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#### **Periodical Part**

... Arab Region SDG index and dashboard report / Sustainable Development Solutions Network; in partnership with: Anwar Gargash Diplomatic Academy; Mohammed bin Rashid School of Government. 2025

... Arab Region SDG index and dashboard report / Sustainable Development Solutions Network; in partnership with: Anwar Gargash Diplomatic Academy; Mohammed bin Rashid School of Government

#### **Provided in Cooperation with:**

**ZBW OAS** 

Reference: In: ... Arab Region SDG index and dashboard report / Sustainable Development Solutions Network; in partnership with: Anwar Gargash Diplomatic Academy; Mohammed bin Rashid School of Government ... Arab Region SDG index and dashboard report / Sustainable Development Solutions Network; in partnership with: Anwar Gargash Diplomatic Academy; Mohammed bin Rashid School of Government. 2025 (2025).

http://arabsdqindex.com/static/downloads/files/Arab\_SDG-2025\_MBRSG-SDSN-WGS\_P\_S.pdf.

This Version is available at:

http://hdl.handle.net/11159/707920

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## WORLD GOVERNMENTS SUMMIT 2025



REPORT

# The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025

**Building Resilience** 



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Acknowledgement: The Authors would like to express their appreciation to, Eiman Almarzooqi (MBRSG), Alyson Marks (SDSN), Ruben Andino (SDSN), and the Policy Research team at MBRSG for their vital support and contributions to the Arab Region SDG Index & Dashboards 2025 Report.

Citation: The report should be cited as follows: Zakzak, L., Subramani, K., Luomi, M., Fuller, G., Salem, F. and Lafortune G. (2025). The Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025: Building Resilience. Dubai and Paris: Mohammed bin Rashid School of Government (MBRSG) and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN).

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Design and Layout by Infographic.ly

For interactive visualization of the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025, or to download a copy of the dataset and the latest edition of the report, please visit: www.ArabSDGIndex.com

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## **Executive Summary**

Building Resilience for Sustainable Development in the Arab Region



The Arab region faces increasingly complex crises that pose significant and lasting challenges to sustainable development. Conflict, climate change, and global disruptions continue to create new obstacles or exacerbate existing ones, threatening progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Conflict remains one of the major challenges in the Arab region, severely impacting progress on the attainment of peace and stability. Its far-reaching consequences also impede progress on other development fronts, including eradicating poverty, reducing inequalities, and combating hunger and risk reversing gains in health and education.

At the same time, climate change is exacerbating risks to sustainable development. The Arab region is among the most vulnerable to climate change, facing rising temperatures, extreme heat, floods, storms, droughts, and erratic precipitation patterns. These changes create a range of risks, including not only physical damage from climate disasters but also major social and economic adverse impacts. Compounded with unsustainable management of natural resources, these climate change impacts pose a direct threat, exacerbating already pronounced food insecurity and water scarcity in the region.

Beyond regional challenges, the Arab region is also navigating the lingering effects of global crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic and the economic fallout from the war in Ukraine. The pandemic exacerbated existing socio-economic disparities, hindering progress toward greater

Simultaneously, global conflicts have triggered food price spikes and economic losses, further impacting economic growth and decent work opportunities, as well as responsible consumption and production patterns.

Considering these cascading crises, building resilience is an imperative. This edition of the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards places resilience at the forefront, emphasizing the urgent need for societies, economies, and ecosystems to adapt and flourish amidst current and future challenges. Building resilience through regional and global partnerships is crucial for maintaining momentum toward achieving the SDGs despite an increasingly volatile world.

## The Role of Data-driven Approaches

To successfully steer efforts in pursuit of the SDGs during challenging times, such as economic crises, pandemics, and the impacts of climate change, accurate and representative evidence is crucial for policymakers and all other stakeholders. Data-driven approaches empower all stakeholders to identify challenges and make informed decisions toward realizing the sustainable development goals. The aim of the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards is to fill this critical gap by providing a data-driven practical tool for governments, policymakers, and other stakeholders to measure progress on the SDGs, highlight implementation challenges, and identify data gaps, thus laying a strong foundation for effective action.

Practically, the Index includes 115 indicators covering the 17 SDGs, each of which have an assigned score (0–100) and a traffic light color (green, yellow, orange, or red) to indicate performance. In addition, arrows visually indicate trends in progress toward achieving the goals for those indicators where data for multiple years are available. Among the indicators, the Arab Region Index and Dashboards 2025 report has 27 unique indicators that specifically reflect regional priorities and challenges.

