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EMIRATES DIPLOMATIC ACADEMY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK
A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

SDG INDEX AND DASHBOARDS REPORT 2019

ARAB REGION

November 2019

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SDG INDEX AND
DASHBOARDS REPORT 2019

ARAB REGION

Established in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (UAE) in 2014, **Emirates Diplomatic Academy (EDA)** is the UAE's leading international relations and diplomatic training institution. As a platform that combines the best of academia, research and practice, the academy equips the country's current and future diplomats with the knowledge and multi-disciplinary skills to effectively serve their nation. As part of its core mandate, EDA integrates sustainable development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into multiple areas of its work and activities. The academy also runs a research programme on 'Energy, Climate Change and Sustainable Development' that conducts and publishes research, and organises training workshops and roundtables dedicated to SDG-relevant issues.

The **SDG Centre of Excellence for the Arab Region (SDGCAR)**, hosted at the EDA, seeks to establish itself as a convening point for SDG knowledge-related activities across the Arab world. SDGCAR will pursue and promote educational, training, research and policy advisory activities. It will also support Arab leadership in the global effort to achieve the SDGs. The SDGCAR links to a global network of regional SDG centres of excellence already launched in Rwanda (Africa), China, Malaysia (Association of Southeast Asian Nations – ASEAN) and Colombia (Latin America and the Caribbean). The centre aspires to build strong ties with a variety of stakeholders in the Arab region, including SDSN member universities and other knowledge partners, governments, civil society and businesses.

The **Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)** mobilises global scientific and technological expertise to promote practical solutions for sustainable development, including the implementation of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate change. The SDSN works closely with United Nations agencies, multilateral financing institutions, the private sector and civil society to support integrated approaches through education, research, policy analysis and global cooperation.

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List of Acronyms

AFSD – Arab Forum for Sustainable Development

AMWC – Arab Ministerial Water Council

ESCWA – UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

FCSA – Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority (UAE)

FIS4SDGs – Federated Information System for the SDGs

GCC – Gulf Cooperation Council

GDP – gross domestic product

GGGI – Global Green Growth Institute

GHG – greenhouse gas

GIS – geographic information system

GKI – Global Knowledge Index

HDI – Human Development Index

IAEG-SDGs – Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators

ITMO – Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcome (Paris Agreement on climate change)

JRC – European Commission Joint Research Centre

LAS – League of Arab States

LDCs – Least Developed Countries

MBRF – Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Knowledge Foundation

MENA – Middle East and North Africa

MDGs – Millennium Development Goals

NDC – nationally determined contribution (Paris Agreement on climate change)

NGGP – National Green Growth Plan (Jordan)

NSO – national statistical office

SDGCAR – SDG Centre of Excellence for the Arab Region

SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals

SDSN – UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network

UAE – United Arab Emirates

UNDESA – UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs

UNDP – UN Development Programme

WEF nexus – water-energy-food nexus

Foreword

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development creates a shared roadmap for the future of humanity and the planet. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are at the core of the 2030 Agenda, are integrated, indivisible and cover the three dimensions of sustainable development. All countries are expected to strive to achieve the SDGs, as well as help those in need to ensure no one is left behind.

The Arab region is a diverse one when it comes to sustainable development. In recent years and decades, we have seen both major success stories in prosperity and stability, but we have also witnessed tragic conflicts and wars. At the same time, the 22 countries of the region are bound together by a common history, language and culture. We share many similar challenges and opportunities. Instability and human insecurity are in no one's interest. While progress in many areas of sustainable development is hindered by conflicts and instability, the opposite is also true: durable regional peace and security can only be achieved if all its countries are able to provide well-being to their populations while protecting their natural resources and the environment.

The Global Goals offer a common framework for action for both national policies and regional cooperation. The United Arab Emirates has understood this from early on. In 2017, the Cabinet established the *National Committee on the SDGs*, which comprises federal-level government organisations that are each responsible for the implementation, monitoring, reporting and stakeholder engagement related to one or more Goals. This includes the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, which has been tasked with delivering on SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) and cross-cutting issues related to international engagements.

Across the region, there are numerous success stories in areas of great relevance for the SDGs, which are also closely related to sustainable human development. Two-thirds or more of all Arab countries have either achieved or are on track to achieving SDG targets in combatting maternal, neonatal and child mortality. Similar trends are also visible in universal electricity access and access to the Internet via mobile broadband. Other positive trends are found in infant vaccination rates, and access to basic drinking and sanitation services and clean cooking fuels. In addition to supporting these positive trends, it is important to ensure that countries across the region can achieve sustainable development in other areas as well.

The United Arab Emirates places great emphasis on international cooperation and partnerships. In recent years, we have consistently ranked among the top countries in delivering development assistance as a share of the gross national income. We are aligning our foreign assistance with the SDGs both in terms of policy and reporting, through our Foreign Assistance Policy and Foreign Aid Reports, and are deepening our engagement with multiple actors from both the private sector and multilateral organisations.

Effective implementation of the SDGs requires well-designed policies that are founded in context-specific knowledge and high-quality data. The 2019 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards report is an excellent example of how data can be leveraged to serve as a tool for policymaking and as a springboard for discussions on where challenges and opportunities for further action and cooperation lie. This report represents a welcome contribution to our collective efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in the Arab region.

H.E. Zaki Anwar Nusseibeh
Minister of State
United Arab Emirates

Preface

The principle of leaving no one behind is at the core of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Arab region is facing two critical challenges in this regard. First, poorer countries are unable to deliver even some of the most basic enablers of wellbeing for their citizens. Second, the region as a whole is lagging behind in achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). At the same time, there are positive trends on several SDGs across the region that can be built on to support accelerated implementation.

These findings are at the core of the first ever *2019 Arab Region SDG Index*, which is the first major collaboration between the SDG Centre of Excellence for the Arab Region (SDGCAR), hosted at the Emirates Diplomatic Academy (EDA), and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN). The purpose of the regional SDG Indices is to provide a more granular tool for governments and SDG stakeholders to assess national-level performance, identify priority areas, and understand major gaps in data availability.

The *2019 Arab Region SDG Index* covers all 22 Arab countries and contains 30 new indicators, selected in consultation with regional experts, which seek to highlight dimensions of sustainable development that are characteristic or relevant for the region. These include, for example, tertiary school enrolment, diabetes prevalence, child marriage, energy intensity, export concentration, fossil fuel subsidies, arms imports, and political stability. As a result of the changes introduced in this Index, compared to the global edition, the region as a whole appears to be facing some considerable challenges.

Despite significant differences in circumstances between the different Arab countries, the region shares a number of sustainable development challenges, including ones relating to: conflict, violence and poor governance; water resources and fisheries; malnutrition (both hunger and obesity); decarbonisation and the transition to renewables; women's role in society; and research, innovation and employment.

Over the coming years, the Arab Region SDG Index will evolve as more data on existing and new indicators becomes available. The 2019 Arab Index process revealed significant data gaps across the region, in particular for social indicators relating to poverty, income, wealth and labour. Successful policies require high-quality data, and their implementation by multiple stakeholders requires data transparency. Statistical capacity is a further critical area where in particular poorer countries in the region will require support from regional and global partners.

Only a decade remains for implementing and achieving the 2030 Agenda. Some of the complex challenges ahead for the Arab region are discussed in this report's case studies on management of natural resources, governance of shared water resources and regional stabilisation. These same studies, however, also highlight possible solutions, which include the food-water-nexus approach, water diplomacy and understanding the linkages between stability and sustainable development. Further case studies describe success stories in integrating the SDGs and the green growth approach into development planning and sectoral reform processes, as well as using real-time big data and Geographic Information Systems to support data-sharing and decision-making for sustainable development.

Indeed, these challenges present opportunities for cooperation, and the SDG lens can provide a common language and roadmap for the region's countries to address them. At the same time, making progress towards the SDGs is a fundamental precondition for regional peace and prosperity – these cannot be achieved without improved health and water services, education, employment, gender and social equality and governance, for instance.

This report is meant to be a positive spur to action, not merely a snapshot of current trends. We suggest several policy implications of this year's report, which highlight the urgency of:

- Ending conflicts and violence, which put the SDGs out of reach;
- Undertaking major social efforts to end malnutrition;
- Pursuing major environmental efforts in converting to renewables, sustainable agriculture, water efficiency and environmental safety;
- Accelerating the transition towards gender equality; and
- Building innovation-based societies and devoting more resources to science and technology.

Throughout the Arab region, governments are placing the SDGs at the heart of the policy process. We hope that this report will serve to further inform and generate discussion on the SDGs in the Arab region, including related challenges, opportunities, data gaps and implementation priorities. A prosperous and peaceful region is in everyone's interest, and data-driven decision-making and partnerships for sustainable development can act as key enablers for achieving this.

Bernardino León Gross
Director General
Emirates Diplomatic Academy

Jeffrey Sachs
Director
Sustainable Development
Solutions Network

Executive Summary

The *Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards* are intended as a tool for governments and other stakeholders to measure progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to highlight gaps in both implementation and data. The 2019 Arab Region SDG Index is the first in its kind and is therefore also intended as a conversation-opener about priority areas, policies and actions.

The 2019 Arab Region SDG Index comprises 105 indicators, each of which have an assigned score (0–100) and a traffic light colour (green, yellow, orange, or red) to indicate performance. In addition, arrows indicate trends in progress towards achieving the goals for those indicators where data for multiple years are available.

Compared to the *Sustainable Development Report 2019*, which contains the SDG Index and Dashboards for all UN Member States, the Arab Region Index introduces 30 new indicators that reflect regional priorities and challenges. The selection of these indicators, along with related thresholds, was greatly informed by two rounds of regional expert consultations, which were conducted in May and August 2019 and collected more than 200 comments from more than 40 individuals. The regional Index also removes indicators that are not useful or relevant for the region or where data coverage is currently insufficient.

In addition, the 2019 Arab Region Index includes Palestine, which has so far not been included in the global SDG Index reports. It also provides a total SDG achievement score for two countries – Libya and Somalia – that did not receive one in the global Index due to low data availability.

The main findings of the study are:

1. **The region displays a wide range of sustainable development outcomes, with common challenges around sustainable food production systems and gender equality, among others.** The variances between the 22 Arab countries reflect their very significant differences in performance on many socio-economic indicators. Only a few common denominators are universal in the region, including poor performance on SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger) and 5 (Gender Equality). There are also significant challenges in SDGs 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 14 (Life below Water) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), which cut across the region. Other SDGs show more variation, which makes overarching policy recommendations difficult – responses and solutions need to be country- and context-specific.

2. **Five countries are two-thirds of the way to achieving the SDGs.** In 2019, five countries emerge as regional leaders, with a total index score of 65 or above. These are Algeria, the United Arab Emirates, Morocco, Tunisia and Jordan, in descending order. Taken as a whole, the Arab region does not score high in terms of SDG attainment, with an average score of 58 out of 100. With only a decade left to achieve the 2030 Agenda the region needs to accelerate efforts in all areas of sustainable development.

3. **Poor and conflict-affected countries face the highest risk of falling behind.** Overall, the 22 Arab countries receive a red score for 51% of all the 17 SDGs. The region's six Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and two other countries suffering from conflict, Syria and Iraq, each have more than 10 SDGs in 'red' in the SDG Dashboard, indicating that they are far from achieving these Goals. These countries will require tremendous efforts both domestically and by their regional and international partners to ensure they are not left behind.

4. **There is positive momentum in two important areas relating to environmental sustainability, water and climate change.** Several countries are on track to achieving SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 13 (Climate Action), and there are moderate increases in performance across several SDGs. From an environmental security perspective, achieving sustainable water systems and addressing climate change are crucial. Overall, however, only a total of four of the 17 SDGs have so far been achieved in three countries of the region (Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon). This means that 19 countries have not yet achieved a single SDG.

5. **Significant gaps remain in data necessary to measure sustainable development performance in the region, particularly relating to income and wealth distribution.** The most significant data gaps are currently found on SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). In both areas, the gaps are the result of lack of data on income and wealth distribution. No publicly-available regional datasets were identified in the process of developing the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index. The Arab region should urgently invest more attention and resources to generating and making available data in the areas outlined above. This will be essential not only for tracking SDG performance but also to enable data-driven, science-based planning and decision-making.

PART 1

THE SDG INDEX AND DASHBOARDS

PART 1

The SDG Index and Dashboards

1.1. Introduction

The SDG Index and Dashboards

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an ambitious agenda. All countries in the world are expected to reach them by 2030. This will require unprecedented efforts from everyone. It will require transformational policies and investments, supporting the poorest and most vulnerable, engaging everyone in implementation and, last but not least, data. Implementing the SDGs, as any policy agenda, requires high-quality, accessible data. In order to make well-informed decisions, governments, businesses and other stakeholders need data on all aspects of the 2030 Agenda. In 2019, the global community is four years into implementation of this 15-year agenda, but data availability remains a major challenge (see Box 1).

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

Figure 1 | The Sustainable Development Goals

Box 1. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Role of Data

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, form a common roadmap for all countries to achieve progress in critical areas for both humans and the planet. The SDGs are a universal, indivisible and integrated agenda. In other words, all countries are expected to work towards them, taking into account their different national circumstances, capacities and priorities. All countries are expected to strive to achieve all SDGs. And the Goals have interlinkages – either synergies or trade-offs – that need to be taken into account and understood in policy development and implementation.

The SDGs seek to ensure improvement in the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental, underpinned by good governance and partnerships. They are grounded in the Millennium Development Goals (2000–2015), but introduce several new areas of policy action, in particular relating to environmental sustainability. The SDGs also place partnerships at the heart of the agenda: the 2030 Agenda emphasises both the need to support the poorest and most vulnerable ('leaving no-one behind') and the importance of engaging all stakeholders, at various levels, from the global and regional levels, through national and subnational levels to the individual, in implementing the Agenda.

The SDGs form an aspirational agenda. They are not politically-binding on countries. At the same time, they are the only major globally-agreed set of common goals for development for the next decade for all UN Member States.

Data is an important enabler of SDG implementation. SDG 17 has two data-related targets:

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

Governments have the primary responsibility for following up and reviewing progress on the SDGs at national, regional and global levels. The UN provides mechanisms for supporting this work at both global (High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development) and regional (work under the Regional Commissions) levels.

The UN has also developed a set of official SDG indicators to support this work. The global indicator framework, which includes 232 indicators, was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2017. Indicators are classified in three tiers according to whether it has an internationally-established methodology and data is regularly produced by countries. As of May 2019, there were 104 Tier I indicators, meaning that less than half of the official indicators have an established methodology and data for at least 50% of countries in every region where the indicator is relevant (UNSD 2019a). Another challenge is that almost half of the 169 SDG Targets are not quantified, which makes their tracking difficult (SDGC/A and SDSN 2019, ix).

As stressed in the 2030 Agenda, 'quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Such data is key to decision-making' (UNGA 2015).

The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards

Similarly to the Global SDG Index, the Arab Region SDG Index is intended as a tool for governments and other stakeholders to measure progress on the SDGs, to highlight areas where further emphasis is needed to speed up implementation, to demonstrate data gaps and to spur conversations about priorities and actions.

The 2019 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards comprises 105 indicators, each of which have an assigned score (0–100) and a traffic light colour (green, yellow, orange, or red) to indicate performance. In addition, arrows indicate trends in goal achievement for those indicators where data for multiple years are available.

Inspired by the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards report, the Arab Region Index makes two important amendments to the Global Index:

- Introducing new indicators that reflect regional priorities and challenges; and
- Removing indicators that are not useful or relevant for the region or where data coverage is currently insufficient.

As a result, the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index provides a total SDG achievement score for two countries that did not receive one in the Global Index due to low data availability – Libya and Somalia. In addition, the Arab Index includes Palestine, which has so far not been included in the Global Index reports.

It is important to stress that, as a result of the changes introduced, the results of the Arab Region SDG Index are not comparable with the Global SDG Index or other regional index reports. As new data become available on further indicators, the Arab Region Index will evolve accordingly to always provide the most comprehensive and up-to-date picture possible. For this reason, future editions of the Arab Region Index may not be directly comparable with the 2019 edition.

The Arab Region SDG Index is not an official SDG measurement tool. Important work is conducted in this regard by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), which has been mandated by its member states to prepare a regional report on the 2030 Agenda, called *The Arab Sustainable Development Report*, every four years to support follow-up and review at the regional level (ESCWA 2019). The Arab Region SDG Index is intended as a complementary tool for policymakers and stakeholders at all levels aimed at informing policy discussions and helping accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the region.

Structure of the Report

This report contains five major parts. Part 1 introduces and analyses the results of the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards. Part 2 presents case studies authored by regional scholars and practitioners that highlight SDG-related priorities, challenges and success stories both related to thematic areas (water governance, food-energy-water nexus and stabilisation), policymaking (policy integration of the SDGs and green growth) and data (leveraging big data and improving statistical capacities).

Part 3 presents detailed profiles for each of the 22 Arab countries, containing information at indicator and SDG level as well as trends in SDG achievement. Part 4 presents the results of the index per indicator, and Part 5 provides a thorough explanation of the SDG Index and Dashboards methodology, including changes introduced in the 2019 Arab Region edition.

1.2. 2019 Arab Region SDG Index

The 2019 Arab Region SDG Index describes the Arab region countries' progress towards achieving the SDGs and indicates areas requiring faster progress. The SDG Index score and scores by goal can be interpreted as a percentage of achievement. The difference between 100 and countries' scores is therefore the percentage improvement that needs to be completed to achieve the SDGs and goals.

Overall SDG Scores

In 2019, the Arab region exhibits a diversity of sustainable development outcomes, reflecting its vast differences on many socioeconomic indicators. Only a few common denominators cut across the region, including poor performance on SDGs 2 and 5, which measure sustainable food production systems and gender equality, respectively. Many other SDGs show more variation. However, as a whole, the Arab region does not score high in terms of SDG attainment, with an average score of 58 out of 100.

In 2019, five countries emerge as regional leaders, with a total score of 65 or above – meaning that they are approximately two-thirds of the way to achieving the SDGs. These are Algeria, the United Arab Emirates, Morocco, Tunisia and Jordan. Three countries lag behind, having achieved less than 50% of the SDGs: Comoros, Yemen and Somalia. These countries will require tremendous efforts both domestically and by their regional and international partners to ensure they are not left behind. Palestine is featured for the first time in the SDG Index, but due to low data availability (55% of all indicators have data for Palestine), it does not receive a total score in the Index. (See Table 1.)

The SDGs are a unique toolkit for measuring development, which is reflected in the results of the 2019 Arab SDG Index. High performance on the SDGs does not correlate fully with either of the two broadly-used measures of development: gross domestic product (GDP) per capita and the Human Development Index (HDI). As is shown by Table 2, a high GDP per capita does not automatically indicate a high regional ranking in the SDG index (a correlation of 0.34). However, there is a stronger correlation between SDG achievement and GDP per capita among the lower-performing 11 countries (0.87), which indicates a link between economic performance and sustainable development outcomes.

As for the UN Development Programme's HDI, which was developed in response to a perceived need to measure development also by a country's progress in social metrics, the correlation is higher for the entire group of 22 countries (0.80). The correlation between the HDI and SDG achievement among the lower-performing 11 countries is even higher (0.90).

Conflict and political instability are generally understood to have a negative effect on development outcomes in the region. However, the SDG Dashboards do not indicate a significant correlation between a country's overall SDG score and the indicators on political stability and battle-related deaths (0.54 and -0.26, respectively). However, none of the countries in the region suffering from conflict scores in the top-half of the ranking.

It is also important to keep in mind the great variations in population sizes. In 2019, the total population of the 22 Arab countries was 431 million people. There are 11 countries with a population of more than 10 million, together comprising 89% of the Arab region's population. Egypt alone accounts for 23% of the region's total population. Figure 2 shows the SDG dashboard scores of the countries of the Arab region combined with a graphic illustration of the number of people living in each country.

New Indicators

The 2019 Arab Index introduces a total of 30 new indicators compared to the 2019 Global Index (see Table 3). The indicators were selected based on their relevance for the region, in consultation with regional experts, and availability of data. Also, some of the indicators from the 2019 Global Index were removed or replaced due to low data availability. A detailed list of all changes is presented in Part 5 (Methodology).

As a result of these changes, the Arab Index scores in 2019 are lower overall than in the 2019 Global Index. The share of SDGs in red (major challenges) in the 2019 Arab Dashboards (51%) is also higher than that in the 2019 Global Dashboards (42%), which covers 21 out of the 22 Arab countries. These differences can be explained with the inclusion of indicators that focus on areas where the region's countries face sustainable development challenges and the overall higher number of indicators: a red score for a goal is applied if at least two underlying indicators have a red score.

Table 1 | The 2019 Arab Region SDG Index

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
1	ALGERIA	66.69	12	SAUDI ARABIA	59.72
2	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	66.17	13	IRAQ	55.49
3	MOROCCO	65.77	14	LIBYA	53.90
4	TUNISIA	65.33	15	MAURITANIA	52.75
5	JORDAN	65.28	16	SUDAN	52.11
6	LEBANON	63.09	17	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	51.86
7	OMAN	62.84	18	DJIBOUTI	51.04
8	EGYPT	61.59	19	COMOROS	48.26
9	KUWAIT	61.08	20	YEMEN	46.89
10	QATAR	60.57	21	SOMALIA	43.41
11	BAHRAIN	59.82			

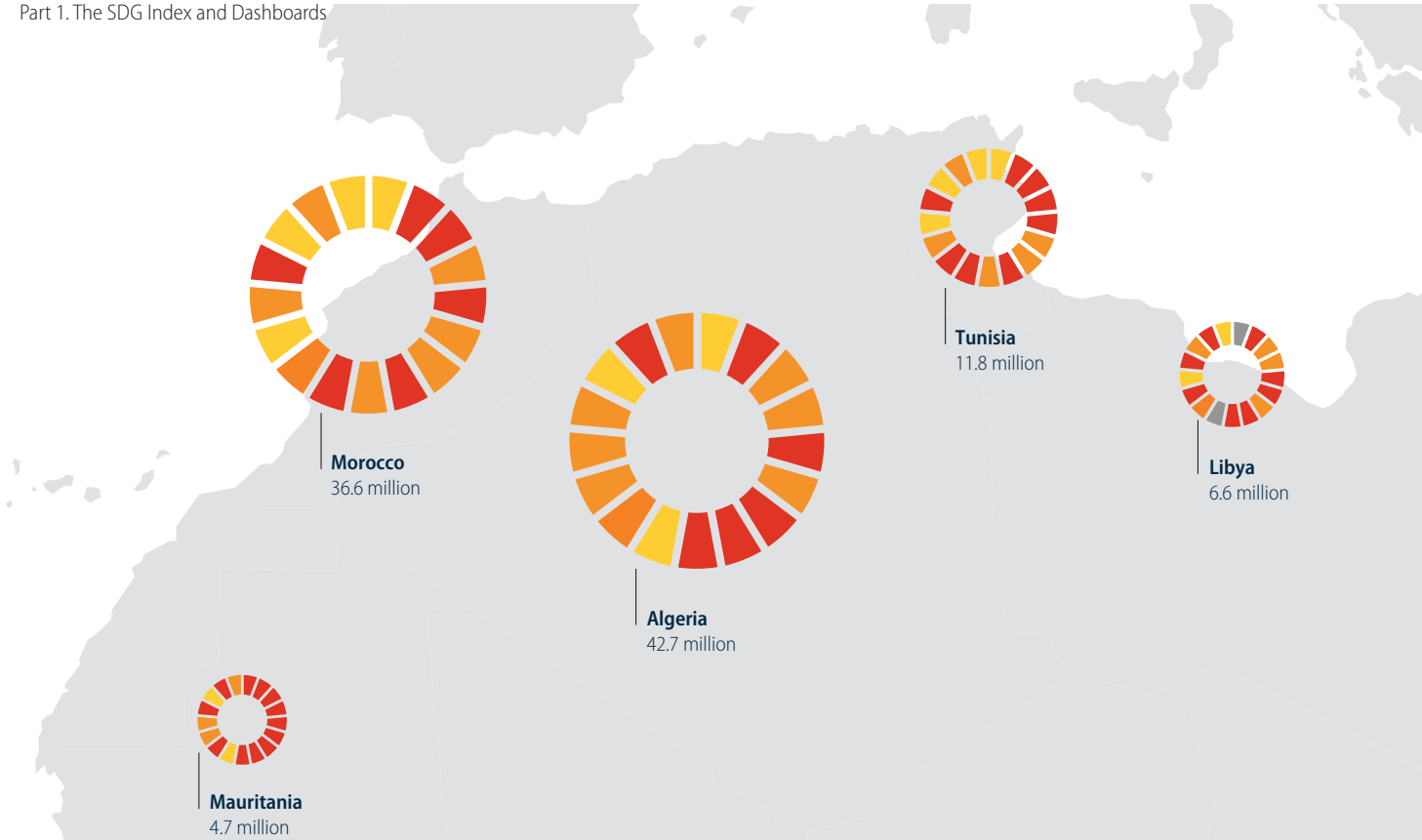


Figure 2

The Arab Region: Comparative Populations and SDG Performance by Country in 2019

This graphic presents the SDG dashboard scores of the 22 countries of the Arab region in 2019, with the size of the SDG rings proportional to the number of people living in each country.[1]

1. *Source:* 2019 Arab Region SDG Index metadata.

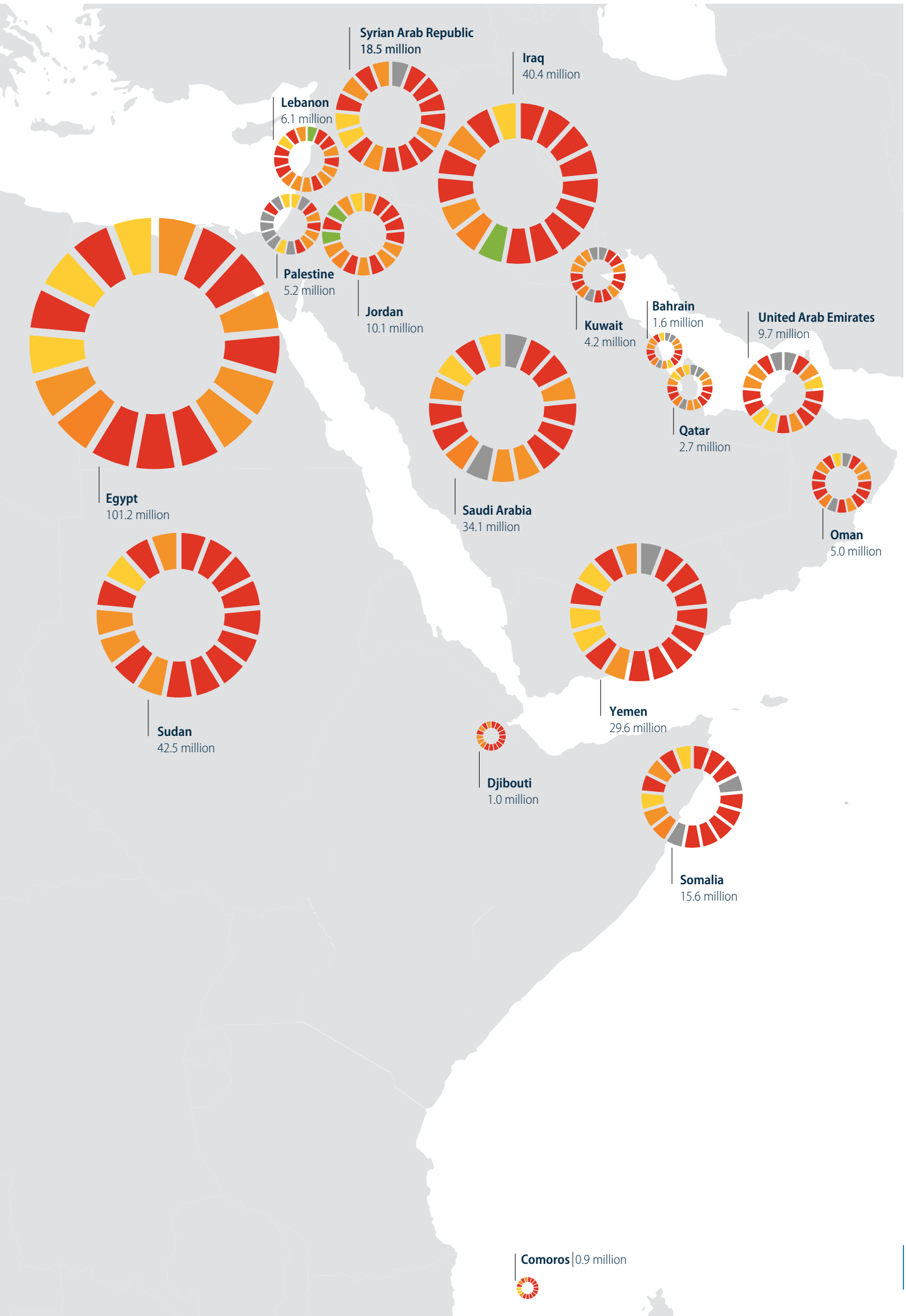

Syrian Arab Republic
18.5 million
Iraq
40.4 million
Lebanon
6.1 million
Palestine
5.2 million
Jordan
10.1 million
Kuwait
4.2 million
Bahrain
1.6 million
United Arab Emirates
9.7 million
Qatar
2.7 million
Egypt
101.2 million
Saudi Arabia
34.1 million
Oman
5.0 million
Sudan
42.5 million
Yemen
29.6 million
Djibouti
1.0 million
Somalia
15.6 million
Comoros
0.9 million

Table 2 | SDG Achievement, GDP Per Capita and the Human Development Index in the 22 Arab countries

Country	2019 Arab SDG Index score	Arab SDG Index rank	GDP per capita (PPP) 2018, US$	GDP per capita rank	Human Development Index score 2017	Human Development Index rank
Algeria	66.69	1	15,622	9	0.754	8
United Arab Emirates	66.17	2	74,943	2	0.863	1
Morocco	65.77	3	8,587	14	0.667	15
Tunisia	65.33	4	12,484	11	0.735	10
Jordan	65.28	5	9,348	13	0.735	9
Lebanon	63.09	6	13,058	10	0.757	7
Oman	62.84	7	41,435	6	0.821	5
Egypt	61.59	8	12,390	12	0.696	12
Kuwait	61.08	9	73,705	3	0.803	6
Qatar	60.57	10	126,598	1	0.856	2
Bahrain	59.82	11	47,220	5	0.846	4
Saudi Arabia	59.72	12	55,120	4	0.853	3
Iraq	55.49	13	17,510	8	0.685	14
Libya	53.90	14	20,706	7	0.706	11
Mauritania	52.75	15	4,190	17	0.52	17
Sudan	52.11	16	4,759	16	0.502	19
Syrian Arab Republic	51.86	17	n/a	n/a	0.536	16
Djibouti	51.04	18	2,744*	19	0.476	20
Comoros	48.26	19	2,828	18	0.503	18
Yemen	46.89	20	2,571	20	0.452	21
Somalia	43.41	21	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Palestine	n/a	n/a	5,148	15	0.686	13

Sources: GDP per capita data from World Bank World Development Indicators and HDI data from UNDP, retrieved in October 2019.
* GDP per capita data for Djibouti is for 2011 (latest available year).

Most new indicators were added to SDGs 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). The new indicators under SDG 16 measure conflict and instability, including related negative consequences. They also measure the protection of human rights and funds spent on imports of major conventional weapons. Under SDG 5, the Arab Index adds indicators that measure gender-based income equality, women married before the age of 15, female ministers and duration of maternity leave.

Under SDG 8, the indicators draw attention to youth unemployment, enabling environments for businesses, diversification of exports and labour freedom. New indicators under SDG 12 add depth to understanding how Arab countries manage their natural resources and waste, including through per capita fossil fuel pre-tax subsidies,

Table 3 | Arab Countries' Performance on the New Indicators

SDG 1	Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	
SDG 3	Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	
	Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	
SDG 4	Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	
	School enrolment, tertiary (% gross)	
	Harmonized Test Scores	
SDG 5	Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	
	Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	
	Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	
	Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	
SDG 6	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	
	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	
SDG 7	Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	
	Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)	
SDG 8	Labour freedom score	
	Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	
	Ease of starting a business score	
	Product concentration index, exports	
SDG 9	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	
SDG 12	Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	
	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	
	Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)	
	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	
SDG 14	Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	
SDG 16	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	
	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	
	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	
	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	
	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	
SDG 17	Statistical capacity score	

the quality of natural resource governance and compliance with major multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals.

In addition, the 2019 Arab Region Index adds indicators that complement the picture with regionally-relevant indicators, including on SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy). These include diabetes prevalence, pre-primary and tertiary school enrolment, student test achievement, implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management, renewable energy generation and energy intensity.

Data Gaps

Due to insufficient data coverage, several indicators from the 2019 Global Index are not included in the 2019 Arab Index. These include prevalence of modern slavery (SDG 8), The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking (SDG 9), access to an improved water source among urban populations (SDG 11) and development assistance and government revenue (SDG 17). Other areas excluded due to low data availability are protected freshwater sites and deforestation (SDG 15).

At the goal level, the most significant data gaps are currently found in data on SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). In both areas, the gaps are the result of lack of data on income and wealth distribution. In order to enable at least some of the region's countries to receive a Goal-level score on SDGs 1 and 10, the Index includes data for poverty headcount and the Gini coefficient despite low coverage (13 countries and 15 countries out of 22, respectively).

Data availability on statistical capacity, measured by the World Bank's capacity score is also low (16 countries covered). This composite indicator assesses the capacity of a country's statistical system in three areas: methodology, data sources, and periodicity and timeliness. It highlights the important role of statistical offices in supporting SDG implementation (also discussed in a case study in section 2.6 of this report). For the six Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the Arab region, there is an extremely high correlation between SDG achievement and statistical capacity (0.94), reminding both governments and development partners of the need to provide support to building statistical capabilities in these countries.

Despite an extensive search, no publicly-available regional datasets were identified in the process of developing the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index. As a result, all new indicators rely on global datasets, many of which have important gaps for the Arab region and do not include data for Palestine. Indeed, there are also major gaps in data availability for Palestine – the 2019 Arab Index only has data for 55% of the indicators for the country.

Regional databases, including by the Arab Development Portal and Islamic Development Bank, were found to contain either data from international databases or from national statistical offices (with data from the latter not being comparable across countries).

Subregional databases, such as GCC-Stat, in turn, only contain data for a smaller number of countries. Some of the data made available by specialised regional agencies, including in the areas of agriculture and water, was found to be outdated. Opinion surveys, including the Arab Barometer and the Arab Youth Survey, either do not cover all Arab countries or disclose scarce information about their methodologies.

The Arab region should urgently invest more attention and resources to generating and making available data in the areas outlined above. This will be essential for enabling not only for tracking of SDG performance but also data-driven, science-based planning and decision-making.

1.3. 2019 Arab Region SDG Dashboards

The 2019 Arab Region SDG Dashboards present an analysis of Arab countries' current situation relating to SDG achievement. The Arab Region SDG Dashboards use the same data as the Arab Region SDG Index after censoring and rescaling (see section 5 for a detailed explanation). A green colour indicates achievement of an SDG, yellow indicates challenges remaining, orange significant challenges remaining and red major challenges remaining.

In addition, the Dashboards present trends both at SDG and indicator level: an arrow sign indicates whether a country is on track or maintaining achievement (green), moderately increasing its performance (yellow), on a flat trajectory (orange) or decreasing/declining in performance (red).

The Arab Region

As indicated in the following dashboard, many Arab countries still face major challenges in achieving the SDGs. On SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality), all countries measured have a red score. In addition, two-thirds or more countries receive a red score on SDGs 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 6 Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 14 (Life below Water) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). There is only one SDG on which no country in the region scores red – SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Fifty-one percent of all SDGs for all Arab countries are in red, 29% are in orange, 12% in yellow and only 1% in green. For 7% of the SDGs, it was not possible to generate a dashboard colour due to insufficient data availability. Eight countries have ten or more SDGs in red.

As for trends in SDG achievement, several Arab countries are on track to achieving SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 13 (Climate Action), while there are moderate increases in performance across several SDGs, including on SDGs 3, 7 and 9.

For the purposes of this Dashboard analysis, the Arab region was divided into four sub-regions based on income status and geographic location. Of these sub-regions, North Africa has the highest average SDG Index score (63), followed by the Gulf Cooperation Council countries (62), the Levant and Iraq (59) and the Least Developed Countries (49). The analysis on the next pages follows this order.

