Libya NA NA –
Republic of Congo	48.0	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Liberia	70.3	2016	•	<b>4</b>	Mauritius	Mauritius NA	Mauritius NA NA	Mauritius NA NA –
Burundi	48.6	2016	•	-	Somalia	73.6	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Seychelles	Seychelles NA	Seychelles NA NA	Seychelles NA NA –
Angola	48.8	2016	•	<b>1</b>	Mozambique	76.7	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Tunisia	Tunisia NA	Tunisia NA NA	Tunisia NA NA –



Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)

The percentage of the urban population with access to improved drinking water piped on premises. An "improved" drinking-water source is one that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly fecal matter.

Source: WHO and UNICEF (2020) Trends: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Mauritius	99.0	2017	• 1
Tunisia	99.0	2017	• 1
Egypt	98.6	2017	• 1
São Tomé and Príncipe	98.5	2017	• 1
South Africa	98.3	2017	• 1
Djibouti	97.9	2017	• 1
Namibia	97.5	2017	• →
Botswana	96.8	2017	• →
Cabo Verde	95.8	2017	• 1
Eswatini	94.8	2017	• 1
Gabon	94.5	2017	• →
Morocco	94.1	2017	• →
Burundi	89.4	2017	• 1
Lesotho	88.5	2017	• →
Ethiopia	87.2	2017	• →
Senegal	86.2	2017	• →
The Gambia	83.9	2017	• ↓
Niger	829	2017	• 4

Algeria	81.9	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Mali	81.6	2017	•	<b>1</b>
Malawi	81.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Comoros	76.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Somalia	75.4	2017	•	<b>1</b>
Rwanda	75.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Mozambique	74.6	2017	•	7
Zimbabwe	74.4	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Burkina Faso	74.3	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Republic of Congo	72.8	2017		<b>4</b>
Madagascar	69.6	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Eritrea	69.0	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Sudan	68.6	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Zambia	68.2	2017		<b>4</b>
Mauritania	65.5	2017	•	7
Guinea	65.0	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Democratic Republic of Congo	62.9	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Côte d'Ivoire	62.4	2017		1

Kenya	61.7	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Cameroon	60.8	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Tanzania	58.8	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Angola	58.0	2017	•	7
Benin	54.2	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Uganda	53.3	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Chad	52.7	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Equatorial Guinea	48.1	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Togo	44.7	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Central African Republic	42.9	2016	•	<b>→</b>
Ghana	39.9	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Sierra Leone	37.8	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Guinea-Bissau	35.6	2016	•	<b>→</b>
Nigeria	14.6	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Liberia	9.3	2017	•	<b>4</b>
South Sudan	7.8	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Libya	NA	NA	-	-
Sevchelles	NA	NA	_	_



The percentage of the surveyed population that responded "satisfied" to the question "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the public transportation systems?".

Source: Gallup (2020) Trends: 2015-2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Egypt	71.0	2018	•	<b>↑</b>	Morocco	49.2	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Burundi	Burundi 39.4	Burundi 39.4 2018	Burundi 39.4 2018 •
Mauritius	70.2	2019	•	1	Senegal	48.8	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Guinea	Guinea 37.6	Guinea 37.6 2019	Guinea 37.6 2019 •
Niger	66.7	2019	•	1	Namibia	48.6	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Sudan	Sudan 33.3	Sudan 33.3 2014	Sudan 33.3 2014 •
Nigeria	64.8	2018	•	1	Zambia	48.0	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Togo	Togo 32.4	Togo 32.4 2019	Togo 32.4 2019 •
Eswatini	63.6	2019	•	-	Côte d'Ivoire	47.6	2019	•	1	Angola	Angola 32.2	Angola 32.2 2014	Angola 32.2 2014 •
Tanzania	62.9	2019	•	1	Rwanda	47.2	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone 28.4	Sierra Leone 28.4 2019	Sierra Leone 28.4 2019 •
Botswana	62.2	2018	•	1	Chad	47.1	2018	•	1	Gabon	Gabon 27.7	Gabon 27.7 2019	Gabon 27.7 2019 •
Somalia	62.0	2016	•	-	Madagascar	46.6	2019	•	1	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe 27.6	Zimbabwe 27.6 2019	Zimbabwe 27.6 2019 •
Djibouti	60.8	2011	•	-	Uganda	46.2	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Central African	Central African 25.1	Central African 25.1 2017	Central African
Kenya	60.6	2019	•	1	Mali	46.0	2019	•	1	Republic	Republic 23.1	Republic 23.1 2017	Republic 23.1 2017
Ghana	58.4	2018	•	1	Cameroon	45.9	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	South Sudan	South Sudan 17.7	South Sudan 17.7 2017	South Sudan 17.7 2017 •
Mozambique	58.3	2019	•	1	Libya	45.7	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Liberia	Liberia 16.0	Liberia 16.0 2019	Liberia 16.0 2019 •
Algeria	57.7	2018	•	1	Malawi	43.1	2019	•	7	Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde NA	Cabo Verde NA NA	Cabo Verde NA NA –
South Africa	57.1	2018	•	<b>4</b>	The Gambia	42.7	2019	•	-	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea NA	Equatorial Guinea NA NA	Equatorial Guinea NA NA –
Burkina Faso	55.4	2019	•	1	Tunisia	42.6	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Eritrea	Eritrea NA	Eritrea NA NA	Eritrea NA NA –
Comoros	54.0	2019	•	_	Mauritania	42.5	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau NA	Guinea-Bissau NA NA	Guinea-Bissau NA NA –
Republic of Congo Lesotho	53.2 51.8	2019 2019	•	7	Democratic Republic of Congo	40.8	2017	•	-	São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA NA	NA NA _
Benin	49.3	2019	•	1	Ethiopia	39.9	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Seychelles	Seychelles NA	Seychelles NA NA	Seychelles NA NA –



Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)

Air pollution measured as the population-weighted mean annual concentration of PM2.5 for the urban population in a country. PM2.5 is suspended particles measuring less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter, which are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and can cause severe health damage.

Source: IHME, 2017 Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating Tre	end								
Mauritius	14.5	2017	• 7	7	Kenya	28.6	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Gabon	44.	4
Eswatini	17.2	2017	• 7	7	Tanzania	29.1	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Democratic	44.9	)
Liberia	18.0	2017	• 1	b	Guinea-Bissau	29.8	2017		<b>4</b>	Republic of Congo	11.2	
Seychelles	20.2	2017	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Somalia	32.0	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Djibouti	45.6	
Comoros	20.5	2017	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Angola	32.4	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	South Sudan	45.6	
Mozambique	21.3	2017	• 7	7	Morocco	32.6	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Republic of Congo	46.6	
Sierra Leone	21.6	2017	• 4	L	The Gambia	34.0	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Mauritania	47.4	
Zimbabwe	22.3	2017	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Ghana	34.7	2017		<b>4</b>	Eritrea	48.0	
Madagascar	22.5	2017	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Cabo Verde	34.8	2017		<b>4</b>	Uganda	50.5	
Botswana	23.1	2017	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Togo	35.7	2017		<b>4</b>	Equatorial Guinea	53.2	
Malawi	23.6	2017	• 7	7	Tunisia	37.7	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Libya	54.3	
South Africa	25.1	2017	• 7	7	Mali	38.5	2017		<b>4</b>	Sudan	55.4	
Namibia	25.4	2017	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Algeria	38.9	2017		<b>4</b>	Central African	F.C. 0	
Côte d'Ivoire	25.9	2017	• 4	L	Burundi	38.9	2017		$\rightarrow$	Republic	56.8	
Guinea	26.1	2017	• 1	L	Ethiopia	39.0	2017		<b>4</b>	Chad	66.0	
Zambia	27.4	2017	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Benin	39.0	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Nigeria	71.8	
Lesotho	28.0	2017	• 1	1	Senegal	40.7	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Cameroon	72.8	
São Tomé and	20 E	2017	• 4		Burkina Faso	42.9	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Egypt	87.0	
Príncipe	28.5	2017	- 4	•	Rwanda	43.2	2017	•	<b>T</b>	Niger	94 1	



The amount of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and  $% \left\{ 1,2,...,n\right\}$ disposed of through the waste management system. Waste from agriculture and from industries are not included.

Source: World Bank (2018)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Lesotho	0.3	2006	•
Botswana	0.4	2010	•
The Gambia	0.4	2002	•
Djibouti	0.4	2002	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.5	2014	•
Mauritania	0.5	2009	•
Sierra Leone	0.5	2004	•
Sudan	0.5	2015	•
Angola	0.6	2012	•
Equatorial Guinea	0.6	2016	•
Ghana	0.6	2005	•
Liberia	0.6	2007	•
Mozambique	0.6	2014	•
Cameroon	0.6	2013	•
Mali	0.7	2012	•
Zimbabwe	0.7	2002	•
Nigeria	0.8	2009	•
Ethiopia	0.8	2015	•

Morocco	0.8	2014	•
Senegal	0.9	2016	•
Togo	0.9	2014	•
Tunisia	0.9	2014	•
Zambia	0.9	2011	•
Somalia	0.9	2016	•
Eritrea	1.0	2011	•
Guinea-Bissau	1.0	2015	•
Côte d'Ivoire	1.0	2010	•
Cabo Verde	1.0	2012	•
Comoros	1.0	2015	•
Chad	1.1	2010	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	1.1	2016	•
Madagascar	1.1	2016	•
Malawi	1.1	2013	•
Algeria	1.1	2016	•
Kenya	1.1	2010	•
Libya	1.1	2011	•

Burkina Faso	1.2	2015	•
Tanzania	1.3	2012	•
South Africa	1.3	2011	•
Egypt	1.4	2012	•
Central African Republic	1.5	2014	•
Eswatini	1.8	2016	
Uganda	1.8	2011	•
Mauritius	2.3	2016	
Seychelles	2.4	2012	•
South Sudan	2.9	2013	•
Burundi	3.5	2002	•
Rwanda	5.6	2016	•
Benin	NA	NA	-
Republic of Congo	NA	NA	-
Gabon	NA	NA	-
Guinea	NA	NA	-
Namibia	NA	NA	-
Niger	NA	NA	-



Electronic waste (kg/capita)

Waste from electrical and electronic equipment, estimated based on figures for domestic production, imports and exports of electronic products, as well as  $\,$ product lifespan data.

Source: UNU-IAS (2017)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Niger	0.4	2016	•
Burundi	0.5	2016	•
Central African Republic	0.5	2016	•
Ethiopia	0.5	2016	•
Guinea-Bissau	0.5	2016	•
Madagascar	0.5	2016	•
Malawi	0.5	2016	•
Rwanda	0.5	2016	•
Sierra Leone	0.5	2016	•
Burkina Faso	0.6	2016	•
Eritrea	0.6	2016	•
Guinea	0.6	2016	•
Mozambique	0.6	2016	•
Uganda	0.6	2016	•
Benin	0.7	2016	•
Chad	0.7	2016	•
Mali	0.7	2016	•
Cameroon	0.8	2016	•

Comoros	0.8	2016	•
Kenya	0.8	2016	•
Tanzania	0.8	2016	•
Côte d'Ivoire	0.9	2016	•
Djibouti	0.9	2016	•
Lesotho	0.9	2016	•
Togo	0.9	2016	•
Zambia	0.9	2016	•
Zimbabwe	0.9	2016	•
Senegal	1.0	2016	•
The Gambia	1.1	2016	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	1.2	2016	•
Mauritania	1.3	2016	•
Sudan	1.3	2016	•
Ghana	1.4	2016	•
Nigeria	1.5	2016	•
Republic of Congo	3.0	2016	•
Angola	3.3	2016	•

Morocco	3.7	2016	•
Cabo Verde	4.6	2016	•
Eswatini	5.1	2016	•
Egypt	5.5	2016	•
Tunisia	5.6	2016	•
South Africa	5.7	2016	•
Namibia	6.0	2016	•
Algeria	6.2	2016	•
Botswana	7.6	2016	•
Gabon	7.6	2016	•
Mauritius	8.6	2016	•
Libya	11.0	2016	•
Seychelles	11.5	2016	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	NA	-
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	_
Liberia	NA	NA	-
Somalia	NA	NA	-
South Sudan	NA	NA	-



This indicator is a subcomponent of the Resource Governance Index, which assesses policies and practices that authorities employ to govern their countries' oil, gas and mining industries. Value Realization covers the governance of allocating extraction rights, exploration, production, environmental protection, revenue collection and state-owned enterprises.

Source: Natural Resource Governance Institute, 2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Burkina Faso	66.5	2017	•
Mozambique	65.7	2017	•
Ghana	63.5	2017	•
Sierra Leone	62.3	2017	•
Côte d'Ivoire	59.8	2017	•
Tanzania	59.4	2017	•
Cameroon	59.3	2017	•
Liberia	59.1	2017	•
Zambia	57.7	2017	•
Morocco	56.0	2017	•
Niger	55.2	2017	•
Guinea	53.2	2017	•
Tunisia	50.3	2017	•
Angola	50.2	2017	
Nigeria	50.1	2017	•
South Africa	49.9	2017	•
Mali	48.3	2017	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	47.9	2017	•

Ethiopia	45.7	2017	
Egypt	44.7	2017	•
Republic of Congo	44.6	2017	
South Sudan	42.4	2017	
Uganda	42.2	2017	•
Mauritania	40.5	2017	•
Botswana	40.4	2017	•
Algeria	40.3	2017	
Chad	39.1	2017	•
Zimbabwe	37.2	2017	•
Madagascar	35.5	2017	•
Equatorial Guinea	29.4	2017	•
Libya	26.8	2017	•
Sudan	26.4	2017	•
Gabon	18.2	2017	•
Eritrea	15.5	2017	•
Benin	NA	NA	-
Burundi	NA	NA	-
Cabo Verde	NA	NA	_

Central African Republic	NA	NA	-	
Comoros	NA	NA	_	
Djibouti	NA	NA	_	
Eswatini	NA	NA	_	
The Gambia	NA	NA	_	
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	_	
Kenya	NA	NA	_	
Lesotho	NA	NA	_	
Malawi	NA	NA	_	
Mauritius	NA	NA	_	
Namibia	NA	NA	_	
Rwanda	NA	NA	_	
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	-	
Senegal	NA	NA	_	
Seychelles	NA	NA	_	
Somalia	NA	NA	_	
Togo	NA	NA	_	



Production-based SO<sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)

 $\mathsf{SO}_2$  emissions associated with the production of goods and services, which are then either exported or consumed domestically.

Source: Lenzen et al. (2020)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Sudan	0.0	2012	•
South Sudan	0.2	2012	•
Ethiopia	0.5	2012	•
Nigeria	2.2	2012	•
Tanzania	2.8	2012	•
Zimbabwe	3.9	2012	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	4.0	2012	•
Algeria	5.3	2012	•
Uganda	5.6	2012	•
Mozambique	5.7	2012	•
Côte d'Ivoire	5.7	2012	•
Madagascar	5.9	2012	•
Angola	6.9	2012	•
Cameroon	7.2	2012	•
Kenya	7.4	2012	•
Niger	7.6	2012	•
Malawi	8.2	2012	•
Ghana	8.6	2012	•

Egypt	8.8	2012
Burkina Faso	8.9	2012
Mali	9.5	2012
Somalia	10.2	2012
Zambia	11.6	2012
Chad	11.9	2012
Morocco	12.8	2012
Senegal	13.2	2012
Rwanda	13.3	2012
Burundi	13.8	2012
Benin	15.1	2012
Guinea	16.6	2012
Togo	19.0	2012
Sierra Leone	20.8	2012
Tunisia	21.1	2012
Liberia	23.1	2012
Republic of Congo	23.7	2012
Mauritania	33.0	2012
Eritrea	38.0	2012

Libya	42.4	2012	•
South Africa	43.1	2012	•
The Gambia	62.5	2012	•
Lesotho	63.5	2012	•
Gabon	74.2	2012	•
Namibia	106.2	2012	•
Botswana	108.0	2012	•
Central African Republic	108.3	2012	•
Eswatini	114.8	2012	•
Djibouti	147.2	2012	•
Mauritius	225.4	2012	•
Cabo Verde	231.9	2012	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	489.3	2012	•
Seychelles	1155.8	2012	•
Comoros	NA	NA	_
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	-
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	-



#### SO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)

Emissions of  $SO_2$  embodied in imported goods and services.  $\mathsf{SO}_2$  emissions have severe health impacts and are a significant cause of premature mortality worldwide.