Figure 3 | SDG Dashboard for the Arab Region

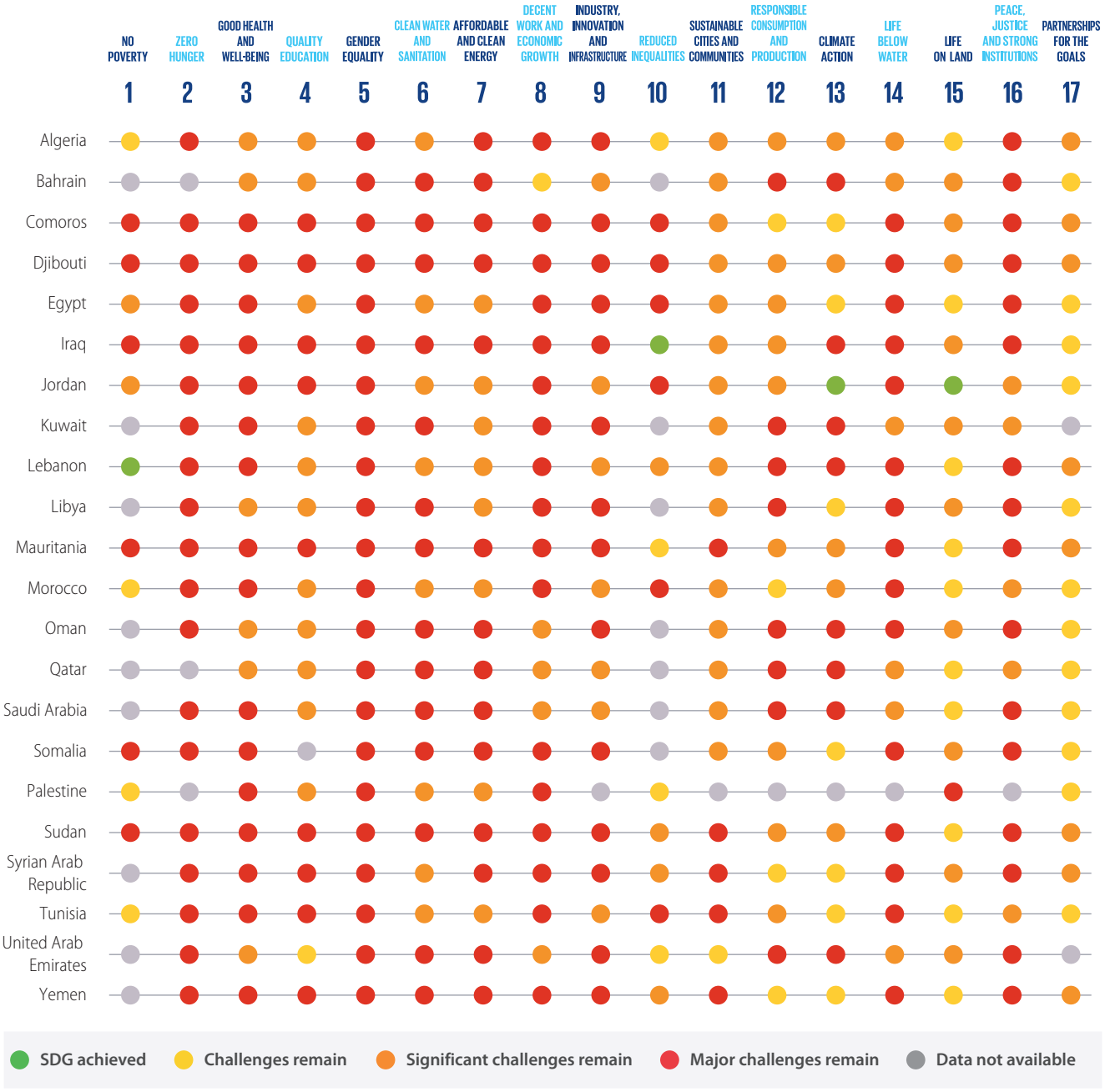
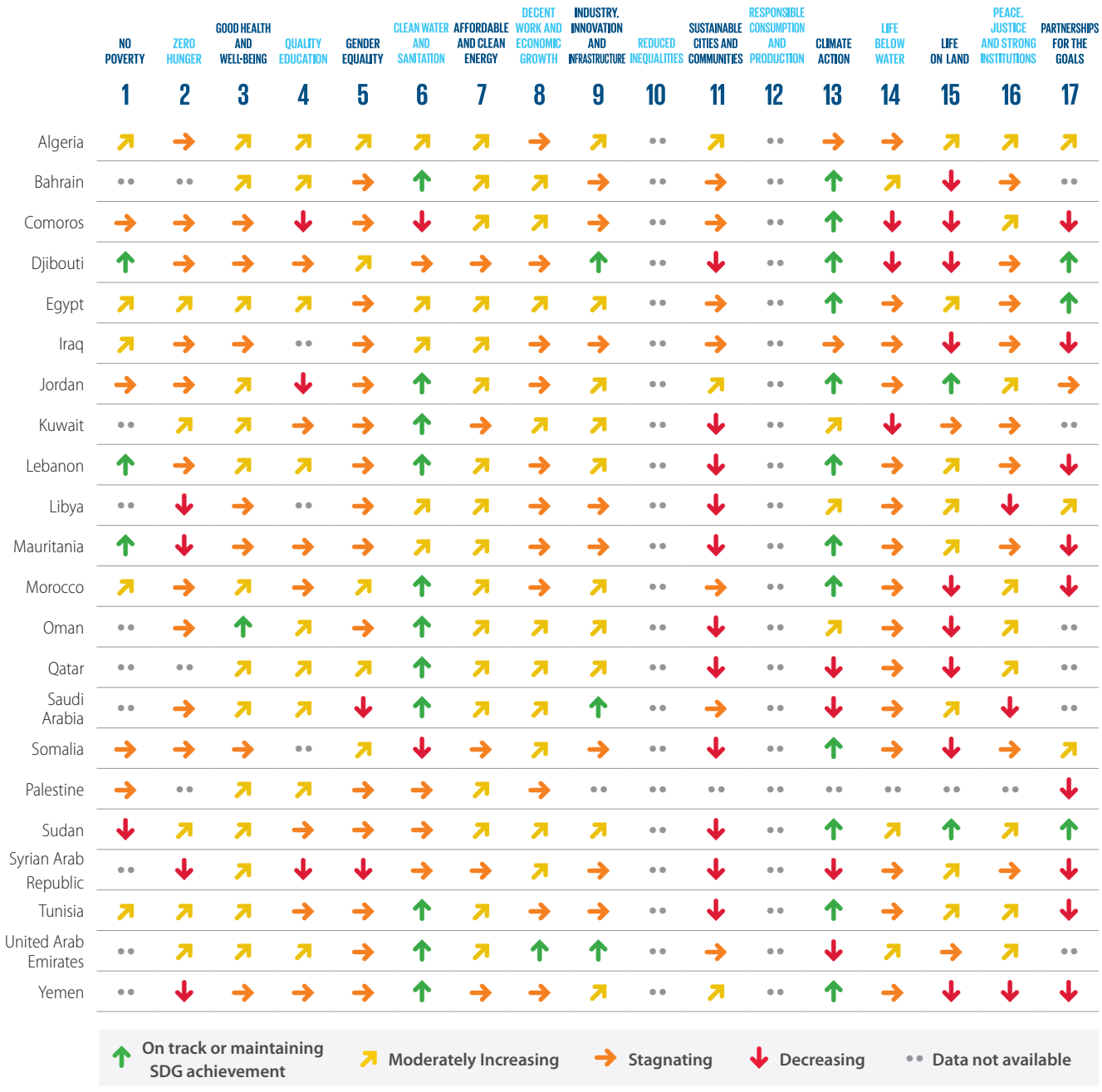


Figure 4 | SDG Trend Dashboard for the Arab Region



North Africa

The three most challenging SDGs for Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia are SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). On SDG 2, all five countries score red on the obesity indicator. In addition, major challenges remain in indicators of sustainable agriculture (nitrogen management) in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, and nutrition (stunting among children) in Egypt and Libya. On SDG 5, all five countries score red in female to male labour force participation and income ratios. Other challenging areas include women's participation in top-levels of decision-making (proportion of ministerial positions), marriage among girls under 15 years of age (Morocco scoring red) and maternity leave (Tunisia scoring red), among others.

Although challenges remain, Arab countries of Northern Africa score better on two environmental SDGs, namely SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 15 (Life on Land), as well as SDG 17 on (Partnerships for the Goals). There are also less challenges on SDG 1 (No Poverty). There is a wide difference between the overall SDG performance of the highest-performing country in the group (Algeria, Index score of 67) and the lowest-performing country (Libya, Index score of 54).

The Trends Dashboard indicates a rising trend on two SDGs for Morocco and Tunisia, namely SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). Trends in the subregion are deteriorating on SDGs 2, 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 15, 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and 17.

Figure 5 | SDG Dashboard for North Africa

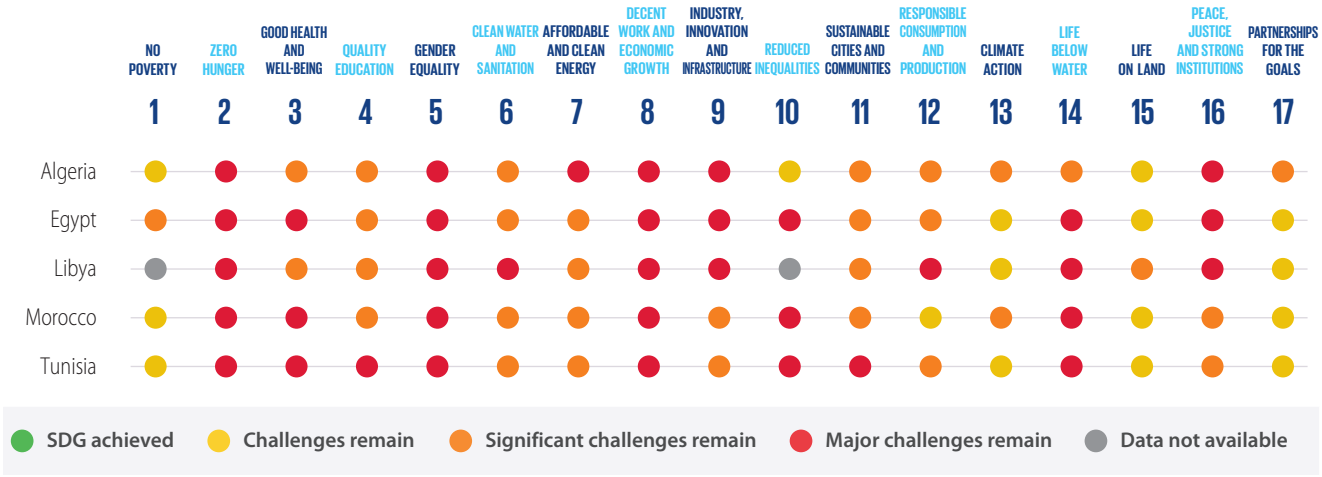


Figure 6 | SDG Trend Dashboard for North Africa

Gulf Cooperation Council

The six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member countries, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), face major challenges on SDGs 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 13 (Climate Action). Significant data gaps in SDGs 1 (Zero Poverty) and 10 (Reduced Inequalities) complicate assessing these countries' performance on these social equity-related SDGs. Other major data gaps at SDG level are found in SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). The most important indicator-level data gaps include ones related to children and youth: stunting and wasting; marriage among girls below the age of 15; child labour; and birth registrations with a civil authority.

On SDG 5, all GCC countries score red on female-male income ratios and duration of maternity leaves. All except the UAE score red also on shares of women parliamentarians and ministers. On SDG 6, GCC countries perform well on several indicators (sanitation and drinking water services and safety), but score red on freshwater withdrawal rates and imported groundwater depletion, which results in a red SDG-level score for all six countries.

On SDG 12, GCC countries' SDG performance is held back by red scores on municipal and electronic waste generation rates and fossil fuel subsidies. On SDG 13, the six countries face major challenges due to high per capita carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumed and exported. In imported emissions and climate vulnerability, most GCC countries score green, however.

The GCC countries perform better on SDGs 4 (Quality Education), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 15 (Life on Land) where no country scores in red.

Despite the current challenges, the Trends Dashboard shows that all six countries are on track to achieving SDG 6. Positive trends are also visible on SDGs 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 4, 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure).

Figure 7 | SDG Dashboard for the Gulf Cooperation Council

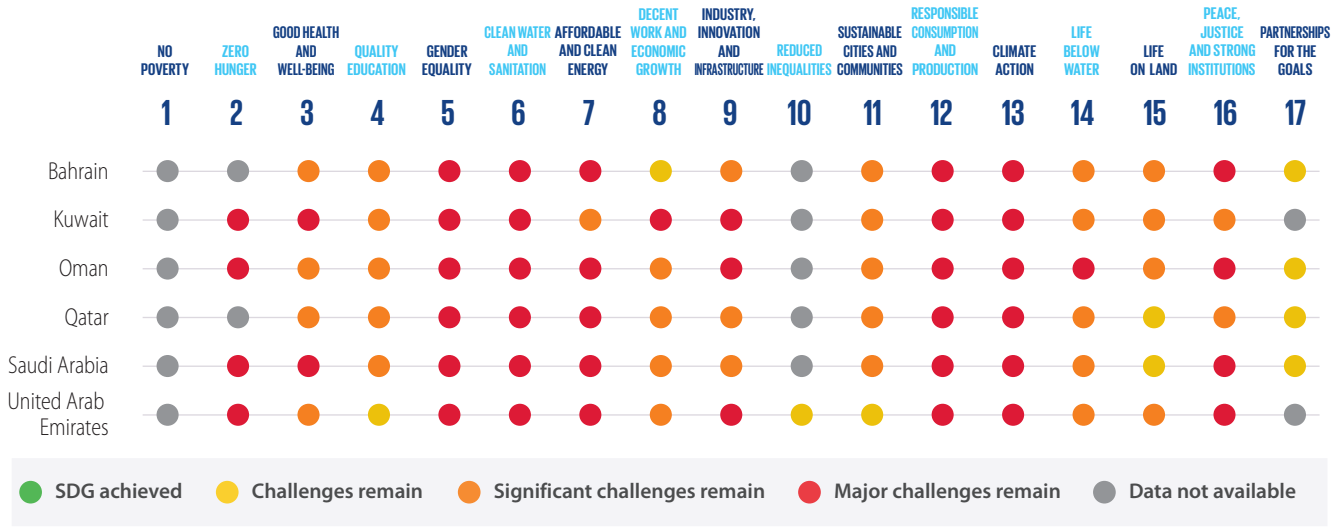


Figure 8 | SDG Trend Dashboard for the Gulf Cooperation Council

Levant and Iraq

The five Levantine countries (Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syrian Arab Republic) and Iraq are the only group with green goals in the SDG Dashboard. Jordan scores green on SDGs 13 (Climate Action) and 15 (Life on Land), Lebanon receives a green score on SDG 1 (No Poverty) and Iraq scores a green for SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities).

However, all five have red scores on SDGs 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 5 (Gender Equality) and 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Most challenges on these three SDGs relate to subjective wellbeing and traffic deaths (SDG 3), female labour force participation and income in relation to males, and share of women ministers (SDG 5), and bank account ownership, economic growth and unemployment (SDG 8).

Among the countries of the Levant and Iraq, there is a significant difference between the highest-performing country overall (Jordan, Index score of 65) and the lowest-performing country (Syria, Index score of 52). The lack of sufficient data in international databases, indices and major studies presents important challenges for measuring Palestine's SDG performance: the country only receives an SDG dashboard colour for 10 out of 17 SDGs.

The Trends Dashboard presents a similarly mixed picture for the subregion where some countries are improving on some SDGs while others' performance is declining. Overall, performance among the Levantine countries and Iraq is declining on SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) and stagnating on SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger), 5, 8 and 14 (Life below Water).

Figure 9 | SDG Dashboard for Levant and Iraq

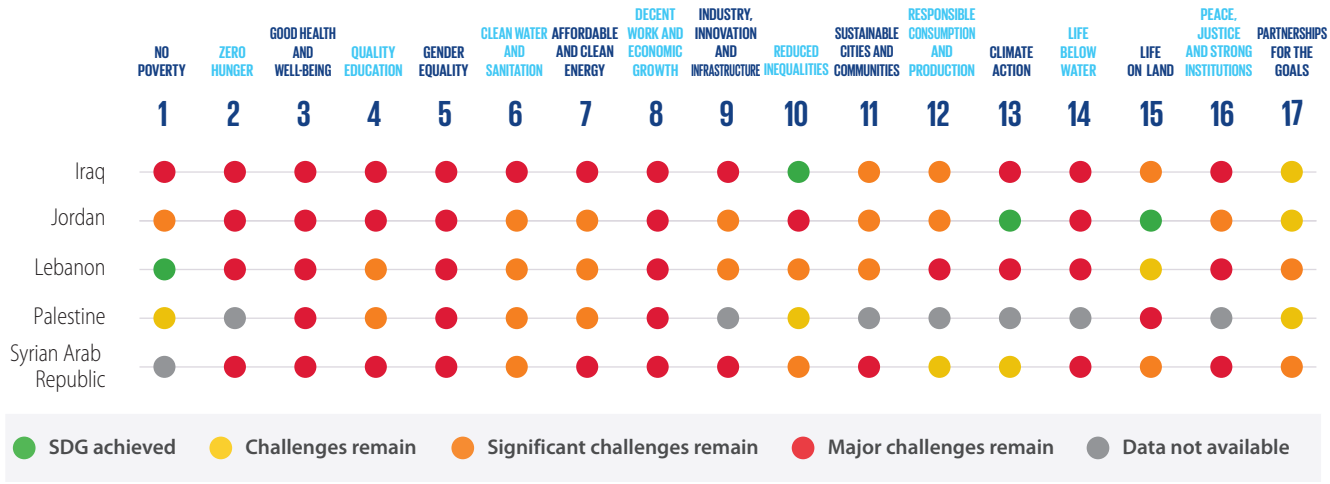


Figure 10 | SDG Trend Dashboard for Levant and Iraq

Least Developed Countries

The six Arab Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen, are in danger of being left behind. All countries receive a red score for *all* SDGs from 1 through 9, as well as SDGs 14 and 16. (Data are missing for Yemen on SDG 1 and Somalia on SDG 4.) These SDGs cut across all major areas of sustainable development and are a clarion call for increased regional and global attention to the major challenges these countries face in providing well-being and prosperity for their populations.

On SDGs 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action), 15 (Life on Land), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), the six countries score either yellow or orange.

Bright spots in the Arab LDCs' SDG performance at indicator level include high or moderate levels of performance on: obesity (SDG 2); HIV prevalence (SDG 3); fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (SDG 8); electronic and municipal waste, and sulfur dioxide emissions (SDG 12); per capita carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumed, imported and exported (SDG 13); imported biodiversity threats (SDG 15); and weapons imports and exports (SDG 16).

All Arab LDCs are well on track to achieving SDG 13. On other SDGs, trends are less uniform, with some countries presenting improved and other deteriorating trends. On SDGs 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 15 (Life on Land), trends are deteriorating in four countries of the group.

Figure 11 | SDG Dashboard for the Least Developed Countries

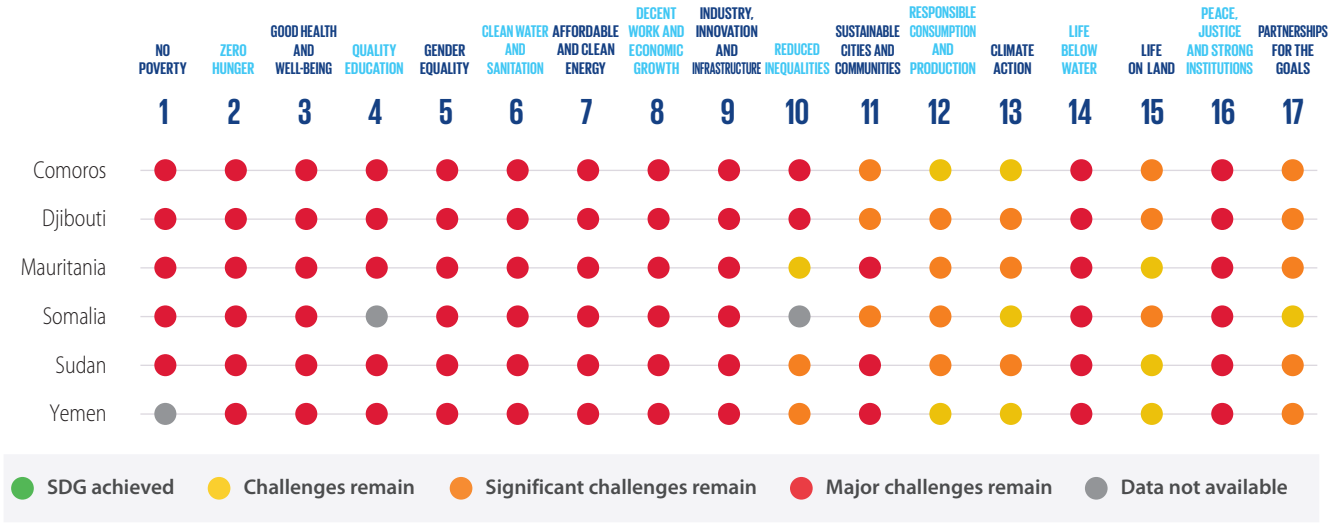


Figure 12 | SDG Trend Dashboard for the Least Developed Countries

PART 2

SDG CASE STUDIES FROM THE ARAB REGION

PART 2

SDG Case Studies from the Arab Region

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2.1. Advancing Regional Water Governance and Cooperation

The Arab region faces significant challenges in most environment and natural resource-related SDGs, but the environment generally features low on the policy agenda. A research project titled 'New Governance for the Environment in the Arab Region' (GEAR), led by the Emirates Diplomatic Academy (EDA), explores potential for improving environmental governance in the Arab region to support the achievement of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The project presents an update of existing efforts and identifies concrete ideas to expand cooperation and improve governance in five areas critical for the region: food (Sustainable Development Goal/ SDG 2); water (SDG 6); sustainable energy (SDG 7); climate change (SDG 13); and biodiversity conservation (SDGs 14 and 15). This article is based on the findings of a study on water SDG 6, developed as part of the GEAR project.

"...Another challenge facing many Arab countries relates to the management of shared water resources..."

The Arab region is among the world's water-scarcest regions. Water scarcity continues to increase due to limited renewable freshwater resources and their continuous shrinkage resulting from their over-exploitation and quality deterioration, as well as population growth and insufficient funds to finance water infrastructure. It is being compounded by the increasing frequency of drought cycles and low water efficiency in both the supply and demand sides. Water scarcity in the region is also expected to be exacerbated by the impacts of climate change.

Another challenge facing many Arab countries relates to the management of shared water resources: more than half of the total renewable water resources in the Arab region originates from outside the region, with no signed conventions on their sharing and management. This issue represents a major concern that threatens regional stability, food security and water resources planning. Furthermore, some Arab countries are being deprived of their water resources by occupying powers, which limits their socio-economic development.

On the Road to Achieving SDG 6

The SDG 6 (ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all) contains a total of eight targets, which relate to clean water and sanitation, water use efficiency and management, and protection of water-related ecosystems, among others. In the Arab region, the past 15 years have seen a focus

on the first two targets, namely, the provision of drinking water supply (Target 6.1) and sanitation services (Target 6.2), which were also the two water-related targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs, 2000–2015).

In 2016, the proportion of population with access to safe drinking water in the region stood at about 90%, which is close to the global average of about 91% that year, and the share of people with access to sanitation services had reached 85% – well above the global average of 67.5%. However, a disparity remains between urban and rural areas: in 2015, the percentage of urban population with access to safe drinking water in the Arab region was 90%, while that for rural was at 84%, and for sanitation services it was 97% for urban compared to 73% for rural (WHO and UNICEF JMP 2018).

Furthermore, trends on these two targets, as indicated by the 2019 regional SDG Index, have been stagnating or deteriorating in half of the 22 Arab countries. This is due to many factors, including occupation, conflicts and instability, water shortages, inadequate water management, lack of financial resources and insufficient investment (AFED 2017). On the other SDG 6 Targets, data has not yet been available by a sufficient number of the region's governments for a sufficient number of years so as to track trends in performance.

As the results of the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index demonstrate, based on data for the latest available years on seven SDG 6-related indicators, most Arab countries still have significant work ahead to achieve SDG 6: 14 countries are facing major challenges (red) and eight have significant challenges in reaching Goal 6 (orange).

Governing Water as a Shared Resource

"...institutional, financial and political constraints will first need to be addressed and resolved..."

Governance and cooperation around water in the Arab region mainly takes place under the League of Arab States (LAS) and its Arab Ministerial Water Council (AMWC), supported by a number of UN and donor institutions and organisations.

In 2012, the Arab Summit endorsed the Arab Water Security Strategy 2010–2030, which identifies the joint Arab aspiration towards achieving sustainable development and represents a long-term guiding document for the region. Currently, the strategy is in a review process and is being updated to include recent developments in water global agenda, particularly SDG 6. In addition, a new pillar related to the Water-Energy-Food Security Nexus has been added as a permanent item to the AMWC agenda.

The Action Plan of the Arab Water Security Strategy was endorsed by the Arab Summit of the Heads of States in 2016. A concerted and well-coordinated implementation of this action plan would significantly improve the sustainability of the water sector in the region, however, institutional, financial and political constraints will first need to be addressed and resolved.

Regarding the 2030 Agenda, the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) is mandated to lead regional coordination and tracking of progress on the SDGs in its 18 member states. In this context, ESCWA in partnership with LAS, organises annually the Arab Forum for Sustainable Development (AFSD), which is the primary regional multi-stakeholder mechanism to follow up and review the implementation

of the 2030 Agenda and focuses on national experiences in implementing the SDGs. The forum has been held annually since 2014 and its themes align with the respective themes of the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. The annual AFSD process results in the adoption of a negotiated political declaration, which represents the perspective and position of the Arab countries towards sustainable development issues.

In terms of cooperation in shared river basins, currently almost all are managed unilaterally by the riparian countries. The existing few agreements are bilateral rather than basin-wide (ESCWA 2001), and in many cases riparian countries are intensifying water development and withdrawal efforts, which is increasing competition and tensions over shared water resources. In addition, the anticipated negative impacts of climate change on the availability of water resources are expected to exacerbate the situation (ESCWA 2017).

"...Regional food security could be achieved through regional agricultural investment..."

Therefore, cooperation and coordination among the riparian countries to manage shared water resources sustainably is essential (UNESCO 2012). Offering a glimmer of hope, in 2018, the AMWC mandated the UNESCO Cairo Office to take forward its recently-launched initiative 'Water Security for All: Science Diplomacy Initiative for Sustainable Development of Shared Water Resources in the Arab Region and Neighboring Countries'.

Two Solutions for Achieving SDG 6

In its quest to resolve the region's water challenges and achieve SDG 6 by 2030, cooperation among Arab countries could benefit from a focus on two areas:

Capacity building and financing: The first relates to strengthening of national capacities to achieve efficient and sustainable management of their water resources. Priority areas of cooperation in capacity building include provision of water supply and sanitation, efficiency in water supply and use, wastewater treatment and reuse, groundwater protection, awareness raising, financial sustainability and environmental protection. In addition to the exchange of experiences between countries, financial aid, especially for the lower-income countries, will also be crucial, which could be provided by the region's development funding agencies.

Joint initiatives: The second relates to achieving regional water-related strategic objectives, in particular: food security; localising desalination and water treatment technologies; and managing shared water resources. These will require stronger cooperation and joint initiatives between the Arab countries.

Regional food security could be achieved through regional agricultural investments: Arab countries could combine their comparative advantages in land, water, human resources and financial resources in mega-agricultural projects using advanced agricultural techniques supported by extensive research and development in food production. Localising desalination and water treatment technologies, in turn, would require Arab countries to formulate an ambitious

investment strategy aimed at establishing an industrial base for desalination and water treatment technologies. In order to make a progress on managing shared water resources, the region's countries would benefit from formulating and implementing a joint water diplomacy strategy to overcome existing water conflicts and to start laying the foundations for a framework of cooperation between Arab and non-Arab states.

2.2. Governing the 'Water-Energy-Food Nexus' on the National Level

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Water in the Arab region is one of the key challenges for future development. The majority of countries face either water scarcity (defined as less than 1,000 cubic metres per person per year) or absolute water scarcity (defined as less than 500 cubic metres per person per year) (Falkenmark et al. 1989). Climate change will further add pressures to water availability as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change predicts the region to become hotter and see less precipitation in the coming decades (World Bank 2013). Much of the precipitation will come as intense rain that induces floods and reduces water infiltration into the soil, which in turn will reduce ground water recharge. The water question is therefore an urgent topic to address in the region, as is the need for all countries to identify innovative governance options to adapt to these dynamics.

The region will certainly have to continue to import food from other parts of the world to maintain food security. These imports are also described as 'virtual water imports' as the region also imports water embedded in food to balance out its water scarcity (Allan 2002). However, the Arab region also possesses a longstanding agricultural tradition. In fact, the most vulnerable people in the Arab region currently live in rural areas, where poverty is often widespread and, in many cases, acts as a serious obstacle for regional political stability. Arab countries therefore should also identify policy options to address the rural question in the region in order to avoid unmanageable urban migration.

The Promise of the Nexus

Water scarcity or even absolute water scarcity does not necessarily translate to a lack of potential for agriculture. It however means that the agricultural sectors will need to change and be made fit for the future by dramatically increasing water efficiency and water productivity through technological innovations and adaptive cropping systems.

A key concept that has drawn widespread attention in recent years from decision-makers is the Water-Energy-Food Nexus (WEF Nexus). The WEF Nexus calls for a holistic management of water, energy and food systems in order to identify important trade-offs amongst the three interdependent systems. For example, while food production requires fertilisers, which are manufactured through an energy-intensive process, energy production in turn can be based on agricultural crops. Energy production also requires water for, for example, cooling. At the same time, agricultural production requires not only water but also energy for water pumping and, recycling and for powering irrigation systems.

If these three systems are managed in a coherent manner, synergies can be achieved by for instance using renewable energy to desalinate water to produce food amongst others. Integrated management of resources can also enable growing more crops, as for example up to 30% of water can in some cases be

'freed' by using recycled wastewater for irrigation or enhanced soil moisture, the latter is also known as 'green water' (Mohtar and Daher 2012).

On the production level, integrated management of the three resources also requires modernisation, innovation, and therefore significant capital investment. However, given that poverty in rural areas is widespread, making it of major importance to future social and political stability, innovative policies are especially needed in the countryside. This is where the WEF Nexus can play an important role. Instead of producing low value crops with little available water, the countryside in the Arab world could make use of its often warm climate to grow high-value cash crops through innovative technologies inspired by the nexus, including for export markets.

Integration Instead of Fragmentation

"...The old model of governing the three sectors in silos is unlikely to work in the future..."

Integrated management of water, energy and food also requires that the systems are governed jointly: the governance of water, energy and food would have to involve the water, agriculture and energy sectors. At the moment, there are several ministries in countries of the Arab region that combine water and energy under their mandates, such as in Lebanon and Morocco. However, no ministry thus far has been mandated to cover water, energy and food together, with an eye to identifying the best synergies of these three sectors.

It is important to bear in mind that these three sectors all play a very significant role in sustaining economies. However, while the water and energy sectors are mostly associated with engineers that work on infrastructure, networks and pricing and are often considered as ones with 'less political weight', agriculture on the other hand is a sector involving a highly-contentious political task as it governs farmers and food (Hoff et al. 2019). Food availability in most countries of the world is associated with social peace, which in turn is associated with political stability.

The old model of governing the three sectors in silos is unlikely to work in the future when the impending water crisis may have fully unfolded, which would mean increasing sectoral competition over water. However, there are still in many cases significant economic challenges to be addressed in order to achieve improved water, energy and food governance.

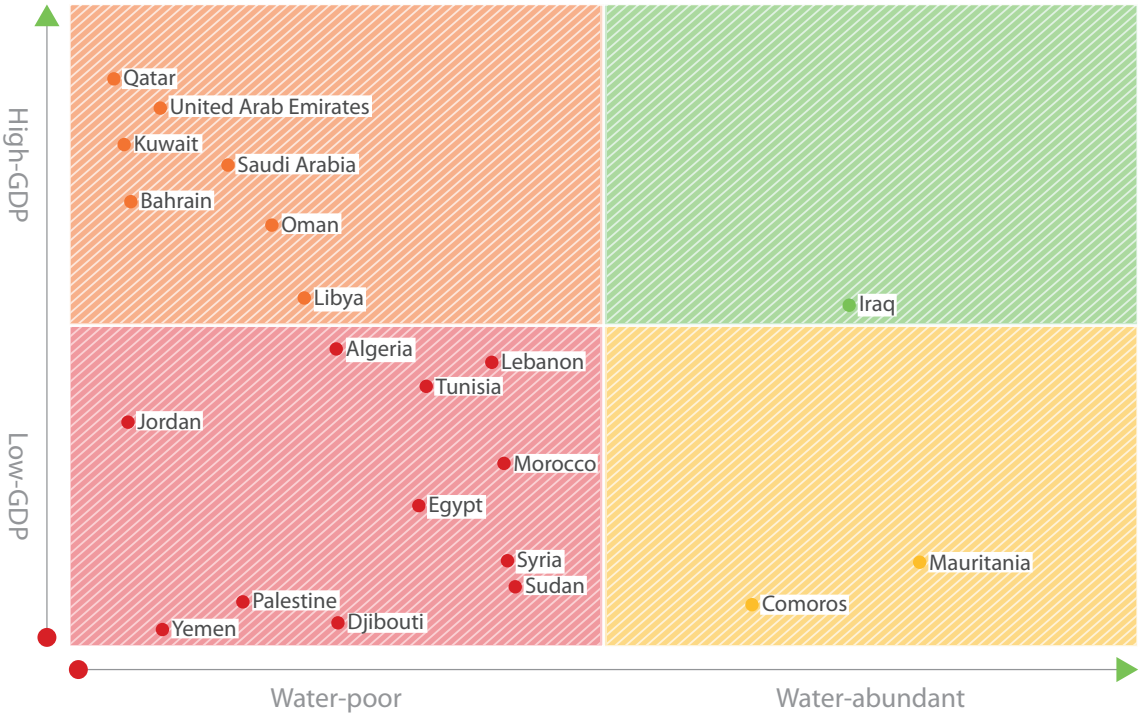
Figure 13 places Arab countries in a matrix based on how they fare economically (low/high gross domestic product, GDP per capita) and in terms of their water resources (water poor/abundant). It shows that no country in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is in the 'sweet spot' of having a high GDP and water abundance at the same time. The majority of countries in MENA are both water-poor and have a lower GDP/capita in relation to other world regions. Only Mauritania and Iraq are considered as water-abundant, yet they also have lower GDP/capita levels. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries on the other hand lack water resources, yet they enjoy high GDP/capita levels.

While the high-income economies of the GCC are best-equipped to modernize their agricultural sectors, the vast majority of countries in the Arab region are not just water-poor but also have lower levels of economic wealth. This translates into challenges in both streamlining domestic resource governance and scaling-up much-needed investment in the countryside.

Prioritise to Stabilise

Water is a resource that has the power to tear societies apart. If harnessed for sustainable development, however, it has great potential in the Arab region; the integrated approach of the WEF Nexus and related investments into new management techniques and innovative resource management can play a prominent role in this. As the first step, countries should undertake a water inventory of existing resources and identify how they can be better managed in line with the energy and agricultural sectors. If managed and governed optimally using the latest state-of-the-art technologies, the WEF Nexus can enable countries to increase rural well-being, contribute to food security and make use of every drop of water in the challenging decades ahead. Investing in water will help in creating future prosperity for the region, and it will also help with achieving many of the SDGs.

Figure 13 | Classification of Selected Arab Countries According to Water Endowment and GDP Per Capita



Source: Data based on per capita GDP and per capita water availability (World Bank and FAO, 2019)

2.3. Promoting Good Governance and Stability

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Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) underscores the strong link between peace and security and effective governance, social inclusion and access to justice. Yet, in order to be able to achieve these objectives, there is a need to look at sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda through a stabilisation lens.

The speed of the uprisings that spread throughout the Arab world starting at the end of 2010 clearly underlined both the vulnerability and fragility of many of the existing political systems in Middle East and North Africa. The revolts reverberated across the region, with various outcomes from actual changes in government, to significant degrees of contestation, to at a minimum a recognition that political and economic reform efforts needed to be undertaken with greater urgency.

One result is that currently 10 out of 22 Arab countries are experiencing war, conflict situations or occupation. Millions of people are refugees or are internally displaced, and there exists a lack of basic needs at multiple levels. Other Arab countries continue to be marked by an ongoing transition towards political, economic and social change. This is particularly occurring at the level of the youth who, supported by better education opportunities and, even more importantly, greater connectivity, no longer feel bound by previous unspoken agreements and traditions that had existed in governing arrangements. Given the still growing share of youth in the demographics of the region, these expectations from below can no longer simply be pushed aside. The same can be said for women's economic and political empowerment. Taken together, there is a growing recognition that domestic issues need to be handled in a more pro-active manner. Those states that do this are seen to have a greater chance to avoid social unrest or dislocation, as was seen during the Arab uprisings.

"...other parts of the Arab world have seen the emergence of so-called "chaos states"...

The 9th annual report of the Arab Forum for Environment and Development underscored that implementing the 2030 Agenda and achieving the SDGs cannot be realised in isolation from addressing the many violent conflicts in the region (Saab and Sadik 2016). While the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states have responded with numerous policy initiatives encapsulated in their various vision programs, such as the Saudi Vision 2030 or the UAE Vision 2021, other parts of the Arab world have seen the emergence of so-called "chaos states" marked by a complete breakdown of internal order and increased domestic fragmentation'.[1] Syria, Libya and Yemen, for example, are barely functioning, with power vacuums that have been filled by various non-state actors, often with the support of other regional or external states.

1 Salisbury (2018) defines the chaos state as 'fragmented internally to the point they no longer exist as unified entities in reality and require highly sophisticated, multipronged policy responses'.

The proliferation of weak and shattered states has changed the structural dynamics of the region's politics. As regional states and external powers grapple with this new environment, the need for new policies and multi-pronged approaches has grown, underpinned by the realisation that preventing further domestic chaos is closely linked to better stabilisation policies within the greater region. An increased emphasis is therefore being placed on the terminology of stabilisation in a regional context and looking at options within a regional framework wherein regional as well as international actors could come together to bring about a more secure as well as stable environment.

That a degree of correlation exists between the goals of SDG 16 and a stable environment where those objectives can be achieved is underlined by some of the indicators provided for in the current report. For example, it can be argued that that a relationship can be found between government health and education spending and rates of political violence, with those countries that have an absence of violence and greater degree of political stability, such as Oman and the United Arab Emirates, also being the same countries were social services spending stands at a high level. Similarly, political stability is a factor when it comes to performance on a number of social indicators, such as higher life expectancy or better school test scores by students.

Key components to be pursued in areas where instability and volatility remain high include: ensuring the delivery of public services so as to maintain overall public support; stabilising the economy both as a means to deliver on the service front but also to provide a basis for medium- to long-term stability; and finally, establishing security on the ground so that the implementation of public service delivery and economic stability can be followed up on. Most importantly, stabilisation measures must achieve progress in all three areas simultaneously as these areas are interconnected.

"...a high degree of trust by the population in the government is a further necessary element..."

As the state is essential for the provision of security, a high degree of trust by the population in the government is a further necessary element for relevant security measures to be effectively implemented. This trust is grounded in the provision of public services, which in turn operate efficiently in a well-structured and functioning economy. Stability is therefore a prerequisite for a successful implementation process also for the SDGs.

As long as issues surrounding good governance, a stable regional environment and responsive institutions remain unaddressed, the potential for new revolts remains an ever-present reality. Unfortunately, as has been noted: 'in almost every [Arab] country, the economic and political problems that drove the region towards popular uprising in 2011 are more intense today' than they were eight years ago (Lynch 2018). In this context, the issues of SDG 16 are all highly relevant to the countries of the Arab world and, given the lack of progress in implementation so far, they will remain highly relevant for the future.

2.4. Supporting the SDGs under the Green Growth Paradigm

Authors

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Insights into the Global Green Growth Institute's Initiatives in Jordan, Morocco, and the United Arab Emirates

Green growth is a development approach that seeks to deliver economic growth that is both environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive. It focuses on opportunities for economic growth that are low-carbon and climate-resilient, prevent or remediate pollution, maintain healthy and productive ecosystems, create green jobs, reduce poverty and enhance social inclusion. With this definition, the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), a treaty-based international intergovernmental organisation with 33 Member States across five continents, commits to supporting green economy transformations in developing and emerging economies that cut across various development sectors and issues. In the Arab region, in the last five years since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), GGGI has carried out low-carbon and climate-related initiatives in Jordan, Morocco and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). These interventions interlace with multiple SDGs and can serve to inspire similar approaches elsewhere in the region.

Supporting the SDGs through Green Growth Mainstreaming in Jordan

As a crucial step to align and integrate its economic growth, social development, and climate change and environment agendas, Jordan developed the National Green Growth Plan (NGGP, see Figure 14) in 2017. The NGGP assesses the gaps and opportunities for green growth transformations in the agriculture, energy, waste, water, tourism and transport sectors. By doing so, the plan is relevant to several SDGs, including SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation, SDG 7 on affordable and clean energy, SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities, SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production, SDG 13 on climate action, SDG 14 on life below water and SDG 15 on life on land. Approved by Jordan's Cabinet of Ministers in 2017 and recognised by the League of Arab States as a regional model for replication, the development of the NGGP included quantitative and qualitative analyses of sectoral green growth projects.

In support of the NGGP and in preparation for Jordan's post-2025 transition toward a green economy, GGGI developed the National Action Plan for Green Growth 2020–2024, in collaboration with Jordan's Ministry of Environment and line ministries. The document includes six sectoral action plans which articulate a green economy vision for Jordan, advocating for investments and policies that contribute to Jordan's five national green growth objectives: Natural Capital Enhancement, Sustainable Economic Growth, Social Development and Poverty Reduction, Resource Efficiency, and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. Each sectoral action plan will help Jordan deliver on its national economic growth plan (Jordan Vision 2025), its nationally determined contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement and the SDGs.

Figure 14 | Jordan's National Green Growth Objectives

Unleashing the Economic Potential of Waste in Morocco

In the waste recovery and renewable energy sectors in Morocco, GGGI is supporting the structuring of the *Organic Waste2Energy* programme with the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Sustainable Development. The plan includes the installation of 11 to 15 anaerobic digesters to treat municipal organic waste streams and development of a bilateral carbon trading framework supporting the Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMO) mechanism under the Paris Agreement Article 6.2. Though this work, which supports SDG 13 on climate action, the GGGI initiative contributes to Morocco's NDC commitment of a 42% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual trajectory.

Besides reducing Morocco's GHG emissions, the *Organic Waste2Energy* programme offers important local co-benefits, which include reduction of groundwater contamination due to lower leachate volumes in the landfills (relevant for SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation). It also delivers prolonged landfill lifetimes, improved resource efficiency and new jobs (relevant to SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth), new investments in the biogas and power sector, as well as knowledge transfer and increased awareness about the waste problem.

In the area of sustainable waste management, GGGI in Morocco also partnered with the Secretariat of State for Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Industry, Investment, Trade and Digital Economy and the European Tyre Recycling

Association to develop a policy and investment framework for used tire value chain and material recovery. The initiative aims to help Morocco achieve its national target of 20% recycled materials in the value chain by 2020. The cities and industrial zones hosting the waste recovery facilities are the direct beneficiaries of the initiative, which is aligned with SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities. Municipalities and landfill operators across the country also benefit from an increased operational lifespan of the landfills due to the waste diverted towards material recovery – an outcome that supports SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production. The initiative also allows for the waste sector to transition from an informal to a formal economy, which can help increase the tax base, improving tax revenue and, by doing so, raise the government's potential to improve the quality and offering of services to its citizens.

Fostering Resilience, Good Health and Well-Being through Climate Risk Assessment in the UAE

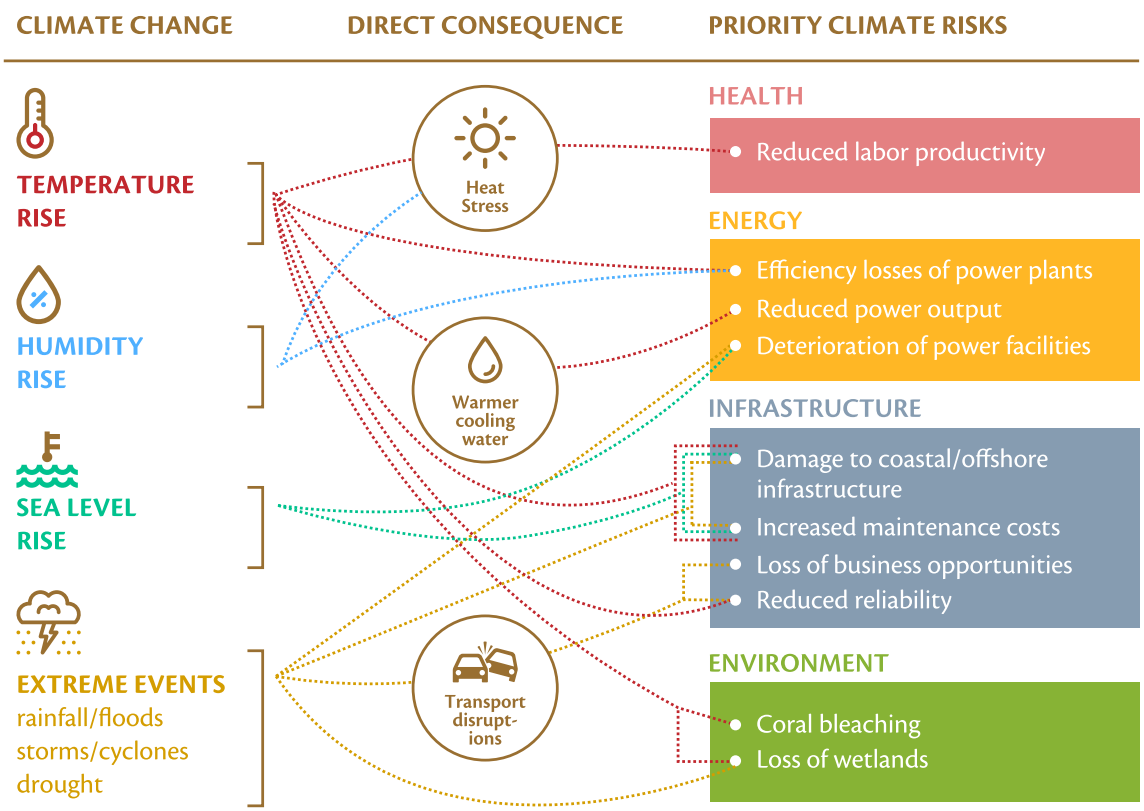
"...the plan includes the aim to conduct a national climate risk assessment by 2020..."

The UAE's *National Climate Change Plan 2017–2050* defines climate change adaptation as one of its three pillars, along with GHG accounting and private sector-driven green diversification. Cognisant that understanding climate risks is a prerequisite to developing responsive climate measures, the plan includes the aim to conduct a national climate risk assessment by 2020. To fulfil this aim, GGGI provided technical support to the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment to economically, socially and ecologically assess sector-specific climate change risks in the UAE's health, energy, infrastructure and environment sectors, which are significant in realising the country's green economy transformation outlined in the *UAE Green Agenda 2015–2030*.

The national climate change risk assessment framework that GGGI developed has five stages. The assessment started with taking stock of existing knowledge on local climate conditions and projections. The second stage identified a range of potential climate change impacts specific to the sector and relevant to the national context, and the third stage evaluated the magnitude and the likelihood of occurrence of these impacts. The results from this evaluation fed into the fourth phase, which identified the most significant climate risks to the UAE (see Figure 15). Lastly, by analysing gaps in existing actions and institutional capacity surrounding the sector, the final stage proposed climate change adaptation measures to tackle the priority risks.

Through an evidence-based, participatory and expert-guided risk assessment, the project identified ten priority climate risks across the four sectors, which served as a springboard scaling up action. For example, the UAE's Ministry of Health and Prevention integrated the findings into the development of the *UAE National Framework for Action on Climate Change and Health 2019–2021* and UAE's *Climate and Health Country Profile* submitted to the World Health Organization WHO and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Climate and Health Country Profile identifies the climate hazards to health and their impacts as well as the health risks posed by air pollution and sand and dust storms in the UAE. It also includes the health sector's responses to address the climate-related challenges to the public health system, in line with SDG 3 on good health and well-being.

Figure 15 | Ten Priority Climate Risks for the UAE



2.5. Data for Good: Innovative Ways the UAE Is Joining Hands for a Better World

Authors

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The preliminary aim of the UAE SDG Data Hub, established in October 2018 by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority (FCSA), is to is to disseminate, monitor and report on progress on SDG indicators and establish a seamless integration with the UN Federated Information System for the Sustainable Development Goals (FIS4SDGs). It also advocates open data principles, partnerships and provides an effective educational tool to the public on SDGs.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) Government is strongly committed to the 2030 Agenda and, from early on, it has sought innovative ways to advance its implementation. At the core of these efforts is the UAE National Committee on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which was formed by UAE Cabinet Decree No. 14 of 2017. The National Committee, which is tasked with ensuring the successful implementation of the SDGs, is chaired by Her Excellency Reem bint Ebrahim Al Hashimy, Minister of State for International Cooperation, and has 17 members, including the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs and the Future, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministry of Health and Prevention and the UAE Gender Balance Council. The FCSA serves as vice chair and secretariat of the National Committee.

"...Global and local partnerships are a key pillar to enable achievement of the SDGs..."

Global and local partnerships are a key pillar to enable achievement of the SDGs. Goal 17 on partnerships for the goals, is therefore at the centre of success of the SDGs – this is an area where the UAE is placing emphasis through its foreign assistance. However, achieving the SDGs will also require significant levels of public awareness. To start addressing this challenge, the FCSA established the *UAE SDGs Data Hub*, which is based on a whole-of-society approach that seeks to engage with both the public and private sectors, as well as the UAE society at large, in a multi-stakeholder partnership.

In developing the Data Hub, the FCSA worked in partnership with Esri Global Inc., a world leader in developing geographic information systems (GIS) solutions. The SDG Data Hub is integrated with the UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) global data hub, the *Federated Information System for the SDGs* (FIS4SDGs, see Box 2). It promotes open data, sustainable partnerships and serves as an educational tool that addresses the lack of public awareness of the SDGs through open geo-spatial data, SDG-related stories and initiatives. Through the integration, the UAE SDG Data Hub feeds the FIS4SDGs with SDG indicators data, stories and mainstream initiatives from all over the UAE (FCSA 2018).

The SDG Data Hub seeks to inspire numerous partnerships from the public and private sector whilst taking advantage of the web GIS Platform principles: it allows data connections from multiple sources and organisations that boosts open data sharing and access between the government, sectors and the society that assist policy and decision makers. The Hub supports the implementation of the SDGs by sharing data stories, initiatives, media elements and indicator data at Emirate level.

Box 2. The Federated Information System for the SDGs – FI4SDGs

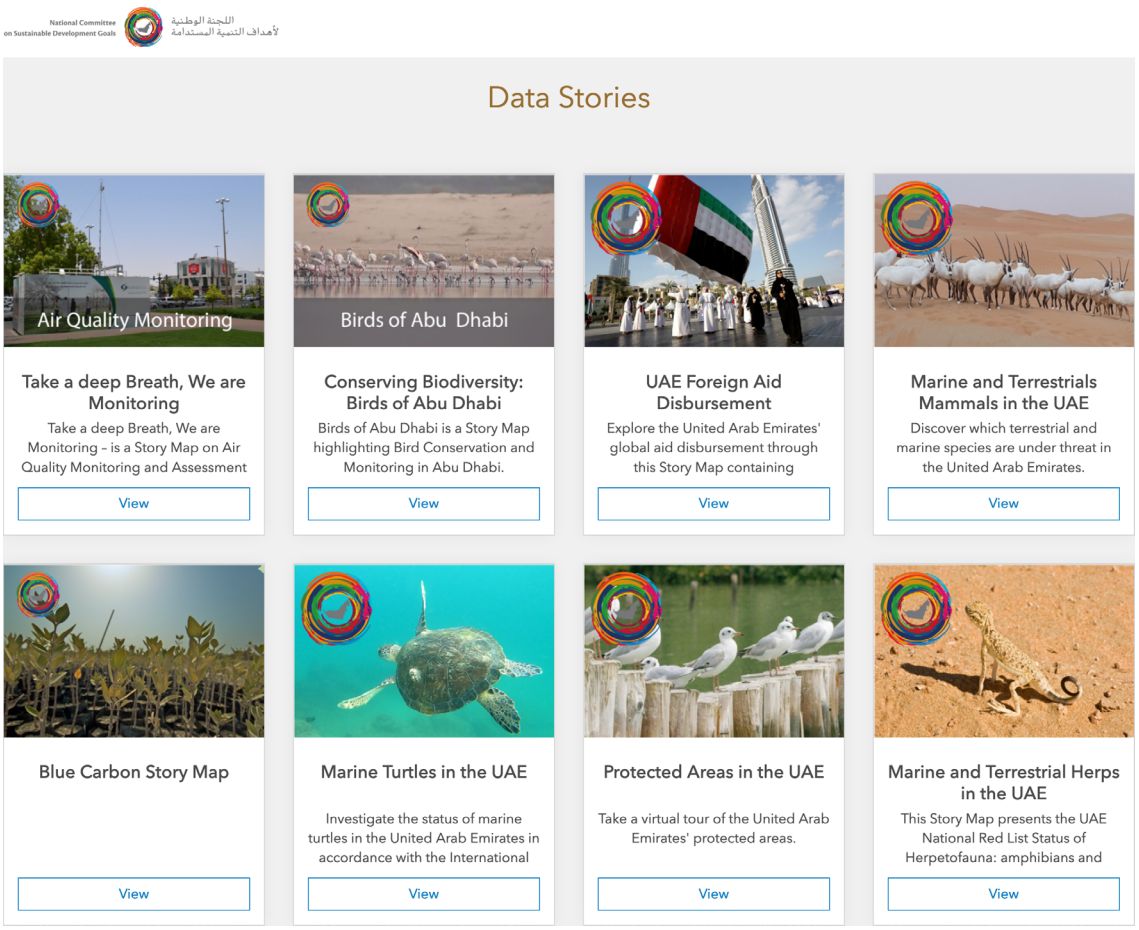
The FIS4SDGs is an initiative led by UNDESA, in collaboration with Esri Global Inc (see UN 2019; UNSD 2019b). The initiative uses state-of-the-art web-based GIS platforms. It serves to enhance the inclusion, availability and usability of official geo-statistics and other data sources, to support national statistics offices and decision makers at the sub-national, national, regional and global levels in achieving the SDGs.

The Federated Information System for the SDGs. www.sdg.org

Additionally, SDG implementation demands proactive engagement across all sectors, including civil society. To address this, the FCSA introduced a world-pioneering initiative element to the SDG Data Hub that seeks to encourage all sectors to actively engage and share initiatives directly to the UN Statistical Department (UNSD). The *initiatives* module of the SDG Data Hub provides a tool to help translate aspirations into initiatives (see Figure 16), whilst creating awareness on the SDGs. Each initiative reflects how the UAE is addressing one or more SDGs – a similar information sharing approach can be adopted by any country or organisation worldwide. Moreover, the FCSA hopes to reinforce public participation through calls for action by submitting surveys within the initiatives element of the Hub.

To successfully implement the SDG Data Hub, the FCSA worked on identifying a ground-breaking global initiative (FIS4SDGs) and establishing a global partnership to join the initiative. After the partnership was signed with Esri Global Inc., the FCSA and Esri identified the scope of the SDG Data Hub. The scope included data readiness, geospatial referenced data at emirate or municipality level,

Figure 16 | UAE SDGs Data Hub



The UAE SDG Data Hub,
http://sdgsuae-fcsa.opendata.arcgis.com

open data sources as well as reporting to the UNSD. Identifying data stories and initiatives related to the SGDs were included in this phase. Therefore, identifying the stakeholders within the UAE was threefold – data availability, data stories and initiatives. The development of the SDG Data Hub content included:

a) SDG indicator data at Emirate-level;

b) SDG-related data stories consisting of significant data at national and/or Emirate level;

c) Summarising SDG-related initiatives with focus on the initiative goal and how it is addressed through projects and policies accompanied with an

interactive map to communicate a sustainability related story or with a survey to help understand community perceptions and preferences; and

d) SDG media content that allows visitors to learn more about events and initiatives, engage through surveys and to view ministerial videos.

"...The SDG data hub initiatives element captures and highlights the work of various entities involved in SDG implementation..."

We believe that the SDG Data Hub is helping to increase societal awareness and encourage the adoption of SDG practices by using smart technology to mainstream data-driven development through data stories and initiatives. Applauded and recognised by the UN and various other international conferences as global best practice through linking SDG initiatives to the FIS4SDGs, the SDG Data Hub is designed to continue expanding through the same approach of multi-stakeholder partnership and whole-of-society engagement.

In conclusion, hosting at the time of writing a total of 6 initiatives, 25 indicators and 9 data stories, the SDG Data Hub enables decision and policy makers to make informed decisions and recommendations through timely, disaggregated, accessible data and statistics. The SDG data hub initiatives element captures and highlights the work of various entities involved in SDG implementation. The Hub also serves as a knowledge repository of a number of best practices in this regard. The FCSA hopes that the initiatives element of the Hub can serve as a model and inspire global adoption. Furthermore, the process of setting up the Hub proved that there is a hunger for sector-wide engagement and having a centralised system showcasing SDGs progress and achievements.

For more information how to engage and contribute, kindly write to sdgs@fcsa.gov.ae.

2.6. Data Availability in the Arab Region through the UNDP-MBRF Knowledge Project's Lens

Authors

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Available, accessible and accurate data plays a key role in supporting the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). More broadly, data is crucial in enhancing the performance and effectiveness of services and project delivery overall in multiple sectors. Similarly to many other developing parts of the world, the Arab region still faces challenges related to both data availability and quality. The Knowledge Project (http://knowledge4all.org), has faced its own challenges in this regard, but has also innovated on related solutions, which we discuss in this article.

Regional Data Challenges

The Knowledge Project is a joint initiative between the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Knowledge Foundation (MBRF), which works to disseminate knowledge among individuals and build knowledge societies in the Arab region and beyond. The Project, established in 2007, has developed several knowledge products with this aim in mind, including the Arab Knowledge Reports, the Arab Knowledge Index, the Arab Reading Index, the knowledge4all portal and mobile app, the Global Knowledge Index and, most recently, the Future of Knowledge Foresight Report.

"...the GKI remains the sole index that measures knowledge at the global level..."

The Global Knowledge Index (GKI) is a systematic tool that aims to emphasise the strategic role of knowledge as a multidimensional concept, and the importance of measuring and managing knowledge and guiding policymakers, researchers, civil society and the private sector to work together on different aspects of policies to foster a knowledge-based society.

The GKI comprises 133 variables and covers over 130 countries. The construction of the GKI was bound by several data constraints, with the most important ones relating to insufficient data availability (i.e. absence of publicly-available data) and poor data coverage (i.e. unavailability of data for a large number of countries). The ideal model of the index included a more comprehensive set of variables that would have enabled a more holistic view of knowledge societies. However, the series of data constraints mentioned precluded creating this 'ideal' model. Notwithstanding this, the GKI remains the sole index that measures knowledge at the global level, with annual updates being implemented and revisions to the methodology made whenever necessary to adapt to the fast-changing global knowledge challenges and priorities.

For composite indices like the GKI, low data availability and accessibility present major restrictions especially for Arab countries where only 14 out of 22 of them attained the minimum data coverage requirement set by the statistical methodology of the GKI for inclusion in the index (UNDP and MBRF 2019). Additionally,

compared to other regions, the Arab region has the lowest data coverage at the level of the index's variables, with an average of around 86% of data points being reported for the 14 Arab countries, varying across them – well below the world average of 90.15%.

Data challenges also related to the quality of the available data. Much of the prevailing data is grounded in surveys, perceptions and opinions, capturing relatively small sample sizes which are not representative of the populations and are highly affected by individualistic behaviours – in other words, the variables that are based on opinion surveys express the views of the studied sample towards a specific topic, irrespective of the situation.

"...Unavailability of data has also consequences for decision making..."

Bringing the Statistical Offices on Board

National statistical offices (NSOs) play a fundamental role in providing sound data for decision-making. One of their tasks includes coordinating with international organisations to set benchmarks, harmonise statistical concepts and definitions and quality assurance. The Arab region still faces a number of challenges in this regard. First, in many cases, failures to align national standards with international methodologies result in data being collected that is not internationally-comparable. Second, NSOs in the Arab region often have a limited scope of work, which prevents them from capturing data for some key areas for sustainable development, such as corruption or energy intensity. Third, a significant volume of data that is generated by the region's private sector and various other governmental and non-governmental institutions is often not systematically reported to the NSOs, and thus not all available knowledge is reported and shared.

Possible measures to support NSOs in their data gathering and harmonisation efforts include raising government funding for both research and NSOs themselves, and mandating, encouraging and ensuring data sharing among government agencies and other data stakeholders. Working toward regional peace and stability will also help in preventing the brain drain from the region and support retaining and further enhancing data-related capacity in Arab countries.

Toward Data-Driven Decision-Making

Unavailability of data has also consequences for decision making: it can lead to poor decisions that have a direct impact on the quality or effectiveness of an organisation's, government's or country's performance. Limited data leads to false analyses, which in turn lead to false conclusions. It can also lead to results that are unrepresentative of the population being studied. It can lead to misunderstandings relating to causes or trends.

In an effort to solve the problem of data availability, the Knowledge Project designed an innovative measurement tool revealing the power of real-time big data in providing timely and accessible data. This is featured in the 'Future of Knowledge' pilot study (UNDP and MBRF 2018) which inspects the awareness of selected countries about technological disruptions, thus yielding a massive

amount of data. With this data, policymakers, researchers and stakeholders are now able to examine the readiness of countries in building and sustaining knowledge-based societies. The pilot study is still in its initial phase and indicates that the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia are on the forefront in the region to become future leaders, while others seem to face more challenges in adapting to the fast changes in this area.

"...If harnessed for good, real-time big data can enable the development of well-informed solutions..."

In order to accelerate the development of knowledge-based societies and advance the SDGs in the region, governments and non-governmental sustainable development stakeholders alike stand to benefit from investing in big data capacities. In order for this to happen, NSOs need to be empowered and encouraged to respond proactively to the emerging technological advancements. Big data provides greater data volumes from a multitude of data sources, which enables statistical offices to cater for the growing demand for timely and reliable data necessary to design and evaluate policies. If harnessed for good, real-time big data can enable the development of well-informed solutions to some of the world's most intractable challenges, including poverty or natural disasters, and ultimately also help in realising the 2030 Agenda.

PART 3

COUNTRY PROFILES

The country profiles present the results of the 2019 Arab SDG Index and Dashboards for each of the 22 Arab countries. The underlying data and full metadata are available online at https://sdgindex.org/ and https://eda.ac.ae/.

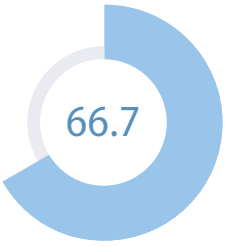
For each country, we present:

- Overall performance: The country's SDG Index rank (out of 21 countries) and score (0–100).
- 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 SDG Dashboard reports the country's 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 the varying degrees of challenges that remain.
- Performance by indicator: A full-page indicator table lists the country's raw indicator values and colour ratings for the SDG Dashboards. Missing data are recorded in grey. The final column indicates the trend for each indicator for which time series data are available. The arrow key is as follows: green – on track or maintaining achievement; yellow – moderately improving; orange – stagnating; and red – decreasing.

ALGERIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

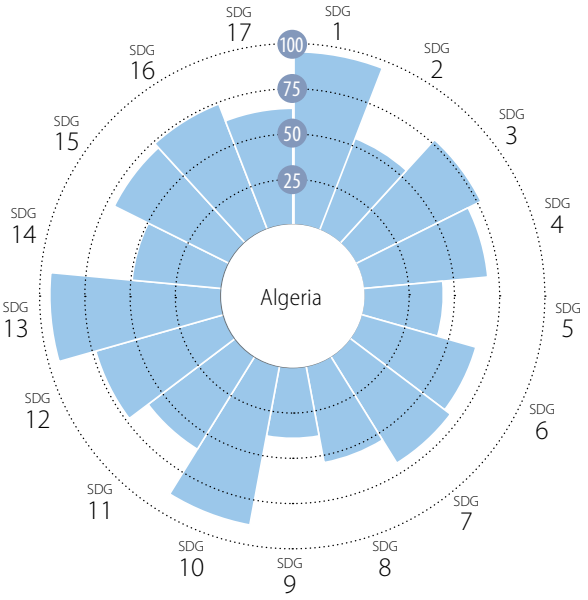


Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

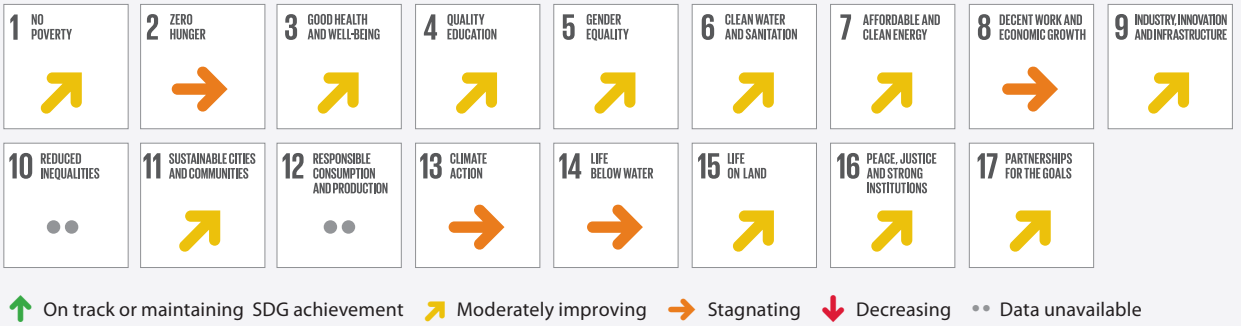
1 / 21

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

ALGERIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.3		
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	2.0		
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	9.7		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.7		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.7		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	27.4		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.6		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	140		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.9		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	24.0		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	70.0		
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.0		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	14.2		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	50		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	23.7		
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.4		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	10.4		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.6		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)	72.3		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)	5.0		
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)	6.7		
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	3.3		

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.5		
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	93.8		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	79.1		
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	79		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	47.7		
Harmonized Test Scores	374.1		

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	77.2		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	88.4		
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	22.8		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25.8		
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	0.2		
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.4		
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	13.3		
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.5		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.5		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	88.0		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	7.5		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	46.1		
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)	48		
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1.9		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend
Access to electricity (% population)	99.4		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	92.6		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.0		
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.3		
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)	3.9		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend
Adjusted Growth (%)	-2.4		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	42.8		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	10.1		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1		
Labour freedom score	49.9		
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	30.0		
Ease of starting a business score	78.1		
Product concentration index, exports	0.5		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend
Population using the internet (%)	47.7		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	78.4		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1		
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	0.8		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	31.5		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	38.9		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.7		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.2		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.5		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	10.8		
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	304.8		
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	40		
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)	222.6		
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	54.2		

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	3.4		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.1		
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	195.2		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3,194.1		

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.9		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)	40.5		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)	61.2		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	29.6		

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.8		
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.9		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.7		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.4		
Proportion of unsentenced detainees	0.1		
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	64.3		
Property Rights (1–7)	3.8		
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	99.6		
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	35		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	5.0		
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)	43.1		
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.2		
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	145.2		
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	2.6		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0		
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10		
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.0		

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.4		
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	* 0		
Statistical capacity score	56.7		

* Imputed data point

BAHRAIN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

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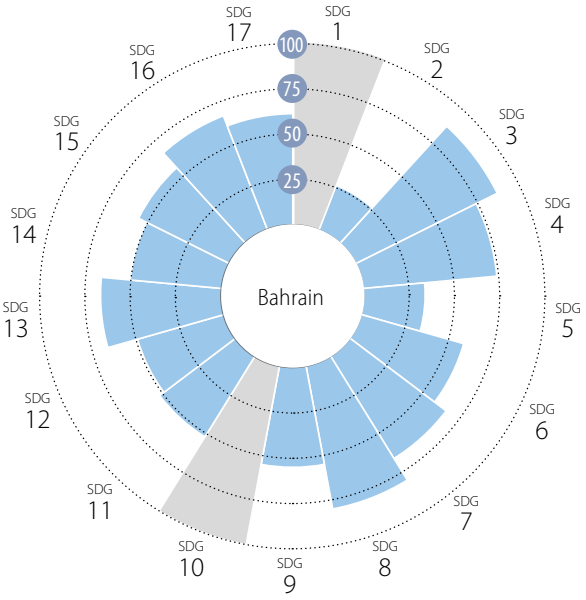
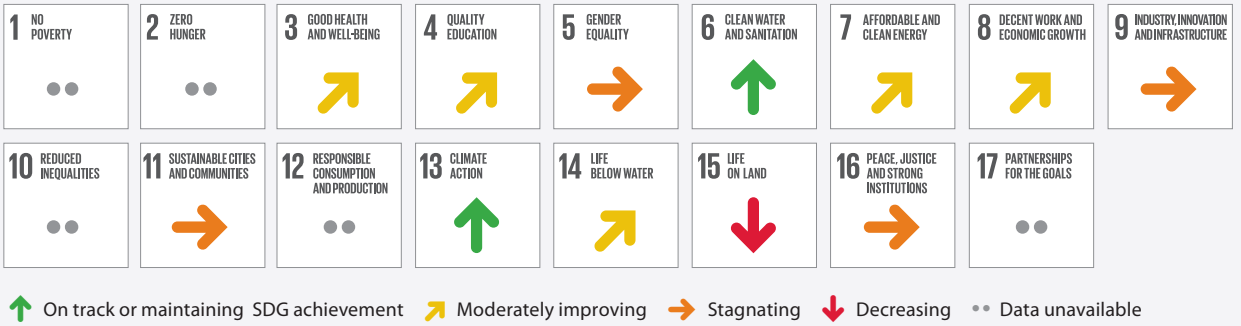
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

BAHRAIN

Performance by Indicator

		Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	*	NA	●	••
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	*	NA	●	••
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)		NA	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)		NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)		29.8	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)		NA	●	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index		0.8	●	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		15	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		3.1	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		7.3	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		12.0	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000)		0.0	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)		11.3	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		40	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)		7.1	●	↑
Life Expectancy at birth (years)		79.1	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)		13.5	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		99.7	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		97	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)		81.5	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)		6.2	●	↑
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)		16.5	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)		5.7	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Net primary enrolment rate (%)		97.4	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)		94.1	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		97.3	●	↑
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)		55	●	→
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)		45.5	●	↑
Harmonized Test Scores		451.7	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	*	61.6	●	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above		97.9	●	↑
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate		50.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		7.5	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)		0.3	●	↓
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)		NA	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)		4.5	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)		60	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		100.0	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		100.0	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources		205.8	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)		112.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		72.7	●	••
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)		40	●	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)		0.1	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Access to electricity (% population)		100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)		100.0	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)		1.1	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)		0.0	●	→
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)		10.0	●	••

* Imputed data point

		Value	Rating	Trend
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted Growth (%)		-0.6	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)		82.6	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)		1.2	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)		1.2	●	••
Labour freedom score		71.1	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)		5.0	●	↑
Ease of starting a business score		89.6	●	••
Product concentration index, exports		0.3	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Population using the internet (%)		95.9	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)		146.0	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)		2.7	●	↓
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		0.1	●	↓
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)		0.1	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)		0.5	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)		NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)		70.8	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)		72.7	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
E-waste generated (kg/capita)		15.5	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)		25.7	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)		-1.8	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)		21.7	●	••
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)		668.0	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)		27	●	••
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)		1,326.1	●	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)		77.0	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)		15.9	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)		-2.4	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)		NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		15,853.7	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		36.6	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)		63.5	●	↑
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)		34.6	●	→
Fish caught by trawling (%)		11.7	●	↗
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		27.5	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)		0.8	●	↓
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)		5.7	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		0.5	●	↑
Proportion of unsentenced detainees		0.3	●	••
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)		59.9	●	••
Property Rights (1–7)		5.3	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)		NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)		36	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)		4.6	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)		60.9	●	↓
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)		NA	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)		233.4	●	↑
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)		1.8	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	*	0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties		9	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism		-0.9	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)		6.1	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)		1	●	••
Statistical capacity score		NA	●	••

COMOROS

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

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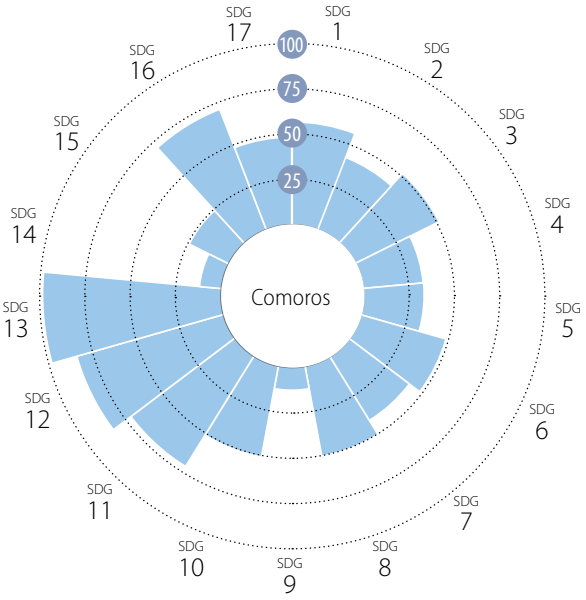
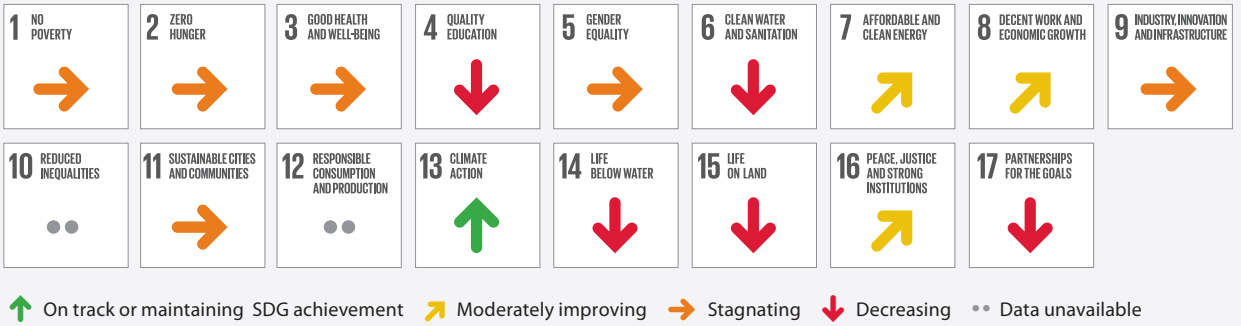
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

COMOROS

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	20.3	red	→
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	38.0	red	→
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	28.1	red	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	grey	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.1	red	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.1	red	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7.8	green	↑
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.4	red	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	grey	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	grey	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	335	red	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.7	red	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	69.0	red	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0	yellow	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.0	green	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.9	orange	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	172	red	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	28.6	red	↓
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.9	red	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	67.2	red	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.2	red	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	green	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)	47.4	red	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)	4.0	red	••
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)	11.9	orange	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	11.1	red	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	79.8	red	↓
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	71.6	red	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	48.3	red	••
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	21	red	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	9.0	red	••
Harmonized Test Scores	392.2	orange	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	27.8	red	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	66.1	red	→
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	71.9	yellow	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	6.1	red	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	0.6	red	→
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	10.0	red	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	0.0	red	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	orange	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	83.7	orange	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	34.2	red	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.2	green	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA	grey	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	grey	••
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)	26	red	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	50.7	red	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	77.8	red	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	9.3	red	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	grey	••
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	red	→
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)	4.7	yellow	••

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-5.8	red	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	21.7	red	••
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	4.3	green	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	NA	grey	••
Labour freedom score	60.3	orange	↑
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	8.5	green	↑
Ease of starting a business score	72.3	red	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.6	red	↗
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Population using the internet (%)	8.5	red	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	37.8	red	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	orange	↓
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	red	↓
Research and development expenditure (% GDP) *	0.0	red	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	NA	grey	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	45.0	red	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	20.5	orange	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.0	yellow	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.8	green	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	green	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	green	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	grey	••
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	117.1	green	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	NA	grey	••
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)	NA	grey	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	45.8	red	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	green	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA	grey	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	1,252.5	red	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	green	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	red	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)	36.7	red	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)	31.6	red	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	grey	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.4	orange	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.8	red	↓
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA	grey	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.7	red	••
Proportion of unsentenced detainees	0.3	green	↑
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	70.8	yellow	••
Property Rights (1–7)	NA	grey	••
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	87.3	yellow	••
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	27	red	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	22.0	red	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)	25.3	yellow	↓
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	grey	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	23.5	green	↑
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	green	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) *	0.0	green	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	6	red	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.0	yellow	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.4	orange	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst) *	0	green	••
Statistical capacity score	35.6	red	↓

* Imputed data point

DJIBOUTI

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

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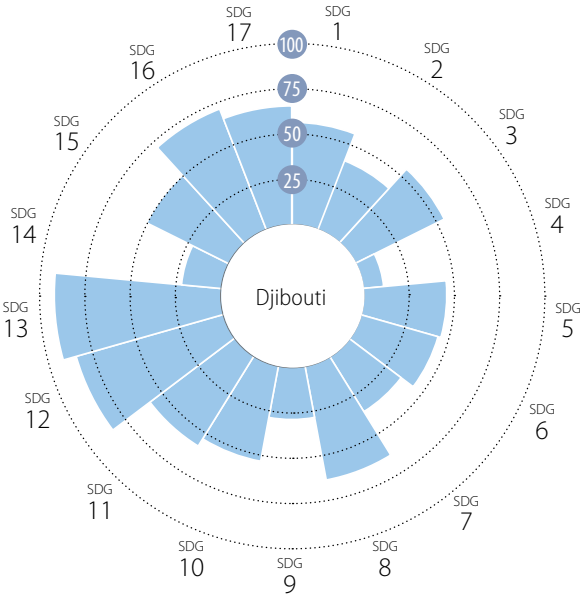
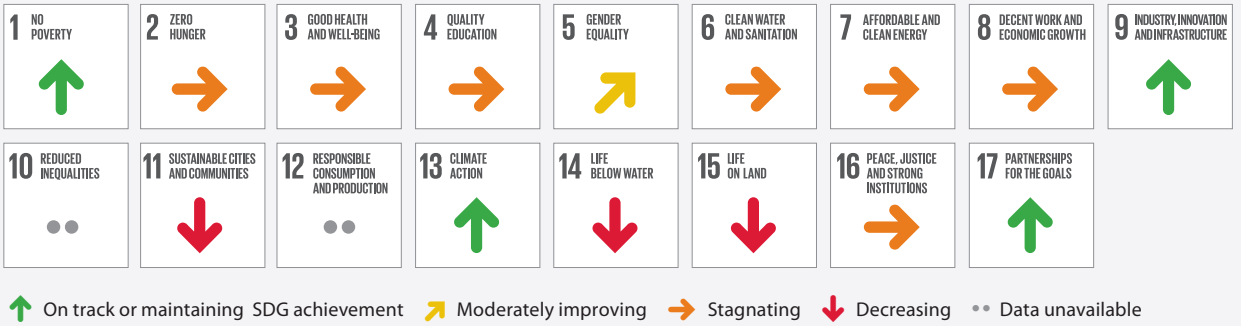
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