Source: Lenzen et al. (2020)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Sudan	0.0	2012	•
Somalia	0.0	2012	•
South Sudan	0.1	2012	•
Chad	0.2	2012	•
Burundi	0.2	2012	•
Ethiopia	0.2	2012	•
Côte d'Ivoire	0.3	2012	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.3	2012	•
Niger	0.3	2012	•
Tanzania	0.3	2012	•
Cameroon	0.3	2012	•
Central African Republic	0.3	2012	•
Eritrea	0.3	2012	•
Mali	0.3	2012	•
Liberia	0.3	2012	•
Mozambique	0.4	2012	•
Madagascar	0.4	2012	•

Guinea	0.4	2012	•
Malawi	0.4	2012	•
Benin	0.4	2012	•
Sierra Leone	0.5	2012	•
Uganda	0.5	2012	•
Senegal	0.5	2012	•
The Gambia	0.5	2012	•
Togo	0.6	2012	•
Burkina Faso	0.6	2012	•
Nigeria	0.6	2012	•
Ghana	0.6	2012	•
Rwanda	0.7	2012	•
Egypt	0.7	2012	•
Kenya	0.9	2012	•
Zambia	1.1	2012	•
Morocco	1.2	2012	•
Algeria	1.4	2012	•
Republic of Congo	1.4	2012	•
Zimbabwe	1.5	2012	•

Angola	1.6	2012	•
Djibouti	1.6	2012	•
Mauritania	1.8	2012	•
Tunisia	2.5	2012	•
South Africa	2.9	2012	•
Gabon	3.0	2012	•
Libya	3.1	2012	•
Cabo Verde	4.4	2012	•
Lesotho	4.5	2012	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	5.1	2012	•
Namibia	10.2	2012	•
Mauritius	11.0	2012	•
Eswatini	12.1	2012	•
Botswana	12.4	2012	•
Seychelles	30.1	2012	•
Comoros	NA	NA	_
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	-
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	-



## People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)

The yearly average number of people that have died, been left injured, homeless or in need of basic survival needs due to climate related disasters over the last five year period per 100,000 population.

Source: EM-DAT (2019)

Value	Year	Rating
0.0	2019	•
0.0	2019	•
1.7	2019	•
17.4	2019	•
25.2	2019	•
42.2	2019	•
60.5	2019	•
63.1	2019	•
76.6	2019	•
110.8	2019	•
117.2	2019	•
122.8	2019	•
138.5	2019	•
145.4	2019	•
170.3	2019	•
192.3	2019	•
193.2	2019	•
200.9	2019	•
	0.0 1.7 17.4 25.2 42.2 60.5 63.1 76.6 110.8 117.2 122.8 138.5 145.4 170.3 192.3	0.0 2019 0.0 2019 1.7 2019 1.7 2019 1.7.4 2019 25.2 2019 42.2 2019 60.5 2019 63.1 2019 110.8 2019 117.2 2019 122.8 2019 138.5 2019 145.4 2019 170.3 2019 192.3 2019

Togo	208.6	2019	•
Nigeria	222.3	2019	•
Libya	295.6	2019	•
Liberia	336.4	2019	•
Botswana	496.1	2019	•
Guinea-Bissau	615.9	2019	•
Tanzania	753.8	2019	•
Ghana	761.0	2019	•
Sudan	764.8	2019	•
Angola	988.7	2019	•
South Africa	1550.0	2019	•
Morocco	1741.7	2019	•
Mauritius	2367.5	2019	•
Kenya	2466.4	2019	•
Madagascar	2563.1	2019	•
Ethiopia	2744.7	2019	•
The Gambia	3025.1	2019	•
Mozambique	3817.8	2019	•
Niger	4345.6	2019	•

Chad	6283.9	2019	•
Malawi	9907.8	2019	•
Namibia	12256.8	2019	•
Zimbabwe	13639.0	2019	•
Somalia	15016.0	2019	•
South Sudan	17779.8	2019	•
Djibouti	21847.3	2019	•
Eswatini	32186.1	2019	•
Mauritania	33224.6	2019	•
Lesotho	33776.9	2019	•
Comoros	40583.2	2019	•
Benin	NA	NA	_
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	_
Eritrea	NA	NA	_
Gabon	NA	NA	_
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	-
Seychelles	NA	NA	-



# Energy-related $CO_2$ emissions ( $tCO_2$ /capita)

Emissions of  $CO_2$  that arise from the consumption of energy. This includes emissions due to the consumption of petroleum, natural gas, coal, and also from natural gas flaring.

Source: Gütschow et al. (2019) Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Burundi	0.0	2017	• 1
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.0	2017	• 1
Somalia	0.0	2017	• 1
Chad	0.1	2017	• 1
Malawi	0.1	2017	• 1
Rwanda	0.1	2017	• 1
Central African Republic	0.1	2017	• 1
Mali	0.1	2017	• 1
Niger	0.1	2017	• 1
Ethiopia	0.1	2017	• 1
Uganda	0.1	2017	• 1
Madagascar	0.1	2017	• 1
Sierra Leone	0.1	2017	• 1
Burkina Faso	0.2	2017	• 1
South Sudan	0.2	2017	• 1
Eritrea	0.2	2017	• 1
Tanzania	0.2	2017	• 1
Guinea-Bissau	0.2	2017	• 1

Comoros	0.2	2017		<b>1</b>
Zambia	0.2	2017		<b>1</b>
Liberia	0.2	2017		<b>↑</b>
Kenya	0.3	2017		<b>↑</b>
The Gambia	0.3	2017	•	<b>↑</b>
Guinea	0.3	2017		<b>↑</b>
Mozambique	0.3	2017	•	<b>↑</b>
Togo	0.3	2017	•	<b>↑</b>
Sudan	0.4	2017	•	<b>↑</b>
Cameroon	0.5	2017		<b>↑</b>
Côte d'Ivoire	0.5	2017	•	<b>↑</b>
Senegal	0.5	2017		<b>↑</b>
Republic of Congo	0.5	2017	•	<b>↑</b>
Ghana	0.5	2017		<b>↑</b>
Benin	0.6	2017		<b>↑</b>
Nigeria	0.6	2017		<b>↑</b>
Djibouti	0.6	2017	•	<b>↑</b>
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.7	2017	•	<b>↑</b>
Mauritania	0.7	2017	•	<b>↑</b>

Zimbabwe	0.9	2017	•	1
Eswatini	1.2	2017	•	<b>1</b>
Angola	1.3	2017	•	<b>1</b>
Lesotho	1.3	2017	•	<b>1</b>
Cabo Verde	1.5	2017	•	1
Morocco	1.6	2017	•	1
Namibia	1.6	2017	•	<b>1</b>
Tunisia	1.8	2017	•	1
Egypt	2.0	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Gabon	2.2	2017	•	1
Algeria	3.4	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Botswana	3.5	2017		<b>4</b>
Mauritius	3.6	2017		<b>4</b>
Seychelles	4.2	2017	•	1
Equatorial Guinea	4.8	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Libya	7.9	2017	•	7
South Africa	9.1	2017	•	7



## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO<sub>2</sub>/capita)

 ${\rm CO_2}$  emissions embodied in imported goods and services.

Source: Lenzen et al. (2020) Trends: 2012–2015

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
iudan	0.0	2015	•	1	Guinea	0.0	2015	•	1	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe 0.2	Zimbabwe 0.2 2015	Zimbabwe 0.2 2015 •
Somalia	0.0	2015	•	1	Malawi	0.0	2015	•	1	Morocco	Morocco 0.2	Morocco 0.2 2015	Morocco 0.2 2015 •
South Sudan	0.0	2015	•	1	Tanzania	0.0	2015	•	1	São Tomé and	(1)	0 ) )015	(1) )(1)
Chad	0.0	2015	•	1	Rwanda	0.0	2015	•	1	Príncipe	Príncipe 0.2	Príncipe 0.2 2013	Príncipe 0.2 2013
Burundi	0.0	2015	•	1	Cameroon	0.0	2015	•	1	Algeria	Algeria 0.2	Algeria 0.2 2015	Algeria 0.2 2015 •
Liberia	0.0	2015	•	1	The Gambia	0.0	2015	•	1	Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde 0.4	Cabo Verde 0.4 2015	Cabo Verde 0.4 2015 •
Central African	0.0	2015		•	Madagascar	0.0	2015	•	1	Libya	Libya 0.4	Libya 0.4 2015	Libya 0.4 2015 •
Republic	0.0	2013		- 1	Togo	0.0	2015	•	1	Gabon	Gabon 0.4	Gabon 0.4 2015	Gabon 0.4 2015 •
Niger	0.0	2015	•	1	Uganda	0.1	2015	•	1	Lesotho	Lesotho 0.4	Lesotho 0.4 2015	Lesotho 0.4 2015 •
Eritrea	0.0	2015	•	1	Senegal	0.1	2015	•	1	Tunisia	Tunisia 0.5	Tunisia 0.5 2015	Tunisia 0.5 2015 •
Democratic	0.0	2015		•	Ghana	0.1	2015	•	1	South Africa	South Africa 0.5	South Africa 0.5 2015	South Africa 0.5 2015
Republic of Congo	0.0	2015		T	Nigeria	0.1	2015	•	1	Namibia	Namibia 1.2	Namibia 1.2 2015	Namibia 1.2 2015 •
Ethiopia	0.0	2015	•	<b>1</b>	Zambia	0.1	2015	•	1	Eswatini	Eswatini 1.4	Eswatini 1.4 2015	Eswatini 1.4 2015 •
Sierra Leone	0.0	2015	•	<b>1</b>	Egypt	0.1	2015	•	1	Botswana	Botswana 1.5	Botswana 1.5 2015	Botswana 1.5 2015 •
Mali	0.0	2015	•	<b>1</b>	Mauritania	0.1	2015	•	1	Mauritius	Mauritius 1.7	Mauritius 1.7 2015	Mauritius 1.7 2015 •
Mozambique	0.0	2015	•	1	Angola	0.1	2015	•	1	Seychelles	Seychelles 2.4	Seychelles 2.4 2015	Seychelles 2.4 2015
Benin	0.0	2015	•	1	Djibouti	0.1	2015	•	<b>1</b>	Comoros	Comoros NA	Comoros NA NA	Comoros NA NA –
Burkina Faso	0.0	2015	•	1	Republic of Congo	0.1	2015	•	<b>1</b>	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea NA	Equatorial Guinea NA NA	Equatorial Guinea NA NA –
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0	2015	•	1	Kenya	0.1	2015	•	<b>1</b>	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau NA	Guinea-Bissau NA NA	Guinea-Bissau NA NA –



CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)

 $\rm CO_2$  emissions embodied in the exports of coal, gas, and oil. Calculated using a 5-year average of fossil fuel exports and converting exports into their equivalent  $\rm CO_2$  emissions. Exports for each fossil fuel are capped at the country's level of production.

Source: UN Comtrade (2020); EIA (2020)

Country		Value	Year	Rating
Benin		0.0	2015	•
Burkina Faso	*	0.0	2018	•
Burundi	*	0.0	2018	•
Cabo Verde	*	0.0	2018	•
Central African Republic	*	0.0	2018	•
Comoros		0.0	2018	•
Djibouti	*	0.0	2018	•
Eritrea	*	0.0	2018	•
Ethiopia		0.0	2017	•
The Gambia		0.0	2017	•
Guinea	*	0.0	2018	•
Guinea-Bissau	*	0.0	2018	
Kenya		0.0	2018	•
Lesotho		0.0	2017	•
Liberia	*	0.0	2018	•
Madagascar		0.0	2018	•
Mali		0.0	2017	•
Mauritius		0.0	2016	

Morocco		0.0	2018	•
Namibia		0.0	2018	•
Niger		0.0	2015	•
Rwanda		0.0	2016	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	*	0.0	2018	•
Senegal		0.0	2019	•
Seychelles		0.0	2017	•
Sierra Leone		0.0	2017	•
Somalia	*	0.0	2018	•
Togo		0.0	2017	•
Uganda		0.0	2018	•
Cameroon		0.0	2017	•
Côte d'Ivoire		0.0	2018	•
Sudan		0.0	2017	•
Tunisia		0.0	2017	•
Ghana		0.0	2018	•
Republic of Congo		0.0	2017	•
Zambia		0.5	2019	•

Malawi	0.8	2017	•	
Tanzania	1.9	2018	•	
Zimbabwe	13.1	2019	•	
Egypt	13.2	2018	•	
Botswana	45.1	2018	•	
Angola	88.3	2018	•	
Nigeria	110.2	2018	•	
Eswatini	162.7	2019	•	
Mozambique	733.2	2018	•	
Algeria	918.8	2017	•	
South Africa	1690.1	2018	•	
Chad	NA	NA	-	
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	NA	-	
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	-	
Gabon	NA	NA	-	
Libya	NA	NA	-	
Mauritania	NA	NA	-	
South Sudan	NA	NA	_	



<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data



#### Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)

The clean waters subgoal of the Ocean Health Index measures to what degree marine waters under national jurisdictions have been contaminated by chemicals, excessive nutrients (eutrophication), human pathogens, and trash.

Source: Ocean Health Index (2019) Trends: 2015–2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Namibia	83.2	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Tanzania	50.5	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Benin	Benin 23.8	Benin 23.8 2019	Benin 23.8 2019 •
Seychelles	78.4	2019	•	1	Egypt	50.4	2019		<b>4</b>	Togo	Togo 21.4	Togo 21.4 2019	Togo 21.4 2019 •
Mauritius	65.0	2019	•	<b>4</b>	The Gambia	50.1	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Botswana	Botswana NA	Botswana NA NA	Botswana NA NA –
Gabon	63.6	2019	•	1	Liberia	49.6	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso NA	Burkina Faso NA NA	Burkina Faso NA NA –
Cabo Verde	62.2	2019	•	1	Republic of Congo	49.1	2019	•	7	Burundi	Burundi NA	Burundi NA NA	Burundi NA NA –
Somalia	61.0	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Tunisia	49.1	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Central African	Central African	Central African NA NA	Central African
Mauritania	60.8	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Kenya	46.9	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Republic	Republic	Republic	Republic NA -
São Tomé and	57.8	2019		<b>→</b>	Senegal	46.6	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Chad	Chad NA	Chad NA NA	Chad NA NA –
Príncipe	37.0	2013			Sudan	45.0	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Eswatini	Eswatini NA	Eswatini NA NA	Eswatini NA NA –
Madagascar	57.7	2019		<b>4</b>	Guinea	44.0	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Ethiopia	Ethiopia NA	Ethiopia NA NA	Ethiopia NA NA –
Equatorial Guinea	57.5	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Sierra Leone	43.2	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Lesotho	Lesotho NA	Lesotho NA NA	Lesotho NA NA –
Libya	56.4	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Algeria	41.4	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Malawi	Malawi NA	Malawi NA NA	Malawi NA NA –
Guinea-Bissau	56.1	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Côte d'Ivoire	40.7	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Mali	Mali NA	Mali NA NA	Mali NA NA –
South Africa	55.6	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Democratic	39.5	2019		<b>T</b>	Niger	Niger NA	Niger NA NA	Niger NA NA –
Morocco	55.3	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Republic of Congo	39.3	2019		•	Rwanda	Rwanda NA	Rwanda NA NA	Rwanda NA NA –
Angola	55.0	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Comoros	38.6	2019	•	<b>4</b>	South Sudan	South Sudan NA	South Sudan NA NA	South Sudan NA NA –
Mozambique	54.1	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Nigeria	37.1	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Uganda	Uganda NA	Uganda NA NA	Uganda NA NA –
Eritrea	54.0	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Ghana	36.2	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Zambia	Zambia NA	Zambia NA NA	Zambia NA NA –
Djibouti	51.6	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Cameroon	36.1	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe NA	Zimbabwe NA NA	Zimbabwe NA NA –



Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)

The mean percentage area of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of marine biodiversity) that are protected.

Source: Birdlife International et al. (2020)

Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend			
Equatorial Guinea	100.0	2018	• 1	Tunisia	31.1	2018
Namibia	91.3	2018	• 1	Benin	30.6	2018
Sudan	87.5	2018	• 1	Algeria	30.0	2018
São Tomé and	86.4	2018	• 1	Seychelles	22.9	2018
Príncipe	00.1	2010	•	Madagascar	18.3	2018
Guinea	74.3	2018	• 1	Mauritius	11.8	2018
Ghana	72.4	2018	• 1	Cabo Verde	3.1	2018
Egypt	66.2	2018	• 1	Angola	0.9	2018
Mozambique	66.1	2018	• 1	Libya	0.3	2018
Mauritania	64.4	2018	• 1	Comoros	0.0	2018
Kenya	60.2	2018	• 1	Djibouti	0.0	2018
Sierra Leone	57.6	2018	• 1	Eritrea	0.0	2018
Tanzania	55.7	2018	• 1	Somalia	0.0	2018
The Gambia	54.4	2018	• 1	Botswana	NA	NA
Guinea-Bissau	53.8	2018	• 1	Burkina Faso	NA	NA
South Africa	51.9	2018	• 1	Burundi	NA	NA
Gabon	51.3	2018	• 1	Cameroon	NA	NA
Morocco	38.7	2018	• →	Central African	NA	NA
Senegal	31.5	2018	• 7	Republic	INA	IVA

Chad	NA	NA	_	-
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	NA	-	-
Republic of Congo	NA	NA	_	_
Côte d'Ivoire	NA	NA	_	_
Eswatini	NA	NA	_	-
Ethiopia	NA	NA	_	-
Lesotho	NA	NA	_	_
Liberia	NA	NA	_	-
Malawi	NA	NA	_	-
Mali	NA	NA	_	-
Niger	NA	NA	_	_
Nigeria	NA	NA	_	-
Rwanda	NA	NA	_	-
South Sudan	NA	NA	_	-
Togo	NA	NA	_	-
Uganda	NA	NA	_	-
Zambia	NA	NA	_	-
Zimbabwe	NA	NA	_	-





## Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)

The percentage of a country's total catch, within its exclusive economic zone (EEZ), that is comprised of species that are overexploited or collapsed, weighted by the quality of fish catch data.

Source: Sea around Us (2018); EPI (2018)

Trends: 2010-2014

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Sierra Leone	2.5	2014	•	1
Guinea	3.5	2014	•	1
Tunisia	5.1	2014	•	1
Comoros	5.6	2014	•	1
Morocco	6.2	2014	•	1
São Tomé and Príncipe	8.6	2014	•	<b>↑</b>
Eritrea	10.7	2014	•	1
Angola	12.1	2014	•	1
Namibia	12.3	2014	•	1
Liberia	13.4	2014	•	1
Equatorial Guinea	13.8	2014	•	1
Nigeria	14.2	2014	•	1
Somalia	15.4	2014	•	1
Mauritania	15.6	2014	•	1
Tanzania	17.0	2014	•	1
Madagascar	17.4	2014	•	1
Mozambique	19.9	2014	•	1
Cabo Verde	24.4	2014	•	1
Côte d'Ivoire	25.8	2014	•	1

Senegal	26.5	2014	•	1
Egypt	27.7	2014	•	1
Seychelles	29.7	2014	•	1
South Africa	33.6	2014	•	<b>4</b>
Ghana	37.0	2014	•	1
Sudan	39.2	2014	•	7
Gabon	43.2	2014		1
Kenya	44.9	2014		<b>4</b>
Mauritius	47.9	2014		<b>4</b>
Guinea-Bissau	54.1	2014		<b>4</b>
Algeria	64.9	2014	•	<b>4</b>
Libya	67.5	2014	•	<b>4</b>
Benin	NA	NA	_	_
Botswana	NA	NA	_	_
Burkina Faso	NA	NA	_	_
Burundi	NA	NA	_	_
Cameroon	NA	NA	-	_
Central African Republic	NA	NA	-	-

Chad	NA	NA	_	_
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	NA	-	-
Republic of Congo	NA	NA	_	_
Djibouti	NA	NA	_	_
Eswatini	NA	NA	_	_
Ethiopia	NA	NA	_	_
The Gambia	NA	NA	_	_
Lesotho	NA	NA	_	_
Malawi	NA	NA	_	_
Mali	NA	NA	_	_
Niger	NA	NA	_	_
Rwanda	NA	NA	_	_
South Sudan	NA	NA	_	_
Togo	NA	NA	_	_
Uganda	NA	NA	_	_
Zambia	NA	NA	_	_
Zimbabwe	NA	NA	-	-



Fish caught by trawling (%)

The percentage of fish caught by trawling, a method of fishing in which industrial fishing vessels drag large nets (trawls) along the seabed.

Source: Sea around Us (2018) Trends: 2010-2014

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Guinea-Bissau	1.2	2003	• -
The Gambia	1.4	2014	• 1
Benin	1.5	2014	• 1
Sudan	2.0	2014	• 1
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.1	2014	• 1
Tanzania	2.8	2014	• 1
Côte d'Ivoire	4.3	2014	• 1
Liberia	6.1	2005	• –
Mauritius	6.5	2008	• –
Ghana	7.8	2014	• 1
Cameroon	7.9	2014	• 🛧
Kenya	8.0	2014	• →
Republic of Congo	8.0	2014	• →
Somalia	10.4	2014	• →
Madagascar	13.6	2014	• →
Mozambique	14.1	2014	• 1
Senegal	15.2	2014	• 1
Togo	15.4	2014	• ↓
Guinea	17.4	2014	• 1

Libya	19.9	2014		1
Mauritania	23.0	2014	•	1
Equatorial Guinea	23.2	2014	•	<b>4</b>
South Africa	26.6	2014	•	1
Tunisia	28.1	2014	•	1
Nigeria	28.5	2014	•	$\rightarrow$
Angola	28.9	2014	•	7
Sierra Leone	29.6	2014	•	<b>4</b>
Algeria	29.6	2014	•	1
Cabo Verde	33.7	2014	•	_
Egypt	34.5	2014	•	<b>↑</b>
Gabon	39.6	2014	•	<b>4</b>
Morocco	62.0	2014		$\rightarrow$
Namibia	88.1	2014	•	$\rightarrow$
Botswana	NA	NA	_	_
Burkina Faso	NA	NA	_	_
Burundi	NA	NA	_	_
Central African Republic	NA	NA	-	-

Chad	NA	NA	_	_
Comoros	NA	NA	-	-
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	NA	-	-
Djibouti	NA	NA	_	-
Eritrea	NA	NA	_	_
Eswatini	NA	NA	_	_
Ethiopia	NA	NA	_	-
Lesotho	NA	NA	_	-
Malawi	NA	NA	_	_
Mali	NA	NA	_	_
Niger	NA	NA	_	_
Rwanda	NA	NA	_	_
Seychelles	NA	NA	_	_
South Sudan	NA	NA	_	_
Uganda	NA	NA	_	_
Zambia	NA	NA	_	_
Zimbabwe	NA	NA	_	-



South Sudan

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Cabo Verde	0.0	2018	•
Central African Republic	0.0	2018	•
Chad	0.0	2018	•
Djibouti	0.0	2018	•
Eritrea	0.0	2018	•
The Gambia	0.0	2018	•
Guinea	0.0	2018	•
Seychelles	0.0	2018	•
Somalia	0.0	2018	•
Benin	0.0	2018	•
Burundi	0.0	2018	•
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0	2018	•
Ethiopia	0.0	2018	•
Liberia	0.0	2018	•
Madagascar	0.0	2018	•
Niger	0.0	2018	•
Sierra Leone	0.0	2018	•

2018 0.0

Cameroon	0.0	2018	•
Tanzania	0.0	2018	•
Ghana	0.0	2018	•
Mali	0.0	2018	•
Morocco	0.0	2018	•
Algeria	0.0	2018	•
Burkina Faso	0.0	2018	•
Libya	0.0	2018	•
Mozambique	0.0	2018	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.0	2018	•
Nigeria	0.0	2018	•
Egypt	0.0	2018	•
Uganda	0.0	2018	•
Kenya	0.0	2018	•
Togo	0.0	2018	•
Senegal	0.0	2018	•
Zambia	0.0	2018	•
Malawi	0.0	2018	•

Rwanda	0.0	2018	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	2018	•
Zimbabwe	0.0	2018	•
Lesotho	0.0	2018	•
Republic of Congo	0.0	2018	•
Mauritania	0.1	2018	•
Gabon	0.1	2018	•
South Africa	0.1	2018	•
Tunisia	0.1	2018	•
Angola	0.2	2018	•
Namibia	0.3	2018	•
Eswatini	0.5	2018	•
Botswana	0.5	2018	•
Mauritius	1.8	2018	•
Comoros	NA	NA	_
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	-
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	-
Sudan	NA	NA	_



Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) The mean percentage area of terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that are protected.

Source: Birdlife International et al. (2020)
Trends: 2015–2018

• 1
• 1
• 1
• 4
4
• 1
• 1
• 1
• <b>→</b>
• →
• →
• 1
• →
• →
• →
• →
• →
• <b>→</b>
• →



Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)

The mean annual percentage of permanent deforestation over the period 2014 to 2018. Permanent deforestation refers to tree cover removal for urbanization, commodity production and certain types of small-scale agriculture. It does not include temporary forest loss due to the forestry sector or wildfires.

Source: Curtis et al., 2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Burkina Faso	0.0	2018	•
Lesotho	0.0	2018	•
Mauritania	0.0	2018	•
Niger	0.0	2018	•
Egypt	0.0	2018	•
Botswana	0.0	2018	•
South Sudan	0.0	2018	•
Sudan	0.0	2018	•
Cabo Verde	0.0	2018	•
Somalia	0.0	2018	•
Central African Republic	0.0	2018	•
Mauritius	0.1	2018	•
Gabon	0.1	2018	•
Eswatini	0.1	2018	•
Ethiopia	0.1	2018	•
South Africa	0.1	2018	•
Republic of Congo	0.1	2018	•
Morocco	0.2	2018	•

TI C I:	0.0	2010	
The Gambia	0.2	2018	•
Burundi	0.2	2018	•
Benin	0.2	2018	•
Equatorial Guinea	0.2	2018	•
Angola	0.2	2018	•
Cameroon	0.2	2018	•
Kenya	0.2	2018	•
Mali	0.3	2018	•
Comoros	0.3	2018	•
Zambia	0.3	2018	•
Namibia	0.3	2018	•
Senegal	0.3	2018	•
Zimbabwe	0.3	2018	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.3	2018	•
Tanzania	0.3	2018	•
Mozambique	0.4	2018	•
Nigeria	0.5	2018	•
Tunisia	0.5	2018	•

Rwanda	0.6	2018	•
Uganda	0.6	2018	•
Guinea-Bissau	0.6	2018	•
Togo	0.7	2018	•
Chad	0.7	2018	•
Algeria	8.0	2018	•
Ghana	8.0	2018	•
Malawi	1.0	2018	•
Liberia	1.0	2018	•
Côte d'Ivoire	1.1	2018	•
Guinea	1.2	2018	•
Madagascar	1.3	2018	•
Sierra Leone	2.0	2018	•
Djibouti	NA	NA	_
Eritrea	NA	NA	-
Libya	NA	NA	_
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	-
Seychelles	NA	NA	-



## Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)

The change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. The index is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Source: IUCN and Birdlife International (2020) Trends: 2015–2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Burkina Faso	1.0	2019	•	1	Burundi	0.9	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Ghana	Ghana 0.8	Ghana 0.8 2019	Ghana 0.8 2019 •
Republic of Congo	1.0	2019	•	1	Chad	0.9	2019	•	1	Ethiopia	Ethiopia 0.8	Ethiopia 0.8 2019	Ethiopia 0.8 2019 •
The Gambia	1.0	2019	•	1	Sierra Leone	0.9	2019	•	1	Cameroon	Cameroon 0.8	Cameroon 0.8 2019	Cameroon 0.8 2019 •
Mali	1.0	2019	•	1	Benin	0.9	2019	•	1	Mozambique	Mozambique 0.8	Mozambique 0.8 2019	Mozambique 0.8 2019 •
Botswana	1.0	2019	•	1	Egypt	0.9	2019	•	1	Eswatini	Eswatini 0.8	Eswatini 0.8 2019	Eswatini 0.8 2019 •
Mauritania	1.0	2019	•	1	Eritrea	0.9	2019	•	1	Djibouti	Djibouti 0.8	Djibouti 0.8 2019	Djibouti 0.8 2019 •
Tunisia	1.0	2019	•	1	Algeria	0.9	2019	•	1	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea 0.8	Equatorial Guinea 0.8 2019	Equatorial Guinea 0.8 2019 •
Libya	1.0	2019	•	1	Somalia	0.9	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Malawi	Malawi 0.8	Malawi 0.8 2019	Malawi 0.8 2019 •
Namibia	1.0	2019	•	1	Guinea	0.9	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Kenya	Kenya 0.8	Kenya 0.8 2019	Kenya 0.8 2019 •
Gabon	1.0	2019	•	1	Cabo Verde	0.9	2019	•	1	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe 0.8	Zimbabwe 0.8 2019	Zimbabwe 0.8 2019 •
Guinea-Bissau	1.0	2019	•	1	Democratic	0.9	2019		<b>→</b>	Madagascar	Madagascar 0.8	Madagascar 0.8 2019	Madagascar 0.8 2019 •
Lesotho	1.0	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Republic of Congo	0.9	2019		7	São Tomé and	São Tomé and 0.8	São Tomé and 0.8 2019	São Tomé and
Central African	0.9	2019	•	•	Côte d'Ivoire	0.9	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Príncipe	Príncipe 0.8	Príncipe 0.8 2019	Príncipe 0.8 2019
Republic	0.9	2019		T	Liberia	0.9	2019	•	<b>→</b>	South Africa	South Africa 0.8	South Africa 0.8 2019	South Africa 0.8 2019 •
Senegal	0.9	2019	•	1	Morocco	0.9	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Comoros	Comoros 0.8	Comoros 0.8 2019	Comoros 0.8 2019 •
Niger	0.9	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Zambia	0.9	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Uganda	Uganda 0.7	Uganda 0.7 2019	Uganda 0.7 2019 •
Angola	0.9	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Nigeria	0.9	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Tanzania	Tanzania 0.7	Tanzania 0.7 2019	Tanzania 0.7 2019 •
South Sudan	0.9	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Togo	0.9	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Seychelles	Seychelles 0.7	Seychelles 0.7 2019	Seychelles 0.7 2019 •
Sudan	0.9	2019	•	1	Rwanda	0.8	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Mauritius	Mauritius 0.4	Mauritius 0.4 2019	Mauritius 0.4 2019 •



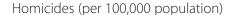
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Threats to terrestrial and freshwater species embodied in imports of goods and services.

Source: Lenzen et al., 2012

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Somalia	0.0	2018	•
South Sudan	0.0	2018	•
Liberia	0.0	2018	•
Eritrea	0.0	2018	
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0	2018	•
Guinea	0.0	2018	•
Ethiopia	0.0	2018	•
The Gambia	0.0	2018	•
Benin	0.0	2018	•
Cameroon	0.0	2018	•
Chad	0.0	2018	•
Ghana	0.0	2018	•
Nigeria	0.0	2018	•
Sierra Leone	0.0	2018	•
Togo	0.0	2018	•
Niger	0.0	2018	
Burundi	0.0	2018	•
Tanzania	0.0	2018	•
Diibouti	0.0	2018	

Burkina Faso	0.0	2018	
Madagascar	0.0	2018	
	0.0	2010	
Central African Republic	0.0	2018	•
Mali	0.0	2018	
Mozambique	0.0	2018	•
Mauritania	0.1	2018	•
Libya	0.1	2018	•
Senegal	0.1	2018	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.1	2018	•
Morocco	0.1	2018	•
Egypt	0.1	2018	•
Cabo Verde	0.2	2018	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.2	2018	•
Uganda	0.2	2018	•
Zimbabwe	0.3	2018	•
Malawi	0.3	2018	•

Algeria	0.3	2018	•
Rwanda	0.3	2018	•
Republic of Congo	0.3	2018	•
Tunisia	0.3	2018	•
Seychelles	0.5	2018	
Zambia	0.5	2018	•
Lesotho	0.5	2018	•
Angola	0.6	2018	•
Kenya	0.7	2018	•
South Africa	0.8	2018	•
Namibia	1.3	2018	•
Eswatini	1.7	2018	•
Gabon	2.5	2018	
Botswana	2.5	2018	
Mauritius	22.1	2018	•
Comoros	NA	NA	-
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	_
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	-
Sudan	NA	NA	_





The number of intentional homicides per 100,000 people. Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal  $violence, violent conflicts \ over \ land \ resources, intergang \ violence \ over \ turfor \ control, and$ predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing, such as killing in armed conflict.