DJIBOUTI

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	14.7		
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	35.6		
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	NA		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	19.7		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.5		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.5		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	13.5		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.9		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	229		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.4		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	61.7		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	269.0		
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.6		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	19.6		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	159		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.9		
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.8		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	19.4		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.4		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)	48.9		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)	4.4		
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)	6.1		
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	8.5		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	57.3		
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	43.5		
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	7		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	5.0		
Harmonized Test Scores	NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	* 44.9		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	NA		
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	72.2		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.2		
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	0.6		
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.8		
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	5.6		
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	76.9		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	51.4		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	7.9		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	77.7		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)	NA		
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	31.3		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	51.8		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	11.5		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA		
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0		
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)	4.1		

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	NA		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	12.3		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.8		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.2		
Labour freedom score	60.4		
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	21.3		
Ease of starting a business score	85.7		
Product concentration index, exports	0.2		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Population using the internet (%)	55.7		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	19.5		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	NA		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	* 44.1		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	45.6		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.8		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	17.6		
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	154.1		
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	NA		
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)	7.1		
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	40.0		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.6		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.6		
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	2,573.8		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)	49.9		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)	41.6		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.9		
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.8		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.9		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.5		
Proportion of unsentenced detainees	0.2		
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	71.6		
Property Rights (1–7)	NA		
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	91.7		
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	31		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	7.7		
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)	70.8		
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA		
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	63.7		
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.0		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	* 0.0		
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9		
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.7		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.1		
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	* 0		
Statistical capacity score	60.0		

* Imputed data point

EGYPT

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

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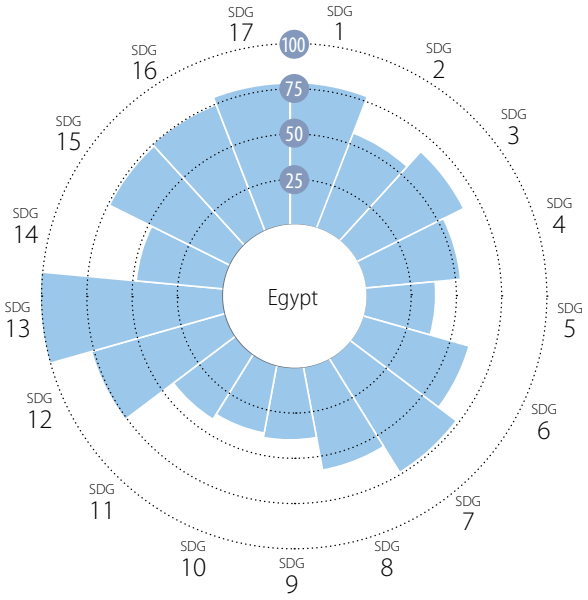
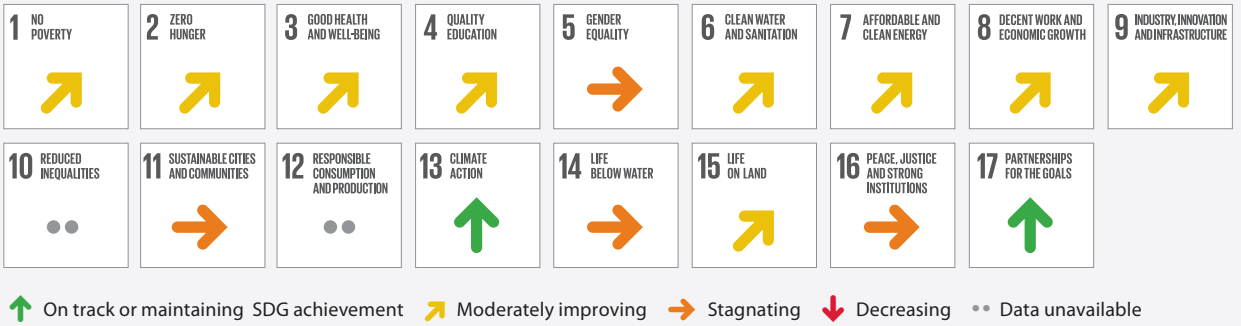
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

EGYPT

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.5	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	9.5	●	↑
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	42.7	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.8	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.3	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	32.0	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	7.1	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	↑
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	33	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.6	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.1	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	13.0	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.0	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	27.7	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	109	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	13.3	●	↗
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	70.5	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	51.0	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.5	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)	65.2	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)	4.0	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)	17.3	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	4.4	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.0	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	88.2	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	81.0	●	→
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	30	●	↗
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	34.4	●	↑
Harmonized Test Scores	356.0	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	80.0	●	↑
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	82.3	●	↗
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	30.2	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	14.9	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	0.2	●	↗
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	2.0	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	11.8	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	90	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.2	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	159.9	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.8	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	28.4	●	••
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)	40	●	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	2.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	97.6	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	8.3	●	↓
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)	3.7	●	••

* Imputed data point

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-2.4	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	32.8	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	11.8	●	↗
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	●	••
Labour freedom score	51.6	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	32.6	●	→
Ease of starting a business score	84.1	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.1	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Population using the internet (%)	45.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	50.1	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8	●	↓
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	→
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	●	↗
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	0.8	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	49.7	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	87.0	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.5	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.6	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.6	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	239.1	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	45	●	••
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)	177.2	●	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	50.0	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.0	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.2	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	17.2	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	155.6	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.8	●	↑
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)	49.5	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)	33.7	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	34.5	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.9	●	↑
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5	●	••
Proportion of unsentenced detainees	NA	●	••
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	87.0	●	↑
Property Rights (1–7)	3.6	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	99.4	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	35	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	7.0	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)	56.7	●	↓
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.4	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	110.9	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.4	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.4	●	↗
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.4	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	* 0	●	••
Statistical capacity score	90.0	●	↑

IRAQ

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

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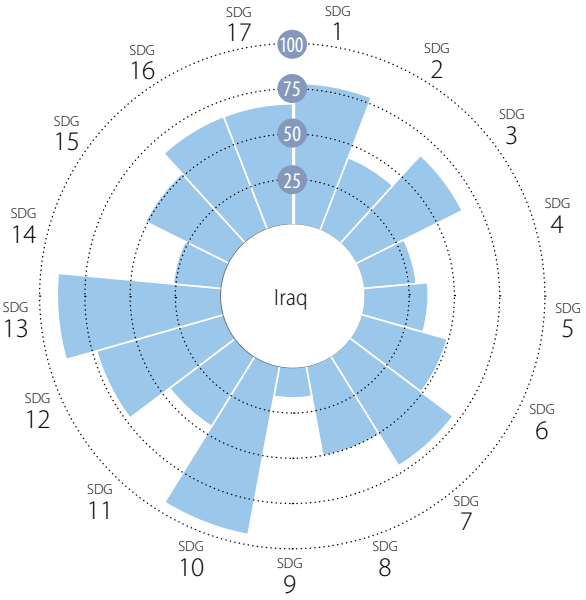
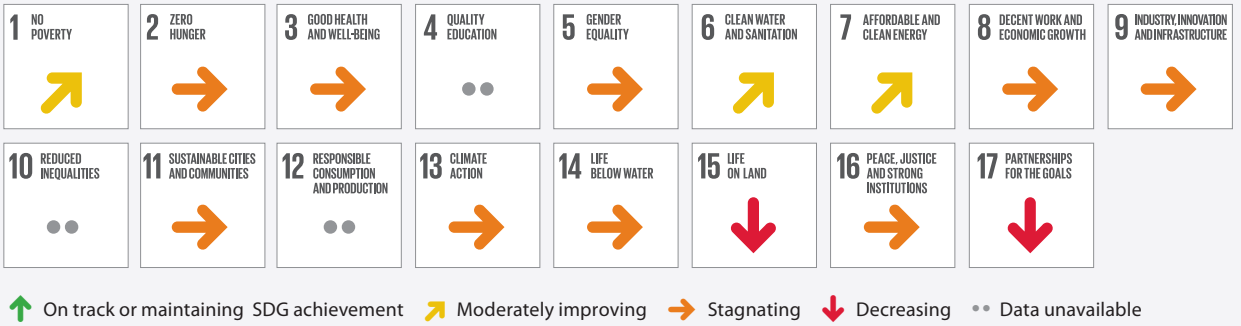
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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IRAQ

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	1.3	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	15.5	●	↗
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	31.6	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	27.7	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.6	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	30.4	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.1	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0	●	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	●	↑
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	50	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.1	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	30.4	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	42.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	* 0.0	●	••
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.3	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	75	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	17.8	●	→
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	69.8	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	79.8	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	70.4	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	63	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)	71.1	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)	4.5	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)	8.8	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	4.1	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92.3	●	••
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	52.3	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	48.1	●	••
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	7	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	16.1	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	363.4	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	59.3	●	↗
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	69.2	●	→
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	25.5	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25.5	●	↓
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	0.2	●	→
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	4.6	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	10.5	●	↗
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	86.1	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	85.7	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	93.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	18.6	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.4	●	••
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)	25	●	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	3.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	97.6	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.0	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	3.7	●	↓
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)	4.0	●	••

* Imputed data point

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-2.3	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	22.7	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	8.2	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.2	●	••
Labour freedom score	53.1	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	16.6	●	→
Ease of starting a business score	76.6	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.9	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Population using the internet (%)	49.4	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	41.0	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.0	●	↓
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	→
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	↓
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	4.7	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	* 29.5	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	61.6	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.2	●	↗
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.1	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.4	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	12.7	●	••
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	363.8	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	52	●	••
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)	11.2	●	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	37.5	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.9	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.3	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	121.9	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	8,194.2	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)	41.6	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)	29.6	●	→
Fish caught by trawling (%)	30.0	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.8	●	↓
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.7	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.9	●	••
Proportion of unsentenced detainees	0.3	●	••
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60.4	●	↓
Property Rights (1–7)	NA	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	99.2	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	18	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	4.7	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)	56.6	●	↓
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	23.4	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	145.0	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	2.7	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	* 0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.3	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	* 0	●	••
Statistical capacity score	51.1	●	↓

JORDAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

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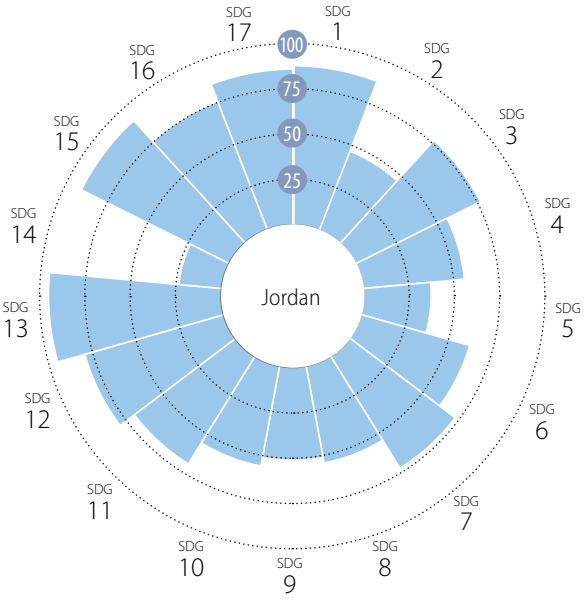
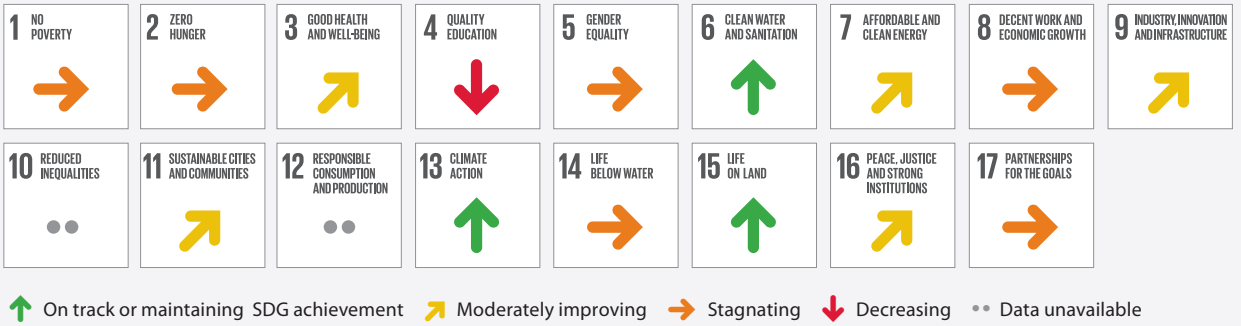
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

JORDAN

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.7		
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	13.1		
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	12.0		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	13.5		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.8		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.4		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	35.5		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	58		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.1		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.0		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.8		
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	* 0.0		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	19.2		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	51		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	23.6		
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.3		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	23.3		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)	77.3		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)	4.6		
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)	11.8		
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	3.7		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92.4		
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.1		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	60.8		
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	29		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	31.7		
Harmonized Test Scores	409.4		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	58.0		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	95.3		
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	22.1		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	15.4		
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	0.2		
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.3		
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	7.1		
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.6		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.7		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	150.9		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	16.6		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	18.6		
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)	63		
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.6		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	99.1		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3		
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	1.0		
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)	4.5		

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-5.5		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	42.5		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	14.7		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.5		
Labour freedom score	52.7		
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	37.2		
Ease of starting a business score	84.4		
Product concentration index, exports	0.2		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Population using the internet (%)	66.8		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	100.0		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.7		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3		
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	0.6		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	43.2		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	33.0		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65.4		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.6		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.4		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	13.3		
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	300.7		
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	NA		
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)	69.9		
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	58.6		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.9		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.4		
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	1.0		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.4		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)	48.5		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)	28.5		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	1.0		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	2.5		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5		
Proportion of unsentenced detainees	0.4		
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	81.4		
Property Rights (1–7)	4.8		
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	99.1		
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	49		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	1.7		
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)	41.7		
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.2		
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	161.8		
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	2.3		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.5		
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9		
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.5		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA		
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	* 0		
Statistical capacity score	74.4		

* Imputed data point

KUWAIT

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

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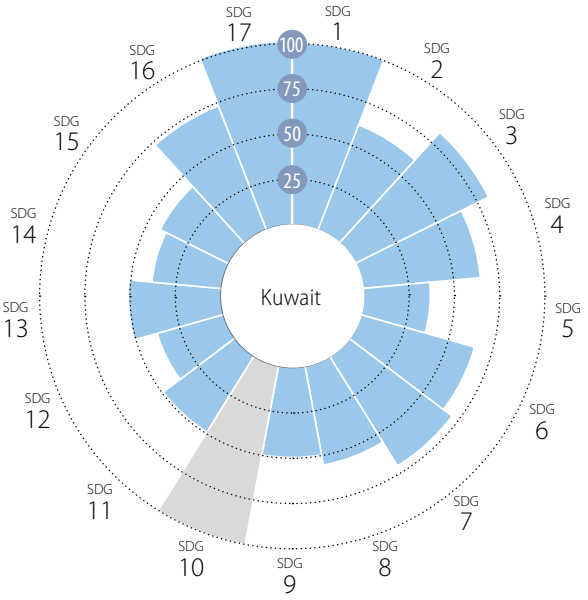
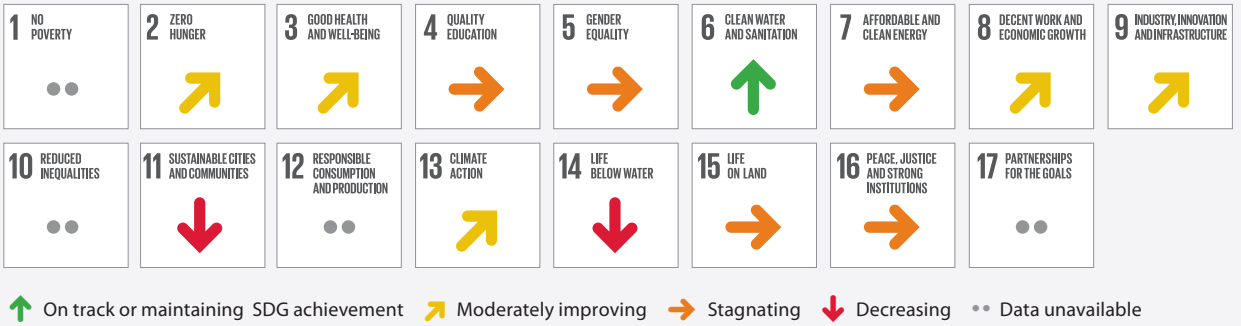
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

KUWAIT

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	* NA		
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	* NA		
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	0.1		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.9		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	37.9		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	13.3		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.3		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.1		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	27.0		
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.1		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.4		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	104		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	17.7		
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.8		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	9.4		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)	84.8		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)	6.1		
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)	15.8		
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.2		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	87.3		
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.2		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90.4		
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	68		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	32.6		
Harmonized Test Scores	383.4		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	* 64.6		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	115.9		
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	56.0		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	3.1		
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	0.4		
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA		
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	6.7		
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2,603.5		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	42.6		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	75.0		
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)	82		
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.4		
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0		
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)	5.4		

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-4.2		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	79.8		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	2.1		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	7.9		
Labour freedom score	61.7		
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	13.9		
Ease of starting a business score	81.4		
Product concentration index, exports	0.6		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Population using the internet (%)	98.0		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	127.3		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.4		
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	2.5		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	60.7		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	15.8		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	176.3		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-11.1		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	95.1		
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	583.7		
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	44		
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)	798.6		
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	54.7		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	23.5		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-5.0		
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	0.0		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	79,245.5		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.1		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)	63.2		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)	32.2		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	48.4		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.0		
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.9		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	30.8		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8		
Proportion of unsentenced detainees	0.1		
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	85.8		
Property Rights (1–7)	4.4		
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	41		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA		
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)	31.9		
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA		
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	145.0		
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	6.8		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	* 0.0		
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9		
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA		
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	* 0		
Statistical capacity score	NA		

* Imputed data point

LEBANON

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

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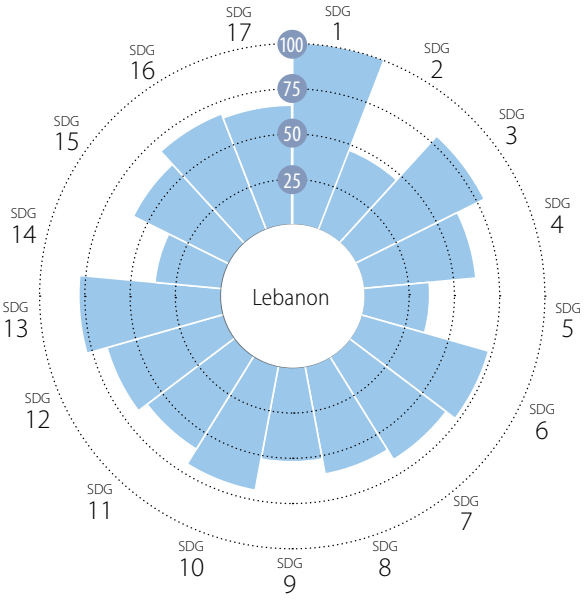
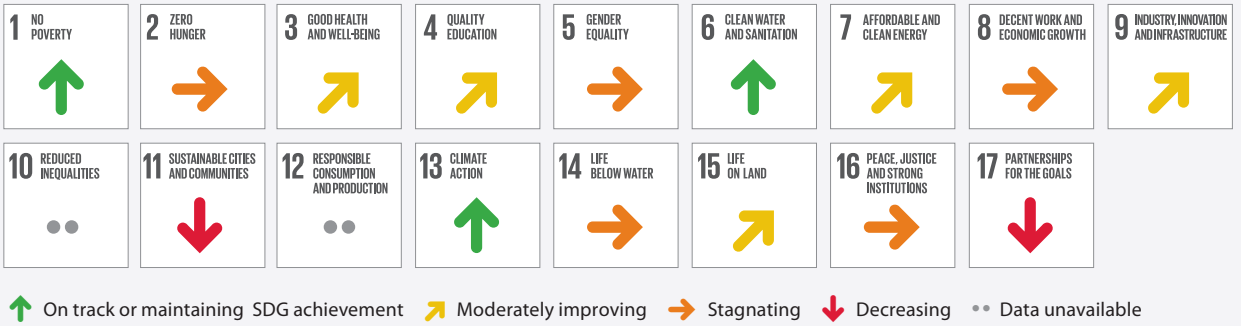
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

LEBANON

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0		
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	0.1		
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	0.4		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	10.9		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.5		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.6		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	32.0		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.0		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	15		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.5		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.8		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0		
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.0		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.9		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	51		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	19.3		
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.3		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	12.2		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.2		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)	81.2		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)	5.2		
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)	12.7		
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	3.2		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	86.3		
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.2		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	52.4		
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	86		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	38.1		
Harmonized Test Scores	404.9		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	* 63.8		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	95.5		
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	32.7		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	4.7		
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	0.3		
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.2		
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	3.4		
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.3		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.4		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	33.3		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	17.3		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA		
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)	32		
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.8		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	NA		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3		
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	2.6		
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)	4.0		

* Imputed data point

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-5.9		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	44.8		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	6.7		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.9		
Labour freedom score	46.5		
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	17.4		
Ease of starting a business score	78.6		
Product concentration index, exports	0.1		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Population using the internet (%)	78.2		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	51.3		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	0.5		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	38.3		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	30.6		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	51.8		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	11.1		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.4		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	21.4		
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	364.1		
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	NA		
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)	499.9		
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	55.6		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.4		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.1		
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	8,559.5		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.8		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)	30.1		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)	41.6		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	10.0		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.1		
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.9		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	4.2		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.0		
Proportion of unsentenced detainees	0.5		
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	55.3		
Property Rights (1–7)	3.9		
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	99.5		
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	28		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	1.9		
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)	31.2		
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	1.0		
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	106.2		
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.5		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	* 0.0		
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	7		
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.6		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.2		
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	* 0		
Statistical capacity score	64.4		

LIBYA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

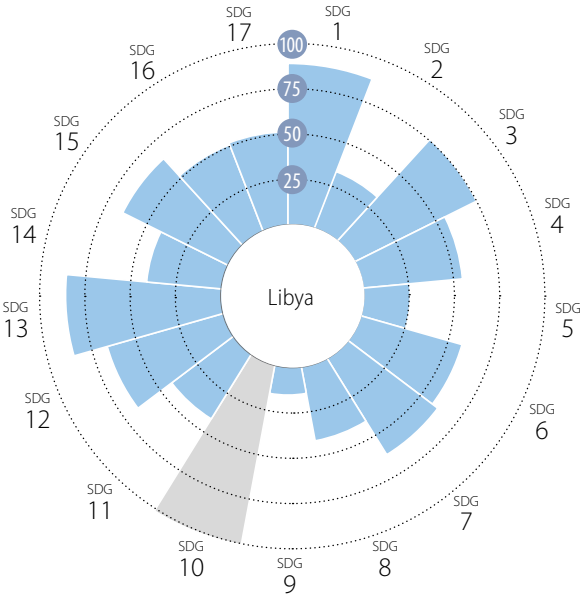
Index score

Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

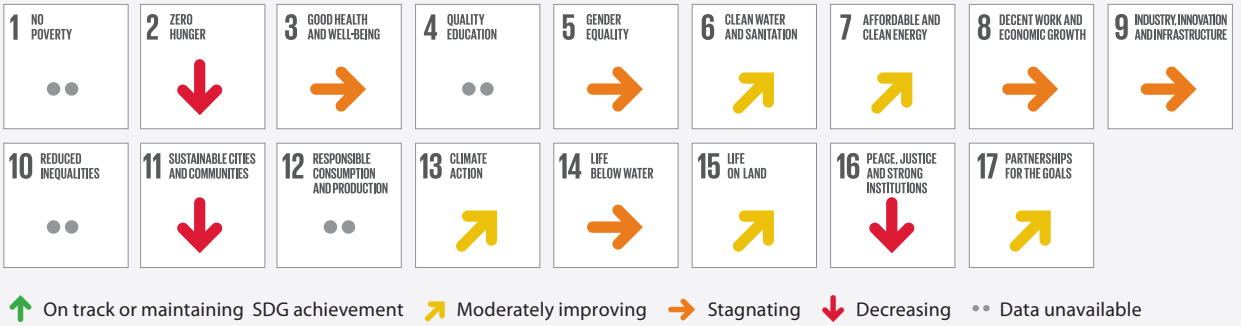
14 / 21

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

LIBYA

Performance by Indicator

		Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	*	NA	●	••
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	*	NA	●	••
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)		10.4	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)		NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)		21.0	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		6.5	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)		32.5	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)		0.7	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index		NA	●	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		9	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		6.5	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		12.4	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		40.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	*	0.0	●	••
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)		20.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		72	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)		25.3	●	↓
Life Expectancy at birth (years)		71.9	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)		5.7	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		99.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		94	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)		70.6	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)		5.5	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)		10.4	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)		5.5	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Net primary enrolment rate (%)		NA	●	••
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)		99.6	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		NA	●	••
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)		10	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)		60.5	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores		NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)		29.6	●	↗
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above		110.0	●	↑
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate		32.6	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		16.0	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)		0.3	●	↓
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)		NA	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)		3.6	●	••
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)		98	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		96.8	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		99.7	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources		1,072.0	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)		9.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		9.6	●	••
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)		47	●	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)		0.6	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Access to electricity (% population)		98.5	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)		NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)		1.2	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)		0.0	●	→
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)		5.7	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted Growth (%)		-9.1	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)		65.7	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)		15.7	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)		0.2	●	••
Labour freedom score		51.3	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)		41.9	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score		73.6	●	••
Product concentration index, exports		0.7	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Population using the internet (%)		21.8	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)		36.9	●	↗
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)		2.2	●	↓
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		0.0	●	↓
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)		NA	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)		5.4	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)		NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)		54.3	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)		45.7	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
E-waste generated (kg/capita)		11.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)		8.5	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)		0.7	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)		20.0	●	••
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)		346.8	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)		27	●	••
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)		426.7	●	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)		53.7	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)		8.2	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)		-0.4	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)		NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		0.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)		57.1	●	↗
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)		42.6	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)		19.9	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		4.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)		1.0	●	↑
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)		2.1	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2.5	●	••
Proportion of unsentenced detainees		0.9	●	↓
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)		54.1	●	••
Property Rights (1–7)		2.6	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)		NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)		17	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)		NA	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)		56.8	●	→
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)		10.4	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)		99.7	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)		2.0	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	*	0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties		7	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism		-2.3	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)		NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	*	0	●	••
Statistical capacity score		29.4	●	↗

* Imputed data point

MAURITANIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

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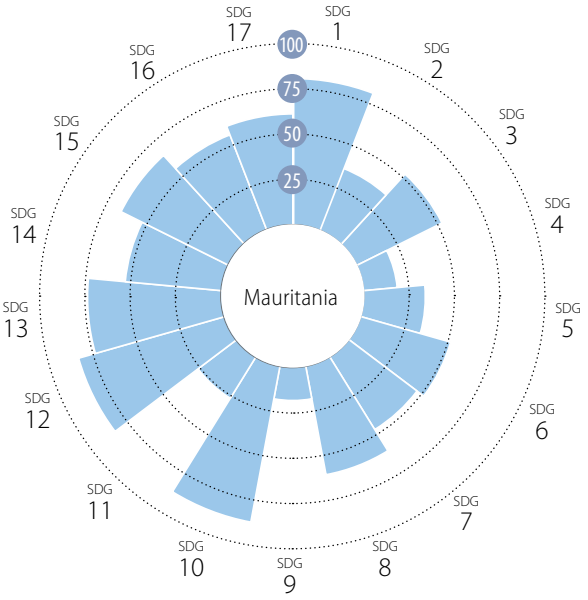
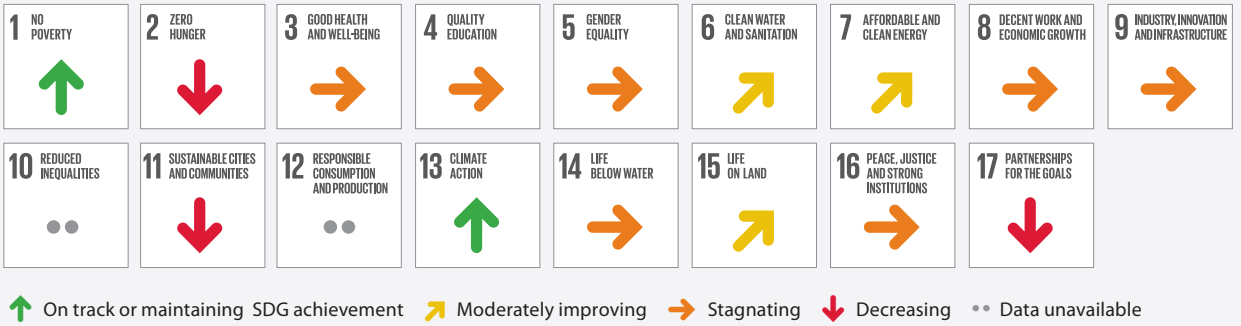
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

MAURITANIA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	3.3		
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	17.3		
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	15.9		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	11.3		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.9		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.8		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	12.7		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.2		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	602		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.8		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	79.0		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	97.0		
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.1		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	18.1		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	169		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.2		
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.9		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	80.5		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.3		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)	56.1		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)	4.3		
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)	2.4		
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	7.5		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	75.7		
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	56.1		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	35.0		
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	10		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	4.8		
Harmonized Test Scores	342.1		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	30.4		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	63.6		
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	45.9		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.3		
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	0.4		
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	17.8		
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	30.8		
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	69.6		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	44.6		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	15.9		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.5		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)	45		
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	38.6		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	41.7		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	46.6		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA		
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	13.4		
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)	3.7		

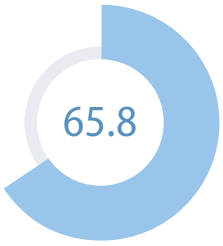
	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-4.7		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	20.9		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	9.9		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1		
Labour freedom score	51.5		
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	16.0		
Ease of starting a business score	92.2		
Product concentration index, exports	0.4		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Population using the internet (%)	20.8		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	30.3		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	NA		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	32.4		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	47.4		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	22.2		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.3		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	18.3		
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	129.5		
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	41		
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)	12.3		
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	65.2		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.6		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1		
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	31,953.2		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	198.0		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.3		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)	59.7		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)	51.2		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	23.0		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.6		
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	1.0		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	2.0		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.9		
Proportion of unsentenced detainees	0.4		
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	42.6		
Property Rights (1–7)	2.7		
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	65.6		
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	27		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	37.6		
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.1		
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA		
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	44.6		
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.3		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	* 0.0		
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10		
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.6		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.3		
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	* 0		
Statistical capacity score	65.6		

* Imputed data point

MOROCCO

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

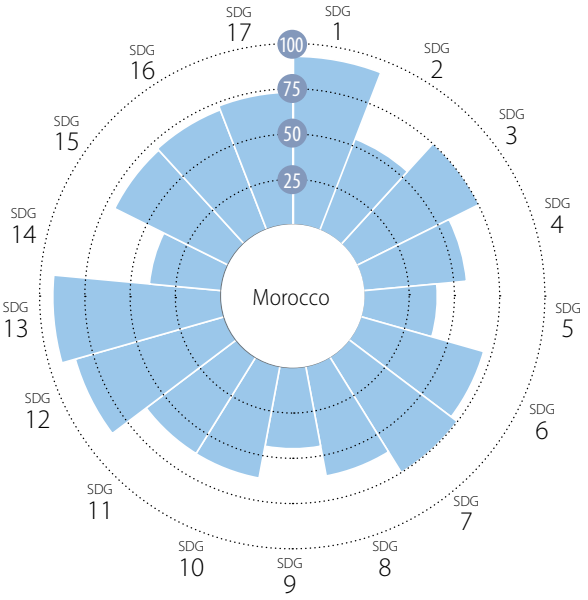


Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

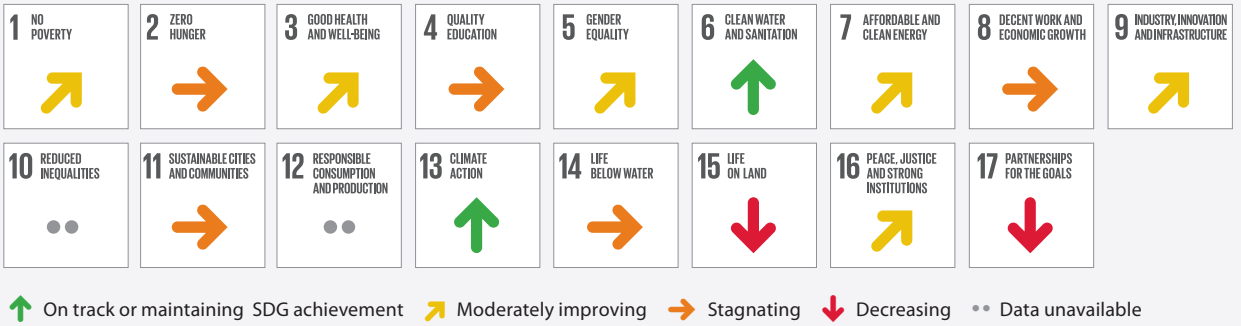
3 / 21

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

MOROCCO

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	5.1	●	↑
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	8.2	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	3.9	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.9	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.9	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	↑
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	121	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.4	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	23.3	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	99.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.0	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	12.4	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	49	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	18.6	●	↑
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.0	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	31.7	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.6	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)	61.1	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)	4.9	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)	7.1	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	3.1	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.8	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	91.2	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	64.8	●	↓
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	50	●	↓
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	33.8	●	↑
Harmonized Test Scores	367.3	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	74.8	●	↑
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	69.2	●	↑
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	33.7	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.5	●	↗
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	0.3	●	→
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	2.5	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	13.0	●	↑
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	83.0	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	83.5	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	49.0	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	3.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	26.0	●	••
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)	64	●	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1.9	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	96.8	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.0	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	14.3	●	↓
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)	3.3	●	••

* Imputed data point

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-2.5	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	28.6	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	9.3	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	●	••
Labour freedom score	33.1	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	21.9	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	93.0	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Population using the internet (%)	61.8	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	58.3	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	↗
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	0.3	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	41.2	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	32.6	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55.1	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3.7	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	12.2	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	199.7	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	56	●	••
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)	7.5	●	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	78.4	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.5	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	1,455.5	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.5	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)	52.8	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)	63.2	●	→
Fish caught by trawling (%)	62.0	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.9	●	↓
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.7	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2	●	↑
Proportion of unsentenced detainees	0.4	●	↑
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	63.8	●	↓
Property Rights (1–7)	4.6	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	94.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	43	●	↑
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	8.3	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)	43.1	●	↓
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	232.5	●	↓
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.8	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	* 0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	11	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.4	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.8	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	* 0	●	••
Statistical capacity score	73.3	●	↓

OMAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

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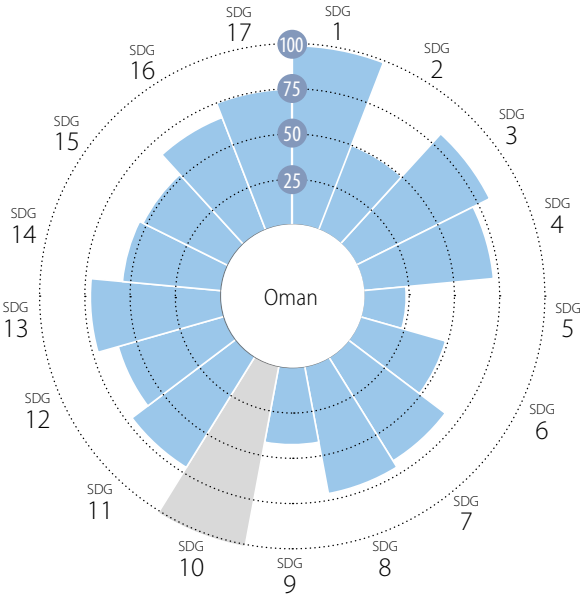
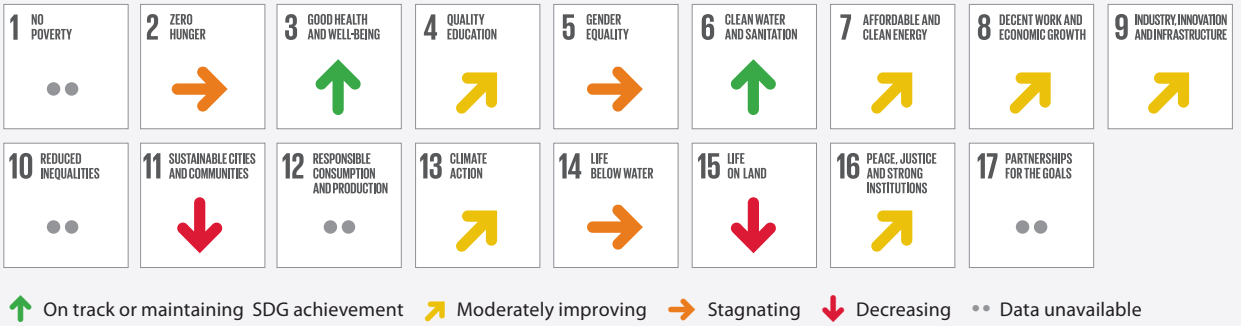
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

OMAN

Performance by Indicator

		Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	*	NA	●	••
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	*	NA	●	••
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)		0.5	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)		5.4	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)		14.1	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		7.5	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)		27.0	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)		5.7	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index		1.0	●	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.3	●	→
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		17	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		5.1	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		11.3	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		6.7	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	*	0.1	●	••
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)		17.8	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		54	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)		25.0	●	↗
Life Expectancy at birth (years)		77.0	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)		7.9	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		99.1	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		99	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)		79.3	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)		6.9	●	••
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)		12.6	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)		3.5	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Net primary enrolment rate (%)		94.1	●	→
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)		98.7	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		99.7	●	↑
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)		57	●	↗
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)		44.6	●	↑
Harmonized Test Scores		423.5	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)		39.6	●	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above		113.0	●	↑
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate		34.3	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		1.2	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)		0.2	●	↓
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)		NA	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)		6.3	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)		50	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		90.9	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		99.3	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources		106.2	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)		97.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		5.4	●	••
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)		NA	●	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)		0.1	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Access to electricity (% population)		100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)		95.2	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)		2.1	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)		0.0	●	→
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)		6.6	●	••