Source: UNODC (2020) Trends: 2014-2017

rinea-Bissau * 1.1 2017	Country		Value	Year	Ratin	g Trend												
rkina Faso 1.3 2017	Benin	*	1.1	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Somalia	*	4.3	2015	•	_	The Gambia	The Gambia *	The Gambia * 9.1	The Gambia * 9.1 2015	The Gambia * 9.1 2015 •	The Gambia * 9.1 2015 • –
geria 1.4 2015	Guinea-Bissau	*	1.1	2017	•	1	Niger		4.4	2012	•	_	Republic of Cong	Republic of Congo *	Republic of Congo * 9.3	Republic of Congo * 9.3 2015	Republic of Congo * 9.3 2015 •	Republic of Congo * 9.3 2015 • –
meroon 1.4 2017	Burkina Faso		1.3	2017	•	1	Angola		4.8	2012	•	-	Eswatini	Eswatini	Eswatini 9.5	Eswatini 9.5 2017	Eswatini 9.5 2017 •	Eswatini 9.5 2017 • <b>↓</b>
alawi 1.7 2012	Algeria		1.4	2015	•	-	Kenya		5.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Nigeria	Nigeria *	Nigeria * 9.8	Nigeria * 9.8 2015	Nigeria * 9.8 2015 •	Nigeria * 9.8 2015 • –
Para Leone 1.7 2015	Cameroon		1.4	2017	•	1	Sudan		5.2	2008	•	-	Mauritania	Mauritania *	Mauritania * 9.9	Mauritania * 9.9 2015	Mauritania * 9.9 2015 ●	Mauritania * 9.9 2015 ● –
Tanzania 6.2 2016 ↑ ↑  Djibouti * 6.5 2015 ↑  Senegal * 7.4 2015 ↑  Ethiopia * 7.6 2015 ↑  Comoros * 7.7 2015 ↑  Madagascar * 7.7 2015 ↑  Disia 3.0 2012 ↑  Disia 3.0 2012 ↑  Eritrea * 8.0 2015 ↑  Dispandique 3.4 2011 ↑  Dispandique * 8.8 2015 ↑  Chad * 9.0 2015 ↑  Chad * 9.0 2015 ↑  Dispandique * 8.8 2015 ↑  Chad * 9.0 2015 ↑  Dispandique * 8.8 2015 ↑  Dispandique * 8.8 2015 ↑  Dispandique * 8.8 2015 ↑  Chad * 9.0 2015 ↑  Dispandique * 8.8 2015 ↑  Dispandi	Malawi		1.7	2012	•	_	Zambia		5.3	2015	•	_	Mali	Mali *	Mali * 10.9	Mali * 10.9 2015	Mali * 10.9 2015 •	Mali * 10.9 2015 • –
Djibouti * 6.5 2015	Sierra Leone		1.7	2015	•	_	Burundi		6.0	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	Uganda	Uganda	Uganda 11.0	Uganda 11.0 2017	Uganda 11.0 2017 •	Uganda 11.0 2017 ● →
Procco       2.1       2017       ↓       Zimbabwe       6.7       2012       −         Porocco       2.3       2015       −       Senegal       *       7.4       2015       −         Porocco       2.5       2012       −       Ethiopia       *       7.6       2015       −         Porocco       2.5       2015       −       Comoros       *       7.7       2015       −         Porocco       2.5       2015       −       Madagascar       *       7.7       2015       −         Porocco       3.0       2012       −       Eritrea       *       8.0       2015       −         Porocco       3.2       2012       −       Gabon       *       8.0       2015       −         Porocco       3.4       2011       −       Guinea       *       8.8       2015       −         Porocco       3.4       2011       −       Chad       *       9.0       2015       −	Mauritius		1.8	2016	•	<b>4</b>	Tanzania		6.2	2016	•	1	Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde 11.5	Cabo Verde 11.5 2016	Cabo Verde 11.5 2016 •	Cabo Verde 11.5 2016 • 7
uatorial Guinea * 2.3 2015	Ghana		2.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Djibouti	*	6.5	2015	•	-	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire *	Côte d'Ivoire * 11.6	Côte d'Ivoire * 11.6 2015	Côte d'Ivoire * 11.6 2015 •	Côte d'Ivoire * 11.6 2015 • –
ypt 2.5 2012 - Ethiopia * 7.6 2015 - 2019 - 2019 - Comoros * 7.7 2015 - 2019 - 2019 - Madagascar * 7.7 2015 - 2019	Morocco		2.1	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Zimbabwe	!	6.7	2012	•	_	Seychelles	Seychelles	Seychelles 12.7	Seychelles 12.7 2016	Seychelles 12.7 2016 •	Seychelles 12.7 2016 <b>● ↑</b>
yyaa * 2.5 2015 - Comoros * 7.7 2015 - Avanda 2.5 2015 - Madagascar * 7.7 2015 - Anisia 3.0 2012 - Eritrea * 8.0 2015 - Avanda 3.2 2012 - Gabon * 8.0 2015 - Avanda 2.5 2011 - Guinea * 8.8 2015 - Avanda 2.5 2011 - Avanda 2.5 2011 - Chad * 9.0 2015 - Avanda 2.5 2011 - Avanda 2.5 2011 - Avanda 2.5 2011 - Avanda 2.5 2015 - Avanda 2.5 2011 - Avanda 2.5 2011 - Avanda 2.5 2015 - Avanda 2.5 2011 - Avanda 2.5 2015 - Avanda 2.5 2011 - Avanda 2.5 2015	Equatorial Guinea	*	2.3	2015	•	-	Senegal	*	7.4	2015	•	-	Democratic	Democratic *	Democratic * 13.5	Democratic * 13.5 2015	Democratic * 12.5 2015	Democratic * 12.5 2015
vanda     2.5     2015     -     Madagascar     *     7.7     2015     -       nisia     3.0     2012     -     Eritrea     *     8.0     2015     -       peria     3.2     2012     -     Gabon     *     8.0     2015     -       pozambique     3.4     2011     -     Guinea     *     8.8     2015     -       po Tomé and     3.4     2011     -     Chad     *     9.0     2015     -	Egypt		2.5	2012	•	_	Ethiopia	*	7.6	2015	•	_	Republic of Cong	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo
nisia 3.0 2012 • - Eritrea * 8.0 2015 • - peria 3.2 2012 • - Gabon * 8.0 2015 • - pozambique 3.4 2011 • - Guinea * 8.8 2015 • - po Tomé and 3.4 2011 • - Chad * 9.0 2015 • -	Libya	*	2.5	2015	•	_	Comoros	*	7.7	2015	•	_	South Sudan	South Sudan	South Sudan 13.9	South Sudan 13.9 2012	South Sudan 13.9 2012 •	South Sudan 13.9 2012 • –
peria 3.2 2012 • - Gabon * 8.0 2015 • - Szambique 3.4 2011 • - Guinea * 8.8 2015 • - Chad * 9.0 2015 • - C	Rwanda		2.5	2015	•	-	Madagasca	ar *	7.7	2015	•	-	Botswana	Botswana	Botswana 15.0	Botswana 15.0 2010	Botswana 15.0 2010 •	Botswana 15.0 2010 • –
Discreption of the property of	Tunisia		3.0	2012	•	_	Eritrea	*	8.0	2015	•	_	Namibia	Namibia	Namibia 17.1	Namibia 17.1 2012	Namibia 17.1 2012 •	Namibia 17.1 2012 • –
o Tomé and 3.4 2011 • - Chad * 9.0 2015 • -	Liberia		3.2	2012	•	_	Gabon	*	8.0	2015	•	_	Central African	Central African	Central African	Central African	Central African	Central African
3.4 2011	Mozambique		3.4	2011	•	_	Guinea	*	8.8	2015	•	_	Republic	Republic	Republic 19.8	Republic 19.8 2016	Republic 19.8 2016	Republic 19.8 2016 –
ncipe 5.4 2011 - Togo * 9.0 2015	São Tomé and		2.4	2011			Chad	*	9.0	2015	•	_	South Africa	South Africa	South Africa 35.9	South Africa 35.9 2017	South Africa 35.9 2017 •	South Africa 35.9 2017 ● <b>↓</b>
9	Príncipe		5.4	2011	•	-	Togo	*	9.0	2015	•	-	Lesotho	Lesotho	Lesotho 41.2	Lesotho 41.2 2015	Lesotho 41.2 2015 •	Lesotho 41.2 2015 • –

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data



Conflict-related deaths per 100,000

This indicator reports the number of battle related deaths in armed conflict, and is reported per 100,000 inhabitants in the country. It combines both military and civilian battle related deaths from three datasets collected by the UCDP on: intrastate and interstate organized armed conflict, conflicts between non-state groups, and one-sided violence perpetrated by an armed group against un-armed actors.

Source: Uppsala Conflict Data Program (2019)

Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Benin	0.0	2018	•	1	Namibia	0.0	2018	•	1	Ethiopia	Ethiopia 0.4	Ethiopia 0.4 2018	Ethiopia 0.4 2018
Botswana	0.0	2018	•	<b>1</b>	São Tomé and	0.0	2018	•		Mozambique	Mozambique 0.6	Mozambique 0.6 2018	Mozambique 0.6 2018 •
Cabo Verde	0.0	2018	•	1	Príncipe	0.0	2010		T	Djibouti	Djibouti 0.7	Djibouti 0.7 2018	Djibouti 0.7 2018
Comoros	0.0	2018	•	1	Seychelles	0.0	2018	•	1	Egypt	Egypt 0.7	Egypt 0.7 2018	Egypt 0.7 2018 •
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0	2018	•	1	Sierra Leone	0.0	2018	•	1	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso 0.8	Burkina Faso 0.8 2018	Burkina Faso 0.8 2018
Equatorial Guinea	0.0	2018	•	<b>1</b>	South Africa	0.0	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Burundi	Burundi 0.8	Burundi 0.8 2018	Burundi 0.8 2018 •
Eritrea	0.0	2018	•	1	Togo	0.0	2018	•	1	Niger	Niger 0.8	Niger 0.8 2018	Niger 0.8 2018 •
Eswatini	0.0	2018	•	1	Zambia	0.0	2018	•	1	Chad	Chad 0.8	Chad 0.8 2018	Chad 0.8 2018 •
Gabon	0.0	2018	•	1	Tanzania	0.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Sudan	Sudan 1.1	Sudan 1.1 2018	Sudan 1.1 2018 •
The Gambia	0.0	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Uganda	0.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Nigeria	Nigeria 1.6	Nigeria 1.6 2018	Nigeria 1.6 2018 •
Ghana	0.0	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Senegal	0.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Democratic	Democratic 3.4	Democratic 3.4 2018	Democratic 3.4 2019
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Guinea	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo 3.4	Republic of Congo 3.4 2018	Republic of Congo
Lesotho	0.0	2018	•	1	Zimbabwe	0.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Cameroon	Cameroon 3.9	Cameroon 3.9 2018	Cameroon 3.9 2018 •
Liberia	0.0	2018	•	<b>↑</b>	Tunisia	0.1	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Mali	Mali 6.4	Mali 6.4 2018	Mali 6.4 2018 •
Madagascar	0.0	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Algeria	0.1	2018	•	<b>1</b>	South Sudan	South Sudan 8.4	South Sudan 8.4 2018	South Sudan 8.4 2018
Malawi	0.0	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Angola	0.1	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Libya	Libya 10.9	Libya 10.9 2018	Libya 10.9 2018 •
Mauritania	0.0	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Rwanda	0.1	2018	•	4	Central African	Central African	Central African	Central African
Mauritius	0.0	2018	•	<b>↑</b>	Republic of Congo	0.3	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Republic	Republic 11.2	Republic 11.2 2018	Republic 11.2 2018
Morocco	0.0	2018	•	1	Kenya	0.3	2018	•	1	Somalia	Somalia 20.9	Somalia 20.9 2018	Somalia 20.9 2018 •



Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)

The percentage of the surveyed population that responded "Yes" to the question "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?"

Source: Gallup (2020) Trends: 2015-2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
Egypt	87.0	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Benin	54.1	2019	•	1	The Gambia	The Gambia 44.5	The Gambia 44.5 2019	The Gambia 44.5 2019 •
Somalia	85.4	2016	•	-	Libya	54.1	2018	•	-	Zambia	Zambia 44.1	Zambia 44.1 2019	Zambia 44.1 2019 •
Rwanda	80.3	2019	•	1	Ethiopia	53.7	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Cameroon	Cameroon 43.6	Cameroon 43.6 2019	Cameroon 43.6 2019 •
Djibouti	71.6	2011	•	-	Mozambique	53.2	2019	•	7	Madagascar	Madagascar 43.4	Madagascar 43.4 2019	Madagascar 43.4 2019 •
Sudan	71.3	2014	•	-	Uganda	52.3	2018		<b>4</b>	Chad	Chad 42.9	Chad 42.9 2018	Chad 42.9 2018 •
Tanzania	70.7	2019	•	1	Central African	52.1	2017			South Sudan	South Sudan 42.1	South Sudan 42.1 2017	South Sudan 42.1 2017 •
Comoros	67.0	2019	•	-	Republic	32.1	2017		_	Namibia	Namibia 39.5	Namibia 39.5 2019	Namibia 39.5 2019 •
Ghana	66.7	2018	•	<b>4</b>	Mauritania	50.6	2019	•	7	Botswana	Botswana 34.4	Botswana 34.4 2018	Botswana 34.4 2018 •
Burundi	65.7	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Togo	50.6	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Lesotho	Lesotho 34.0	Lesotho 34.0 2019	Lesotho 34.0 2019 •
Mauritius	65.1	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Sierra Leone	49.3	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Liberia	Liberia 33.0	Liberia 33.0 2019	Liberia 33.0 2019 •
Algeria	64.3	2018	•	_	Senegal	48.6	2019		<b>4</b>	South Africa	South Africa 31.5	South Africa 31.5 2018	South Africa 31.5 2018 •
Niger	60.3	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Malawi	47.3	2019		7	Gabon	Gabon 28.4	Gabon 28.4 2019	Gabon 28.4 2019 •
Tunisia	57.9	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Angola	46.2	2014		-	Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde NA	Cabo Verde NA NA	Cabo Verde NA NA –
Burkina Faso	57.7	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Côte d'Ivoire	45.5	2019		<b>4</b>	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea NA	Equatorial Guinea NA NA	Equatorial Guinea NA NA –
Kenya	57.5	2019	•	7	Eswatini	45.3	2019	•	-	Eritrea	Eritrea NA	Eritrea NA NA	Eritrea NA NA –
Morocco	57.4	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Democratic	45.0	2017			Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau NA	Guinea-Bissau NA NA	Guinea-Bissau NA NA –
Mali	55.0	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Republic of Congo	45.2	2017	•	-	São Tomé and	São Tomé and	São Tomé and	São Tomé and
Guinea	54.3	2019	•	7	Zimbabwe	45.1	2019	•	4	Príncipe	Príncipe NA	Príncipe NA NA	Príncipe NA NA –
Nigeria	54.3	2018	•	1	Republic of Congo	44.8	2019	•	4	Seychelles	Seychelles NA	Seychelles NA NA	Seychelles NA NA –



Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)

The percentage of children, between the age of 5-14 years old, involved in child labor at the time of the survey. A child is considered to be involved in child labor under the following conditions: (a) children 5-11 years old who, during the reference week, did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores, or (b) children 12-14 years old who, during the reference week, did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores.

Source: UNICEF, 2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Tunisia	2.1	2016	•
Algeria	5.0	2016	•
Cabo Verde	6.4	2016	•
Egypt	7.0	2016	•
Eswatini	7.3	2016	•
Djibouti	7.7	2016	•
Morocco	8.3	2016	•
Botswana	9.0	2016	•
Gabon	13.4	2016	•
Uganda	16.3	2016	•
The Gambia	19.2	2016	•
Liberia	20.8	2016	•
Ghana	21.8	2016	•
Comoros	22.0	2016	•
Mozambique	22.2	2016	•
Lesotho	22.9	2016	•
Madagascar	22.9	2016	•
Senegal	23.0	2016	•
Republic of Congo	23.3	2016	•

Angola	23.4	2016
Nigeria	24.7	2016
Sudan	24.9	2016
Kenya	25.9	2016
São Tomé and Príncipe	26.0	2016
Burundi	26.3	2016
Côte d'Ivoire	26.4	2016
Ethiopia	27.4	2016
Equatorial Guinea	27.8	2016
Togo	27.9	2016
Guinea	28.3	2016
Central African Republic	28.5	2016
Rwanda	28.5	2016
Tanzania	28.8	2016
Niger	30.5	2016
Sierra Leone	37.4	2016
Mauritania	37.6	2016

Democratic Republic of Congo	38.4	2016	•
Burkina Faso	39.2	2016	•
Malawi	39.3	2016	•
Zambia	40.6	2016	•
Cameroon	47.0	2016	•
Somalia	49.0	2016	•
Guinea-Bissau	51.1	2016	•
Chad	51.5	2016	•
Benin	52.5	2016	•
Mali	55.8	2016	•
Eritrea	NA	NA	_
Libya	NA	NA	_
Mauritius	NA	NA	_
Namibia	NA	NA	_
Seychelles	NA	NA	_
South Africa	NA	NA	_
South Sudan	NA	NA	_
Zimbabwe	NA	NA	_





#### Property Rights

This indicator captures the extent to which the government protects and enforces private property and contract rights. It aggregates four aspects: 1) the extent to which government authorities ensure well-defined rights of private property and regulate the acquisition, benefits, use and sale of property, 2) the extent to which a country's legal framework allows individuals to freely accumulate private property, secured by clear laws that are enforced effectively by the government. It measures the degree to which a country's laws protect private property rights and the extent to which those laws are respected. It also assesses the likelihood that private property will be expropriated by the state. 3) the strength of the protection of property rights, including financial assets, ranging from extremely weak to extremely strong; and 4) the extent to which private economic activity is facilitated by an effective legal system and rule-based governance structure in which property and contract rights are reliably respected and enforced.

Source: Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2018) Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend										
Botswana	88.3	2017	•	1	Uganda	60.4	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Eswatini		44.3	44.3 2017	44.3 2017
Mauritius	79.6	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Zambia	60.3	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Mauritan	ia	ia 43.2	ia 43.2 2017	ia 43.2 2017 •
Ghana	79.5	2017	•	1	Seychelles	60.1	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Madagasca	r	42.1	42.1 2017	42.1 2017
Cabo Verde	77.1	2017	•	1	The Gambia	59.4	2017	•	7	Burundi		38.4	38.4 2017	38.4 2017
Senegal	75.0	2017	•	1	Liberia	56.7	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Republic of Co	ngo	ongo 38.3	ongo 38.3 2017	ongo 38.3 2017 •
Namibia	71.3	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Guinea	54.2	2017	•	1	Guinea-Bissau		35.4	35.4 2017	35.4 2017
Rwanda	71.3	2017	•	1	Burkina Faso	53.1	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Democratic		33.0	33.0 2017	22.0 2017
South Africa	68.7	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Gabon	51.7	2017		7	Republic of Cor	ngo	ngo 33.0	ngo 33.0 2017	ngo 33.0 2017
Morocco	64.7	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Djibouti	51.6	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Chad		31.8	31.8 2017	31.8 2017
Tanzania	63.4	2017	•	1	Togo	49.2	2017		<b>→</b>	Eritrea		31.3	31.3 2017	31.3 2017
Côte d'Ivoire	62.4	2017	•	1	Mali	48.8	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Angola		30.4	30.4 2017	30.4 2017
Lesotho	62.4	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Ethiopia	48.6	2017	•	7	Sudan		30.2	30.2 2017	30.2 2017
Tunisia	62.2	2017	•	1	Sierra Leone	48.0	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Central African		27.1	27.1 2017	27.1 2017
São Tomé and	61.5	2017		•	Algeria	47.4	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Republic		27.1	27.1 2017	27.1 2017
Príncipe	01.5	2017			Comoros	47.4	2017	•	7	South Sudan		26.0	26.0 2017	26.0 2017
Egypt	61.4	2017	•	1	Mozambique	46.8	2017		7	Zimbabwe		20.8	20.8 2017	20.8 2017
Kenya	61.1	2017	•	1	Niger	46.4	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Libya		18.1	18.1 2017	18.1 2017
Malawi	60.8	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Cameroon	45.7	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Somalia		0.8	0.8 2017	0.8 2017
Benin	60.4	2017	•	1	Nigeria	44.8	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Equatorial Guine	ea	ea NA	ea NA NA	ea NA NA –



Access to justice

This indicator assesses the extent to which citizens enjoy secure and effective access to justice

Source: Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2018)

Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Tunisia	100.0	2017	• 1
Benin	97.7	2017	• 1
Ghana	94.7	2017	• 1
Cabo Verde	89.4	2017	• 1
Mauritius	89.0	2017	• 1
Morocco	88.6	2017	• 1
Seychelles	86.5	2017	• 1
Senegal	85.1	2017	• 1
São Tomé and Príncipe	83.9	2017	• 1
Niger	83.8	2017	• 1
Nigeria	82.5	2017	• 1
The Gambia	82.1	2017	• 1
Burkina Faso	81.2	2017	• 1
Malawi	81.1	2017	• 1
Rwanda	80.8	2017	• 1
Liberia	80.4	2017	• 1
South Africa	80.0	2017	• 1
Botswana	79.8	2017	• 🔸

Gabon	78.1	2017	•	1
Ethiopia	77.8	2017	•	<b>1</b>
Namibia	77.1	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Uganda	76.2	2017	•	7
Djibouti	75.0	2017	•	1
Tanzania	73.1	2017	•	1
Lesotho	69.1	2017	•	1
Mali	68.0	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Zambia	67.4	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Mozambique	62.5	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Algeria	60.6	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Eswatini	60.5	2017	•	1
Côte d'Ivoire	57.7	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Comoros	56.1	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Sierra Leone	55.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Cameroon	50.7	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Zimbabwe	46.5	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Angola	46.1	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Egypt	45.4	2017	•	1

Somalia	44.9	2017		1
Madagascar	41.3	2017		7
Mauritania	38.0	2017		1
Burundi	35.8	2017		7
Togo	33.4	2017		1
Guinea	32.7	2017		7
Kenya	31.3	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Chad	29.7	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Guinea-Bissau	28.8	2017	•	4
Sudan	28.7	2017		1
Republic of Congo	26.8	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Libya	21.1	2017		$\rightarrow$
Democratic Republic of Congo	14.7	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Central African Republic	12.8	2017	•	7
South Sudan	12.7	2017	•	4
Equatorial Guinea	12.6	2017	•	+
Fritrea	8.1	2017	•	<b>→</b>



#### Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-100 best)

The perceived levels of public sector corruption, on a scale from 0 (highest level of perceived corruption) to 100 (lowest level of perceived corruption). The CPI aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts.

Source: Transparency International (2020) Trends: 2015-2019

ntry	Value	Year	Rating	Trend									
eychelles	66	2019	•	1	Algeria	35	2019	•	4	Nigeria	Nigeria 26	Nigeria 26 2019	Nigeria 26 2019 •
otswana	61	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Côte d'Ivoire	35	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Cameroon	Cameroon 25	Cameroon 25 2019	Cameroon 25 2019 •
Cabo Verde	58	2019	•	1	Egypt	35	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Central African	Central African 25	Central African 25 2019	Central African
Rwanda	53	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Eswatini	34	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Republic	Republic	Republic	Republic 23 2019
Mauritius	52	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Zambia	34	2019		<b>4</b>	Comoros	Comoros 25	Comoros 25 2019	Comoros 25 2019 •
Namibia	52	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Sierra Leone	33	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Madagascar	Madagascar 24	Madagascar 24 2019	Madagascar 24 2019 •
São Tomé and	46	2019	•	7	Niger	32	2019		<b>4</b>	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe 24	Zimbabwe 24 2019	Zimbabwe 24 2019 •
Príncipe	40	2019			Gabon	31	2019		<b>4</b>	Eritrea	Eritrea 23	Eritrea 23 2019	Eritrea 23 2019 •
Senegal	45	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Malawi	31	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Chad	Chad 20	Chad 20 2019	Chad 20 2019 •
South Africa	44	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Djibouti	30	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Burundi	Burundi 19	Burundi 19 2019	Burundi 19 2019 •
Tunisia	43	2019	•	7	Guinea	29	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo 19	Republic of Congo 19 2019	Republic of Congo 19 2019 •
Benin	41	2019	•	7	Mali	29	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Democratic	Democratic 18	Democratic 18 2019	Democratic 19 2010
Ghana	41	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Togo	29	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo
Morocco	41	2019	•	7	Kenya	28	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau 18	Guinea-Bissau 18 2019	Guinea-Bissau 18 2019 •
Burkina Faso	40	2019		$\rightarrow$	Liberia	28	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Libya	Libya 18	Libya 18 2019	Libya 18 2019 •
Lesotho	40	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Mauritania	28	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea 16	Equatorial Guinea 16 2019	Equatorial Guinea 16 2019 •
Ethiopia	37	2019	•	7	Uganda	28	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Sudan	Sudan 16	Sudan 16 2019	Sudan 16 2019 •
The Gambia	37	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Angola	26	2019	•	7	South Sudan	South Sudan 12	South Sudan 12 2019	South Sudan 12 2019 •
Tanzania	37	2019		7	Mozambique	26	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Somalia	Somalia 9	Somalia 9 2019	Somalia 9 2019 •



#### Public Sector Accountability and Transparency

This indicator captures the extent of executive corruption and the extent to which the executive and public employees can be held to account by the electorate, legislative and judiciary. It consists of two sub-indicators: the first sub-indicator assesses how routinely members of the executive, or their agents, grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate  $\,$ public funds or other state resources for personal or family use. The second sub-indicator captures the extent to which the executive and public employees can be held to account by the electorate, legislative and judiciary.

Source: Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2018) Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend							
Rwanda	66.9	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Tanzania	42.0	2017	•	7	Zimbabwe	25.
Botswana	65.9	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Mali	40.7	2017	•	71	Gabon	25.
Mauritius	64.6	2017	•	7	Eswatini	40.1	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Chad	23.
Namibia	59.8	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Egypt	39.2	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Comoros	23.
Cabo Verde	59.1	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Benin	38.8	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Djibouti	21
Seychelles	57.7	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Malawi	38.3	2017	•	7	Burundi	20.
South Africa	57.4	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Niger	38.3	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Central African	10.
Senegal	57.2	2017	•	7	Ethiopia	36.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Republic	19.9
Tunisia	56.6	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Uganda	35.7	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Libya	18.
Lesotho	53.0	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Liberia	34.9	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Eritrea	17.8
São Tomé and	47.6	2017		<b>→</b>	Algeria	34.7	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Democratic	17.
Príncipe	47.0	2017		7	Nigeria	34.5	2017	•	7	Republic of Congo	17
Côte d'Ivoire	47.3	2017	•	7	Madagascar	33.6	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Republic of Congo	15.9
Morocco	46.5	2017	•	7	Togo	32.7	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Angola	11.4
Burkina Faso	45.7	2017	•	<b>4</b>	Sierra Leone	31.7	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Sudan	11.
Kenya	45.4	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Mozambique	30.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Guinea-Bissau	10.
Ghana	45.2	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Mauritania	27.4	2017	•	7	South Sudan	9.
The Gambia	43.8	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Guinea	27.1	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Somalia	5.
Zambia	42.5	2017	•	1	Cameroon	26.8	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Eguatorial Guinea	5.



## Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under 5 years old)

The percentage of children under the age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities.

Source: UNICEF (2017)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Tunisia	99.9	2018	•
Algeria	99.6	2018	•
Egypt	99.4	2018	•
Morocco	96.1	2018	•
Republic of Congo	95.9	2018	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	95.2	2018	•
Djibouti	91.7	2018	•
Cabo Verde	91.0	2018	•
Gabon	89.6	2018	•
South Africa	88.6	2018	•
Botswana	87.5	2018	•
Comoros	87.3	2018	•
Mali	86.7	2018	•
Benin	85.6	2018	•
Burundi	83.5	2018	•
Madagascar	83.0	2018	•
Sierra Leone	81.1	2018	•
Togo	78.1	2018	•

Namibia	77.4	2018	•
Senegal	77.4	2018	
Burkina Faso	76.9	2018	•
Côte d'Ivoire	71.7	2018	
Ghana	70.5	2018	•
Sudan	67.3	2018	•
Kenya	66.9	2018	•
Cameroon	66.1	2018	
Mauritania	65.6	2018	•
Niger	63.9	2018	
Guinea	62.0	2018	
Central African Republic	61.0	2018	•
The Gambia	57.9	2018	•
Rwanda	56.0	2018	•
Mozambique	55.0	2018	•
Equatorial Guinea	53.5	2018	•
Eswatini	53.5	2018	•
Lesotho	43.3	2018	

Nigeria	42.6	2018	•
Zimbabwe	38.2	2018	•
South Sudan	35.4	2018	•
Uganda	32.2	2018	•
Tanzania	26.4	2018	•
Angola	25.0	2018	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	24.6	2018	•
Liberia	24.6	2018	•
Guinea-Bissau	23.7	2018	•
Chad	12.0	2018	•
Zambia	11.3	2018	•
Malawi	5.6	2018	•
Somalia	3.0	2018	•
Ethiopia	2.7	2018	•
Eritrea	NA	NA	_
Libya	NA	NA	-
Mauritius	NA	NA	-
Sevchelles	NA	NA	_



Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)

Degree of freedom available to journalists in 180 countries and regions, determined by pooling the responses of experts to a questionnaire devised by RSF.

Source: Reporters sans frontières, 2019 Trends: 2015-2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating Irend
Namibia	19.0	2019	• 1
Cabo Verde	19.8	2019	• 1
Ghana	20.8	2019	• 1
South Africa	22.2	2019	• 1
Burkina Faso	24.5	2019	• 1
Botswana	25.1	2019	• 1
Senegal	25.8	2019	• 1
Madagascar	27.8	2019	• 1
Comoros	27.9	2019	• 1
Mauritius	28.5	2019	• 1
Niger	29.3	2019	• 1
Malawi	29.4	2019	• 1
Seychelles	29.4	2019	• 1
Côte d'Ivoire	29.5	2019	• 1
Tunisia	29.6	2019	• 1
Togo	29.7	2019	• 1
Lesotho	29.7	2019	• 1
Sierra Leone	30.4	2019	• ↓
Guinea-Bissau	31.0	2019	• ↓

The Gambia	31.4	2019	•	<b>1</b>
Liberia	31.5	2019	•	$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	31.7	2019	•	<b>4</b>
Benin	31.7	2019	•	<b>4</b>
Kenya	32.4	2019	•	<b>4</b>
Mozambique	32.7	2019	•	<b>4</b>
Guinea	33.5	2019	•	$\rightarrow$
Angola	35.0	2019	•	<b>1</b>
Ethiopia	35.1	2019	•	<b>1</b>
Mali	35.2	2019	•	<b>1</b>
Gabon	35.6	2019	•	<b>4</b>
Republic of Congo	36.0	2019	•	<b>4</b>
Tanzania	36.3	2019	•	<b>4</b>
Zambia	36.4	2019	•	<b>4</b>
Nigeria	36.5	2019	•	<b>4</b>
Chad	36.7	2019	•	<b>1</b>
Uganda	39.4	2019	•	<b>4</b>
Zimbabwe	42.2	2019	•	<b>4</b>
Cameroon	43.3	2019		4

Morocco	44.0	2019	•	<b>4</b>
South Sudan	45.7	2019	•	<b>4</b>
Algeria	45.8	2019	•	<b>4</b>
Central African Republic	47.3	2019	•	<b>4</b>
Eswatini	49.1	2019	•	7
Democratic Republic of Congo	51.7	2019	•	<b>4</b>
Rwanda	52.4	2019	•	$\rightarrow$
Burundi	52.9	2019	•	$\rightarrow$
Libya	55.8	2019	•	$\rightarrow$
Egypt	56.5	2019	•	<b>4</b>
Somalia	57.2	2019	•	7
Equatorial Guinea	58.4	2019	•	7
Djibouti	71.4	2019	•	<b>4</b>
Sudan	72.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>
Eritrea	80.3	2019	•	$\rightarrow$
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	-	-



Tax revenues are compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers, such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions, are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenues are treated as negative revenue. It is reported as a percentage of GDP.