		Value	Rating	Trend
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted Growth (%)		-4.2	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)		73.6	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)		3.2	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)		1.7	●	••
Labour freedom score		57.3	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)		8.3	●	↑
Ease of starting a business score		92.9	●	••
Product concentration index, exports		0.4	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Population using the internet (%)		80.2	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)		93.9	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)		3.2	●	↑
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		0.2	●	↓
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)		0.2	●	→
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)		3.5	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)		NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)		41.1	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)		72.8	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
E-waste generated (kg/capita)		14.9	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)		39.3	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)		2.0	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)		29.2	●	••
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)		438.0	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)		32	●	••
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)		222.0	●	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)		75.2	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)		14.2	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)		-2.9	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)		36.9	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		24,494.4	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		8.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)		70.5	●	↑
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)		54.8	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)		0.4	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		11.5	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)		0.9	●	↓
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)		6.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		0.7	●	↑
Proportion of unsentenced detainees		NA	●	••
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)		NA	●	••
Property Rights (1–7)		5.2	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)		NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)		52	●	↑
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)		NA	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)		40.7	●	↓
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)		NA	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)		35.0	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)		10.9	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)		0.2	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties		6	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism		0.7	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)		7.4	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	*	0	●	••
Statistical capacity score		NA	●	••

* Imputed data point

PALESTINE

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

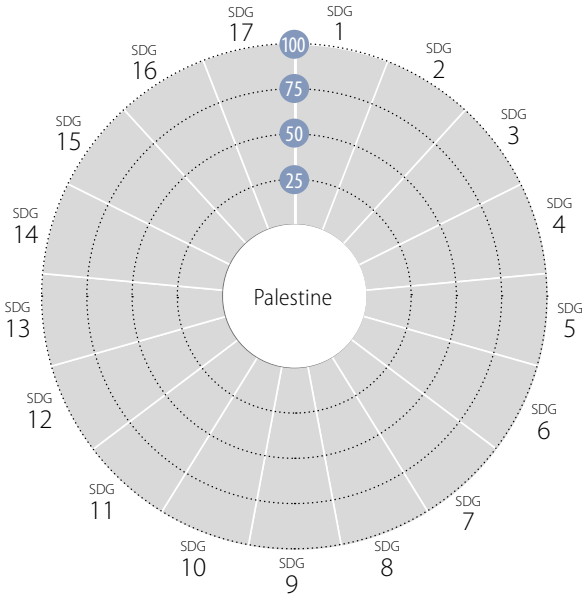
Index score

Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

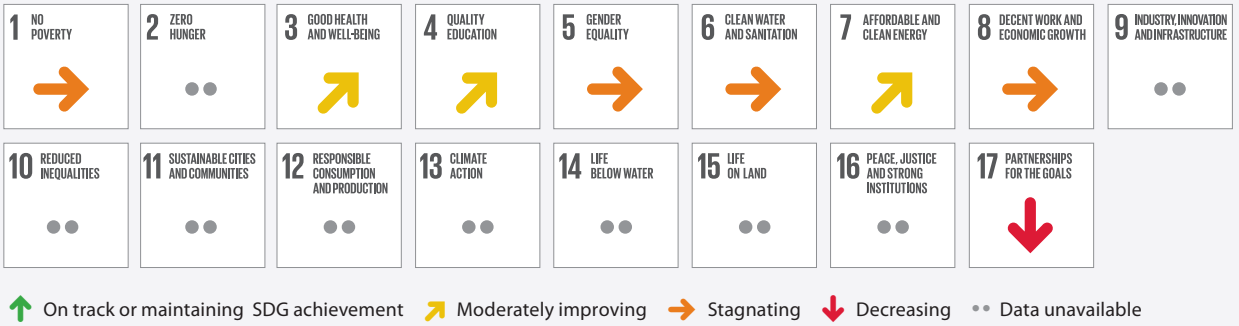
na / 21

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

PALESTINE

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.8	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	9.4	●	↓
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	2.9	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.2	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	NA	●	••
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.8	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	45	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.3	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.9	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1.0	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	NA	●	••
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	5.4	●	↑
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	NA	●	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	57.2	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)	71.8	●	••
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)	4.6	●	••
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)	10.6	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	91.7	●	••
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.4	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	78.2	●	↑
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	54	●	↑
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	42.2	●	↓
Harmonized Test Scores	412.3	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	64.8	●	••
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	95.7	●	••
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	27.4	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	NA	●	••
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	0.2	●	→
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.0	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	NA	●	••
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	84	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	87.6	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.0	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	48.8	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.5	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	••
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)	NA	●	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	●	→
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)	3.3	●	••

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-6.7	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	25.0	●	→
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	26.8	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	NA	●	••
Labour freedom score	NA	●	••
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	46.8	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	69.4	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Population using the internet (%)	65.2	●	••
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	NA	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	* 33.7	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	NA	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.4	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	342.7	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	NA	●	••
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)	NA	●	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	NA	●	••
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.5	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.8	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Proportion of unsentenced detainees	NA	●	••
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1–7)	NA	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	99.3	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	NA	●	••
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	5.7	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	●	••
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	170.1	●	↑
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.6	●	↗
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	* 0	●	••
Statistical capacity score	66.7	●	↓

* Imputed data point

QATAR

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

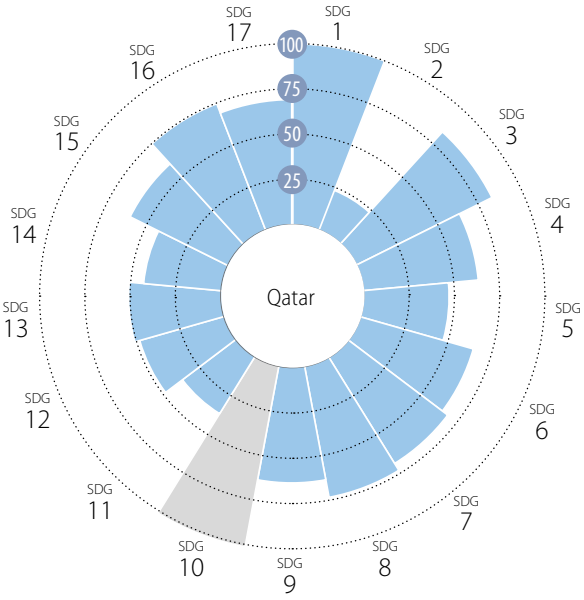
Index score

Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

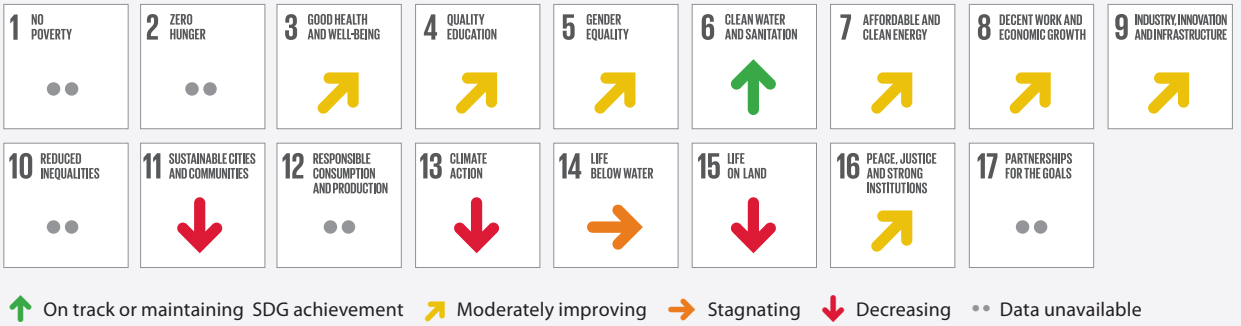
10 / 21

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

QATAR

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	NA		
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	NA		
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	0.0		↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	35.1		↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.7		↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	13		↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.8		↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.6		↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	26.0		→
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.1		↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	15.3		↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	47		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	12.8		↑
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	78.1		↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	10.2		↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9		↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97		↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)	83.6		↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)	6.4		
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)	16.5		
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	5.8		↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.4		↑
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	95.5		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	83.4		↓
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	60		↑
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	16.4		→
Harmonized Test Scores	431.7		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	68.9		→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	113.7		↑
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	61.1		↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	9.8		↑
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	0.4		→
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.0		
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	6.3		↗
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	50		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0		↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0		↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	472.5		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	148.2		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	70.0		
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)	82		
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0		↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	98.5		↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.0		↗
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0		→
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)	6.0		

* Imputed data point

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-1.5		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	65.9		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	0.1		↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	2.1		
Labour freedom score	65.9		↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	0.6		↑
Ease of starting a business score	87.7		
Product concentration index, exports	0.5		→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Population using the internet (%)	95.9		↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	127.2		↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.4		↑
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5		↑
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5		
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	0.9		→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	91.2		↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.7		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	11.3		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.9		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	23.8		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	42.9		
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	474.5		
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	33		
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)	1,544.1		
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	84.1		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	47.5		↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-6.5		
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	55.7		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	160,772.7		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.0		→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)	65.0		↑
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)	43.2		→
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.0		→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.8		↓
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	7.0		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.4		↑
Proportion of unsentenced detainees	0.4		
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	92.1		
Property Rights (1–7)	5.6		↑
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0		
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	62		↑
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA		
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)	40.2		↓
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA		
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	51.1		
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	16.2		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	* 0.0		
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9		
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.5		↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.7		
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	* 0		
Statistical capacity score	NA		

SAUDI ARABIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

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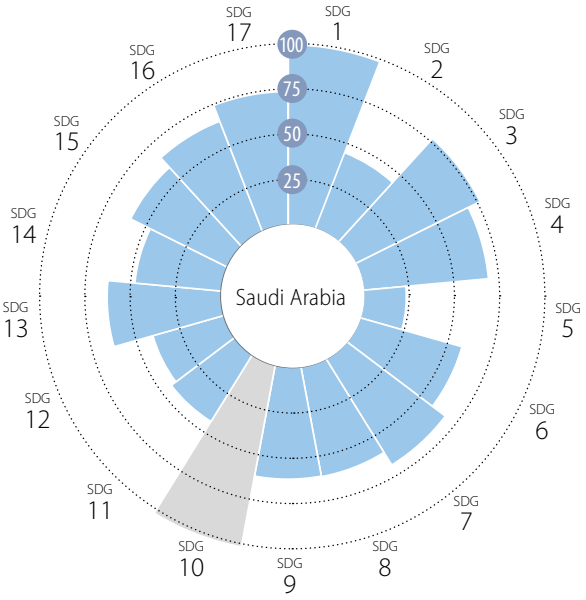
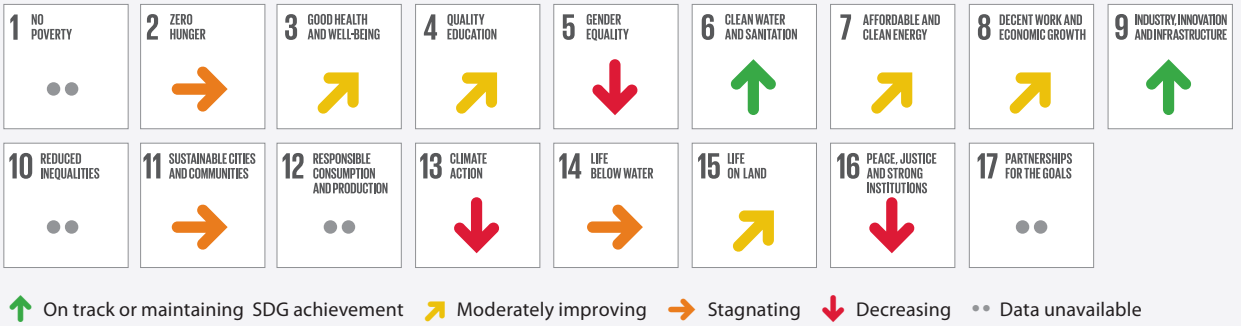
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

SAUDI ARABIA

Performance by Indicator

		Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	*	NA	●	••
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	*	NA	●	••
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)		0.2	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)		5.5	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)		9.3	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		11.8	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)		35.4	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)		5.2	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index		0.9	●	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.3	●	↓
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		12	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		3.9	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		7.4	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		10.0	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	*	0.0	●	••
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)		16.4	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		84	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)		27.5	●	↓
Life Expectancy at birth (years)		74.8	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)		8.3	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		98.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		96	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)		77.8	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)		6.3	●	↑
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)		17.7	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)		3.4	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Net primary enrolment rate (%)		97.4	●	••
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)		99.2	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		116.1	●	↑
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)		25	●	↗
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)		68.9	●	↑
Harmonized Test Scores		407.4	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	*	41.5	●	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above		88.9	●	→
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate		28.0	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		19.9	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)		0.2	●	↓
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)		NA	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)		0.0	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)		70	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		100.0	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		100.0	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources		1,242.6	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)		27.1	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		32.5	●	••
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)		57	●	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)		0.1	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Access to electricity (% population)		100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)		96.0	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)		1.7	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)		0.0	●	→
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)		5.7	●	••

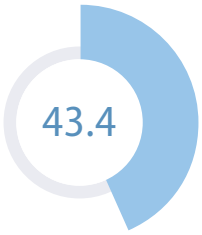
		Value	Rating	Trend
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted Growth (%)		-1.7	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)		71.7	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)		5.4	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)		1.5	●	••
Labour freedom score		63.3	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)		25.8	●	↗
Ease of starting a business score		80.1	●	••
Product concentration index, exports		0.6	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Population using the internet (%)		82.1	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)		90.0	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)		3.1	●	↑
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		0.3	●	↗
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)		NA	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)		1.4	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)		NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)		87.9	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)		71.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
E-waste generated (kg/capita)		15.9	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)		57.9	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)		-10.1	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)		39.5	●	••
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)		511.0	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)		23	●	••
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)		1,185.0	●	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)		49.5	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)		18.4	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)		-0.9	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)		1.2	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		36,823.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		20.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)		64.5	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)		36.0	●	→
Fish caught by trawling (%)		17.9	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		21.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)		0.9	●	↑
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)		6.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		1.5	●	••
Proportion of unsentenced detainees		NA	●	••
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)		76.8	●	••
Property Rights (1–7)		5.0	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)		NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)		49	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)		NA	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)		63.1	●	↓
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)		0.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)		206.6	●	↓
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)		8.9	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	*	0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties		8	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism		-0.6	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)		7.0	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	*	0	●	••
Statistical capacity score		NA	●	••

* Imputed data point

SOMALIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score



Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

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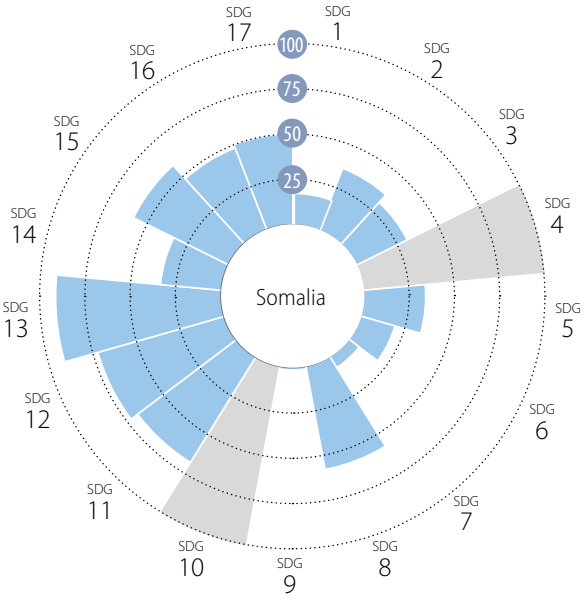
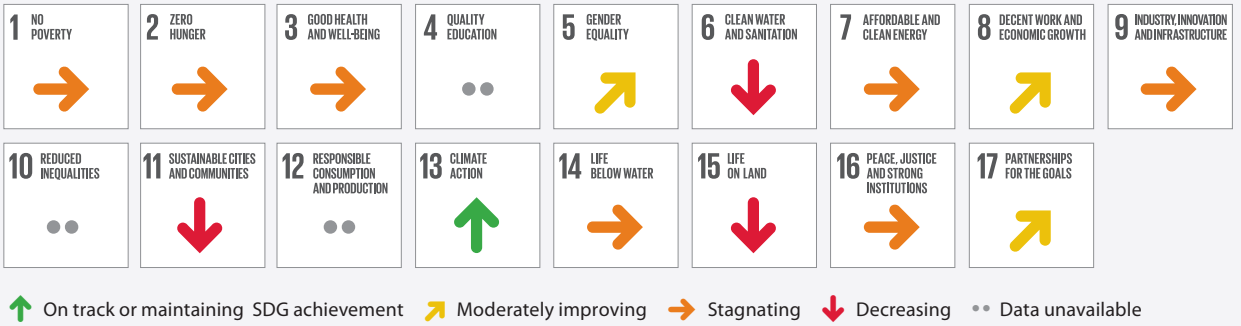
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

SOMALIA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	49.2	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	76.9	●	→
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	71.3	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.3	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.0	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.3	●	↑
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.5	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	732	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	38.5	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	127.2	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	266.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.0	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.8	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	213	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	26.9	●	→
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	55.4	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	102.2	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	9.4	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	42	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)	25.8	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)	4.7	●	••
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)	6.1	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	8.3	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	●	••
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	NA	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	* 48.3	●	↗
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	NA	●	••
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	25.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	24.4	●	↑
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	NA	●	••
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	8.4	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	6.7	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	NA	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	40.0	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	16.2	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	30.3	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	32.4	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	••
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)	10	●	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	86.6	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	29.9	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.3	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	●	→
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)	41.4	●	••

* Imputed data point

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	38.7	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.9	●	↗
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	●	••
Labour freedom score	91.8	●	••
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	24.9	●	→
Ease of starting a business score	46.4	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.6	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Population using the internet (%)	2.0	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	2.4	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.8	●	↗
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	↓
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	* 0.0	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	32.0	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	37.0	●	••
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	162.5	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	NA	●	••
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)	NA	●	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	35.8	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	6,394.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)	59.5	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)	13.0	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	10.4	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.9	●	↓
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.1	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.3	●	••
Proportion of unsentenced detainees	NA	●	••
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	85.4	●	••
Property Rights (1–7)	NA	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	3.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	10	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	49.0	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)	63.0	●	→
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	9.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	* 0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	5	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.3	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	* 0	●	••
Statistical capacity score	30.0	●	↗

SUDAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

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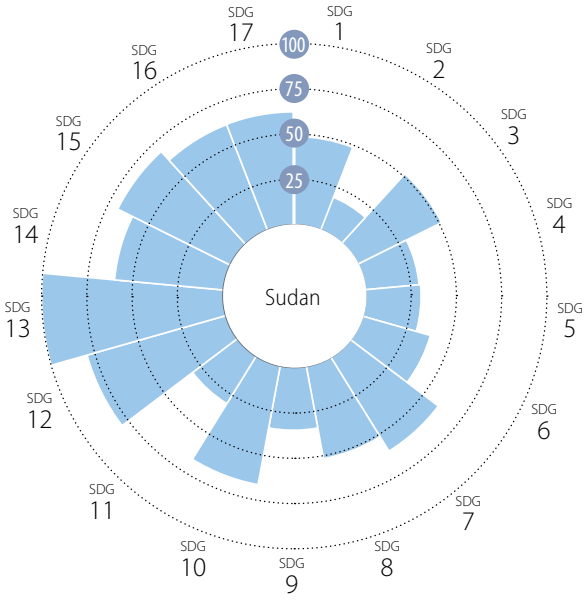
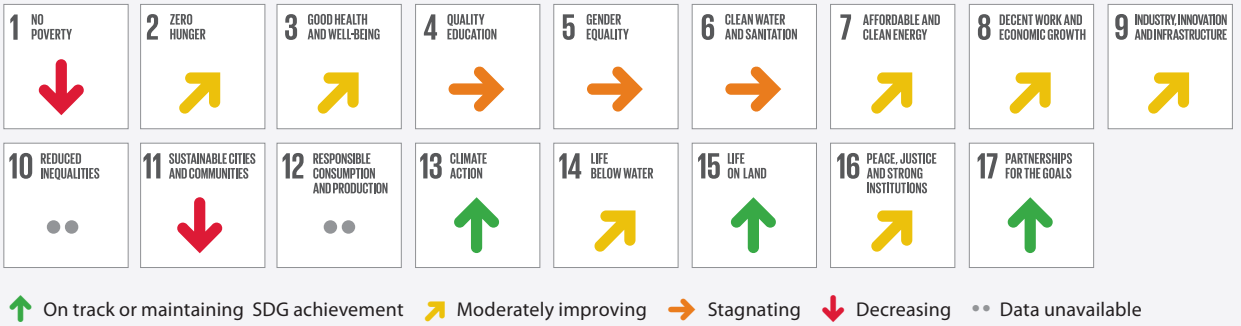
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

SUDAN

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	22.4		
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	50.0		
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	23.2		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	25.2		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.2		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.3		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	NA		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.7		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	311		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.5		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	63.2		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	77.0		
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.1		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	26.0		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	185		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.6		
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.1		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	67.2		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.7		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)	60.5		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)	4.1		
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)	15.7		
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	9.5		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	60.4		
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	65.8		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	50.0		
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	48		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	17.0		
Harmonized Test Scores	379.6		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	30.2		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	75.6		
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	33.7		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	30.5		
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	0.3		
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	11.9		
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	11.4		
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	56		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	58.9		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	34.6		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	93.7		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.7		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)	40		
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	17.3		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	38.5		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	41.3		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2		
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	64.5		
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)	4.2		

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-3.4		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	15.3		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	12.7		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0		
Labour freedom score	59.0		
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	26.7		
Ease of starting a business score	76.4		
Product concentration index, exports	0.5		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Population using the internet (%)	30.9		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	30.5		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	0.3		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	39.7		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	55.4		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	33.3		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.3		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA		
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	73.3		
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	26		
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)	13.8		
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	54.7		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.4		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0		
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	531.3		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	177.5		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.5		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)	44.6		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)	36.3		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.0		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.0		
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.9		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.0		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.2		
Proportion of unsentenced detainees	0.2		
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	71.3		
Property Rights (1–7)	NA		
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	67.3		
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	16		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	24.9		
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)	71.1		
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	2.0		
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	51.8		
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.2		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0		
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	7		
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.6		
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	* 0		
Statistical capacity score	65.6		

* Imputed data point

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

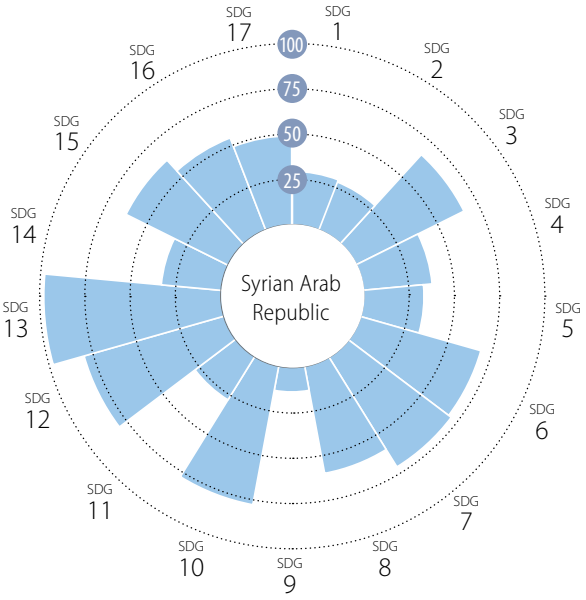
Index score

Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

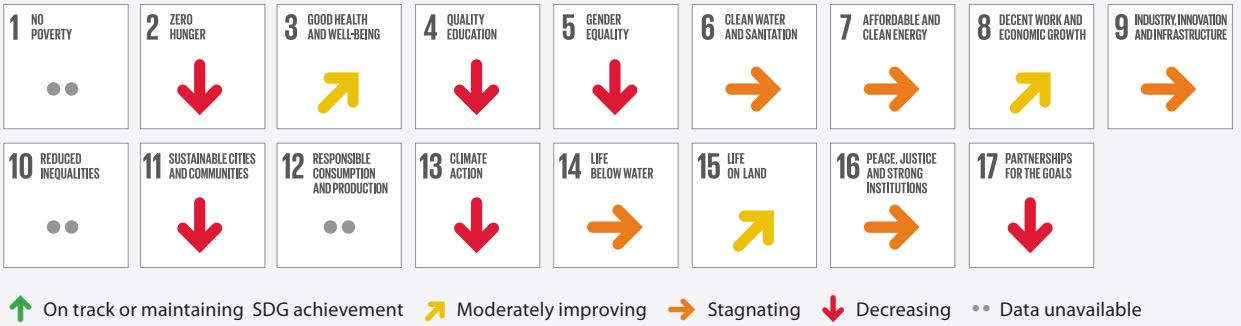
17 / 21

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	NA	●	••
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	NA	●	••
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	62.5	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.5	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.5	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	27.8	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.6	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	68	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.7	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.0	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	19.0	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	* 0.0	●	••
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.8	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	75	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	19.7	●	→
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.8	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	39.5	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.2	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	48	●	↗
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)	69.9	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)	3.5	●	••
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)	8.2	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.4	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	63.2	●	••
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	92.5	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	50.5	●	••
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	6	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	39.2	●	↓
Harmonized Test Scores	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	53.3	●	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	82.1	●	↓
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	16.7	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	13.2	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	0.1	●	↓
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	2.5	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	6.1	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	120	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.7	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.9	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	109.4	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	8.1	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	48.0	●	••
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)	NA	●	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	3.7	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	99.0	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5	●	↓
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	2.3	●	↓
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)	5.7	●	••

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	23.3	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	14.9	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	●	••
Labour freedom score	58.2	●	↑
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	19.5	●	→
Ease of starting a business score	81.0	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Population using the internet (%)	34.3	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	12.5	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5	●	↑
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	→
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	* 0.0	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	3.6	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	* 35.8	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	43.8	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	15.3	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.4	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	9.5	●	••
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	216.1	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	NA	●	••
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)	NA	●	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	56.6	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.3	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.5	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	18.8	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)	38.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)	46.5	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	22.0	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	1.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	1.0	●	↑
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.7	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.2	●	••
Proportion of unsentenced detainees	NA	●	••
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	32.2	●	••
Property Rights (1–7)	4.3	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	96.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	13	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	4.0	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)	79.2	●	→
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	283.3	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	59.5	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.6	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	* 0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.6	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.7	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	* 0	●	••
Statistical capacity score	33.3	●	↓

* Imputed data point

TUNISIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

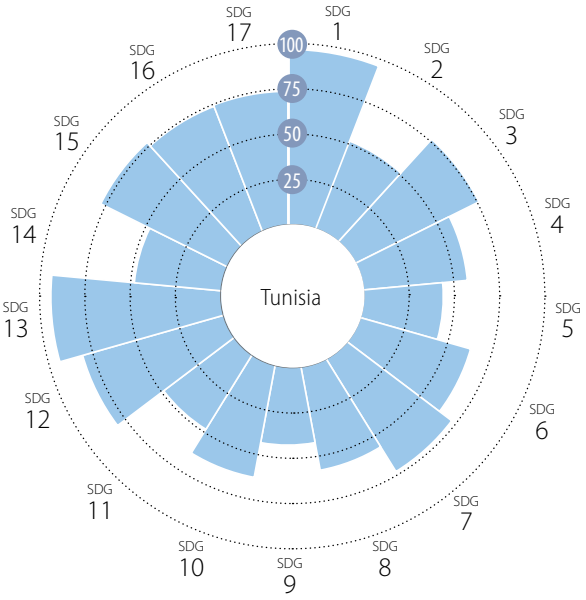
Index score

Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

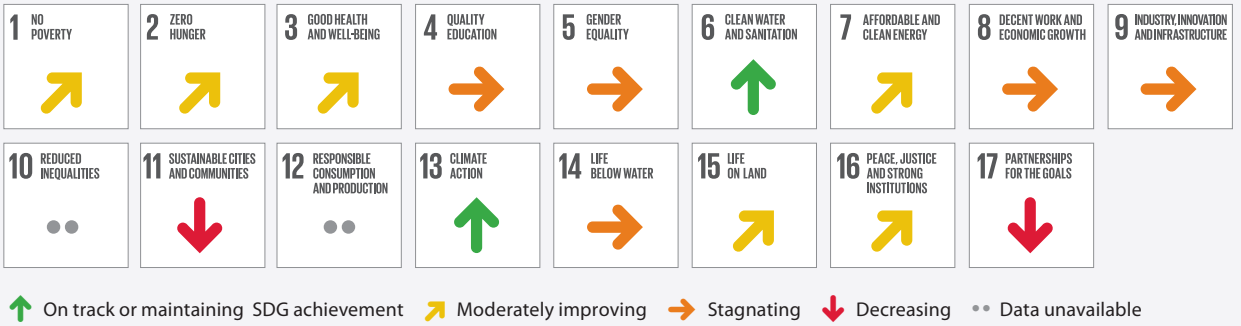
4 / 21

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

TUNISIA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.2		
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	2.2		
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	5.3		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.9		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.1		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.9		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	62		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.5		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.0		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	34.0		
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.0		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.1		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	56		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	23.0		
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.0		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	7.6		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.6		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)	79.4		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)	4.7		
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)	8.5		
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	3.2		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.6		
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	96.2		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	70.8		
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	44		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	32.1		
Harmonized Test Scores	384.1		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	73.2		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	79.7		
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	34.3		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.3		
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	0.3		
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.0		
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	23.1		
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	30		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.2		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.1		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	94.0		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	7.0		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	33.6		
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)	55		
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1.0		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	99.1		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.4		
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	2.8		
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)	3.8		

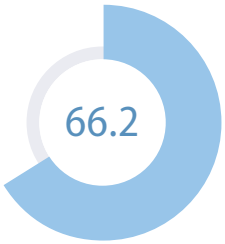
* Imputed data point

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-3.0		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	36.9		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	15.3		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.3		
Labour freedom score	50.3		
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	34.8		
Ease of starting a business score	90.2		
Product concentration index, exports	0.1		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Population using the internet (%)	55.5		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	65.0		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6		
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	0.7		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	41.3		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	37.7		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	39.8		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.6		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	17.2		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-6.7		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	12.9		
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	242.3		
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	50		
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)	93.3		
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	62.5		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.9		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.9		
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	137.4		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	411.1		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.6		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)	50.1		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)	44.0		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.1		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.8		
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	1.0		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.6		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.0		
Proportion of unsentenced detainees	0.5		
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	62.9		
Property Rights (1–7)	4.3		
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	99.2		
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	43		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	2.1		
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)	30.9		
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.6		
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	180.0		
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.4		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	* 0.0		
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10		
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.1		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.4		
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	* 0		
Statistical capacity score	63.3		

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score



Regional score

SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

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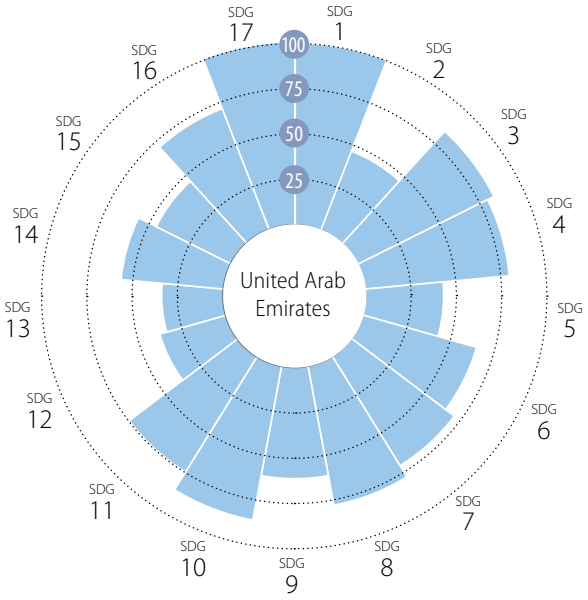
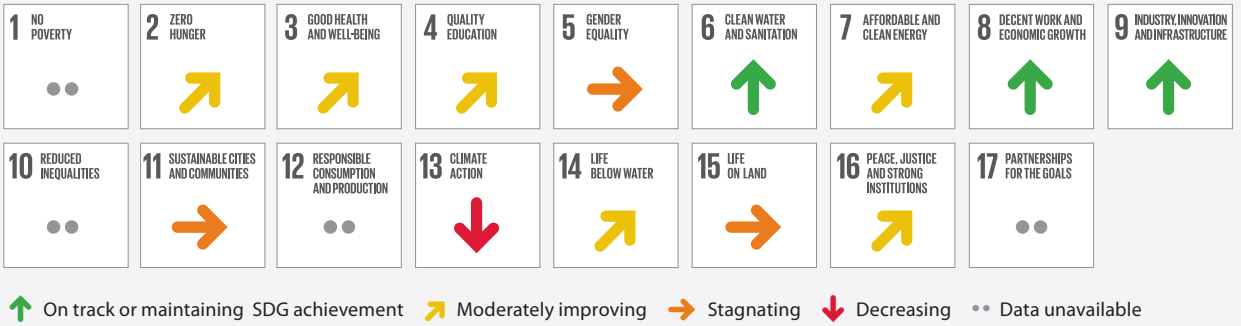
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES Performance by Indicator

		Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	*	NA	●	••
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	*	NA	●	••
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)		0.5	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)		2.5	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)		31.7	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)		21.5	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index		1.2	●	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.4	●	↗
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		6	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		4.7	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		9.1	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		0.8	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	*	0.0	●	••
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)		16.8	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		55	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)		9.8	●	↑
Life Expectancy at birth (years)		77.2	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)		28.2	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		99.9	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		97	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)		69.0	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)		7.0	●	↑
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)		17.3	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)		2.7	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Net primary enrolment rate (%)		94.6	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)		95.0	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		81.9	●	••
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)		82	●	↓
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)		NA	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores		451.3	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	*	60.9	●	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above		122.7	●	↑
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate		44.3	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		22.5	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)		0.3	●	↓
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)		NA	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)		26.7	●	↑
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)		45	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		99.6	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		100.0	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources		2,346.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)		40.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		75.0	●	••
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)		75	●	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)		0.1	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Access to electricity (% population)		100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)		98.5	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)		1.6	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)		0.2	●	→
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)		5.2	●	••

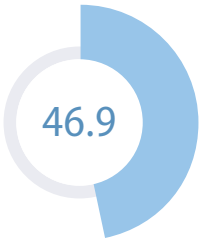
		Value	Rating	Trend
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted Growth (%)		1.4	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)		88.2	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)		1.7	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)		4.9	●	••
Labour freedom score		81.1	●	↑
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)		7.8	●	↑
Ease of starting a business score		94.1	●	••
Product concentration index, exports		0.2	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Population using the internet (%)		94.8	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)		243.4	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)		4.0	●	↑
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		0.2	●	↗
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)		1.0	●	↑
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)		2.1	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	*	32.5	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)		40.9	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)		77.5	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
E-waste generated (kg/capita)		13.6	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)		13.9	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)		58.4	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)		65.2	●	••
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)		584.0	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)		32	●	••
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)		1,319.7	●	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)		85.5	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)		24.4	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)		2.1	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)		2.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		43,941.9	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		26.4	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)		72.3	●	↑
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)		49.6	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)		5.6	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		30.8	●	↗
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)		0.9	●	↓
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)		15.1	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		0.9	●	↑
Proportion of unsentenced detainees		0.4	●	↓
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)		90.0	●	••
Property Rights (1–7)		5.9	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)		100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)		70	●	↑
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)		NA	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)		40.9	●	↓
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)		NA	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)		108.3	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)		13.9	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)		0.7	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties		6	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism		0.6	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)		NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	*	0	●	••
Statistical capacity score		NA	●	••

* Imputed data point

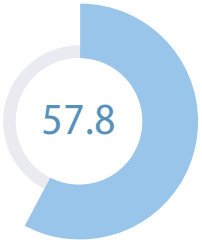
YEMEN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score



Regional score



SDG Ranking (Arab Region)

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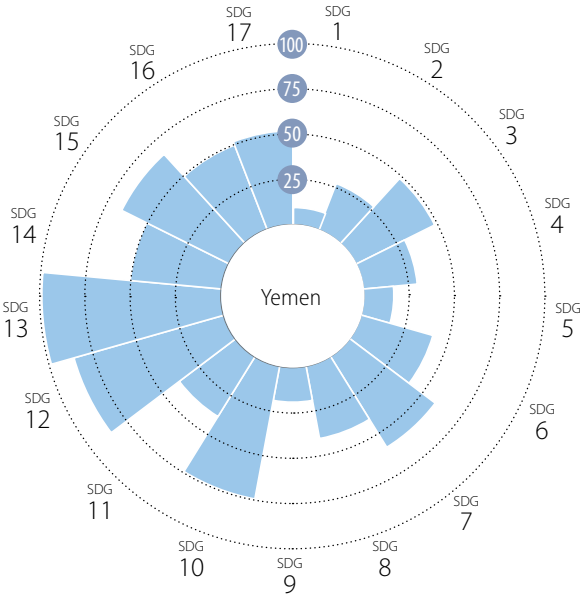
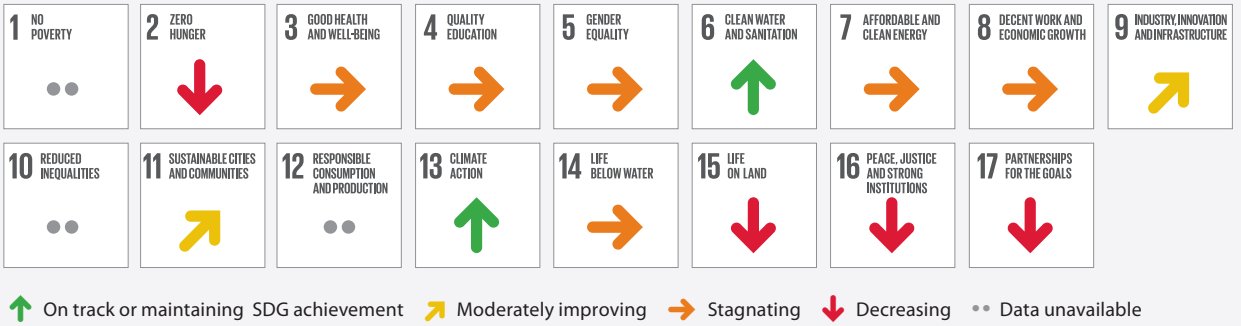
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

YEMEN

Performance by Indicator

		Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	*	NA	●	••
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	*	NA	●	••
Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)		81.2	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)		34.4	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)		46.5	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		16.3	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)		17.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)		1.0	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index		0.8	●	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.2	●	↓
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		385	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		27.0	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		55.4	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		48.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	*	0.0	●	••
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)		30.6	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		194	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)		22.8	●	↓
Life Expectancy at birth (years)		65.3	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)		61.8	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		44.7	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		65	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)		56.2	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)		3.3	●	↗
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79)		5.4	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)		9.8	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Net primary enrolment rate (%)		83.1	●	↓
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)		77.0	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		52.5	●	↗
Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)		2	●	→
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)		10.0	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores		321.3	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)		46.9	●	↗
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above		45.2	●	→
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate		8.4	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		0.0	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)		0.1	●	↓
Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)		9.4	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)		5.4	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)		70	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		70.4	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		59.7	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources		227.7	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)		16.5	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		0.0	●	••
Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)		39	●	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)		10.2	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Access to electricity (% population)		71.6	●	↓
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)		64.9	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)		2.0	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)		0.0	●	→
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)		3.0	●	••

		Value	Rating	Trend
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted Growth (%)		-14.5	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)		6.4	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)		14.2	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)		0.1	●	••
Labour freedom score		49.8	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)		23.7	●	↗
Ease of starting a business score		67.0	●	••
Product concentration index, exports		0.4	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Population using the internet (%)		26.7	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)		5.9	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)		2.1	●	↗
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		0.0	●	↓
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	*	0.0	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)		1.1	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	*	36.7	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)		50.5	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)		40.5	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
E-waste generated (kg/capita)		1.5	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)		NA	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)		-1.4	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)		9.0	●	••
Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)		175.3	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)		50	●	••
Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)		3.9	●	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)		74.0	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)		0.8	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)		-0.1	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)		157.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		860.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		27.5	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0–100)		54.1	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0–100)		52.0	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)		8.2	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		31.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)		0.9	●	↓
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)		0.4	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		6.7	●	••
Proportion of unsentenced detainees		0.7	●	••
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)		52.2	●	↓
Property Rights (1–7)		2.8	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)		30.7	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0–100)		14	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)		22.7	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)		62.2	●	↗
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)		9.9	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)		54.7	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)		0.1	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	*	0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties		9	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism		-3.0	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)		6.6	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	*	0	●	••
Statistical capacity score		37.8	●	↓

* Imputed data point

PART 4

INDICATOR PROFILES

The indicator profiles summarise results of the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards for each of the 105 indicators. Each indicator profile presents the raw value and colour rating by country, and also includes a brief definition of the indicator, the source of the data, the reference year for the data and the 'trends years', used for calculating trends for indicators for which time series data are available. A grey dashboard colour indicates missing data. The arrow key is presented in methodology section on p. 128. Note: Indicator colour ratings are based on data which in many cases has more than one decimal. For presentational purposes, data in the Index and Dashboards Report is presented with one decimal only. Detailed metadata, including the quantitative thresholds used for each indicator, are available online at https://sdgindex.org/ and https://eda.ac.ae/. Indicator descriptions are contained in Appendix I.

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

Source: World Data Lab (2019)
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: 2015–2019

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Lebanon	0.0	●	↑
Tunisia	0.2	●	↑
Morocco	0.2	●	↑
Algeria	0.3	●	↑
Egypt	0.5	●	↑
Jordan	0.7	●	↑
Palestine	0.8	●	↑
Iraq	1.3	●	↑
Mauritania	3.3	●	↑
Djibouti	14.7	●	↑
Comoros	20.3	●	→
Sudan	22.4	●	↓
Somalia	49.2	●	→
Bahrain	NA*	●	••
Kuwait	NA*	●	••
Libya	NA*	●	••
Oman	NA*	●	••
Qatar	NA*	●	••
Saudi Arabia	NA*	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••
United Arab Emirates	NA*	●	••
Yemen	NA*	●	••

Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)

Source: World Data Lab (2019)
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: 2015–2019

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Lebanon	0.1	●	↑
Algeria	2.0	●	↑
Tunisia	2.2	●	↑
Morocco	5.1	●	↑
Palestine	9.4	●	↓
Egypt	9.5	●	↑
Jordan	13.1	●	↓
Iraq	15.5	●	↗
Mauritania	17.3	●	↑
Djibouti	35.6	●	↗
Comoros	38.0	●	→
Sudan	50.0	●	↓
Somalia	76.9	●	→
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Kuwait	NA*	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Oman	NA*	●	••
Qatar	NA	●	••
Saudi Arabia	NA*	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••
United Arab Emirates	NA*	●	••
Yemen	NA	●	••

Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)

Source: UNDP (2018 Human Development Data)
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Qatar	0.0	●	↑
Kuwait	0.1	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	0.2	●	↑
Lebanon	0.4	●	↑
Oman	0.5	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	0.5	●	↑
Palestine	2.9	●	→
Tunisia	5.3	●	→
Morocco	8.2	●	↗
Algeria	9.7	●	→
Libya	10.4	●	↑
Jordan	12.0	●	↓
Mauritania	15.9	●	→
Sudan	23.2	●	↓
Comoros	28.1	●	→
Iraq	31.6	●	↗
Egypt	42.7	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	62.5	●	↓
Somalia	71.3	●	→
Yemen	81.2	●	↓
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)

Source: FAO (2019)
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: 2013–2016

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Kuwait	2.5	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	2.5	●	↑
Morocco	3.9	●	↑
Algeria	4.7	●	↑
Egypt	4.8	●	↑
Tunisia	4.9	●	↑
Oman	5.4	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	5.5	●	↑
Lebanon	10.9	●	↓
Mauritania	11.3	●	↓
Jordan	13.5	●	↓
Djibouti	19.7	●	↓
Sudan	25.2	●	→
Iraq	27.7	●	↓
Yemen	34.4	●	↓
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••
Qatar	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••

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

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Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)

Source: UNICEF et. al. (2019)
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Kuwait	4.9	●	••
Palestine	7.4	●	••
Jordan	7.8	●	••
Saudi Arabia	9.3	●	••
Tunisia	10.1	●	••
Algeria	11.7	●	••
Oman	14.1	●	••
Morocco	14.9	●	••
Lebanon	16.5	●	••
Libya	21.0	●	••
Egypt	22.3	●	••
Iraq	22.6	●	••
Somalia	25.3	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	27.5	●	••
Mauritania	27.9	●	••
Comoros	32.1	●	••
Djibouti	33.5	●	••
Sudan	38.2	●	••
Yemen	46.5	●	••
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Qatar	NA	●	••
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	••

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

Source: UNICEF et. al. (2019)
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Palestine	1.2	●	••
Morocco	2.3	●	••
Jordan	2.4	●	••
Tunisia	2.8	●	••
Kuwait	3.1	●	••
Algeria	4.1	●	••
Libya	6.5	●	••
Lebanon	6.6	●	••
Iraq	7.4	●	••
Oman	7.5	●	••
Egypt	9.5	●	••
Comoros	11.1	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	11.5	●	••
Saudi Arabia	11.8	●	••
Mauritania	14.8	●	••
Somalia	15.0	●	••
Sudan	16.3	●	••
Yemen	16.3	●	••
Djibouti	21.5	●	••
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Qatar	NA	●	••
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	••

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

Source: WHO (2019)
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: 2013–2016

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Comoros	7.8	●	↑
Somalia	8.3	●	↑
Mauritania	12.7	●	↓
Djibouti	13.5	●	↓
Yemen	17.1	●	↓
Morocco	26.1	●	↓
Tunisia	26.9	●	↓
Oman	27.0	●	↓
Algeria	27.4	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	27.8	●	↓
Bahrain	29.8	●	↓
Iraq	30.4	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	31.7	●	↓
Egypt	32.0	●	↓
Lebanon	32.0	●	↓
Libya	32.5	●	↓
Qatar	35.1	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	35.4	●	↓
Jordan	35.5	●	↓
Kuwait	37.9	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	••
Sudan	NA	●	••

Cereal yield (t/ha)

Source: FAO (2019)
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: 2013–2016

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Arab Emirates	21.5	●	↑
Kuwait	13.3	●	↑
Egypt	7.1	●	↑
Oman	5.7	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	5.2	●	↑
Qatar	4.7	●	↑
Iraq	3.1	●	↑
Lebanon	3.0	●	↑
Djibouti	1.9	●	↓
Palestine	1.8	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	1.6	●	→
Algeria	1.6	●	↓
Tunisia	1.5	●	↑
Jordan	1.5	●	↓
Comoros	1.4	●	↓
Mauritania	1.2	●	→
Yemen	1.0	●	↓
Morocco	0.9	●	↓
Libya	0.7	●	→
Sudan	0.7	●	→
Somalia	0.5	●	↓
Bahrain	NA	●	••

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Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index

Source: Zhang and Davidson (2016)
Reference year: 2011
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Egypt	0.7	●	••
Bahrain	0.8	●	••
Algeria	0.8	●	••
Yemen	0.8	●	••
Morocco	0.9	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	0.9	●	••
Kuwait	0.9	●	••
Saudi Arabia	0.9	●	••
Lebanon	0.9	●	••
Iraq	1.0	●	••
Qatar	1.0	●	••
Tunisia	1.0	●	••
Oman	1.0	●	••
Sudan	1.0	●	••
Jordan	1.1	●	••
United Arab Emirates	1.2	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Mauritania	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••

Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)

Source: Bonhommeau et al (2013)
Reference year: 2013
Trends years: 2008–2013

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Iraq	2.1	●	↑
Egypt	2.2	●	↑
Morocco	2.2	●	↑
Djibouti	2.2	●	↑
Yemen	2.2	●	↓
Tunisia	2.2	●	→
Algeria	2.2	●	↑
Lebanon	2.2	●	↓
Jordan	2.2	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	2.3	●	↓
Kuwait	2.3	●	↑
Sudan	2.3	●	↑
Oman	2.3	●	→
United Arab Emirates	2.4	●	↗
Mauritania	2.4	●	↓
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••
Qatar	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)

Source: WHO (2019)
Reference year: 2015
Trends years: 2012–2015

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Kuwait	4	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	6	●	↑
Libya	9	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	12	●	↑
Qatar	13	●	↑
Bahrain	15	●	↑
Lebanon	15	●	↑
Oman	17	●	↑
Egypt	33	●	↑
Palestine	45	●	↑
Iraq	50	●	↑
Jordan	58	●	↑
Tunisia	62	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	68	●	↑
Morocco	121	●	↑
Algeria	140	●	→
Djibouti	229	●	↗
Sudan	311	●	→
Comoros	335	●	↗
Yemen	385	●	→
Mauritania	602	●	↗
Somalia	732	●	→

Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

Source: UNICEF et. al. (2019)
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Bahrain	3.1	●	↑
Qatar	3.8	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	3.9	●	↑
Kuwait	4.3	●	↑
Lebanon	4.5	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	4.7	●	↑
Oman	5.1	●	↑
Libya	6.5	●	↑
Tunisia	7.5	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	8.7	●	↑
Jordan	10.1	●	↑
Palestine	11.3	●	↑
Egypt	11.6	●	↑
Morocco	14.4	●	↑
Algeria	14.9	●	↑
Iraq	17.1	●	↑
Yemen	27.0	●	→
Sudan	29.5	●	→
Comoros	31.7	●	↗
Djibouti	32.4	●	↗
Mauritania	33.8	●	→
Somalia	38.5	●	→

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Under 5 mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births)

Source: UNICEF et. al. (2019)
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Bahrain	7.3	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	7.4	●	↑
Qatar	7.6	●	↑
Lebanon	7.8	●	↑
Kuwait	8.1	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	9.1	●	↑
Oman	11.3	●	↑
Libya	12.4	●	↑
Tunisia	13.0	●	↑
Jordan	17.0	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	17.0	●	↑
Palestine	20.9	●	↑
Egypt	22.1	●	↑
Morocco	23.3	●	↑
Algeria	24.0	●	↑
Iraq	30.4	●	↑
Yemen	55.4	●	→
Djibouti	61.7	●	↗
Sudan	63.2	●	↗
Comoros	69.0	●	↗
Mauritania	79.0	●	↗
Somalia	127.2	●	↗

Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)

Source: WHO (2019)
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Arab Emirates	0.8	●	↑
Palestine	1.0	●	↑
Oman	6.7	●	↑
Jordan	6.8	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	10.0	●	↑
Bahrain	12.0	●	↑
Lebanon	12.0	●	↑
Egypt	13.0	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	19.0	●	↑
Qatar	26.0	●	→
Kuwait	27.0	●	→
Tunisia	34.0	●	→
Comoros	35.0	●	→
Libya	40.0	●	→
Iraq	42.0	●	→
Yemen	48.0	●	→
Algeria	70.0	●	→
Sudan	77.0	●	↑
Mauritania	97.0	●	↗
Morocco	99.0	●	→
Somalia	266.0	●	→
Djibouti	269.0	●	↗

New HIV infections (per 1,000)

Source: UNAIDS (2018)
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0*	●	••
Iraq	0.0*	●	••
Jordan	0.0*	●	••
Comoros	0.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	0.0*	●	••
Egypt	0.0	●	↑
Libya	0.0*	●	••
Algeria	0.0	●	↑
Lebanon	0.0	●	••
Morocco	0.0	●	↑
Somalia	0.0	●	↑
Tunisia	0.0	●	↑
Yemen	0.0*	●	••
Bahrain	0.0	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	0.0*	●	••
Kuwait	0.1	●	↑
Mauritania	0.1	●	↑
Qatar	0.1	●	↑
Oman	0.1*	●	••
Sudan	0.1	●	↑
Djibouti	0.6	●	↗
Palestine	NA	●	••

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

Source: WHO (2019) *Reference year:* 2016 *Trends years:* 2010–2016

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Bahrain	11.3	●	↑
Morocco	12.4	●	↑
Algeria	14.2	●	↑
Qatar	15.3	●	↑
Tunisia	16.1	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	16.4	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	16.8	●	↑
Kuwait	17.4	●	↑
Oman	17.8	●	↑
Lebanon	17.9	●	→
Mauritania	18.1	●	↓
Jordan	19.2	●	↗
Djibouti	19.6	●	↓
Libya	20.1	●	→
Iraq	21.3	●	↗
Somalia	21.8	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	21.8	●	→
Comoros	22.9	●	→
Sudan	26.0	●	→
Egypt	27.7	●	→
Yemen	30.6	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	••

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

Source: WHO (2019)
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Bahrain	40	●	••
Qatar	47	●	••
Morocco	49	●	••
Algeria	50	●	••
Jordan	51	●	••
Lebanon	51	●	••
Oman	54	●	••
United Arab Emirates	55	●	••
Tunisia	56	●	••
Libya	72	●	••
Iraq	75	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	75	●	••
Saudi Arabia	84	●	••
Kuwait	104	●	••
Egypt	109	●	••
Djibouti	159	●	••
Mauritania	169	●	••
Comoros	172	●	••
Sudan	185	●	••
Yemen	194	●	••
Somalia	213	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)

Source: WHO (2019)
Reference year: 2015
Trends years: 2010–2015

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Palestine	5.4	●	↑
Bahrain	7.1	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	9.8	●	↑
Qatar	12.8	●	↑
Egypt	13.3	●	↗
Kuwait	17.7	●	↗
Iraq	17.8	●	→
Morocco	18.6	●	↑
Lebanon	19.3	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	19.7	●	→
Yemen	22.8	●	↓
Tunisia	23.0	●	→
Jordan	23.6	●	→
Algeria	23.7	●	→
Mauritania	24.2	●	→
Sudan	24.6	●	↓
Djibouti	24.9	●	↑
Oman	25.0	●	↗
Libya	25.3	●	↓
Somalia	26.9	●	→
Saudi Arabia	27.5	●	↓
Comoros	28.6	●	↓

Life expectancy at birth (years)

Source: WHO (2019)
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: 2013–2016

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Bahrain	79.1	●	↑
Qatar	78.1	●	↗
United Arab Emirates	77.2	●	↗
Oman	77.0	●	↗
Algeria	76.4	●	↗
Lebanon	76.3	●	→
Morocco	76.0	●	↗
Tunisia	76.0	●	↗
Kuwait	74.8	●	→
Saudi Arabia	74.8	●	→
Jordan	74.3	●	→
Libya	71.9	●	↓
Egypt	70.5	●	↓
Iraq	69.8	●	↓
Yemen	65.3	●	→
Sudan	65.1	●	→
Comoros	63.9	●	→
Mauritania	63.9	●	→
Djibouti	63.8	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	63.8	●	↗
Somalia	55.4	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	••

Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)

Source: UNDP (2019)
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: 2013–2016

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Libya	5.7	●	↑
Tunisia	7.6	●	↑
Oman	7.9	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	8.3	●	↑
Kuwait	9.4	●	↑
Qatar	10.2	●	↑
Algeria	10.4	●	↑
Lebanon	12.2	●	↑
Bahrain	13.5	●	↑
Djibouti	19.4	●	↑
Jordan	23.3	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	28.2	●	→
Morocco	31.7	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	39.5	●	↗
Egypt	51.0	●	↗
Palestine	57.2	●	→
Yemen	61.8	●	↗
Comoros	67.2	●	↗
Sudan	67.2	●	↑
Iraq	79.8	●	↓
Mauritania	80.5	●	→
Somalia	102.2	●	→

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Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)

Source: UNICEF (2019)
Reference year: 2015
Trends years: 2012–2015

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Kuwait	99.9	●	↑
Libya	99.9	●	••
Qatar	99.9	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	99.9	●	↑
Bahrain	99.7	●	↑
Jordan	99.6	●	••
Palestine	99.6	●	••
Oman	99.1	●	↑
Lebanon	98.2	●	••
Saudi Arabia	98.0	●	••
Algeria	96.6	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	96.2	●	••
Egypt	91.5	●	••
Djibouti	87.4	●	••
Comoros	82.2	●	••
Sudan	77.7	●	••
Morocco	73.6	●	••
Tunisia	73.6	●	••
Iraq	70.4	●	••
Mauritania	69.3	●	↗
Yemen	44.7	●	••
Somalia	9.4	●	••

Surviving infants who received two WHO-recommended vaccines (%)

Source: WHO and UNICEF (2019)
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2013–2017

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Kuwait	99	●	↑
Morocco	99	●	↑
Oman	99	●	↑
Palestine	99	●	↑
Tunisia	98	●	↑
Bahrain	97	●	↑
Qatar	97	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	97	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	96	●	↑
Egypt	94	●	↑
Libya	94	●	↑
Jordan	93	●	↑
Comoros	90	●	↑
Sudan	90	●	↑
Algeria	88	●	↓
Lebanon	79	●	→
Mauritania	78	●	↓
Djibouti	68	●	↓
Yemen	65	●	↓
Iraq	63	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	48	●	↗
Somalia	42	●	→

Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)

Source: IMHE (2017)
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Kuwait	84.8	●	↑
Qatar	83.6	●	↑
Bahrain	81.5	●	↑
Lebanon	81.2	●	↑
Tunisia	79.4	●	↑
Oman	79.3	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	77.8	●	↑
Jordan	77.3	●	↑
Algeria	72.3	●	↑
Palestine	71.8	●	••
Iraq	71.1	●	↑
Libya	70.6	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	69.9	●	↗
United Arab Emirates	69.0	●	↗
Egypt	65.2	●	→
Morocco	61.1	●	→
Sudan	60.5	●	↗
Yemen	56.2	●	→
Mauritania	56.1	●	→
Djibouti	48.9	●	→
Comoros	47.4	●	→
Somalia	25.8	●	→

Subjective wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)

Source: Gallup (2019)
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2015–2018

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Arab Emirates	7.0	●	↑
Oman	6.9	●	••
Qatar	6.4	●	••
Saudi Arabia	6.3	●	↑
Bahrain	6.2	●	↑
Kuwait	6.1	●	↑
Libya	5.5	●	↓
Lebanon	5.2	●	↓
Algeria	5.0	●	↓
Morocco	4.9	●	↓
Tunisia	4.7	●	↓
Somalia	4.7	●	••
Jordan	4.6	●	↓
Palestine	4.6	●	••
Iraq	4.5	●	↓
Djibouti	4.4	●	••
Mauritania	4.3	●	↗
Sudan	4.1	●	••
Egypt	4.0	●	↓
Comoros	4.0	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	3.5	●	••
Yemen	3.3	●	↗

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Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators) 2019
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritania	2.4	●	••
Yemen	5.4	●	••
Djibouti	6.1	●	••
Somalia	6.1	●	••
Algeria	6.7	●	••
Morocco	7.1	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	8.2	●	••
Tunisia	8.5	●	••
Iraq	8.8	●	••
Libya	10.4	●	••
Palestine	10.6	●	••
Jordan	11.8	●	••
Comoros	11.9	●	••
Oman	12.6	●	••
Lebanon	12.7	●	••
Sudan	15.7	●	••
Kuwait	15.8	●	••
Bahrain	16.5	●	••
Qatar	16.5	●	••
United Arab Emirates	17.3	●	••
Egypt	17.3	●	••
Saudi Arabia	17.7	●	••

Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)

Source: World Health Organization
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: 2010–2015

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Kuwait	2.2	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	2.4	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	2.7	●	↑
Morocco	3.1	●	↑
Lebanon	3.2	●	↑
Tunisia	3.2	●	↑
Algeria	3.3	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	3.4	●	↑
Oman	3.5	●	↑
Jordan	3.7	●	↑
Iraq	4.1	●	↑
Egypt	4.4	●	↑
Libya	5.5	●	↑
Bahrain	5.7	●	↓
Qatar	5.8	●	↓
Mauritania	7.5	●	↓
Somalia	8.3	●	↓
Djibouti	8.5	●	↓
Sudan	9.5	●	→
Yemen	9.8	●	→
Comoros	11.1	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	••

Net primary enrolment rate (%)

Source: UNESCO (2019)
Reference year: UNESCO (2019)
Trends years: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	98.6	●	••
Algeria	97.5	●	↑
Bahrain	97.4	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	97.4	●	••
Egypt	97.0	●	↑
Morocco	96.8	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	94.6	●	↑
Qatar	94.4	●	↑
Oman	94.1	●	→
Jordan	92.4	●	••
Iraq	92.3	●	••
Palestine	91.7	●	••
Kuwait	87.3	●	↓
Lebanon	86.3	●	↑
Yemen	83.1	●	↓
Comoros	79.8	●	↓
Mauritania	75.7	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	63.2	●	••
Sudan	60.4	●	↗
Djibouti	57.3	●	→
Libya	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••

Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)

Source: UNESCO (2019)
Reference year: 2011
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Libya	99.6	●	••
Palestine	99.4	●	••
Kuwait	99.2	●	••
Lebanon	99.2	●	••
Saudi Arabia	99.2	●	••
Jordan	99.1	●	••
Oman	98.7	●	••
Tunisia	96.2	●	••
Qatar	95.5	●	••
United Arab Emirates	95.0	●	••
Bahrain	94.1	●	••
Algeria	93.8	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	92.5	●	••
Morocco	91.2	●	••
Egypt	88.2	●	••
Yemen	77.0	●	••
Comoros	71.6	●	••
Sudan	65.8	●	••
Mauritania	56.1	●	••
Iraq	52.3	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••

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Lower secondary completion rate (%)

Source: UNESCO (2019)
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Saudi Arabia	116.1	●	↑
Oman	99.7	●	↑
Bahrain	97.3	●	↑
Kuwait	90.4	●	↑
Qatar	83.4	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	81.9	●	••
Egypt	81.0	●	→
Algeria	79.1	●	↓
Palestine	78.2	●	↑
Tunisia	70.8	●	••
Morocco	64.8	●	↓
Jordan	60.8	●	↓
Yemen	52.5	●	↗
Lebanon	52.4	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	50.5	●	••
Sudan	50.0	●	↓
Comoros	48.3	●	••
Iraq	48.1	●	••
Djibouti	43.5	●	→
Mauritania	35.0	●	↗
Libya	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••

Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2018)
Reference year: 2011-2017
Trends years: 2013–2016

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Lebanon	86	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	82	●	↓
Algeria	79	●	••
Kuwait	68	●	↓
Qatar	60	●	↑
Oman	57	●	↗
Bahrain	55	●	→
Palestine	54	●	↑
Morocco	50	●	↓
Sudan	48	●	↗
Tunisia	44	●	→
Egypt	30	●	↗
Jordan	29	●	••
Saudi Arabia	25	●	↗
Comoros	21	●	••
Libya	10	●	••
Mauritania	10	●	••
Djibouti	7	●	→
Iraq	7	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	6	●	••
Yemen	2	●	→
Somalia	NA	●	••

School enrolment, tertiary (% gross)

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)
Reference year: 2011–2017
Trends years: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Saudi Arabia	68.9	●	↑
Libya	60.5	●	••
Algeria	47.7	●	↑
Bahrain	45.5	●	↑
Oman	44.6	●	↑
Palestine	42.2	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	39.2	●	↓
Lebanon	38.1	●	↓
Egypt	34.4	●	↑
Morocco	33.8	●	↑
Kuwait	32.6	●	••
Tunisia	32.1	●	↓
Jordan	31.7	●	↓
Sudan	17.0	●	••
Qatar	16.4	●	→
Iraq	16.1	●	••
Yemen	10.0	●	••
Comoros	9.0	●	••
Djibouti	5.0	●	••
Mauritania	4.8	●	↓
Somalia	NA	●	••
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	••

Harmonized Test Scores

Source: World Bank (Human Capital Index)
Reference year: Most recent estimates as of 2018
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Bahrain	451.7	●	••
United Arab Emirates	451.3	●	••
Qatar	431.7	●	••
Oman	423.5	●	••
Palestine	412.3	●	••
Jordan	409.4	●	••
Saudi Arabia	407.4	●	••
Lebanon	404.9	●	••
Comoros	392.2	●	••
Tunisia	384.1	●	••
Kuwait	383.4	●	••
Sudan	379.6	●	••
Algeria	374.1	●	••
Morocco	367.3	●	••
Iraq	363.4	●	••
Egypt	356.0	●	••
Mauritania	342.1	●	••
Yemen	321.3	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••

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Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)

Source: UNDESA (2018)
Reference year: 2014
Trends years: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Egypt	80.0	●	↑
Algeria	77.2	●	↑
Morocco	74.8	●	↑
Tunisia	73.2	●	↑
Qatar	68.9	●	→
Palestine	64.8	●	••
Kuwait	64.6*	●	→
Lebanon	63.8	●	→
Bahrain	61.6*	●	→
United Arab Emirates	60.9	●	→
Iraq	59.3	●	↗
Jordan	58.0	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	53.3	●	→
Somalia	48.3	●	↗
Yemen	46.9	●	↗
Djibouti	44.9	●	↗
Saudi Arabia	41.5*	●	→
Oman	39.6	●	→
Mauritania	30.4	●	→
Sudan	30.2	●	→
Libya	29.6	●	↗
Comoros	27.8	●	→

Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above

Source: UNESCO (2019)
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Arab Emirates	122.7	●	↑
Kuwait	115.9	●	↑
Qatar	113.7	●	↑
Oman	113.0	●	↑
Libya	110.0	●	↑
Bahrain	97.9	●	↑
Palestine	95.7	●	••
Lebanon	95.5	●	→
Jordan	95.3	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	88.9	●	→
Algeria	88.4	●	↑
Egypt	82.3	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	82.1	●	↓
Tunisia	79.7	●	→
Sudan	75.6	●	↗
Iraq	69.2	●	→
Morocco	69.2	●	↑
Comoros	66.1	●	→
Mauritania	63.6	●	→
Yemen	45.2	●	→
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••

Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate

Source: ILO (2019)
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015–2018

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Djibouti	72.2	●	↑
Comoros	71.9	●	↑
Qatar	61.1	●	↓
Kuwait	56.0	●	↓
Bahrain	50.8	●	→
Mauritania	45.9	●	→
United Arab Emirates	44.3	●	↓
Tunisia	34.3	●	↓
Oman	34.3	●	↓
Sudan	33.7	●	→
Morocco	33.7	●	↓
Lebanon	32.7	●	→
Libya	32.6	●	↓
Egypt	30.2	●	→
Saudi Arabia	28.0	●	→
Palestine	27.4	●	→
Iraq	25.5	●	→
Somalia	25.1	●	→
Algeria	22.8	●	→
Jordan	22.1	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	16.7	●	↓
Yemen	8.4	●	↓

Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)

Source: IPU (2019)
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015–2018

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	31.3	●	→
Sudan	30.5	●	→
Djibouti	26.2	●	↑
Algeria	25.8	●	↓
Iraq	25.5	●	↓
Somalia	24.4	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	22.5	●	→
Morocco	20.5	●	↗
Mauritania	20.3	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	19.9	●	→
Libya	16.0	●	→
Jordan	15.4	●	↗
Egypt	14.9	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	13.2	●	→
Qatar	9.8	●	↑
Bahrain	7.5	●	→
Comoros	6.1	●	→
Lebanon	4.7	●	→
Kuwait	3.1	●	→
Oman	1.2	●	→
Yemen	0.0	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	••

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Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)

Source: UNDP (2018 Human Development Data)
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Comoros	0.6	●	→
Djibouti	0.6	●	→
Qatar	0.4	●	→
Kuwait	0.4	●	↓
Mauritania	0.4	●	→
Bahrain	0.3	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	0.3	●	↓
Tunisia	0.3	●	↓
Morocco	0.3	●	→
Sudan	0.3	●	→
Libya	0.3	●	↓
Lebanon	0.3	●	→
Egypt	0.2	●	↗
Saudi Arabia	0.2	●	↓
Oman	0.2	●	↓
Palestine	0.2	●	→
Iraq	0.2	●	→
Algeria	0.2	●	↓
Jordan	0.2	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	0.1	●	↓
Yemen	0.1	●	↓
Somalia	NA	●	—

Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)

Source: UNICEF
Reference year: 2009-2015
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Qatar	0.0	●	••
Tunisia	0.0	●	••
Jordan	0.3	●	••
Algeria	0.4	●	••
Palestine	1.0	●	••
Lebanon	1.2	●	••
Djibouti	1.8	●	••
Egypt	2.0	●	••
Morocco	2.5	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	2.5	●	••
Iraq	4.6	●	••
Somalia	8.4	●	••
Yemen	9.4	●	••
Comoros	10.0	●	••
Sudan	11.9	●	••
Mauritania	17.8	●	••
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Kuwait	NA	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Oman	NA	●	••
Saudi Arabia	NA	●	••
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	••

Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)

Source: World Bank from Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Women in Politics
Reference year: 2016*
Trends years: 2012–2016

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritania	30.8	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	26.7	●	↑
Tunisia	23.1	●	↑
Algeria	13.3	●	↑
Morocco	13.0	●	↑
Egypt	11.8	●	→
Sudan	11.4	●	→
Iraq	10.5	●	↗
Jordan	7.1	●	→
Kuwait	6.7	●	→
Somalia	6.7	●	→
Oman	6.3	●	↓
Qatar	6.3	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	6.1	●	↓
Djibouti	5.6	●	↓
Yemen	5.4	●	↓
Bahrain	4.5	●	↓
Libya	3.6	●	••
Lebanon	3.4	●	→
Comoros	0.0	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	0.0	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	••

Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)

Source: UNDP (2018 Human Development Data)
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Syrian Arab Republic	120	●	••
Algeria	98	●	••
Comoros	98	●	••
Djibouti	98	●	••
Iraq	98	●	••
Libya	98	●	••
Mauritania	98	●	••
Morocco	98	●	••
Egypt	90	●	••
Palestine	84	●	••
Jordan	70	●	••
Kuwait	70	●	••
Lebanon	70	●	••
Saudi Arabia	70	●	••
Yemen	70	●	••
Bahrain	60	●	••
Sudan	56	●	••
Oman	50	●	••
Qatar	50	●	••
United Arab Emirates	45	●	••
Tunisia	30	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••

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Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)

Source: JMP (2019)
Reference year: 2015
Trends years: 2012–2015

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Bahrain	100.0	●	↑
Kuwait	100.0	●	↑
Qatar	100.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	100.0	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	99.6	●	↑
Jordan	98.6	●	↑
Egypt	98.4	●	↑
Libya	96.8	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	96.7	●	→
Tunisia	94.2	●	↑
Algeria	93.5	●	↗
Lebanon	92.3	●	↑
Oman	90.9	●	↑
Palestine	87.6	●	↓
Iraq	86.1	●	↗
Comoros	83.7	●	↓
Morocco	83.0	●	↑
Djibouti	76.9	●	→
Yemen	70.4	●	↑
Mauritania	69.6	●	↗
Sudan	58.9	●	↗
Somalia	40.0	●	→

Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)

Source: JMP (2019)
Reference year: 2015
Trends years: 2012–2015

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Bahrain	100.0	●	↑
Kuwait	100.0	●	↑
Qatar	100.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	100.0	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	100.0	●	↑
Libya	99.7	●	↑
Oman	99.3	●	↑
Jordan	96.7	●	↑
Palestine	96.0	●	↑
Lebanon	95.4	●	↑
Egypt	93.2	●	→
Tunisia	93.1	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	92.9	●	→
Algeria	87.5	●	→
Iraq	85.7	●	→
Morocco	83.5	●	↑
Yemen	59.7	●	↗
Djibouti	51.4	●	→
Mauritania	44.6	●	→
Sudan	34.6	●	→
Comoros	34.2	●	→
Somalia	16.2	●	↓

Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources

Source: FAO (2019)
Reference year: 2014
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Comoros	1.2	●	••
Djibouti	7.9	●	••
Mauritania	15.9	●	••
Somalia	30.3	●	••
Lebanon	33.3	●	••
Palestine	48.8	●	••
Morocco	49.0	●	••
Algeria	88.0	●	••
Iraq	93.1	●	••
Sudan	93.7	●	••
Tunisia	94.0	●	••
Oman	106.2	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	109.4	●	••
Jordan	150.9	●	••
Egypt	159.9	●	••
Bahrain	205.8	●	••
Yemen	227.7	●	••
Qatar	472.5	●	••
Libya	1,072.0	●	••
Saudi Arabia	1,242.6	●	••
United Arab Emirates	2,346.5	●	••
Kuwait	2,603.5	●	••

Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)

Source: Dalin et al. (2017)
Reference year: 2010
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Palestine	0.5	●	••
Sudan	0.7	●	••
Egypt	2.8	●	••
Morocco	3.0	●	••
Mauritania	5.5	●	••
Tunisia	7.0	●	••
Algeria	7.5	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	8.1	●	••
Libya	9.7	●	••
Yemen	16.5	●	••
Jordan	16.6	●	••
Lebanon	17.3	●	••
Iraq	18.6	●	••
Saudi Arabia	27.1	●	••
Somalia	32.4	●	••
United Arab Emirates	40.7	●	••
Kuwait	42.6	●	••
Djibouti	77.7	●	••
Oman	97.7	●	••
Bahrain	112.0	●	••
Qatar	148.2	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••

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Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)

Source: EPI (2018)
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Kuwait	75.0	●	••
United Arab Emirates	75.0	●	••
Bahrain	72.7	●	••
Qatar	70.0	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	48.0	●	••
Algeria	46.1	●	••
Tunisia	33.6	●	••
Saudi Arabia	32.5	●	••
Egypt	28.4	●	••
Morocco	26.0	●	••
Jordan	18.6	●	••
Libya	9.6	●	••
Iraq	6.4	●	••
Oman	5.4	●	••
Djibouti	0.0	●	••
Mauritania	0.0	●	••
Sudan	0.0	●	••
Yemen	0.0	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Lebanon	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••

Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)

Source: UN DESA/UN Stats
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Kuwait	82	●	••
Qatar	82	●	••
United Arab Emirates	75	●	••
Morocco	64	●	••
Jordan	63	●	••
Saudi Arabia	57	●	••
Tunisia	55	●	••
Algeria	48	●	••
Libya	47	●	••
Mauritania	45	●	••
Bahrain	40	●	••
Egypt	40	●	••
Sudan	40	●	••
Yemen	39	●	••
Lebanon	32	●	••
Comoros	26	●	••
Iraq	25	●	••
Somalia	10	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Oman	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••

Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators) 2019
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: NA

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

Access to electricity (% population)

Source: SE4All (2019)
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: 2013–2016

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Bahrain	100.0	●	↑
Egypt	100.0	●	↑
Iraq	100.0	●	↑
Jordan	100.0	●	↑
Kuwait	100.0	●	↑
Lebanon	100.0	●	↑
Morocco	100.0	●	↑
Oman	100.0	●	↑
Palestine	100.0	●	↑
Qatar	100.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	100.0	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	100.0	●	↑
Tunisia	100.0	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	100.0	●	↑
Algeria	99.4	●	↑
Libya	98.5	●	↑
Comoros	77.8	●	↑
Yemen	71.6	●	↓
Djibouti	51.8	●	↓
Mauritania	41.7	●	→
Sudan	38.5	●	→
Somalia	29.9	●	→

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Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)

Source: SE4All (2019)
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: 2013–2016

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Bahrain	100.0	●	↑
Kuwait	100.0	●	↑
Tunisia	99.1	●	↑
Jordan	99.1	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	99.0	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	98.5	●	↑
Qatar	98.5	●	↑
Iraq	97.6	●	↑
Egypt	97.6	●	↑
Morocco	96.8	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	96.0	●	↑
Oman	95.2	●	↑
Algeria	92.6	●	↑
Yemen	64.9	●	→
Mauritania	46.6	●	→
Sudan	41.3	●	↗
Djibouti	11.5	●	→
Comoros	9.3	●	→
Somalia	2.3	●	→
Lebanon	NA	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)

Source: IEA (2016)
Reference year: 2015
Trends years: 2012–2015

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Bahrain	1.1	●	→
Egypt	1.1	●	↑
Libya	1.2	●	↑
Sudan	1.2	●	↑
Lebanon	1.3	●	↑
Jordan	1.3	●	↑
Tunisia	1.4	●	→
Kuwait	1.4	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	1.5	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	1.6	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	1.7	●	↑
Morocco	2.0	●	→
Qatar	2.0	●	↗
Yemen	2.0	●	↑
Algeria	2.0	●	→
Iraq	2.0	●	↑
Oman	2.1	●	↑
Comoros	NA	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Mauritania	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••

Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)
Reference year: 2015
Trends years: 2010–2015