Source: African Economic Outlook, 2018 Trends: 2015–2019

Country Value Year Rating Trend
Lesotho 48.5 2019 • ↑ Rwanda 20.0 2019 • ↑
Seychelles 36.3 2019 ● ↑ Côte d'Ivoire 19.8 2019 ● <b>7</b>
Republic of Congo 33.3 2019 • <b>↑</b> Liberia 19.6 2019 • <b>↓</b>
Botswana 32.6 2019 ● ↑ The Gambia 19.3 2019 ● →
South Africa 32.4 2019 ● ↑ Mali 19.0 2019 ● ↑
Djibouti 29.7 2019 ● ↑ Malawi 18.6 2019 ● ↓
Mozambique 27.6 2019 ● ↑ Kenya 18.5 2019 ● ↓
Namibia 27.5 2019 ● ↑ Zambia 18.5 2019 ● ↓
Senegal 25.5 2019 • 🛧 Burkina Faso 18.3 2019 • 🗾
Eswatini 25.4 2019 • ↑ Algeria 17.3 2019 • →
Mauritania 25.3 2019 ● ↑ Cameroon 17.3 2019 ● ↓
Libya 24.2 2019 • ↑ Tanzania 16.5 2019 • ↑
Cabo Verde 23.8 2019 • <b>↓</b> Guinea 16.4 2019 • <b>7</b>
Zimbabwe 23.5 2019 • <b>↓</b> Benin 16.1 2019 • <b>↓</b>
Morocco 22.9 2019 • <b>♦</b> São Tomé and
Ghana 22.7 2019 • ↑ Príncipe 15.9 2019 • ↓
Tunisia 22.3 2019 • <b>↓</b> Egypt 15.9 2019 • <b>↓</b>
Mauritius 21.5 2019 • ↑ Comoros 15.5 2019 • ↓
Togo 21.2 2019 • 🛧 Uganda 14.9 2019 • 🞵



Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)

The sum of public expenditure on health from domestic sources and general government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) expressed as a percentage of GDP.

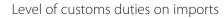
Source: UNESCO (2020); WHO (2020) Trends: 2013–2016

Country	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Lesotho	16.2	2008	• -
Botswana	14.1	2009	• –
Eswatini	11.6	2014	• –
Tunisia	10.6	2015	• 1
South Africa	10.3	2016	• 1
Zimbabwe	9.2	2014	
Mozambique	9.1	2016	• 1
Namibia	8.4	2014	• –
Cabo Verde	8.3	2016	• 7
Seychelles	8.2	2016	• 1
Morocco	7.8	2009	• –
São Tomé and Príncipe	7.6	2016	• ↓
Mauritius	7.5	2016	• 1
Malawi	7.5	2016	• →
Djibouti	7.4	2016	• –
Algeria	7.4	2008	• –
Senegal	7.0	2016	• ↓
Kenya	7.0	2016	• ↓

Côte d'Ivoire	6.5	2016	•	7
Burundi	6.5	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Togo	6.4	2016	•	7
Ghana	6.2	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Republic of Congo	6.1	2015	•	<b>1</b>
Madagascar	6.1	2016	•	<b>1</b>
Rwanda	5.8	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Burkina Faso	5.8	2015	•	<b>4</b>
Ethiopia	5.8	2015	•	$\rightarrow$
Niger	5.6	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Zambia	5.5	2016	•	-
Egypt	5.3	2008	•	-
Angola	5.1	2010	•	-
Sierra Leone	4.9	2016	•	<b>1</b>
Benin	4.8	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Sudan	4.8	2009	•	-
Chad	4.7	2013	•	-
Tanzania	4.6	2014	•	-
Mali	4.3	2016	•	$\rightarrow$

Mauritania	4.2	2016		<b>4</b>
Gabon	4.2	2014	•	_
Guinea-Bissau	4.0	2013	•	_
Uganda	3.6	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Comoros	3.5	2015	•	$\rightarrow$
Cameroon	3.3	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Guinea	3.2	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Liberia	3.1	2014	•	_
The Gambia	2.9	2016	•	<b>4</b>
Eritrea	2.8	2006	•	-
Democratic Republic of Congo	2.6	2016	•	<b>→</b>
Central African Republic	2.0	2011	•	-
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	-	-
Libya	NA	NA	_	_
Nigeria	NA	NA	_	_
Somalia	NA	NA	-	-
South Sudan	NA	NA	_	_







This indicator is the average level of tariffs applied to imports from intra-regional trade. This average is obtained across all the regional economic communities (RECs) with which a given a country trades. The African Union objective is for a free trade zone without customs and duties to boost the level of intra-African trade. This indicator is one of the metrics under the "Trade Integration" component of the African Integration Index.

Source: Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Botswana	0.0	2014	•
Lesotho	0.0	2014	•
Libya	0.0	2006	•
Mauritius	0.0	2014	•
Namibia	0.0	2014	•
Morocco	0.0	2014	•
South Africa	0.0	2014	•
Zambia	0.0	2013	•
Egypt	0.1	2014	•
Madagascar	0.2	2014	•
Sudan	0.3	2013	•
Tunisia	0.4	2013	•
Comoros	0.5	2014	•
Eswatini	0.6	2014	•
Côte d'Ivoire	0.7	2013	•
Sierra Leone	8.0	2002	•
Eritrea	8.0	2006	•
Malawi	8.0	2014	•
Senegal	1.1	2013	•

Mozambique	1.6	2014	•
Guinea-Bissau	3.3	2005	•
Algeria	3.9	2014	•
Ghana	4.8	2013	•
Niger	5.1	2013	•
Togo	5.1	2013	•
Mali	5.4	2012	•
Burkina Faso	5.9	2013	•
Benin	6.6	2013	•
Mauritania	7.9	2014	•
Central African Republic	8.6	2009	•
Ethiopia	8.9	2012	•
Seychelles	9.8	2007	•
Djibouti	10.6	2014	•
Cabo Verde	11.2	2013	•
Zimbabwe	12.1	2007	•
Nigeria	13.5	2013	•
Guinea	13.6	2008	•

The Gambia	16.7	2012	•
Rwanda	33.5	2014	•
Uganda	33.6	2014	•
Kenya	33.8	2014	•
Burundi	50.0	2014	•
Tanzania	54.8	2014	•
Angola	NA	NA	_
Cameroon	NA	NA	_
Chad	NA	NA	-
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	NA	-
Republic of Congo	NA	NA	-
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	_
Gabon	NA	NA	-
Liberia	NA	NA	_
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	-
Somalia	NA	NA	-
South Sudan	NA	NA	_



Visa Requirement

The visa score for country x is calculated by adding the value of 0 times the number of countries that do not need a visa to enter country x, plus the value of 1 times the number countries that need visa on arrival in country x, plus the value of 3 times the number of countries that need a visa to enter country x.

Source: Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Seychelles	0	2015	•
Uganda	37	2015	•
Cabo Verde	38	2015	•
Mauritius	38	2015	•
Togo	39	2015	•
Guinea-Bissau	40	2015	•
Mauritania	46	2015	•
Mozambique	46	2015	•
Kenya	48	2015	•
Rwanda	48	2015	•
Comoros	54	2015	•
Madagascar	54	2015	•
Somalia	54	2015	•
Senegal	55	2015	•
Djibouti	56	2015	•
Tanzania	64	2015	•
The Gambia	78	2015	•
Tunisia	87	2015	•
Burkina Faso	94	2015	•

Côte d'Ivoire	99	2015	
Zambia	99	2015	•
Guinea	102	2015	•
Mali	102	2015	
Ghana	104	2015	•
Benin	105	2015	
Nigeria	106	2015	
Botswana	108	2015	•
Niger	108	2015	
Eswatini	111	2015	•
Malawi	111	2015	•
Zimbabwe	112	2015	•
Sierra Leone	115	2015	•
Lesotho	117	2015	•
Liberia	117	2015	•
Central African Republic	120	2015	•
South Africa	120	2015	•
Chad	124	2015	•

Republic of Congo	126	2015	•
Namibia	126	2015	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	132	2015	•
Morocco	135	2015	•
Gabon	139	2015	•
Algeria	141	2015	•
Cameroon	141	2015	•
Burundi	147	2015	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	147	2015	•
Equatorial Guinea	147	2015	•
Egypt	148	2015	•
South Sudan	152	2015	•
Eritrea	154	2015	•
Ethiopia	154	2015	•
Sudan	155	2015	•
Angola	157	2015	•
Libya	159	2015	•



#### Governmental Statistical Capacity

The Statistical Capacity Indicator is a composite score assessing the capacity of a country's statistical system. It is based on a diagnostic framework assessing the following areas: methodology; data sources; and periodicity and timeliness. Countries are scored against 25 criteria in these areas, using publicly available information and/or country input. The overall Statistical Capacity score is then calculated as a simple average of all three area scores on a scale of 0-100.

Source: World Bank (2019) Trends: 2015-2019

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1

## Appendix III. Implementation Survey Results

To understand and gauge how governments are actually implementing the SDGs, this survey covers six strategic aspects: (i) national strategies and baseline assessments in the executive, (ii) budgeting practices and procedures in the executive, (iii) stakeholder engagement, (iv) coordinating units in the executive, (v) legislative actions, and (vi) main challenges for implementation. The answers to the survey's 17 questions for all 54 African countries are presented in this Annex. The detailed links to evidence and additional comments are available on the report website.

To the extent possible, the survey aims to cover policies and actions enacted by the current administration unless there has been a very recent change of government. Please note that the survey focuses on initiatives introduced between January 1st, 2016, when the SDGs came into force, and March 1st, 2020 (unless otherwise specified).

COUNTRY	Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cabo Verde	Cameroon	Central African	Chad	Comoros	Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	Democratic Republic of	Djibouti	Egypt	Equatorial Guinea
VALIDATED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AND/OR COUNTRY EXPERT (Y/N)	N	N	Υ	Y	Υ	Y	N	Y	Republic Y	N	Υ	N	Υ	the Congo Y	N	Υ	N
I. NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND BASELINE ASSESSMENTS																	
IN THE EXECUTIVE  Q.1. Since the current administration took office, was there any official statement made by a high-ranking official endorsing the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level? (select all that apply)																	
The statement should be made in a public and official context and should explicitly mention the endorsement of the SDGs and how the country plans to operationalize their implementation. The simple use of the term "SDGs" in an official speech would not be sufficient to tick any of the positive answers.																	
a) Yes, a statement made by the head of state/government (e.g. President, Prime Minister)				Х			Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х		Х	
b) Yes, a statement made by a member of the cabinet (e.g. Minister, State Secretary)	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х						Х				Х	Х
c) No Q.2. Did the central/federal government launch a formal process to map the alignment of existing national strategies with the SDGs?															Х		
a) Yes b) No but it is planned c) No and it is not planned	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	X
Q.3. Did the central/federal government adopt an overarching action plan to implement the SDGs?																	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Yes No but it is planned	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х		Х	
No and it is not planned Q.3.a If no, is there any evidence that the SDGs are being integrated into sectoral action plans? (please give 2 specific examples to validate the yes option)		Х									X	Х			X		Х
Yes No		Х									Х			Х	Х		Х
Q.4. Have key national priorities been clearly identified regarding the implementation of the SDGs?  There should be an explicit mention in an official document of key SDG goals/targets priorities at the national level. There should be an explicit mention in an official document of key SDG goals/targets priorities at the national level. The fact that a VNR focuses on specific goals is not considered as an explicit statement about priorities.																	
Yes	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	χ	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	
No but it is planned													X				
No and it is not planned Q.5. Did the National Statistical Institute or any mandated Central/federal institutions identify official key national indicators to monitor the implementation of the SDGs?																	X
Yes No, but a national document and/or online platform has been developed to report on the status of official SDG indicators	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	
No but it is planned No and it is not planned Q.5a. If yes, how many indicators are included in this list of official national indicators?										Х					X		X
Please indicate the exact number(e.g. 100, 88, 50, 12 etc.)  Q.6. Has the current government administration issued	all tier 1 indicators	98	82	158	113	103	160	217	59		117	113	101	58		250	
any report about SDG progress and implementation of strategies to meet them? (eg. VNR or other national SDG report)																	
Yes No	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Q.6a. If yes, is this a comprehensive standalone report on the SDGs?																	
Yes No, it was part of another national report (eg. national development plan report etc)	Х		Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			Х	Х			Х	
Q.7. Since January 2016, has there been a comprehensive assessment coordinated by the Central/federal government of where the country stands with regards to its distance to achieving SDG targets?  This may be reflected in a Voluntary National Review (VNR) or in																	
another national assessment proces. If several assessments have been made please select the most exhaustive one.	v		v	v	v		v	v	v	v		v	v			v	
Yes No but it is planned No and it is not planned	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	X
Q.7a. If yes, did the assessment cover all the SDGs or a selection of SDGs?													.,				
All SDGs Only a selection of SDGs (please specify which ones) Q.7.b If yes, does this assessment include a quantitative	Х		Х	X	Х		Х	Х	Х		X	Х	Х			Х	
measure of distance pre-defined targets? Yes			Х														$\vdash$
No	Х				Х		χ	Х	Х	χ	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	