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sudan	64.5	●	↑
Morocco	14.3	●	↓
Mauritania	13.4	●	↗
Egypt	8.3	●	↓
Iraq	3.7	●	↓
Tunisia	2.8	●	→
Lebanon	2.6	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	2.3	●	↓
Jordan	1.0	●	→
Algeria	0.3	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	0.2	●	→
Saudi Arabia	0.0	●	→
Bahrain	0.0	●	→
Comoros	0.0	●	→
Djibouti	0.0	●	→
Kuwait	0.0	●	→
Libya	0.0	●	→
Oman	0.0	●	→
Palestine	0.0	●	→
Qatar	0.0	●	→
Somalia	0.0	●	→
Yemen	0.0	●	→

Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)
Reference year: 2011-2015
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Yemen	3.0	●	••
Morocco	3.3	●	••
Palestine	3.3	●	••
Mauritania	3.7	●	••
Egypt	3.7	●	••
Tunisia	3.8	●	••
Algeria	3.9	●	••
Iraq	4.0	●	••
Lebanon	4.0	●	••
Djibouti	4.1	●	••
Sudan	4.2	●	••
Jordan	4.5	●	••
Comoros	4.7	●	••
United Arab Emirates	5.2	●	••
Kuwait	5.4	●	••
Saudi Arabia	5.7	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	5.7	●	••
Libya	5.7	●	••
Qatar	6.0	●	••
Oman	6.6	●	••
Bahrain	10.0	●	••
Somalia	41.4	●	••

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Adjusted Growth (%)

Source: World Bank (2019)
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Arab Emirates	1.4	●	••
Bahrain	-0.6	●	••
Qatar	-1.5	●	••
Saudi Arabia	-1.7	●	••
Iraq	-2.3	●	••
Algeria	-2.4	●	••
Egypt	-2.4	●	••
Morocco	-2.5	●	••
Tunisia	-3.0	●	••
Sudan	-3.4	●	••
Kuwait	-4.2	●	••
Oman	-4.2	●	••
Mauritania	-4.7	●	••
Jordan	-5.5	●	••
Comoros	-5.8	●	••
Lebanon	-5.9	●	••
Palestine	-6.7	●	••
Libya	-9.1	●	••
Yemen	-14.5	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••

Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)

Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2019
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Arab Emirates	88.2	●	↑
Bahrain	82.6	●	↑
Kuwait	79.8	●	↑
Oman	73.6	●	••
Saudi Arabia	71.7	●	↑
Qatar	65.9	●	••
Libya	65.7	●	••
Lebanon	44.8	●	↓
Algeria	42.8	●	↓
Jordan	42.5	●	↑
Somalia	38.7	●	••
Tunisia	36.9	●	↗
Egypt	32.8	●	↑
Morocco	28.6	●	••
Palestine	25.0	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	23.3	●	••
Iraq	22.7	●	↗
Comoros	21.7	●	••
Mauritania	20.9	●	↓
Sudan	15.3	●	••
Djibouti	12.3	●	••
Yemen	6.4	●	••

Unemployment rate (% total labor force)

Source: ILO (2019)
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015–2018

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Qatar	0.1	●	↑
Bahrain	1.2	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	1.7	●	↑
Kuwait	2.1	●	↑
Oman	3.2	●	↑
Comoros	4.3	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	5.4	●	↑
Djibouti	5.8	●	→
Somalia	5.9	●	↗
Lebanon	6.7	●	→
Iraq	8.2	●	↓
Morocco	9.3	●	→
Mauritania	9.9	●	↓
Algeria	10.1	●	↗
Egypt	11.8	●	↗
Sudan	12.7	●	→
Yemen	14.2	●	↓
Jordan	14.7	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	14.9	●	↓
Tunisia	15.3	●	↓
Libya	15.7	●	↑
Palestine	26.8	●	↓

Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)

Source: Alsamawi et al (2017)
Reference year: 2010
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sudan	0.0	●	••
Somalia	0.0	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	0.1	●	••
Yemen	0.1	●	••
Egypt	0.1	●	••
Morocco	0.1	●	••
Algeria	0.1	●	••
Mauritania	0.1	●	••
Iraq	0.2	●	••
Libya	0.2	●	••
Djibouti	0.2	●	••
Tunisia	0.3	●	••
Jordan	0.5	●	••
Lebanon	0.9	●	••
Bahrain	1.2	●	••
Saudi Arabia	1.5	●	••
Oman	1.7	●	••
Qatar	2.1	●	••
United Arab Emirates	4.9	●	••
Kuwait	7.9	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

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Labour freedom score

Source: The Heritage Foundation
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: 2015–2019

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Somalia	91.8	●	••
United Arab Emirates	81.1	●	↑
Bahrain	71.1	●	↓
Qatar	65.9	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	63.3	●	↓
Kuwait	61.7	●	↓
Djibouti	60.4	●	↓
Comoros	60.3	●	↑
Sudan	59.0	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	58.2	●	↑
Oman	57.3	●	↓
Iraq	53.1	●	↓
Jordan	52.7	●	↓
Egypt	51.6	●	↓
Mauritania	51.5	●	↓
Libya	51.3	●	↓
Tunisia	50.3	●	↓
Algeria	49.9	●	↓
Yemen	49.8	●	↓
Lebanon	46.5	●	↓
Morocco	33.1	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	••

Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015–2018

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Qatar	0.6	●	↑
Bahrain	5.0	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	7.8	●	↑
Oman	8.3	●	↑
Comoros	8.5	●	↑
Kuwait	13.9	●	↑
Mauritania	16.0	●	↗
Iraq	16.6	●	→
Lebanon	17.4	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	19.5	●	→
Djibouti	21.3	●	↓
Morocco	21.9	●	↓
Yemen	23.7	●	↗
Somalia	24.9	●	→
Saudi Arabia	25.8	●	↗
Sudan	26.7	●	→
Algeria	30.0	●	↓
Egypt	32.6	●	→
Tunisia	34.8	●	↓
Jordan	37.2	●	↓
Libya	41.9	●	↓
Palestine	46.8	●	↓

Ease of starting a business score

Source: World Bank (Doing Business)
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Arab Emirates	94.1	●	••
Morocco	93.0	●	••
Oman	92.9	●	••
Mauritania	92.2	●	••
Tunisia	90.2	●	••
Bahrain	89.6	●	••
Qatar	87.7	●	••
Djibouti	85.7	●	••
Jordan	84.4	●	••
Egypt	84.1	●	••
Kuwait	81.4	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	81.0	●	••
Saudi Arabia	80.1	●	••
Lebanon	78.6	●	••
Algeria	78.1	●	••
Iraq	76.6	●	••
Sudan	76.4	●	••
Libya	73.6	●	••
Comoros	72.3	●	••
Palestine	69.4	●	••
Yemen	67.0	●	••
Somalia	46.4	●	••

Product concentration index, exports

Source: UNCTAD Stat
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	0.1	●	↑
Lebanon	0.1	●	↑
Egypt	0.1	●	↑
Djibouti	0.2	●	↑
Morocco	0.2	●	↑
Jordan	0.2	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	0.2	●	↑
Palestine	0.2	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	0.2	●	↑
Bahrain	0.3	●	↑
Mauritania	0.4	●	↑
Yemen	0.4	●	↑
Oman	0.4	●	↑
Sudan	0.5	●	↑
Algeria	0.5	●	→
Qatar	0.5	●	→
Somalia	0.6	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	0.6	●	↑
Kuwait	0.6	●	↗
Comoros	0.6	●	↗
Libya	0.7	●	↓
Iraq	0.9	●	→

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Population using the internet (%)

Source: ITU (2019)
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Kuwait	98.0	●	↑
Qatar	95.9	●	↑
Bahrain	95.9	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	94.8	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	82.1	●	↑
Oman	80.2	●	↑
Lebanon	78.2	●	↑
Jordan	66.8	●	↑
Palestine	65.2	●	••
Morocco	61.8	●	↑
Djibouti	55.7	●	↑
Tunisia	55.5	●	↑
Iraq	49.4	●	↑
Algeria	47.7	●	↑
Egypt	45.0	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	34.3	●	↗
Sudan	30.9	●	↗
Yemen	26.7	●	→
Libya	21.8	●	→
Mauritania	20.8	●	↗
Comoros	8.5	●	→
Somalia	2.0	●	→

Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)

Source: ITU (2019)
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Arab Emirates	243.4	●	↑
Bahrain	146.0	●	↑
Kuwait	127.3	●	↑
Qatar	127.2	●	↑
Jordan	100.0	●	↑
Oman	93.9	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	90.0	●	↑
Algeria	78.4	●	↑
Tunisia	65.0	●	↑
Morocco	58.3	●	↑
Lebanon	51.3	●	↗
Egypt	50.1	●	↑
Iraq	41.0	●	↑
Comoros	37.8	●	↑
Libya	36.9	●	↗
Sudan	30.5	●	→
Mauritania	30.3	●	↑
Djibouti	19.5	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	12.5	●	→
Yemen	5.9	●	→
Somalia	2.4	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	••

Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)

Source: World Bank (2018)
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2014–2018

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Arab Emirates	4.0	●	↑
Qatar	3.4	●	↑
Oman	3.2	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	3.1	●	↑
Kuwait	3.0	●	↑
Egypt	2.8	●	↓
Djibouti	2.8	●	↑
Bahrain	2.7	●	↓
Jordan	2.7	●	↑
Lebanon	2.6	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	2.5	●	↑
Morocco	2.4	●	••
Algeria	2.4	●	↓
Mauritania	2.3	●	↓
Comoros	2.3	●	↓
Libya	2.2	●	↓
Sudan	2.2	●	↑
Yemen	2.1	●	↗
Tunisia	2.1	●	↓
Iraq	2.0	●	↓
Somalia	1.8	●	↗
Palestine	NA	●	••

Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)

Source: National Science Foundation (2019)
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: 2013–2016

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Qatar	0.5	●	↑
Tunisia	0.5	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	0.3	●	↗
United Arab Emirates	0.2	●	↗
Lebanon	0.2	●	→
Kuwait	0.2	●	↓
Oman	0.2	●	↓
Jordan	0.2	●	↓
Bahrain	0.1	●	↓
Morocco	0.1	●	↗
Egypt	0.1	●	→
Algeria	0.1	●	→
Iraq	0.0	●	→
Libya	0.0	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●	→
Sudan	0.0	●	↓
Comoros	0.0	●	↓
Mauritania	0.0	●	→
Djibouti	0.0	●	↓
Yemen	0.0	●	↓
Somalia	0.0	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	••

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Research and development expenditure (% GDP)

Source: UNESCO (2019)
Reference year: 2015
Trends years: 2010–2015

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Arab Emirates	1.0	●	↑
Morocco	0.7	●	••
Egypt	0.7	●	↗
Tunisia	0.6	●	↓
Qatar	0.5	●	••
Palestine	0.5	●	••
Kuwait	0.4	●	↑
Jordan	0.3	●	••
Oman	0.2	●	→
Bahrain	0.1	●	••
Algeria	0.1	●	••
Iraq	0.0	●	↓
Comoros	0.0*	●	••
Somalia	0.0*	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0*	●	••
Yemen	0.0*	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Lebanon	NA	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Mauritania	NA	●	••
Saudi Arabia	NA	●	••
Sudan	NA	●	••

Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)

Source: UN DESA/UN Stats
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: 2013–2016

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sudan	0.3	●	↑
Morocco	0.3	●	↑
Bahrain	0.5	●	→
Lebanon	0.5	●	→
Jordan	0.6	●	→
Tunisia	0.7	●	→
Egypt	0.8	●	↑
Algeria	0.8	●	↗
Qatar	0.9	●	→
Yemen	1.1	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	1.4	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	2.1	●	↑
Kuwait	2.5	●	↓
Oman	3.5	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	3.6	●	→
Iraq	4.7	●	↓
Libya	5.4	●	↓
Comoros	NA	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Mauritania	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)

Source: Chandy, L., Seidel B., 2017
Reference year: 2011
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Iraq	29.5*	●	••
Algeria	31.5	●	••
Mauritania	32.4	●	••
United Arab Emirates	32.5*	●	••
Palestine	33.7*	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	35.8*	●	••
Yemen	36.7*	●	••
Lebanon	38.3	●	••
Sudan	39.7	●	••
Morocco	41.2	●	••
Tunisia	41.3	●	••
Jordan	43.2	●	••
Djibouti	44.1*	●	••
Comoros	45.0	●	••
Egypt	49.7	●	••
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Kuwait	NA	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Oman	NA	●	••
Qatar	NA	●	••
Saudi Arabia	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••

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

Source: IHME (2017)
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Comoros	20.5	●	→
Lebanon	30.6	●	↓
Somalia	32.0	●	↓
Morocco	32.6	●	↓
Jordan	33.0	●	→
Tunisia	37.7	●	↓
Algeria	38.9	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	40.9	●	↓
Oman	41.1	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	43.8	●	↓
Djibouti	45.6	●	↓
Mauritania	47.4	●	↓
Yemen	50.5	●	↓
Libya	54.3	●	↓
Sudan	55.4	●	↓
Kuwait	60.7	●	↓
Iraq	61.6	●	↓
Bahrain	70.8	●	↓
Egypt	87.0	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	87.9	●	↓
Qatar	91.2	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	••

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Satisfaction with public transport (%)

Source: Gallup (2019)
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015–2018

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Arab Emirates	77.5	●	↑
Oman	72.8	●	••
Bahrain	72.7	●	↑
Egypt	71.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	71.0	●	↑
Jordan	65.4	●	↑
Qatar	64.7	●	••
Somalia	62.0	●	••
Kuwait	61.0	●	↓
Djibouti	60.8	●	••
Comoros	58.0	●	••
Algeria	57.7	●	↑
Iraq	57.2	●	↗
Morocco	55.1	●	→
Lebanon	51.8	●	↓
Libya	45.7	●	↓
Yemen	40.5	●	↑
Tunisia	39.8	●	→
Sudan	33.3	●	••
Mauritania	22.2	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	15.3	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

E-waste generated (kg/capita)

Source: UNU-IAS (2017)
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Comoros	0.8	●	••
Djibouti	0.9	●	••
Mauritania	1.3	●	••
Sudan	1.3	●	••
Yemen	1.5	●	••
Morocco	3.7	●	••
Egypt	5.5	●	••
Jordan	5.6	●	••
Tunisia	5.6	●	••
Iraq	6.1	●	••
Algeria	6.2	●	••
Libya	11.0	●	••
Lebanon	11.1	●	••
Qatar	11.3	●	••
United Arab Emirates	13.6	●	••
Oman	14.9	●	••
Bahrain	15.5	●	••
Kuwait	15.8	●	••
Saudi Arabia	15.9	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••

Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)

Source: Zhang et. al. (2017)
Reference year: 2010
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritania	0.8	●	••
Djibouti	1.1	●	••
Sudan	1.1	●	••
Comoros	1.1	●	••
Somalia	1.1	●	••
Egypt	7.6	●	••
Qatar	7.9	●	••
Libya	8.5	●	••
Algeria	8.5	●	••
Morocco	12.2	●	••
United Arab Emirates	13.9	●	••
Tunisia	17.2	●	••
Bahrain	25.7	●	••
Oman	39.3	●	••
Saudi Arabia	57.9	●	••
Kuwait	176.3	●	••
Iraq	NA	●	••
Jordan	NA	●	••
Lebanon	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••
Yemen	NA	●	••

Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)

Source: Zhang et. al. (2017)
Reference year: 2010
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Kuwait	-11.1	●	••
Saudi Arabia	-10.1	●	••
Tunisia	-6.7	●	••
Bahrain	-1.8	●	••
Iraq	-1.4	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	-1.4	●	••
Yemen	-1.4	●	••
Jordan	-1.4	●	••
Lebanon	-1.4	●	••
Palestine	-1.4	●	••
Egypt	-0.6	●	••
Morocco	0.0	●	••
Djibouti	0.6	●	••
Sudan	0.6	●	••
Comoros	0.6	●	••
Somalia	0.6	●	••
Libya	0.7	●	••
Algeria	0.7	●	••
Mauritania	0.7	●	••
Oman	2.0	●	••
Qatar	23.8	●	••
United Arab Emirates	58.4	●	••

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

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Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)

Source: Oita et al. (2016)
Reference year: 2010
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Yemen	9.0	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	9.5	●	••
Algeria	10.8	●	••
Iraq	12.7	●	••
Tunisia	12.9	●	••
Jordan	13.3	●	••
Djibouti	17.6	●	••
Mauritania	18.3	●	••
Libya	20.0	●	••
Lebanon	21.4	●	••
Bahrain	21.7	●	••
Oman	29.2	●	••
Somalia	37.0	●	••
Saudi Arabia	39.5	●	••
Qatar	42.9	●	••
United Arab Emirates	65.2	●	••
Kuwait	95.1	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Egypt	NA	●	••
Morocco	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••
Sudan	NA	●	••

Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)

Source: World Bank (What the Waste database)
Reference year: 2009-2016
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sudan	73.3	●	••
Comoros	117.1	●	••
Mauritania	129.5	●	••
Djibouti	154.1	●	••
Somalia	162.5	●	••
Yemen	175.3	●	••
Morocco	199.7	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	216.1	●	••
Egypt	239.1	●	••
Tunisia	242.3	●	••
Jordan	300.7	●	••
Algeria	304.8	●	••
Palestine	342.7	●	••
Libya	346.8	●	••
Iraq	363.8	●	••
Lebanon	364.1	●	••
Oman	438.0	●	••
Qatar	474.5	●	••
Saudi Arabia	511.0	●	••
Kuwait	583.7	●	••
United Arab Emirates	584.0	●	••
Bahrain	668.0	●	••

Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)

Source: Natural Resource Governance Institute (2017 Resource Governance Index)
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Morocco	56	●	••
Iraq	52	●	••
Tunisia	50	●	••
Yemen	50	●	••
Egypt	45	●	••
Kuwait	44	●	••
Mauritania	41	●	••
Algeria	40	●	••
Qatar	33	●	••
Oman	32	●	••
United Arab Emirates	32	●	••
Bahrain	27	●	••
Libya	27	●	••
Sudan	26	●	••
Saudi Arabia	23	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Jordan	NA	●	••
Lebanon	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••

Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)

Source: UN DESA/UN Stats
Reference year: 2015
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Yemen	3.9	●	••
Djibouti	7.1	●	••
Morocco	7.5	●	••
Iraq	11.2	●	••
Mauritania	12.3	●	••
Sudan	13.8	●	••
Jordan	69.9	●	••
Tunisia	93.3	●	••
Egypt	177.2	●	••
Oman	222.0	●	••
Algeria	222.6	●	••
Libya	426.7	●	••
Lebanon	499.9	●	••
Kuwait	798.6	●	••
Saudi Arabia	1,185.0	●	••
United Arab Emirates	1,319.7	●	••
Bahrain	1,326.1	●	••
Qatar	1,544.1	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••

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Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)

Source: UN DESA/UN Stats
Reference year: 2015 (2010–2014)
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Arab Emirates	85.5	●	••
Qatar	84.1	●	••
Morocco	78.4	●	••
Bahrain	77.0	●	••
Oman	75.2	●	••
Yemen	74.0	●	••
Mauritania	65.2	●	••
Tunisia	62.5	●	••
Jordan	58.6	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	56.6	●	••
Lebanon	55.6	●	••
Kuwait	54.7	●	••
Sudan	54.7	●	••
Algeria	54.2	●	••
Libya	53.7	●	••
Egypt	50.0	●	••
Saudi Arabia	49.5	●	••
Comoros	45.8	●	••
Djibouti	40.0	●	••
Iraq	37.5	●	••
Somalia	35.8	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)

Source: Gütschow et al (2016)
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: 2013–2016

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Somalia	0.0	●	↑
Comoros	0.2	●	↑
Sudan	0.4	●	↑
Djibouti	0.6	●	↑
Mauritania	0.6	●	↑
Yemen	0.8	●	↑
Morocco	1.5	●	↑
Tunisia	1.9	●	↑
Jordan	1.9	●	↑
Egypt	2.0	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	2.3	●	↓
Lebanon	2.4	●	↑
Algeria	3.4	●	→
Iraq	4.9	●	→
Libya	8.2	●	↗
Oman	14.2	●	↗
Bahrain	15.9	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	18.4	●	↓
Kuwait	23.5	●	↗
United Arab Emirates	24.4	●	↓
Qatar	47.5	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	••

Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)

Source: Kander et al. (2015)
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Qatar	-6.5	●	••
Kuwait	-5.0	●	••
Oman	-2.9	●	••
Bahrain	-2.4	●	••
Saudi Arabia	-0.9	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	-0.5	●	••
Libya	-0.4	●	••
Iraq	-0.3	●	••
Egypt	-0.2	●	••
Algeria	-0.1	●	••
Yemen	-0.1	●	••
Sudan	0.0	●	••
Somalia	0.0	●	••
Mauritania	0.1	●	••
Jordan	0.4	●	••
Morocco	0.5	●	••
Palestine	0.5	●	••
Djibouti	0.6	●	••
Tunisia	0.9	●	••
Lebanon	1.1	●	••
United Arab Emirates	2.1	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••

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

Source: EM-DAT (2019)
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Kuwait	0.0	●	••
Jordan	1.0	●	••
Saudi Arabia	1.2	●	••
United Arab Emirates	2.0	●	••
Egypt	17.2	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	18.8	●	••
Oman	36.9	●	••
Qatar	55.7	●	••
Iraq	121.9	●	••
Tunisia	137.4	●	••
Yemen	157.0	●	••
Algeria	195.2	●	••
Sudan	531.3	●	••
Comoros	1,252.5	●	••
Morocco	1,455.5	●	••
Djibouti	2,573.8	●	••
Somalia	6,394.1	●	••
Lebanon	8,559.5	●	••
Mauritania	31,953.2	●	••
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

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CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)

Source: UN Comtrade (2018)
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Comoros	0.0	●	••
Djibouti	0.0	●	••
Somalia	0.0	●	••
Morocco	0.0	●	••
Lebanon	0.0	●	••
Jordan	1.4	●	••
Egypt	155.6	●	••
Sudan	177.5	●	••
Mauritania	198.0	●	••
Tunisia	411.1	●	••
Yemen	860.8	●	••
Algeria	3,194.1	●	••
Iraq	8,194.2	●	••
Bahrain	15,853.7	●	••
Oman	24,494.4	●	••
Saudi Arabia	36,823.0	●	••
United Arab Emirates	43,941.9	●	••
Kuwait	79,245.5	●	••
Qatar	160,772.7	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••

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

Source: Birdlife International et al. (2019)
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015–2018

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sudan	87.5	●	↑
Egypt	64.8	●	↑
Algeria	54.9	●	↑
Mauritania	48.3	●	→
Tunisia	44.6	●	→
Qatar	40.0	●	→
Bahrain	36.6	●	→
Morocco	34.5	●	→
Kuwait	32.1	●	→
Yemen	27.5	●	→
United Arab Emirates	26.4	●	→
Saudi Arabia	20.8	●	→
Lebanon	17.8	●	→
Oman	8.0	●	→
Comoros	0.0	●	→
Djibouti	0.0	●	→
Iraq	0.0	●	→
Libya	0.0	●	→
Somalia	0.0	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●	→
Jordan	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

Ocean Health Index Goal – Clean Waters (0–100)

Source: Ocean Health Index (2018)
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015–2018

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Arab Emirates	72.3	●	↑
Oman	70.5	●	↑
Qatar	65.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	64.5	●	→
Bahrain	63.5	●	↑
Kuwait	63.2	●	↓
Mauritania	59.7	●	↓
Somalia	59.5	●	↓
Libya	57.1	●	↗
Yemen	54.1	●	↓
Morocco	52.8	●	↓
Tunisia	50.1	●	↗
Djibouti	49.9	●	↓
Egypt	49.5	●	↓
Jordan	48.5	●	→
Sudan	44.6	●	↓
Iraq	41.6	●	↓
Algeria	40.5	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	38.3	●	→
Comoros	36.7	●	↓
Lebanon	30.1	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	••

Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)

Source: Ocean Health Index (2018)
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015–2018

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Morocco	63.2	●	→
Algeria	61.2	●	↓
Oman	54.8	●	↓
Yemen	52.0	●	↓
Mauritania	51.2	●	→
United Arab Emirates	49.6	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	46.5	●	↓
Tunisia	44.0	●	↗
Qatar	43.2	●	→
Libya	42.6	●	↓
Djibouti	41.6	●	↓
Lebanon	41.6	●	↓
Sudan	36.3	●	→
Saudi Arabia	36.0	●	→
Bahrain	34.6	●	→
Egypt	33.7	●	↓
Kuwait	32.2	●	→
Comoros	31.6	●	↓
Iraq	29.6	●	→
Jordan	28.5	●	→
Somalia	13.0	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	••

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Fish caught by trawling (%)

Source: Sea Around Us (2018)
Reference year: 2014
Trends years: 2010–2014

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Oman	0.4	●	↑
Sudan	2.0	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	5.6	●	↑
Yemen	8.2	●	↑
Lebanon	10.0	●	••
Somalia	10.4	●	→
Bahrain	11.7	●	↗
Saudi Arabia	17.9	●	↑
Libya	19.9	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	22.0	●	↑
Mauritania	23.0	●	↑
Tunisia	28.1	●	↓
Algeria	29.6	●	↓
Iraq	30.0	●	→
Egypt	34.5	●	↑
Kuwait	48.4	●	↓
Morocco	62.0	●	→
Comoros	NA	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Jordan	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••
Qatar	NA	●	••

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

Source: Birdlife Interna-tional et al. (2019)
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015–2018

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Kuwait	59.0	●	↑
Qatar	50.0	●	→
Morocco	43.0	●	→
Tunisia	40.8	●	→
Egypt	39.6	●	→
Algeria	38.8	●	→
Yemen	31.1	●	→
United Arab Emirates	30.8	●	↗
Bahrain	27.5	●	→
Sudan	25.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	21.0	●	→
Mauritania	14.6	●	→
Lebanon	13.1	●	→
Oman	11.5	●	→
Comoros	10.4	●	→
Iraq	5.1	●	→
Libya	4.6	●	→
Palestine	2.5	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	1.1	●	→
Djibouti	0.9	●	→
Somalia	0.0	●	→
Jordan	NA	●	••

Red List Index of species survival (0–1)

Source: IUCN and Bird-life International (2019)
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015–2018

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritania	1.0	●	↑
Tunisia	1.0	●	↑
Libya	1.0	●	↑
Jordan	1.0	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	1.0	●	↑
Sudan	0.9	●	↑
Lebanon	0.9	●	↑
Egypt	0.9	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	0.9	●	↑
Algeria	0.9	●	↑
Somalia	0.9	●	↓
Morocco	0.9	●	↓
Oman	0.9	●	↓
Yemen	0.9	●	↓
Kuwait	0.9	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	0.9	●	↓
Bahrain	0.8	●	↓
Qatar	0.8	●	↓
Djibouti	0.8	●	↓
Iraq	0.8	●	↓
Palestine	0.8	●	••
Comoros	0.8	●	↓

Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)

Source: Lenzen et al. (2012)
Reference year: 2015
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sudan	0.0	●	••
Somalia	0.1	●	••
Egypt	0.3	●	••
Yemen	0.4	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	0.7	●	••
Iraq	0.7	●	••
Morocco	0.7	●	••
Algeria	0.7	●	••
Tunisia	1.6	●	••
Djibouti	1.9	●	••
Mauritania	2.0	●	••
Libya	2.1	●	••
Jordan	2.5	●	••
Lebanon	4.2	●	••
Bahrain	5.7	●	••
Saudi Arabia	6.0	●	••
Oman	6.0	●	••
Qatar	7.0	●	••
United Arab Emirates	15.1	●	••
Kuwait	30.8	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

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Homicides (per 100,000 population)

Source: UNODC (2018)
Reference year: 2015
Trends years: 2012–2015

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Qatar	0.4	●	↑
Bahrain	0.5	●	↑
Oman	0.7	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	0.9	●	↑
Morocco	1.2	●	↑
Algeria	1.4	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	1.5	●	••
Jordan	1.5	●	↑
Kuwait	1.8	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	2.2	●	••
Libya	2.5	●	••
Egypt	2.5	●	••
Tunisia	3.0	●	••
Lebanon	4.0	●	↓
Somalia	4.3	●	••
Sudan	5.2	●	••
Djibouti	6.5	●	••
Yemen	6.7	●	••
Comoros	7.7	●	••
Iraq	9.9	●	••
Mauritania	9.9	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

Proportion of unsentenced detainees

Source: UNODC (2019)
Reference year: 2015
Trends years: 2012–2015

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Algeria	0.1	●	↑
Kuwait	0.1	●	••
Djibouti	0.2	●	↑
Sudan	0.2	●	••
Iraq	0.3	●	••
Bahrain	0.3	●	••
Comoros	0.3	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	0.4	●	↓
Mauritania	0.4	●	••
Morocco	0.4	●	↑
Qatar	0.4	●	••
Jordan	0.4	●	↑
Lebanon	0.5	●	↓
Tunisia	0.5	●	↗
Yemen	0.7	●	••
Libya	0.9	●	↓
Egypt	NA	●	••
Oman	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••
Saudi Arabia	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••

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

Source: Gallup (2019)
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015–2018

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Qatar	92.1	●	••
United Arab Emirates	90.0	●	••
Egypt	87.0	●	↑
Kuwait	85.8	●	••
Somalia	85.4	●	••
Jordan	81.4	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	76.8	●	••
Djibouti	71.6	●	••
Sudan	71.3	●	••
Comoros	70.8	●	••
Algeria	64.3	●	••
Morocco	63.8	●	↓
Tunisia	62.9	●	→
Iraq	60.4	●	↓
Bahrain	59.9	●	••
Lebanon	55.3	●	↓
Libya	54.1	●	••
Yemen	52.2	●	↓
Mauritania	42.6	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	32.2	●	••
Oman	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

Property rights (1–7)

Source: Schwab and Sala-i-Martin (2018)
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015–2018

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Arab Emirates	5.9	●	↑
Qatar	5.6	●	↑
Bahrain	5.3	●	↑
Oman	5.2	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	5.0	●	↑
Jordan	4.8	●	↑
Morocco	4.6	●	↑
Kuwait	4.4	●	↑
Tunisia	4.3	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	4.3	●	••
Lebanon	3.9	●	↑
Algeria	3.8	●	↑
Egypt	3.6	●	↑
Yemen	2.8	●	↓
Mauritania	2.7	●	↗
Libya	2.6	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Iraq	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Sudan	NA	●	••

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

Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)

Source: UNICEF (2017)
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Qatar	100.0	●	••
United Arab Emirates	100.0	●	••
Algeria	99.6	●	••
Lebanon	99.5	●	••
Egypt	99.4	●	••
Palestine	99.3	●	••
Iraq	99.2	●	••
Tunisia	99.2	●	••
Jordan	99.1	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	96.0	●	••
Morocco	94.0	●	••
Djibouti	91.7	●	••
Comoros	87.3	●	••
Sudan	67.3	●	••
Mauritania	65.6	●	••
Yemen	30.7	●	••
Somalia	3.0	●	••
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Kuwait	NA	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Oman	NA	●	••
Saudi Arabia	NA	●	••

Corruption Perception Index (0–100)

Source: Transparency International (2019)
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015–2018

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Arab Emirates	70	●	↑
Qatar	62	●	↑
Oman	52	●	↑
Jordan	49	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	49	●	↓
Morocco	43	●	↑
Tunisia	43	●	↑
Kuwait	41	●	↓
Bahrain	36	●	↓
Algeria	35	●	↓
Egypt	35	●	↓
Djibouti	31	●	↓
Lebanon	28	●	→
Comoros	27	●	→
Mauritania	27	●	↓
Iraq	18	●	→
Libya	17	●	→
Sudan	16	●	→
Yemen	14	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	13	●	↓
Somalia	10	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	••

Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)

Source: UNICEF (2017)
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Jordan	1.7	●	••
Lebanon	1.9	●	••
Tunisia	2.1	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	4.0	●	••
Bahrain	4.6	●	••
Iraq	4.7	●	••
Algeria	5.0	●	••
Palestine	5.7	●	••
Egypt	7.0	●	••
Djibouti	7.7	●	••
Morocco	8.3	●	••
Comoros	22.0	●	••
Yemen	22.7	●	••
Sudan	24.9	●	••
Mauritania	37.6	●	••
Somalia	49.0	●	••
Kuwait	NA	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Oman	NA	●	••
Qatar	NA	●	••
Saudi Arabia	NA	●	••
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	••

Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)

Source: Reporters sans frontières (2019)
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015–2018

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Comoros	25.3	●	↓
Mauritania	29.1	●	↓
Tunisia	30.9	●	↗
Lebanon	31.2	●	↗
Kuwait	31.9	●	→
Qatar	40.2	●	↓
Oman	40.7	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	40.9	●	↓
Jordan	41.7	●	↗
Algeria	43.1	●	↓
Morocco	43.1	●	↓
Iraq	56.6	●	↓
Egypt	56.7	●	↓
Libya	56.8	●	→
Bahrain	60.9	●	↓
Yemen	62.2	●	↗
Somalia	63.0	●	→
Saudi Arabia	63.1	●	↓
Djibouti	70.8	●	→
Sudan	71.1	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	79.2	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	••

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

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

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

Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)

Source: World Bank (SDGs)
Reference year: 2013-2017
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Jordan	0.2	●	••
Saudi Arabia	0.2	●	••
Algeria	0.2	●	••
Egypt	0.4	●	••
Tunisia	0.6	●	••
Lebanon	1.0	●	••
Sudan	2.0	●	••
Somalia	9.5	●	••
Yemen	9.9	●	••
Libya	10.4	●	••
Iraq	23.4	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	283.3	●	••
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Kuwait	NA	●	••
Mauritania	NA	●	••
Morocco	NA	●	••
Oman	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••
Qatar	NA	●	••
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	••

Prison population (per 100,000 persons)

Source: UNODC
Reference year: 2013-2017
Trends years: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Comoros	23.5	●	↑
Oman	35.0	●	••
Mauritania	44.6	●	↑
Qatar	51.1	●	••
Sudan	51.8	●	↑
Yemen	54.7	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	59.5	●	••
Djibouti	63.7	●	↑
Libya	99.7	●	••
Lebanon	106.2	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	108.3	●	••
Egypt	110.9	●	••
Kuwait	145.0	●	↓
Iraq	145.0	●	••
Algeria	145.2	●	↑
Jordan	161.8	●	↓
Palestine	170.1	●	↑
Tunisia	180.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	206.6	●	↓
Morocco	232.5	●	↓
Bahrain	233.4	●	↑
Somalia	NA	●	••

Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)

Source: Stockholm Peace Research Institute 2019
Reference year: 2013–2017
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Comoros	0.0	●	••
Palestine	0.0	●	••
Somalia	0.0	●	••
Yemen	0.1	●	••
Sudan	0.2	●	••
Mauritania	0.3	●	••
Tunisia	0.4	●	••
Lebanon	0.5	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	0.6	●	••
Morocco	0.8	●	••
Djibouti	1.0	●	••
Egypt	1.4	●	••
Bahrain	1.8	●	••
Libya	2.0	●	••
Jordan	2.3	●	••
Algeria	2.6	●	••
Iraq	2.7	●	••
Kuwait	6.8	●	••
Saudi Arabia	8.9	●	••
Oman	10.9	●	••
United Arab Emirates	13.9	●	••
Qatar	16.2	●	••

Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)

Source: Stockholm Peace Research Institute (2019)
Reference year: 2013–2017
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Algeria	0.0	●	••
Bahrain	0.0*	●	••
Comoros	0.0*	●	••
Djibouti	0.0*	●	••
Iraq	0.0*	●	••
Kuwait	0.0	●	••
Lebanon	0.0*	●	••
Libya	0.0	●	••
Mauritania	0.0*	●	••
Morocco	0.0	●	••
Qatar	0.0*	●	••
Saudi Arabia	0.0	●	••
Somalia	0.0*	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0*	●	••
Tunisia	0.0*	●	••
Yemen	0.0*	●	••
Egypt	0.0	●	••
Sudan	0.0	●	••
Oman	0.2	●	••
Jordan	0.5	●	••
United Arab Emirates	0.7	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

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

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

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

Status of fundamental human rights treaties

Source: UNOHCHR, via UNDP (2018 Human Development Data)
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Morocco	11	●	••
Algeria	10	●	••
Egypt	10	●	••
Iraq	10	●	••
Mauritania	10	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	10	●	••
Tunisia	10	●	••
Bahrain	9	●	••
Djibouti	9	●	••
Jordan	9	●	••
Kuwait	9	●	••
Palestine	9	●	••
Qatar	9	●	••
Yemen	9	●	••
Saudi Arabia	8	●	••
Lebanon	7	●	••
Libya	7	●	••
Sudan	7	●	••
Comoros	6	●	••
Oman	6	●	••
United Arab Emirates	6	●	••
Somalia	5	●	••

Political stability and absence of violence/ terrorism

Source: World Bank (Worldwide Governance Indicators)
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Oman	0.7	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	0.6	●	↑
Qatar	0.5	●	↑
Comoros	0.0	●	↑
Kuwait	0.0	●	↓
Morocco	-0.4	●	→
Jordan	-0.5	●	→
Mauritania	-0.6	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	-0.6	●	↓
Djibouti	-0.7	●	→
Bahrain	-0.9	●	↓
Algeria	-1.0	●	↗
Tunisia	-1.1	●	↓
Egypt	-1.4	●	↗
Lebanon	-1.6	●	→
Palestine	-1.6	●	↗
Sudan	-2.0	●	↗
Libya	-2.3	●	→
Somalia	-2.3	●	→
Iraq	-2.3	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	-2.6	●	→
Yemen	-3.0	●	↓

Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)

Source: UNESCO (2019); WHO (2019)
Reference year: 2015
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	10.4	●	••
Morocco	7.8	●	••
Oman	7.4	●	••
Algeria	7.4	●	••
Djibouti	7.1	●	••
Saudi Arabia	7.0	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	6.7	●	••
Yemen	6.6	●	••
Lebanon	6.2	●	••
Bahrain	6.1	●	••
Qatar	5.7	●	••
Comoros	5.4	●	••
Egypt	5.4	●	••
Sudan	4.6	●	••
Mauritania	4.3	●	••
Iraq	NA	●	••
Jordan	NA	●	••
Kuwait	NA	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	••

Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)

Source: Oxfam (2016)
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: NA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Algeria	0 *	●	••
Comoros	0 *	●	••
Djibouti	0 *	●	••
Egypt	0 *	●	••
Iraq	0 *	●	••
Jordan	0 *	●	••
Kuwait	0 *	●	••
Lebanon	0 *	●	••
Libya	0 *	●	••
Mauritania	0 *	●	••
Morocco	0 *	●	••
Oman	0 *	●	••
Palestine	0 *	●	••
Qatar	0 *	●	••
Saudi Arabia	0 *	●	••
Somalia	0 *	●	••
Sudan	0 *	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	0 *	●	••
Tunisia	0 *	●	••
United Arab Emirates	0 *	●	••
Yemen	0 *	●	••
Bahrain	1	●	••

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

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

* Imputed data point
Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
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Statistical capacity score

Source: World Bank
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015–2018

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Egypt	90.0	●	↑
Jordan	74.4	●	→
Morocco	73.3	●	↓
Palestine	66.7	●	↓
Mauritania	65.6	●	↓
Sudan	65.6	●	↑
Lebanon	64.4	●	↓
Tunisia	63.3	●	↓
Djibouti	60.0	●	↑
Algeria	56.7	●	↗
Iraq	51.1	●	↓
Yemen	37.8	●	↓
Comoros	35.6	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	33.3	●	↓
Somalia	30.0	●	↗
Libya	29.4	●	↗
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Kuwait	NA	●	••
Oman	NA	●	••
Qatar	NA	●	••
Saudi Arabia	NA	●	••
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	••

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

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

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

PART 5

METHODOLOGY

PART 5

Methodology

The 2019 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards Report describes the Arab region 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 SDG Index score and scores by goal can be interpreted as a percentage of achievement. The difference between 100 and countries' scores is therefore the distance in percentage that needs to be completed to achieving the SDGs and goals. The same 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 (see sections 1.3 and 3) provide a visual representation of countries' performance by SDGs to identify priorities for action. The 'traffic light' colour 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 (also in sections 1.3 and 3) indicate whether a country is on track to achieve a particular goal by 2030 based on recent past performance of a given indicator. Indicator trends are then aggregated at the goal level to give a trend indication of how the country is progressing in the goal overall.