COUNTRY	Eritrea	Eswatini	Ethiopia	Gabon	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea-	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Libya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania	Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique
VALIDATED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AND/OR COUNTRY			·	γ				Bissau	Y				ү	٧		Y			
EXPERT (Y/N)  I. NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND BASELINE ASSESSMENTS	N	N	expected	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Υ	Y	Y	Υ	Y	N	Y	N
IN THE EXECUTIVE																			
Q.1. Since the current administration took office, was there any official statement made by a high-ranking official endorsing the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the																			
national level? (select all that apply) The statement should be made in a public and official context and should explicitly mention the endorsement of the SDGs and how the country plans to operationalize their implementation.																			
The simple use of the term "SDGs" in an official speech would not be sufficient to tick any of the positive answers.  a) Yes, a statement made by the head of state/government	Х					V	v		,					Х				v	
(e.g. President, Prime Minister) b) Yes, a statement made by a member of the cabinet (e.g.		Х		.,		Х	X	Х	Х		X		Х			X	.,	Х	
Minister, State Secretary) c) No	Х		Х	Х	Х		Х			Х	Х	Х		Х	Х		Х		Х
Q.2. Did the central/federal government launch a formal process to map the alignment of existing national strategies with the SDGs?																			
a) Yes b) No but it is planned	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	
c) No and it is not planned Q.3. Did the central/federal government adopt an																			Х
overarching action plan to implement the SDGs? Yes			X			Х	Х		Х		Х		Х	Х	Х	X	Х	Х	
No but it is planned No and it is not planned	Х	Х		Х	Х			Х		χ		Х							Х
Q.3.a If no, is there any evidence that the SDGs are being integrated into sectoral action plans? (please give 2 specific examples to validate the yes option)	-																		
Yes No	Х	Х			Х		Х	Х		χ	Х	χ							Х
Q.4. Have key national priorities been clearly identified regarding the implementation of the SDGs?																			
There should be an explicit mention in an official document of key SDG goals/targets priorities at the national level. There should be an explicit mention in an official document of key SDG goals/targets priorities at the national level. The fact that a VNR focuses on specific goals is not considered as an explicit																			
statement about priorities. Yes	Х	Х	Х			Х	Х	Х	Х	χ	Х		Х	χ	Х	X	Х	Х	
No but it is planned												Х							Х
No and it is not planned Q.5. Did the National Statistical Institute or any mandated Central/federal institutions identify official key national indicators to monitor the implementation of the SDGs?				Х	Х														
Yes No, but a national document and/or online platform has been		Х	Х			Х			Х	Х			Х	Х			Х	Х	
developed to report on the status of official SDG indicators  No but it is planned											Х	Х	٨	^	Х				
No and it is not planned Q.5a. If yes, how many indicators are included in this list	Х			Х	Х		Х	Х								Х			Х
of official national indicators?  Please indicate the exact number(e.g. 100, 88, 50, 12 etc.)			60			125			131	152	52	192	64	50			232	98	
Q.6. Has the current government administration issued any report about SDG progress and implementation of strategies to meet them? (eg. VNR or other national SDG report)																			
Yes No	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Q.6a. If yes, is this a comprehensive standalone report on the SDGs?																Х			
Yes			Х			Χ	Х		Х	Х			Х		Х		Х	Х	
No, it was part of another national report (eg. national development plan report etc)						https://www. mofep.gov.gh/ news/2018- 08-09/ ghana%27s- sdg-budget- baseline-report					Х								
Q.7. Since January 2016, has there been a comprehensive assessment coordinated by the Central/federal government of where the country stands with regards to its distance to achieving SDG targets?																			
This may be reflected in a Voluntary National Review (VNR) or in another national assessment proces. If several assessments have been made please select the most exhaustive one.																			
Yes No but it is planned		Х	Х			Х			Х	Х	Х	Х		Х		Х	Х	Х	
No and it is not planned Q.7a. If yes, did the assessment cover all the SDGs or a selection of SDGs?  All SDGs	Х			Х	X	X	Х	X	Х			Х	Х		Х	X	X	X	Х
Only a selection of SDGs (please specify which ones) Q.7.b If yes, does this assessment include a quantitative measure of distance pre-defined targets?		Х	X			8												^	
Yes No	Х	Х	Х			Х			Х			Х				Х	Х	Х	

COUNTRY	Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rwanda	São Tomé and	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan	Sudan	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe
VALIDATED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AND/OR COUNTRY	у	Υ	Y	Y	Príncipe N	Y	Υ	Υ	Y	Y	Sudan	N	N	Y	Υ	Y	Υ	Υ
EXPERT (Y/N)  I. NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND BASELINE ASSESSMENTS	,	·		·		·			·	·					·			·
IN THE EXECUTIVE  Q.1. Since the current administration took office, was																		
there any official statement made by a high-ranking																		
official endorsing the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the																		
national level? (select all that apply)																		
The statement should be made in a public and official context and should explicitly mention the endorsement of the SDGs and																		
how the country plans to operationalize their implementation. The simple use of the term "SDGs" in an official speech would																		
not be sufficient to tick any of the positive answers.																		
a) Yes, a statement made by the head of state/government (e.g. President, Prime Minister)			Х	Х	х	Х	Х	х		х			Х	Х		х	Х	х
b) Yes, a statement made by a member of the cabinet (e.g.	X	Х		Х		Х	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	X	Х	х	Х	
Minister, State Secretary) c) No	, A	, A		^		, A		,	, A	^	^	^	^	^	,	*	^	
0.2. Did the central/federal government launch a formal																		
process to map the alignment of existing national strategies with the SDGs?																		
a) Yes	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		χ	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
b) No but it is planned c) No and it is not planned											Х							
Q.3. Did the central/federal government adopt an overarching action plan to implement the SDGs?																		
Yes	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х		Х	Х	Х			Х	Х		Х	Х	Х
No but it is planned No and it is not planned					Х		Х				Х	Х			Х			
Q.3.a If no, is there any evidence that the SDGs are being											٨							
integrated into sectoral action plans? (please give 2 specific examples to validate the yes option)																		
Yes		Х	Х			Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	χ	Х		Х	Х	Х	
No Q.4. Have key national priorities been clearly identified					Х													
regarding the implementation of the SDGs?																		
There should be an explicit mention in an official document of key SDG goals/targets priorities at the national level. There																		
should be an explicit mention in an official document of key																		
SDG goals/targets priorities at the national level. The fact that a VNR focuses on specific goals is not considered as an explicit																		
statement about priorities.																		
Yes	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х				Х		Х	"	Х
No but it is planned							Х				Х	Х	Х		Х		Х	
No and it is not planned Q.5. Did the National Statistical Institute or any mandated												۸						
Central/federal institutions identify official key national indicators to monitor the implementation																		
of the SDGs?																		
Yes  No, but a national document and/or online platform has been	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х		Х		X			Х	Х		Х		
developed to report on the status of official SDG indicators															Х		Х	Х
No but it is planned No and it is not planned					Х		Х		Х		Х	χ						
Q.5a. If yes, how many indicators are included in this list																		
of official national indicators?																64 official		
Please indicate the exact number(e.q. 100, 88, 50, 12 etc.)		66	126	160		142		56		128				111	90	indicators and another 155		232
rease manage are share manage (e.g. 180) 50, 50, 50, 12 etc.)																indicators being reviewed.		
Q.6. Has the current government administration issued																		
any report about SDG progress and implementation of strategies to meet them? (eg. VNR or other																		
national SDG report)																		
Yes No	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	Х	Х	Х	X	Х	χ	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Q.6a. If yes, is this a comprehensive standalone report																		
on the SDGs? Yes	Х	Х	Х	X		Х		Х		X			Х	Х	Х	Х		Х
No, it was part of another national report (eg. national																		
development plan report etc)  Q.7. Since January 2016, has there been a comprehensive																		
assessment coordinated by the Central/federal																		
government of where the country stands with regards to its distance to achieving SDG targets?																		
This may be reflected in a Voluntary National Review (VNR) or in another national assessment proces. If several assessments have																		
been made please select the most exhaustive one.																		
Yes No but it is planned	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х		Х			Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
No and it is not planned					Х					^	Х	Х	^					
Q.7a. If yes, did the assessment cover all the SDGs or a selection of SDGs?																		
All SDGs		Х				Х									Х	Х		Х
Only a selection of SDGs (please specify which ones)	Х		1-5, 9, 14, 16, 17	1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10,13,16 & 17										Х				
Q.7.b If yes, does this assessment include a quantitative				,														
measure of distance pre-defined targets? Yes	Х		X					Х								X		
No No	_ ^	Х		Х		Х								Х	Х			х

COUNTRY	Algeria																
	Aigena	Angola	Benin	Botswana	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cabo Verde	Cameroon	Central African Republic	Chad	Comoros	Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Djibouti	Egypt	Equatorial Guinea
II BUDGETING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES IN THE									перавне					the congo			
Q.8. Since January 2016, did the central/federal																	
government conduct a quantitative assessment of																	
financing needs to achieve the SDGs?																	
Yes, and it covers all the SDGs	Х		Х					Х		Х							
Yes, and it covers some of the SDGs					Х		Х							Х			
No but it is planned		Х				Х					χ		Х			X	
No and it is not planned				Х					Х			Х			Х		Х
Q.9. Are the SDGs mentioned in the latest national budget document?																	
a) Yes, and it covers investment needs of all the SDGs																	
b) Yes, and it covers investment needs of some of the SDGs			Х		Х		Х									Х	
c) Yes, but it does not cover investment needs of the SDGs																	
d) No but it is planned	Х					Х		Х			Х	Х	Х				
e) No and it is not planned		Х							Х	χ				Х	Х		Х
III. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT																	
Q.10. Have comprehensive stakeholder engagement																	
mechanisms been developed to inform the implementation of the SDGs? (Please select all that																	
apply)																	
Yes, for informing SDG action plans(s)	Х		Х	Х	Х				χ							X	$\vdash$
Yes, for setting SDG priorities	X	X	Х	X	Х		Х	Х	Α	Х	Х	Х	Х			*	
Yes, for identifying data and indicators for the SDGs	X		Х	X	X		Ė	X	Х		Х	Х					
Yes, for allocating financial resources for the SDGs			Х		Х		Х				Х		χ			Х	
No						χ								Х	χ		Х
Q.10.a. If yes to any of the options above, how																	
have stakeholders been engaged in the SDG																	
implementation process? (Please select all that																	
apply). *				.,	.,			.,									
Citizen Panel		X	Х	Х	Х			X			Х					X	
Focus groups Online consultation/survey	Х	Ι λ	Λ.					Х			Α					Λ	$\vdash$
Expert panels	X		Х		Х		Х	X		Х	χ					Х	
Meeting(s) with interest groups (consumers' associations,								, A									
trade unions, business associations etc.)	Х		Х	Х	Х		Х		Х	X	Х	Х	Х			X	
Not applicable (no existing stakeholder consultation																	
mechanisms)																	
Other (please specify)																	
Q.11. Has the government organized any national SDG																	
awareness-raising? If so, how? (select all that apply)																	
No		Х						Х	Х			Х	Х	Х	Х		Х
Yes, through a public awaress campaign			Х	Х	Х			Х		Х	Х					X	
Yes, by translating the SDGs into the local language(s)	Х		Х	Х				Х									
Yes, through SDG partenerships with media (TV, Radio,	Х		χ			Х	Х	х			χ					X	
newspaper, online platform, etc.) Yes, through SDG competitions/ hackathons	Х							Х								X	$\vdash$
Yes, through SDG competitions/ nackathons Yes, through educational programs in schools	^							^								^	$\vdash$
res, anough cuacatonal programs in schools																The Ministry of Planning	$\vdash$
																and Economic Development	
Other (please specify)																created a kids booklet to raise children's awareness of SDGs,	
Other (please specify)																in collaboration with UNDP, and launched "Egypt Youths	
																2030" initiative to ensure the	
0.42 (add																active participation of youths.	$\vdash$
Q.12. Is there a dedicated central/federal government																	
online repository/website for the SDGs? i.e. a dedicated website where the latest news, official																	
speeches, metrics and initiatives on the SDGs are																	
provided.																	
Yes, a stand-alone SDG website (please provide web link)				Х		Х	Х				Х				Х		$\vdash$
Yes, a web page hosted on the website of the coordinating				<u> </u>							<u> </u>						$\vdash$
Ministry/Agency or Center of Government portal (please				х													
provide web link)																	
No, but information about the SDGs are available in	Х															Х	
departments' and agencies' websites	^	<u> </u>						<u> </u>	L .							^	$\perp$
No	_	Х	Х		Х			Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			Х
Q.12a. If yes, is the repository/website regularly updated																	
(i.e. at least once a month)?				v													$\vdash$
Yes	-	Х		Х		Х	Х				Х				Х		$\vdash$
No																	

COUNTRY	Eritrea	Eswatini	Ethiopia	Gabon	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea-	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Libya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania	Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique
II BUDGETING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES IN	Enacu	Lowudiii	Сипоріи	dubon	Gumbia	diana	dunicu	Bissau	Kenyu	ECSOCIIO	Liberia	Libyu	madagascar	malawi	Muli	Maaritania	Muuritius	morocco	mozumorque
THE EXECUTIVE																			
Q.8. Since January 2016, did the central/federal																			
government conduct a quantitative assessment of financing needs to achieve the SDGs?																			
Yes, and it covers all the SDGs						Х											Х		
Yes, and it covers some of the SDGs			Х					χ											
No but it is planned														Х				χ	
No and it is not planned	Х	Х		Х	χ		Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х			Х
Q.9. Are the SDGs mentioned in the latest national budget document?																			
a) Yes, and it covers investment needs of all the SDGs b) Yes, and it covers investment needs of some of the SDGs			Х			Х													
c) Yes, but it does not cover investment needs of the SDGs			^						Х				Х	Х	х				
d) No but it is planned													- "	- "					
e) No and it is not planned	Х	Х		Х	χ		Х	χ		Х	Х	Х				Х	Х	χ	Х
III. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT																			
Q.10. Have comprehensive stakeholder engagement																			
mechanisms been developed to inform the implementation of the SDGs? (Please select all																			
that apply)																			
Yes, for informing SDG action plans(s)			Х			Х	Х		Х	Х							Х		
Yes, for setting SDG priorities		Х				Х	Х		Х	Х					Х	Х	Х	Х	
Yes, for identifying data and indicators for the SDGs									Х	Х						Х	Х		
Yes, for allocating financial resources for the SDGs	L	Х				Х													
No Q.10.a. If yes to any of the options above, how	Х	<del>                                     </del>		Х	Х		-	Х			Х	Х	Х	Х					Х
Q.10.a. If yes to any of the options above, now have stakeholders been engaged in the SDG	1																		
implementation process? (Please select all																			
that apply). *																			
Citizen Panel										Х									
Focus groups							χ		Х										Х
Online consultation/survey			X			. v			v						V				
Expert panels  Meeting(s) with interest groups (consumers' associations,			X			Х			Х						Х				
trade unions, business associations etc.)		Х				Х	Х		Х	Х					Х	Х	Х	χ	
Not applicable (no existing stakeholder consultation																			
mechanisms)																			
Other (please specify)																			
Q.11. Has the government organized any national SDG																			
awareness-raising? If so, how? (select all that apply)																			
No				Х				χ				Х				Х			Х
Yes, through a public awaress campaign Yes, by translating the SDGs into the local language(s)	_	Х			Х	X	Х		X	Х	Х			X	X		Х	Х	
Yes, through SDG partenerships with media (TV, Radio,														^	^				
newspaper, online platform, etc.)	Х		Х			Х			Х								Х		
Yes, through SDG competitions/ hackathons Yes, through educational programs in schools		Х											Х						
Other (please specify)		_^											^						
Q.12. Is there a dedicated central/federal government																			
online repository/website for the SDGs? i.e. a																			
dedicated website where the latest news, official																			
speeches, metrics and initiatives on the SDGs	1																		
are provided.	$\vdash$																		$\vdash$
	1																		
Yes, a stand-alone SDG website (please provide web link)				Х	Х	Х					Х							Х	
	1																		
Yes, a web page hosted on the website of the coordinating Ministry/Agency or Center of Government portal (please	Х								Х			Х					Х		
provide web link) No, but information about the SDGs are available in	<u> </u>																		
departments' and agencies' websites	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Х							r									
No	<u> </u>	Х		Х			Х	Х		Х			Х	Х	Х	Х			Х
Q.12a. If yes, is the repository/website regularly updated (i.e. at least once a month)?																			
Yes	X				v	v	v		v		v	Х				v		Х	
No	Ι				Х	Х	Х		Х		Х					Х		X	

	1				São Tomé						Courth							
COUNTRY	Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rwanda	and Príncipe	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan	Sudan	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe
II BUDGETING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES IN THE EXECUTIVE																		
Q.8. Since January 2016, did the central/federal																		
government conduct a quantitative assessment of																		
financing needs to achieve the SDGs? Yes, and it covers all the SDGs			Х					Х						Х		Х		
Yes, and it covers some of the SDGs		Х											Х					
No but it is planned				X			Х			Х					Х		Х	
No and it is not planned	Х			No evidence	Х	Х					Х	Χ						Х
Q.9. Are the SDGs mentioned in the latest national																		
a) Yes, and it covers investment needs of all the SDGs																Х		$\vdash$
b) Yes, and it covers investment needs of an tile SDGs			Х				Х	Х						Х		^		Х
c) Yes, but it does not cover investment needs of the SDGs		Х				Х											χ	
d) No but it is planned e) No and it is not planned	Х			Х	Х					X	Х				Х			-
III. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT				٨	۸					۸	۸							
Q.10. Have comprehensive stakeholder engagement																		
mechanisms been developed to inform the implementation of the SDGs? (Please select all that apply)																		
Yes, for informing SDG action plans(s)	Х		Х				Х	Х		х				χ			Х	
Yes, for setting SDG priorities	X		X			Х	X			X				X	X	Х		Х
Yes, for identifying data and indicators for the SDGs Yes, for allocating financial resources for the SDGs	X		X				Х			Х				X	Х			
No		Х		Х	Х						Х	χ	Х					
Q.10.a. If yes to any of the options above, how have stakeholders been engaged in the SDG implementation process? (Please select all																		
that apply). * Citizen Panel										Х								
Focus groups			Х												Х			
Online consultation/survey							Х									Х		
Expert panels  Meeting(s) with interest groups (consumers' associations,			Х			Х		Х						Х	Х	Х		
trade unions, business associations etc.)	Х		Х			Х	Х	Х		Х				Х	Х	Х	Х	
Not applicable (no existing stakeholder consultation																		
mechanisms)										Statistics South								
Other (please specify)		Volunteer programs						Stakeholder retreat, VNR workshops		Africa and the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation included stakeholders in their SDG Country Report and VNR processes.								Stakeholders Workshop
Q.11. Has the government organized any national SDG																		
awareness-raising? If so, how? (select all that apply) No		Х		Х	Х										Х		Х	
Yes, through a public awaress campaign	Х		Х			Х		Х	Х	Х			Х			Х		Х
Yes, by translating the SDGs into the local language(s)	Х		χ				Х	Х							Х			
Yes, through SDG partenerships with media (TV, Radio, newspaper, online platform, etc.)	Х		Х								Х	χ				Х		
Yes, through SDG competitions/ hackathons														Х	Х			
Yes, through educational programs in schools	Х		Х															
Other (please specify)						Targeted awareness- raising for local government												
Q.12. Is there a dedicated central/federal government online repository/website for the SDGs? i.e. a dedicated website where the latest news, official speeches, metrics and initiatives on the SDGs																		
are provided.																		
Yes, a stand-alone SDG website (please provide web link) Yes, a web page hosted on the website of the coordinating Ministry/Agency or Center of Government portal (please	Х		X	Х	Х						Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	
provide web link) No, but information about the SDGs are available in							Х			X								
departments' and agencies' websites No		X				X		x						Х				Х
Q.12a. If yes, is the repository/website regularly updated (i.e. at least once a month)?		^				^		X						^				٨
Yes			Х							Х							"	
No	X			Х	Х						Х		Х			Х	Х	$\vdash$

COUNTRY	Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cabo Verde	Cameroon	Central African Republic	Chad	Comoros	Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Djibouti	Egypt	Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea
IV. COORDINATING UNIT(S) IN THE EXECUTIVE									,									
Q.13. Is there a lead central/federal government unit responsible for supporting the implementation of the																		
SDGs across line ministries and agencies?	v		V	v	v	v	v	V	v	v	v	v	v			v		
Yes No	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	χ	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Q.13a. If yes, where is this unit located?		_ ^													, A		_^	
Centre of government (Government office/Prime Minister											.,					.,		
Office/President's office/Cabinet office)											Х					Х		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	χ																	
Ministry of Finance						Х	χ											
Ministry of Environment														Х				
Ministry of Economic development		v	V	v				V		Х			v			v		
Ministry of Planning / National Planning Agency		Х	Х	Х				Х	Ministère de			Ministry of	Х	Х		Х		
Other (please specify):					Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development				l'Economie, du Plan et de la Coopération			Planning, Statistics, and Regional Integration						
Q.14. Was an inter-ministerial committee/task force set									соорсиинон			integration						
up to coordinate the implementation of the SDGs across line ministries/agencies?																		
Yes	χ		Х	Х	Х		χ	Х	Х		χ					Х		
No but it is planned		Х												Х				
No, and it is not planned						χ				Х		Х	Х		Х		Х	Х
V. LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS				1	ı				1		1				1		l	
Q.15. Has a dedicated taskforce/committee been set up in Parliament to discuss the implementation of																		
the SDGs?	v				v					v	v			<u> </u>		v		
Yes No	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	χ	X	χ	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
VI. MAIN CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTATION (TO BE						^	^	^	Λ			٨	٨	^	^		^	^
ANSWERED BY EXPERTS & GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS)																		
Q.16. In your view, what are the key challenges in implementing the SDGs in the country: (to the extent possible, please refer to official documents)																		
Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3.																		
Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.  Lack of policy coherence & coordination across levels of	1		1	1	1	2	1	4	3		2		1	3		2		
government Lack of effective linkages between policy planning and																		
budgeting at the central/federal level of government	1		1	1	1	3	1	3	3		4		2	4		3		
Lack of public budgeting execution mechanisms/corruption	1		1	2	1	3	1	3	4		4		1	3		1		
Lack of adequate dedicated financial resources	1		3	2	2	3	1	4	3		3		2	4		4		
Lack of political will	1		1	1	1	2	1	1	3		1		1	3		1		
Lack of awareness within government	1		2	1	1	2	1	1	3		1		1	3		1		
Lack of capacity in the civil service	1	-	3	2	3	2	2	4	3		3		2	4		1		$\vdash$
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators,								1	1 .	1	3		2	4		4		
lincutticient coverage moor data quality	3		4	1	2	2	1	'	4								1	
insufficient coverage, poor data quality  Lack of capacity among the civil society									·				1	3		2		
Insufficient coverage, poor data quality Lack of capacity among the civil society  Other (please specify)	3		2	2	2	2	1	3 Insuffisance de capacite de la Societe Civile	3		3		1	3		Governance; High population		
Lack of capacity among the civil society  Other (please specify)								3 Insuffisance de capacite de la	·				1	3		Governance; High		
Lack of capacity among the civil society  Other (please specify)  Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation? (select all								3 Insuffisance de capacite de la	·				1	3		Governance; High population		
Lack of capacity among the civil society  Other (please specify)  Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation? (select all that apply)  Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3.								3 Insuffisance de capacite de la	·				1	3		Governance; High population		
Lack of capacity among the civil society  Other (please specify)  Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation? (select all that apply)  Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.	3		2	2	2	2	1	3 Insuffisance de capacite de la Societe Civile	3		3					Governance; High population growth		
Lack of capacity among the civil society  Other (please specify)  Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation? (select all that apply)  Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.  Lack of statistical capacity								3 Insuffisance de capacite de la Societe Civile	3				1 2	4		Governance; High population growth		
Lack of capacity among the civil society  Other (please specify)  Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation? (select all that apply)  Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.	3		2	2	2	2	1	3 Insuffisance de capacite de la Societe Civile	3		3		1			Governance; High population growth		
Lack of capacity among the civil society  Other (please specify)  Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation? (select all that apply)  Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.  Lack of statistical capacity  Lack of funding/resources	2 3		3 4	1 2	1 2	3 3 3	1 2	3 Insuffisance de capacite de la Societe Civile	2 4		4 3		1 2	4 4		Governance; High population growth		
Lack of capacity among the civil society  Other (please specify)  Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation? (select all that apply)  Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge, 4. Very important challenge.  Lack of funding/resources  Too many indicators	2 3 4		3 4 3	1 2 1	1 2 1 2	3 3 1	1 2 1	Insuffisance de capacite de la Societe Civile  1 4 1	2 4 3		4 3 2		1 2 1	4 4 3		Governance; High population growth		

				1	1						1		I					
COUNTRY	Eswatini	Ethiopia	Gabon	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea- Bissau	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Libya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania	Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique
IV. COORDINATING UNIT(S) IN THE EXECUTIVE																		
Q.13. Is there a lead central/federal government unit																		
responsible for supporting the implementation of the																		
SDGs across line ministries and agencies?																		
Yes	Х	Х			Х	Х		Х	χ	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	
No			Х	Х			Х				Х							Х
Q.13a. If yes, where is this unit located?																		
Centre of government (Government office/Prime Minister														Х				
Office/President's office/Cabinet office) Ministry of Foreign Affairs																	Х	
Ministry of Finance													Х				^	
Ministry of Environment												Х	_^		X			
Ministry of Economic development												_ ^			, A			
Ministry of Planning / National Planning Agency	Х	Х			Х	Х		Х	χ		Х						Х	
						Jointly												
						between				Ministry of								
Other (please specify):						Planning and Intl				Finance & Development								
						Cooperation				Planning								
						ministries												
Q.14. Was an inter-ministerial committee/task force set																		
up to coordinate the implementation of the SDGs																		
across line ministries/agencies?	Х	X			X	Х		Х	Х	Х				Х		Х		
Yes No but it is planned	Х	X			X	X		Х	X	X				X		X		
No but it is planned No. and it is not planned			Х	Х			Х				Х	Х	Х		X		Х	Х
V. LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS			Λ.				^				۸	Λ	^		^		Λ	٨
Q.15. Has a dedicated taskforce/committee been set																	1	
up in Parliament to discuss the implementation of										Х								
the SDGs?										^								
Yes					Х			Х						Х				
No	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х		Х		Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х
VI. MAIN CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTATION (TO BE						'									•			
ANSWERED BY EXPERTS & GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS)																		
Q.16. In your view, what are the key challenges in																		
implementing the SDGs in the country: (to the extent																		
possible, please refer to official documents)																		
Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3.																		
Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.																		
Lack of policy coherence & coordination across levels of			2		1	3		4		1	4	3	3	х	4		1	
government Lack of effective linkages between policy planning and																		
budgeting at the central/federal level of government			2		1			2		2	4	3	4		3		1	
Lack of public budgeting execution mechanisms/corruption			1		1			2		1	4	1	2	Х	4		1	
Lack of adequate dedicated financial resources			2		2	3		3		1	4	4	3	X	4		2	
Lack of political will			1		1			2		1	,	1	3	^	2		1	
Lack of awareness within government			1		2			2		1	4	2	4	Х	3		2	
			3		1			3		1	4	3	3	Х	3		2	
Lack of capacity in the civil service				1		1									İ			
Lack of capacity in the civil service Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators,						3		,		2	4	۱ ،					2	
			1		3	3		4		2	4	3	4		4		2	
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators,						3		4		2		3	3	X	4		2	
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality			1		3	3					Political			Х				
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality Lack of capacity among the civil society Other (please specify)			1		3	3								Х				
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality Lack of capacity among the civil society Other (please specify) Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the			1		3	3					Political			Х				
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality Lack of capacity among the civil society Other (please specify) Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation? (select all			1		3	3					Political			х				
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality Lack of capacity among the civil society Other (please specify) Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation? (select all that apply)			1		3	3					Political			х				
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality Lack of capacity among the civil society Other (please specify) Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation? (select all			1		3	3					Political			X				
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality Lack of capacity among the civil society Other (please specify) Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation? (select all that apply) Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3.			1		3	3					Political			X				
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality Lack of capacity among the civil society Other (please specify) Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation? (select all that apply) Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.			1 2		3 2			3		2	Political Division	4	3		3		2	
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality Lack of capacity among the civil society  Other (please specify)  Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation? (select all that apply)  Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge. Lack of statistical capacity Lack of funding/resources Too many indicators			1 2 1 3 2		3 2 1 2 1			3 4 4 1		2 2 2 1	Political Division	2 4 1	3 3 4 2	x	4 4 3		1 3 1	
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality Lack of capacity among the civil society Other (please specify) Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation? (select all that apply) Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge. Lack of statistical capacity Lack of statistical capacity Lack of unding/resources Too many indicators Insufficient indicators			1 2		1 2			4 4		2 2 2 2 1	Political Division	2 4	3 4	x	4 4 4 2		1 3	
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality Lack of capacity among the civil society  Other (please specify)  Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation? (select all that apply)  Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge. Lack of statistical capacity Lack of funding/resources Too many indicators			1 2 1 3 2		3 2 1 2 1			3 4 4 1		2 2 2 1	Political Division  4 4 4	2 4 1	3 3 4 2	x	4 4 3		1 3 1	
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality Lack of capacity among the civil society Other (please specify) Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation? (select all that apply) Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge. Lack of statistical capacity Lack of funding/resources Too many indicators Insufficient indicators Indicators not well defined			1 2 1 3 2 1 1		3 2 1 2 1 1			3 4 4 1 1		2 2 2 2 1	Political Division  4 4 4 security	2 4 1	3 3 4 2 3	x	4 4 4 2		1 3 1	
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality Lack of capacity among the civil society Other (please specify) Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation? (select all that apply) Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge. Lack of statistical capacity Lack of funding/resources Too many indicators Insufficient indicators			1 2 1 3 2 1 1		3 2 1 2 1 1			3 4 4 1 1		2 2 2 2 1	Political Division  4 4 4 political Division	2 4 1	3 3 4 2 3	x	4 4 4 2		1 3 1	
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality Lack of capacity among the civil society  Other (please specify)  Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation? (select all that apply)  Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge. Lack of statistical capacity Lack of funding/resources Too many indicators Insufficient indicators Indicators not well defined			1 2 1 3 2 1 1		3 2 1 2 1 1			3 4 4 1 1		2 2 2 2 1	Political Division  4 4 4 security	2 4 1	3 3 4 2 3	x	4 4 4 2		1 3 1	

					São Tomé						Count							
COUNTRY	Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rwanda	and Príncipe	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan	Sudan	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe
IV. COORDINATING UNIT(S) IN THE EXECUTIVE																		
Q.13. Is there a lead central/federal government unit responsible for supporting the implementation of the SDGs across line ministries and agencies?																		
Yes	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х		Х				Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
No					Х						Х	Х	χ					
Q.13a. If yes, where is this unit located?																		
Centre of government (Government office/Prime Minister			Х													Х		
Office/President's office/Cabinet office) Ministry of Foreign Affairs															Х			
Ministry of Finance				Х		Х									^			
Ministry of Environment														Х				
Ministry of Economic development		Х													Х			
Ministry of Planning / National Planning Agency	Х							Х		Х				Х			Х	
Other (please specify):							Х		National development cordination office Ministry of finance is not explicitly designated for this role									Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare
Q.14. Was an inter-ministerial committee/task force set up to coordinate the implementation of the SDGs across line ministries/agencies?																		
Yes	Х	Х	Х			Х	Х			Х				Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
No but it is planned																		
No, and it is not planned V. LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS				Х	χ			Х			Х	Х	χ					
Q.15. Has a dedicated taskforce/committee been set																		
up in Parliament to discuss the implementation of the SDGs?																		
Yes			Х	.,		.,	.,,	Х			.,		.,	.,		Х	Х	Х
No VI. MAIN CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTATION (TO BE	Х	Х		Х	χ	Х	Х			Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
ANSWERED BY EXPERTS & GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS) Q.16. In your view, what are the key challenges in																		
implementing the SDGs in the country: (to the extent possible, please refer to official documents)  Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3.																		
Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.																		
Lack of policy coherence & coordination across levels of government		3	2	1			3			4				2	4	3	1	1
Lack of effective linkages between policy planning and budgeting at the central/federal level of government		4	1	1			2		3	4				2	4	2	3	1
Lack of public budgeting execution mechanisms/corruption	4	4	2	1			2	4						1 4	3	3	1	1
Lack of adequate dedicated financial resources  Lack of political will	4	4	3	3			1	4	2					2	4	4	1	1
Lack of awareness within government		3	1	2			2		2					1	4	2	2	2
Lack of capacity in the civil service		3	3	3			2	4						1	4	3	1	1
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators,		4	2	2			3	4	4					3	4	4	4	3
insufficient coverage, poor data quality  Lack of capacity among the civil society		3	1	3			3	4	4					2	3	3	2	1
Lack of capacity among the civil society		)	Continued	١,			د	+	+						١,	٠		
Other (please specify)			insecurity in some parts of the country													4		
Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation ? (select all that apply)																		
Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.																		
Lack of statistical capacity		4	3	1			3			2				3	4	3	3	1
Lack of funding/resources		4	2	3			2	4	4	4				4	4	4	2	4
Too many indicators		4	2	1			4	4	4	4				2	1	2	1	2
Insufficient indicators		1	1	1			1	2		3				1	4	1	4	1
Indicators not well defined		2	1	1			2	2		1				1	2	1	1	4
Other (please specify)																		