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

- **Additional indicators fill gaps and capture issues particular to the Arab region context.**
- **A number of indicators from the 2019 global SDG Index were removed due to insufficient data coverage and two were replaced with indicators with better data coverage for the region.**
- **In four cases, indicator thresholds were revised based on feedback received in expert consultations.**
- **For Arab region-specific indicators, the same methodology was used to create the upper bound as in the global Index (see sections 5.3 and 5.4).**

As a result of these significant changes, it is not possible to directly compare the results of the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards with results in the global Sustainable Development Report (formerly the Global SDG Index report).

Table 4 | Changes in the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index Compared to the 2019 Global SDG Index

SDG	Indicator	Change
SDG 1	Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	New indicator
SDG 3	Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	New indicator
	Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	New indicator
SDG 4	Net primary enrolment rate (%)	Change in threshold (green lowered from 98 to 95)
	Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	Change in threshold (red lowered from 85 to 80)?
	Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	New indicator
	School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	New indicator
	Harmonized Test Scores	New indicator
SDG 5	Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	Change in threshold (green raised from 70 to 75)
	Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	New indicator
	Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	New indicator
	Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	New indicator (also in 2019 Africa Index)
	Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	New indicator
SDG 6	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	New indicator
	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	New indicator
SDG 7	Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	New indicator
	Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)	New indicator
SDG 8	Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	Excluded (insufficient coverage)
	Labour freedom score	New indicator
	Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	New indicator
	Ease of starting a business score	New indicator (also in 2019 Africa Index)
	Product concentration index, exports	New indicator
SDG 9	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (0–100)	Excluded (insufficient coverage)
	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	New indicator
SDG 11	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	Excluded (insufficient coverage)
SDG 12	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	Excluded (insufficient coverage)
	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	Excluded (replaced)
	Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	New indicator
	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	New indicator
	Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)	New indicator
	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	New indicator
SDG 14	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	Excluded (replaced)
	Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	New indicator
SDG 15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	Excluded (insufficient coverage)
	Permanent Deforestation (5 year average annual %)	Excluded (insufficient coverage)
SDG 16	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	Change in threshold (green raised from 2 to 0)
	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	New indicator (also in 2019 Africa Index)
	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	New indicator (also in global Index for OECD)
	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	New indicator
	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	New indicator
	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	New indicator
SDG 17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI); other countries: Government Revenue excluding Grants (% GDP)	Excluded (insufficient coverage)
	Statistical capacity score	New indicator (also in 2019 Africa Index)

5.1. Comparison between the 2019 SDG Index Arab Region and Global Editions

The 2019 Arab Region SDG Index incorporates several changes to the indicators included in the 2019 global Sustainable Development Report (the Global SDG Index report). These are presented in detail in Table 4.

The 2019 Arab Region SDG Index contains a total of 105 indicators, of which 75 indicators originate from the 2019 global SDG Index. The Arab Region Index also contains four indicators that are featured in the 2019 Africa SDG Index but not in the global Index. Data for all these indicators was extracted between February and April 2019. For the 26 completely new indicators, data was extracted in July 2019.

A minimum coverage of 75% was set as the starting point for selecting indicators for the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index. Countries with a population of less than one million in 2019 (Comoros and Djibouti) were not considered when calculating coverage. The same applied to Palestine given low data availability for the country (55% of all indicators in the 2019 Arab SDG Index). In other words, for inclusion, an indicator had to provide recent data for at least 14–15 out of the 19 other Arab countries. Exceptions to this rule are listed in Table 5.

Table 5 | Indicators Included in the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index Despite Lower Data Coverage

SDG	Indicator	Justification
SDG 5	Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	Relevance for the region
SDG 16	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	Relevance for the region; main coverage gap in GCC countries
SDG 16	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	Relevance for the region; available data broadly covers main conflicts
SDG 17	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	Relevance for the region; enabling more robust dashboard results for SDG 17
SDG 17	Statistical capacity score	Relevance for the region

5.2. Data Selection

5.2.1. Criteria for Indicator Selection

Where possible, the 2019 Arab Region SDG 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.

1. **Global relevance and applicability to a broad range of country settings:** The indicators are relevant for monitoring achievement of the SDGs and applicable to the entire 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 harmonised according to international standards, whether derived from official national or international sources (e.g. national statistical offices or international organisations) or other reputable sources, such as peer-reviewed publications or academia.

5. **Coverage:** Data had to be available for at least 75% of the Arab Region countries with a national population greater than 1 million. We excluded small countries (2) 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. In addition, we did not consider the Palestine in the indicator selection process due to low data availability for the country (55% of indicators currently included in the Arab SDG Index).

5.2.2. 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 (UNSD 2019a). 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 specialise 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 industrialisation, 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.[2]

5.2.3. Missing Data and Imputations

The purpose of the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards is to guide countries' discussions of their SDG priorities today based on available and robust data. For this reason, and since many SDG priorities lack widely-accepted statistical models for imputing country-level data, we generally did not impute or model any missing data. We made exceptions for the following variables, many of which would otherwise not have been included because of excessive missing data:

2. These included: World Bank, World Development Indicators; UNDP, Human Development Report; OECD, OECD Statistics; Kroll, Sustainable Development Goals: Are the Rich Countries Ready? (2015); SDSN, Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for Sustainable Development Goals - Launching a Data Revolution for the SDGs (2018).

- **SDG 1:** Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population): Data was not reported for those countries where no survey data was available.
- **SDG 1:** Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population): Data was not reported for those countries where no survey data was available.
- **SDG 3:** New HIV infections (per 1,000): Values from IHME's Global Burden of Disease Study (2017) were imputed when countries were missing empirical data in UNAIDS.
- **SDG 5:** Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49): Modelled estimates from the UN Population Division were imputed for countries with missing empirical datapoints.
- **SDG 9:** Research and development (R&D) expenditure (% of GDP): We assumed zero R&D expenditure for low-income countries that did not report any data for this variable.
- **SDG 10:** Gini coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100): We imputed the World Bank Gini coefficients for those countries missing data on the adjusted Gini coefficient from Brookings.
- **SDG 12:** Value realization score: This component of the Resource Governance Index (RGI) only contains data for Arab countries with oil and gas and/or mining sectors. In cases where both sectors were assessed by the RGI (Tunisia), the average score across sectors was calculated.
- **SDG 16:** Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5-year average): We assumed a value of 0 for countries with unreported export data and from which there are no major companies that produce weapons.
- **SDG17:** Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst): We imputed a value of 0 for all countries without data on this indicator.

To reduce missing data biases in the computation of the Arab Region SDG Index, we imputed missing goal scores using the regional mean. This applies primarily to Goal 1 (No Poverty) and Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities). Imputed goal scores are used solely for the computation of the index, and they are not reported in the SDG Dashboards or country profiles.

Since the Arab Region SDG Index compares countries, it is important to avoid excessive bias through missing data. The Index therefore only includes countries that have data for at least 75% of the indicators used. In this report, only one out of the 22 countries in the Arab region (Palestine) could not be included in the index ranking due to insufficient data availability (55%). Investing in countries' capacities to generate high-quality and regular data is a priority for establishing better SDG monitoring in order to inform policy priorities and resource allocation. Although Palestine is not ranked in the Index, more detailed information about the country is available in its respective country profile and dashboard.

For more details, the raw data included in the construction of the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards is available for download on https://sdgindex.org/

5.3. Index Method

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

5.3.1. 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.

Where global indicators were retained for the Arab Region SDG Index, the same upper bounds from the global SDG Index were retained for those indicators. For newly-added Arab region-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, or 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.

2. **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 or 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 net GHG emissions by 2050 to stay below 1.5°C of global average temperature increase compared to the pre-industrial era, or 100% sustainable management of fisheries.

4. **For all other indicators, use the average of the top performers.** The average of the top 5 performers on the indicator is used for setting the upper bound.

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 Arab region countries have already exceeded this threshold. By defining the upper bound as the 'best' outcome (e.g. 0 mortality per 1,000)—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 Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development recommends censoring the data at the bottom 2.5th percentile as the minimum value for the normalisation (OECD, EU and JRC 2008). We applied this approach to the lower bound and censored data at this level.

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]:

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

where x is raw data value; max/min denote the bounds for best and worst performance, respectively; and x' is the normalised 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 minimise the bias of missing data on the aggregate index score, when countries do not have any indicator values under a goal, the regional goal average is used for the purpose of calculating their index score.

5.4. Dashboard Method (Thresholds, Normalisation, Aggregation)

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

To assess a country's progress on a particular indicator, 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 colour 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.

5.4.1. Thresholds

For global indicators retained for the Arab Region SDG Dashboards, the green and red thresholds always remained the same as it equates to goal achievement, with four exceptions (see Table 4). Additional thresholds, both red and green, were established both by a combination of analysis of the data distribution and consultation with experts, including SDSN members and via the SGDCAR's network.

All thresholds were specified in absolute terms and apply to all countries. Thanks to this approach, the Arab Region SDG Dashboards exposes more granularity of performance levels between countries and serves as a useful benchmarking tool for Arab countries.

A full list of the thresholds used in the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards is presented in Table 6.

The SDGCAR held two expert consultations to seek inputs for, and feedback on, the indicator selection and thresholds. A public expert consultation in May 2019 sought to obtain suggestions on new indicators as well as validate the ones retained from the Global Index. The SDGCAR received more than 200 individual comments from more than 30 experts. The experts helped, among other things, in identifying new data sources and indicators with sufficient data coverage, and in finding new ways to measure SDGs and SDG Targets. A second, more targeted round of expert consultation was conducted in August 2019, which was used to validate the final indicator selection and thresholds for the dashboards.

Table 6 | Thresholds for Indicators Included in the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards

SDG	Indicator	Green threshold	Red threshold
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2	13
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	2	13
1	Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	2	13
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.5	15
2	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.5	15
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5	10
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	10	25
2	Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.5	1.5
2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.3	0.7
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2.4
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	70	140
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12	18
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25	50
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10	75
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.2	1
3	Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	15	25
3	Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	18	150
3	Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	8.4	16.8
3	Life Expectancy at birth (years)	80	70
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	25	50
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98	90
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	80
3	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)	80	60
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)	6	5
3	Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	3	13
3	Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	5	10
4	Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95	80
4	Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	95	80
4	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90	75
4	Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	90	50
4	School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	50	25
4	Harmonized Test Scores	500	350
5	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	80	60
5	Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	98	75
5	Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	75	50
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	40	20
5	Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	0.8	0.6
5	Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	0	2
5	Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	40	20
5	Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	120	90
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98	80
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95	75

Table 6 | Thresholds for Indicators Included in the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards (Cont.)

SDG	Indicator	Green threshold	Red threshold
6	Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	25	75
6	Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5	20
6	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	50	15
6	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	80	40
6	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1	10
7	Access to electricity (% population)	98	80
7	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	85	50
7	CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1	1.5
7	Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	60	10
7	Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)	3.5	7
8	Adjusted Growth (%)	0	-3
8	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	80	50
8	Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5	10
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	1	2.5
8	Labour freedom score	75	50
8	Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	10	20
8	Ease of starting a business score	90	75
8	Product concentration index, exports	0.2	0.6
9	Population using the internet (%)	80	50
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	75	40
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3	2
9	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5	0.05
9	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.5	1
9	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	0.2	1
10	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	30	40
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	10	25
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72	43
12	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5	10
12	Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	10	30
12	Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1	15
12	Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	8	50
12	Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	200	500
12	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	70	30
12	Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)	0	400
12	Compliance with Multilateral Environmental Agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	90	50
13	Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2	4
13	Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	1
13	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	100	500
13	CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	100	8000
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	50	10
14	Ocean Health Index Goal – Clean Waters (0–100)	70	60
14	Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	70	60

Table 6 | Thresholds for Indicators Included in the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards (Cont.)

SDG	Indicator	Green threshold	Red threshold
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	7	60
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	50	10
15	Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.9	0.8
15	Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	5	15
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5	4
16	Proportion of unsentenced detainees	0.3	0.5
16	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	80	50
16	Property Rights (1–7)	4.5	3
16	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	98	75
16	Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	60	40
16	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0	10
16	Freedom of Press Index (best 0 – 100 worst)	25	50
16	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0	1
16	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	100	200
16	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.2	2.5
16	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1	2.5
16	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	11	8
16	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.5	-1
17	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10	5
17	Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	1	3.99
17	Statistical capacity score	75	50

5.4.2. Weighting and Aggregation

The purpose of the Arab Region SDG Dashboards is to highlight those SDGs that require particular attention in each country and therefore should be prioritised for early action. For the design of the SDG Dashboards, the issues discussed 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 (frequently referred to as the 'substitutability' or 'compensation' issue). As a result, the Arab Region SDG Dashboards aggregate indicator ratings for each SDG by estimating the average of the two variables on which a country performed worst. To this end, the indicator values were first rescaled from 0 to 3, where 0 corresponds to the lower bound, 1 to the value of the threshold between red and orange ('red threshold'), 2 to the value of the threshold between yellow and green ('green threshold'), and 3 to the upper bound. For all indicators, the 'yellow/orange' threshold was set as the value halfway between the red and green thresholds (1.5). Each interval between 0 and 3 is continuous.

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 had only one data point under a particular goal, then the colour rating for that indicator determined the overall rating for the goal. If the country had less than 50% of the indicators available under a goal the dashboard colour for that goal was marked 'grey'.

5.5. Trends

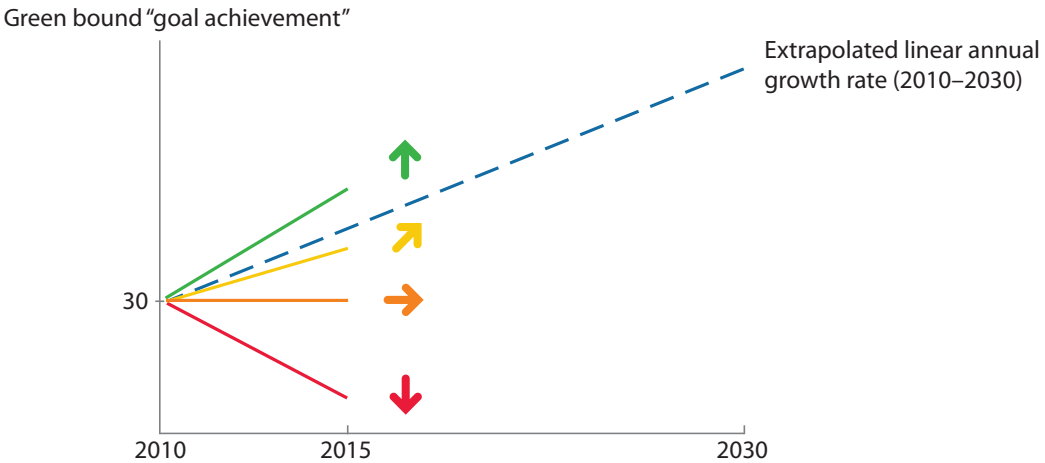
Using historic data, we estimated how fast a country has been progressing towards an SDG and determine whether—if continued into the future—this pace will be sufficient to achieve the SDG by 2030. For each indicator, SDG achievement is defined by the green threshold set for the SDG Dashboards. The difference in percentage points between the green threshold and the normalised 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. 2010–2015). Progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using a 4-arrow system (Figure 17). Figure 18 illustrates the methodology graphically.

Specifically, each indicator trend was re-normalised 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.

Figure 17 | The 4-arrow System for Denoting SDG Trends

On track or Maintaining SDG achievement	Moderately improving	Stagnating	Decreasing
Score increases at the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030 or performance has already exceeded SDG achievement threshold	Score increases at a rate above 50% of the required growth rate but below the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030	Score remains stagnant or increases at a rate below 50% of the growth rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030	Decreasing score, i.e. country moves in the wrong direction

Figure 18 | Graphic Representation of the SDG Trends Methodology



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 each SDG was calculated as the arithmetic average of all trend indicators for that goal.

Table 7 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, the closest available value with a maximum one-year difference was used for calculating the trend indications. The table also indicates the period over which the trend was calculated.

Following feedback from the European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC), the trend methodology has been refined for small decreases (see also Box 3). For top

Box 3. The European Commission's Independent Statistical Audit

The European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC) conducted for the first time an independent statistical audit of the global Sustainable Development Report's methodology and results (see: Papadimitriou et al. 2019). The purpose of the audit was to check the conceptual and statistical coherence of the index structure. Based on the conclusions of the audit, amendments were made to the methodology, indicator selection and presentation of the results of the global SDG Index and Dashboards, which also underlie the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards. The main amendments are listed below:

Methodology:

- When there are clear outliers within the 2.5th percentile, adjustments were made at the bottom of the distribution;
- A special process was introduced to deal with small decreases in indicator performance among very top performers; and
- Some targets at the top of the distribution have been refined.

Indicator selection:

- Projected indicators were no longer retained (e.g. 'projected poverty in 2030, which' lead to inconsistencies with the poverty indicator trend arrows);
- The indicator on 'anthropogenic wastewater' was moved from SDG 12 to SDG 6 to follow more closely the content of the official SDGs;
- The indicator on 'Climate Vulnerability Monitor' was replaced by an indicator on 'people affected by disasters' – a more specific measure that is updated more frequently; and
- The list of indicators included under SDG 14 (Life below Water) was revised.

Presentation of the results:

- The trend arrow system was simplified (now containing 4 arrows) with 'flat green' (maintaining performance above SDG achievement) and 'up-green' (on track) merged together.

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.

The raw indicator values were rescaled so that a 0 represents the minimum value in the series, while 100 represents achievement of the SDG Target, which is the green threshold. Next, countries were identified that had decreased over the time period chosen (e.g. 2010–2015, 2015–2018 or 2015–2019) 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 fell from a score of 100 (SDG achievement) to a lower score so that it is no longer meeting the SDG target, this country was still assigned '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 calculating 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 7 | Trend Indicators Included in the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards

SDG	Indicator	Years used
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2015–2019
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	2015–2019
1	Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	2014–2017
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2013–2016
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	2013–2016
2	Cereal yield (t/ha)	2013–2016
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2008–2013
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2012–2015
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2014–2017
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2014–2017
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2014–2017
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000)	2014–2017
3	Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	2010–2016
3	Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	2010–2015
3	Life Expectancy at birth (years)	2013–2016
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	2013–2016
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	2012–2015
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	2013–2017
3	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)	2014–2017
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)	2015–2018
3	Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2010–2015
4	Net primary enrolment rate (%)	2014–2017
4	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	2014–2017
4	Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	2013–2016
4	School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	2014–2017
5	Estimated demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	2014–2017
5	Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	2014–2017
5	Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	2015–2018
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2015–2018
5	Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	2014–2017
5	Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	2012–2016
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	2012–2015
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	2012–2015
7	Access to electricity (% population)	2013–2016
7	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2013–2016
7	CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2012–2015
7	Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	2010–2015
8	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	2014–2017

Table 7 | Trend Indicators Included in the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards (Cont.)

SDG	Indicator	Years used
8	Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	2015–2018
8	Labour freedom score	2015–2019
8	Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	2015–2018
8	Product concentration index, exports	2014–2017
9	Population using the internet (%)	2014–2017
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	2014–2017
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2014–2018
9	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2013–2016
9	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2010–2015
9	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	2013–2016
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	2014–2017
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	2015–2018
13	Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2013–2016
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015–2018
14	Ocean Health Index Goal – Clean Waters (0–100)	2015–2018
14	Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	2015–2018
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 (0–1)	2015–2018
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2012–2015
16	Proportion of unsentenced detainees	2012–2015
16	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	2015–2018
16	Property Rights (1–7)	2015–2018
16	Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	2015–2018
16	Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)	2015–2018
16	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	2014–2017
16	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	2014–2017
17	Statistical capacity score	2015–2018

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Appendix I. Indicator Descriptions

SDG	Indicator	Source	Description
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	World Data Lab (2019)	Estimated percentage of each country's population that in 2019 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.
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	World Data Lab (2019)	Estimated percentage of each country's population that in 2019 is living under the poverty threshold of US$3.20 a day.
1	Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	UNDP (2018 Human Development Data)	Proportion of employed people who live on less than US$3.10 (in purchasing power parity terms) a day, expressed as a percentage of the total employed population ages 15 and older. Original source: ILOSTAT database, www.ilo.org/ilostat, accessed 13 April 2018.
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	FAO (2019)	The percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements for minimum 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.
2	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	UNICEF et. al. (2019)	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.
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	UNICEF et. al. (2019)	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.
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	WHO (2019)	The percentage of the adult population that has a body mass index (BMI) of 30kg/m^2 or higher, based on measured height and weight.
2	Cereal yield (t/ha)	FAO (2019)	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. The source data was converted from kg/ha to t/ha.
2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	Zhang and Davidson (2016)	The Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (SNMI) is a one-dimensional ranking score that combines two efficiency measures in crop production: Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE) and land use efficiency (crop yield).
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	Bonhommeau et al. (2013)	Trophic levels are a measure of the energy intensity of diet composition and reflect the relative amounts of plants as opposed to animals eaten in a given country. A higher trophic level represents a greater level of consumption of energy-intensive animals.
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	WHO (2019)	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.

SDG	Indicator	Source	Description
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	UNICEF et. al. (2019)	The number of newborn infants (neonates) dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births.
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	UNICEF et. al. (2019)	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.
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	WHO (2019)	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.
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000)	UNAIDS (2018)	Number of new HIV infections among uninfected populations expressed per 1000 uninfected population in the year before the period.
3	Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	WHO (2019)	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).
3	Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	WHO (2019)	Mortality rate that is attributable to the joint effects of fuels used for cooking indoors and ambient outdoor air pollution. Calculated as number of deaths divided by the total population.
3	Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	WHO (2019)	Estimated number of fatal road traffic injuries per 100,000 people.
3	Life Expectancy at birth (years)	WHO (2019)	Average number of years that a person can expect to live in 'full health' by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury. It adds up life expectancy for different health states, adjusted for severity distribution, capturing both fatal and non-fatal health outcomes in a summary measure of average levels of population health.
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	UNDP (2019)	The number of births per 1,000 by women between the age of 15–19.
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	UNICEF (2019)	The percentage of births attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labour, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	WHO and UNICEF (2019)	Estimated national routine immunisation coverage of infants, expressed as the percentage of surviving infant children under the age of 12 months who received two WHO-recommended vaccines (3rd dose of DTP and 1st dose of measles).
3	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0–100)	IMHE (2017)	Coverage of essential health services, as defined by 9 tracer interventions and risk-standardized death rates from 32 causes amenable to personal healthcare.
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0–10)	Gallup (2019)	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.

SDG	Indicator	Source	Description
3	Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	World Bank (World Development Indicators) 2019	Diabetes prevalence refers to the percentage of people ages 20–79 who have type 1 or type 2 diabetes.
3	Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	World Health Organization	The age-standardized mortality rate is a weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates per 100,000 persons, where the weights are the proportions of persons in the corresponding age groups of the WHO standard population.
4	Net primary enrolment rate (%)	UNESCO (2019)	The percentage of children of the official school age population who are enrolled in primary education.
4	Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	UNESCO (2019)	The percentage of youth, aged between 15–24 years old, who can both read and write a short simple statement on everyday life with understanding.
4	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	UNESCO (2019)	Lower secondary education completion rate measured as the gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (general and pre-vocational). It is calculated as the number of new entrants in the last grade of lower secondary education, regardless of age, divided by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of lower secondary education.
4	Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) Institute for Statistics (2018)	Total enrolment in a given level of education (pre-primary, primary, secondary or tertiary), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population for the same level of education.
4	School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	World Bank (World Development Indicators)	The ratio of total enrolment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.
4	Harmonized Test Scores	World Bank (Human Capital Index)	The database harmonizes scores across major international student achievement testing programs measured in TIMMS-equivalent units, where 300 is minimal attainment and 625 is advanced attainment. Most recent estimates as of 2018 are used.
5	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15–49)	UNDESA (2018)	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.
5	Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	UNESCO (2019)	The number of years of schooling that a female child of school entrance age can expect to receive divided by the number of years of schooling a male child can expect to receive, assuming that prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout their life. The ratio was calculated as: mean years of schooling (female) / mean years of schooling (male).
5	Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	ILO (2019)	Modelled estimate of the proportion of the female population aged 15 years and older that is economically active, divided by the same proportion for men. The ratio was calculated as: labour force participation rate (female) / labour force participation (male)

SDG	Indicator	Source	Description
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	IPU (2019)	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.
5	Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2011 PPP $)	UNDP (2018 Human Development Data)	Ratio of female to male wages; female and male shares of economically active population and gross national income (in 2011 purchasing power parity terms).
5	Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (%)	UNICEF	Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15.
5	Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	World Bank from Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). Women in Politics.	Women in ministerial level positions is the proportion of women in ministerial or equivalent positions (including deputy prime ministers) in the government. Prime Ministers/Heads of Government are included when they hold ministerial portfolios. Vice-Presidents and heads of governmental or public agencies are excluded.
5	Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	UNDP (2018 Human Development Data)	The mandatory minimum number of calendar days that legally must be paid by the government, the employer or both. It refers to leave related to the birth of a child that is only available to the mother; it does not cover parental leave that is available to both parents.
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	JMP (2019)	The percentage of the population using at least a basic service; that is, drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	JMP (2019)	The percentage of the population using an at least basic sanitation service, that is, an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households.
6	Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	FAO (2019)	Total renewable freshwater withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins, divided by the total available renewable water resource. Withdrawals include both surface water withdrawal and groundwater withdrawal.
6	Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	Dalin et al. (2017)	Imports of groundwater depletion embedded in international crop trade. Estimates are based on a combination of global, crop-specific estimates of non-renewable groundwater abstraction and international food trade data. This indicator was calculated by aggregating bilateral import data into an overall country score, and expressed per capita.
6	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	EPI (2018)	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.
6	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	UN DESA/UN Stats	The indicator degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), measured in per cent (%) from 0 (implementation not yet started) to 100 (fully implemented) is currently being measured in terms of different stages of development and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).

SDG	Indicator	Source	Description
6	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	World Bank (World Development Indicators) 2019	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene is deaths attributable to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene focusing on inadequate WASH services per 100,000 population. Death rates are calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the total population. In this estimate, only the impact of diarrhoeal diseases, intestinal nematode infections, and protein-energy malnutrition are taken into account.
7	Access to electricity (% population)	SE4All (2019)	The percentage of the total population who has access to electricity.
7	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	SE4All (2019)	The percentage of total population primarily using clean cooking fuels and technologies for cooking. Under WHO guidelines, kerosene is excluded from clean cooking fuels.
7	CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	IEA (2016)	A measure of the carbon intensity of energy production, calculated by dividing CO_2 emissions from the combustion of fuel by electricity output. This indicator was calculated by dividing national data on 'Total CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heat (MtCO2)' over 'Electricity output (TWh)'.
7	Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	World Bank (World Development Indicators)	Renewable electricity is the share of electricity generated by renewable power plants in total electricity generated by all types of plants.
7	Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP, average of 5 years)	World Bank (World Development Indicators)	Energy intensity level of primary energy is the ratio between energy supply and gross domestic product measured at purchasing power parity. Energy intensity is an indication of how much energy is used to produce one unit of economic output. Lower ratio indicates that less energy is used to produce one unit of output.
8	Adjusted Growth (%)	World Bank (2019)	The growth rate of GDP adjusted to income levels (where rich countries are expected to grow less) and expressed relative to the US growth performance. GDP 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.
8	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2019	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.
8	Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	ILO (2019)	The share of the labour force that is without work but is available and actively seeking employment. The indicator reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for those persons who want to work but are not doing so.
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	Alsamawi et al. (2017)	The number of fatal work-related accidents associated with imported goods. Calculated using extensions to a multiregional input-output table.
8	Labour freedom score	The Heritage Foundation	The labour freedom component is a quantitative measure that considers various aspects of the legal and regulatory framework of a country's labour market, including regulations concerning minimum wages, laws inhibiting layoffs, severance requirements, and measurable regulatory restraints on hiring and hours worked. Six quantitative factors are equally weighted, with each counted as one-sixth of the labour freedom component: Ratio of minimum wage to the average value added per worker, Hindrance to hiring additional workers, Rigidity of hours, Difficulty of firing redundant employees, Legally mandated notice period and Mandatory severance pay (https://www.heritage.org/index/labor-freedom).

SDG	Indicator	Source	Description
8	Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	World Bank (World Development Indicators)	Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labour force ages 15–24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labour force and unemployment differ by country.
8	Ease of starting a business score	World Bank (Doing Business)	Procedures to legally start and formally operate a company (number), time required to complete each procedure (calendar days), cost required to complete each procedure (% of income per capita), Paid-in minimum capital (% of income per capita)
8	Product concentration index, exports	UNCTAD Stat	Concentration index, also named Herfindahl-Hirschmann Index (Product HHI), is a measure of the degree of product concentration. The export concentration index shows to which degree exports of individual economies are concentrated on a few products rather than being distributed in a more homogeneous manner among several products.
9	Population using the internet (%)	ITU (2019)	The percentage of the total population who used the internet from any location in the last three months. Access could be via a fixed or mobile network.
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	ITU (2019)	The percentage of the total population who used the internet from any location in the last three months via a mobile network.
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	World Bank (2018)	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).
9	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	National Science Foundation (2019)	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. The data are reported per capita.
9	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	UNESCO (2019)	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 did not report any data for this variable.
9	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$)	UN DESA/UN Stats	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2010 US$) measures the carbon intensity of the manufacturing economic output, and its trends result from changes in the average carbon intensity of the energy mix used, in the structure of the manufacturing sector, in the energy efficiency of production technologies in each sub-sector, and in the economic value of the various outputs.
10	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	Chandy, L., Seidel B., 2017	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 as calculated by Chandy, L., Seidel B., 2017.
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	IHME (2017)	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.

SDG	Indicator	Source	Description
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	Gallup (2019)	The percentage of the surveyed population that responded 'Yes' to the question 'In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the public transportation systems?'.
12	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	UNU-IAS (2017)	Waste from electrical and electronic equipment that is generated, expressed in kilos per capita. Estimated based on figures for domestic production, imports and exports of electronic products, as well as product lifespan data.
12	Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	Zhang et. al. (2017)	SO_2 emissions associated with the production of goods and services, which are then either exported or consumed domestically. The health impacts of outdoor air pollution are felt locally as well as in neighbouring regions, due to transboundary atmospheric transport of the pollutants.
12	Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	Zhang et. al. (2017)	Net imports of SO_2 emissions associated with the trade in goods and services. These have severe health impacts and are a significant cause of premature mortality worldwide. Trade in goods mean that health impacts of air pollution occur far away from the point of consumption.
12	Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	Oita et al. (2016)	Reactive nitrogen emitted during the production of commodities, which are then either exported or consumed domestically. Reactive nitrogen corresponds to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.
12	Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	World Bank (What the Waste database)	This source defines municipal solid waste as residential, commercial, and institutional waste. Industrial, medical, hazardous, electronic, and construction and demolition waste are reported separately from total national waste generation to the extent possible
12	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	Natural Resource Governance Institute (2017 Resource Governance Index)	Value realization measures the quality of governance around exploration, production, environmental protection, revenue collection and state-owned enterprises (SOEs) for those countries that have an SOE. In those assessments without a SOE, this component includes only the first three subcomponents. These are the aspects of resource governance that together work to realize public value from a country's oil, gas and minerals, and that protect a country's local environment and communities. Value realization closely maps to precepts 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the Natural Resource Charter.
12	Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US$)	UN DESA/UN Stats	Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (current US dollars)
12	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	UN DESA/UN Stats	Compliance with four multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) on hazardous waste and other chemicals: Basel Convention, Montreal Protocol, Rotterdam Convention and Stockholm Convention. Data from 2010–2014. Absence of compliance data for a convention equals to a score 0 for the convention in question.
13	Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2 /capita)	Gütschow et al. (2016)	Emissions of carbon dioxide per capita 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.

SDG	Indicator	Source	Description
13	Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO2/capita)	Kander et al. (2015)	Imports of CO_2 emissions embodied in goods, measured as technology-adjusted, consumption-based (TCBA) emissions minus production-based emissions. Technology-adjusted emissions data reflects the carbon efficiency of exporting sectors. If a country uses relatively CO_2-intensive technologies in its export sector then it will have a higher TCBA than suggested by a simple carbon footprint.
13	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	EM-DAT (2019)	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.
13	CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	UN Comtrade (2018)	Kilograms of CO_2 emissions per capita embodied in the exports of coal, gas and oil. Calculated using a 3-year average of fossil fuel exports and applying CO_2 conversion factors to those fossil fuels. When export data for countries with little to no production of fossil fuels, we assumed a value of 0.
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	Birdlife International et al. (2019)	The mean percentage area of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of marine biodiversity) that is covered by protected areas.
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	Ocean Health Index (2018)	The clean waters sub-goal of the Ocean Health Index measures to what degree marine waters under national jurisdictions have been contaminated by chemicals, excessive nutrients (eutrophication), human pathogens or trash.
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	Ocean Health Index (2018)	The fisheries sub-goal of the Ocean Health Index assesses the amount of wild-caught seafood that can be sustainably harvested with penalties assigned for both over- and under-harvesting. The measure assesses food provision from wild caught fisheries by estimating population biomass relative to the biomass that can deliver maximum sustainable yield for each stock.
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	Sea Around Us (2018)	The percentage of a country's total fish catch, in tonnes, caught by trawling, a method of fishing in which industrial fishing vessels drag large nets (trawls) along the seabed.
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	Birdlife International et al. (2019)	The mean percentage area of terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by protected areas.
15	Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	IUCN and Birdlife International (2019)	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.
15	Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	Lenzen et al. (2012)	The number of species threatened as a result of international trade expressed per 1,000,000 people.
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	UNODC (2018)	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 turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; e.g. killing in armed conflict.
16	Proportion of unsentenced detainees	UNODC (2019)	Unsentenced prisoners, as a proportion of overall prison population. Persons held unsentenced or pre-trial refers to persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions who are untried, pre-trial or awaiting a first instance decision on their case from a competent authority regarding their conviction or acquittal.

SDG	Indicator	Source	Description
16	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	Gallup (2019)	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?'
16	Property Rights (1–7)	Schwab and Sala-i-Martin (2018)	Survey-based assessment of protection of property rights, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 7 (best). The indicator reports respondents' qualitative assessment of government efficiency, an aggregate measure based on respondents' answers to several questions on the protection of property rights and intellectual property rights protection.
16	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	UNICEF (2017)	The percentage of children under the age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities.
16	Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	Transparency International (2019)	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.
16	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	UNICEF (2017)	The percentage of children, between the age of 5–14 years old, involved in child labour at the time of the survey. A child is considered to be involved in child labour 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. We assumed 0% child labour for high-income countries for which no data was reported.
16	Freedom of Press Index (best 0–100 worst)	Reporters sans frontières (2019)	The degree of freedom available to journalists in 180 countries and regions, determined by pooling the responses of experts to a questionnaire devised by RSF.
16	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	World Bank (SDGs)	Battle-related deaths are deaths in battle-related conflicts between warring parties, usually involving armed forces. This includes traditional battlefield fighting, guerrilla activities, and all kinds of bombardments of military units, cities, and villages, etc. All deaths-military as well as civilian-incurred in such situations, are counted as battle-related deaths.
16	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	UNODC	As per UN-CTS definition, prison population is composed of Persons Held in Prisons, Penal Institutions or Correctional Institutions. It refers to persons held on a specified day and it should exclude non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes, for example, persons held pending investigation into their immigration status or foreign citizens without a legal right to stay.
16	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	SIPRI Arms Transfers Database	Figures are SIPRI Trend Indicator Values (TIVs) expressed in millions SIPRI TIV figures do not represent sales prices for arms transfers. They should therefore not be directly compared with gross domestic product (GDP), military expenditure, sales values or the financial value of export licences in an attempt measure the economic burden of arms imports or the economic benefits of exports.
16	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	Stockholm Peace Research Institute (2019)	The volume of major conventional weapons exported, expressed in constant 1990 US$ millions per 100 000 people. It is calculated based on the trend-indicator value (TIV), which is based on the known unit production cost of a core set of weapons, and does not reflect the financial value of the exports. Small arms, light weapons, ammunition and other support material are not included.

SDG	Indicator	Source	Description
16	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	UNOHCHR, via UNDP (2018 Human Development Data)	Ratification of 11 fundamental International Human Rights Treaties: ICERD, ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW, CAT, CRC, ICMW, CRC-AC, CRC-SC, ICPED and CRPD.
16	Political stability and absence of violence/ terrorism	World Bank (Worldwide Governance Indicators)	Measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism.
17	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	UNESCO (2019); WHO (2019)	Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on health and education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of GDP.
17	Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)	Oxfam (2016)	Ranking of countries' contribution to global corporate tax avoidance and evasion, on a scale from 0 (best) to 5 (worst). Calculated by first identifying a set of tax havens from various credible bodies, and then assessing three key elements for corporate tax dodging; corporate tax rates, the tax incentives offered, and lack of cooperation with international efforts against tax avoidance. The scale and global significance of the tax avoidance structures were taken into account.
17	Statistical capacity score	World Bank	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.

أكاديمية الإمارات الدبلوماسية
EMIRATES DIPLOMATIC ACADEMY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK
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