Utilizing the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 data, this report develops an analytical framework using a selection of the Arab SDG Index indicators to shed light into the state of resilience in Arab countries across different developmental areas.





## Key Findings of the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025

# 1. Overall SDG achievement in the Arab region is modest and characterized by disparities.

The Arab region achieved an overall score of 60.5 on all of the 17 SDGs. Among the 22 Arab countries, six countries achieve two—thirds of the overall SDGs score. Those are Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, and United Arab Emirates, in alphabetical order. The lowest overall scores are concentrated in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and conflict-affected countries, including Syria and Libya, scoring below the regional average. Notably, Somalia and Yemen demonstrate particularly concerning outcomes, with overall scores below 50. These findings highlight the need for accelerated efforts to boost SDG performance across the region. Simultaneously, they underscore stark disparities between Arab countries, rendering some more vulnerable to crises.

# 2. Common challenges hinder progress toward the achievement of SDGs in the Arab region.

The Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 reveal a mixed picture of progress across the 17 SDGs. However, there are common regional challenges. Consistent with previous Arab SDG Index and Dashboards reports, **SDG 5 (Gender Equality)** stands out as a major challenge for the Arab region, as it is the only SDG on which all Arab countries receive a red score.



Other common challenges are evident on SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land). More shared challenges are observed on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), particularly concerning areas related to sustainable agriculture and prevalence of obesity. Water stress remain a major regional challenge, as evident in the Arab countries' scores on SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). Additionally, the region faces substantial challenges in achieving SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), particularly in relation to renewables, urging prompt action. The Arab region has great potential for renewables, as it is endowed with abundant solar and wind power and vast stretches of untapped lands.

# 3. Despite the challenges, some Arab countries achieve positive trends on several indicators.

Positive trends are observed in areas related to access to basic services. On SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), positive trends are found on access to basic water services and access to basic sanitation services. On SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), there are positive trends on access to electricity and access to clean cooking fuels and technologies. Additionally, some positive trends are found on SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), particularly on digital infrastructure indicators, namely, internet usage and mobile broadband subscriptions. Lastly, the majority of Arab countries have positive trends on basic health outcomes on SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing), specifically newborn and child survival rates, (Neonatal mortality rate) and

4. Significant data gaps persist in data necessary to measure advances in sustainable development performance in areas related to eradication of poverty and inequalities.

Despite signs of improvement in data availability for the Arab region, 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. Filling these gaps is essential for designing targeted interventions to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities, and ultimately build resilience.

# 5. Findings of the Thematic Analysis on Building Resilience.

The thematic analysis in part 2 utilizes indicator data included in the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 to explore various aspects of development related to building resilience across various areas of sustainable development.

Organized into five sections, following the five P's approach used in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnership, these indicators offer a deeper understanding of the Arab region's overall resilience against different shocks. The key findings from the thematic analysis highlight some challenges and opportunities.





## People:

The region faces challenges related to poverty, health, gender equality, and food security. Addressing these interconnected issues requires targeted interventions, such as enhancing data collection on poverty and inequality, scaling up universal health coverage, promoting sustainable agriculture and food systems, and advancing women's economic empowerment.

- o Performance on universal health coverage (UHC) remains insufficient across the Arab region.
- o While some countries score green on subjective well-being, overall, the Arab region performs poorly on this indicator, with red scores primarily concentrated in middle-income and least developed countries (LDCs).
- o Despite gains in female education, women's workforce participation remains a major challenge, hindering progress toward equal opportunities.
- o The gender wage gap is a widespread regional challenge, as most Arab countries receive a red score on the indicator "ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male."
- o Food security faces multiple challenges, particularly regarding nutrition indicators—most notably, the prevalence of obesity. Most countries score red, and all show declining trends on this indicator.





### **Prosperity:**

Economic diversification away from fossil fuels is crucial for strengthening resilience against economic shocks. Expanding access to financial services, investing in research and development, and tackling unemployment—particularly among youth—are key regional priorities.

- o Economic growth in the Arab region is marked by significant disparities, with most countries receiving a red score.
- o Greater efforts are needed to advance economic diversification across the Arab region, particularly in fossil fuel-dependent economies, as reflected in Arab countries scores on the «Product concentration index, exports» indicator.
- o While several countries achieve a green score on the "unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)" indicator, unemployment remains a chronic economic challenge in the Arab region, particularly for middle-income and LDCs groups.
- o Apart from the GCC countries, most Arab nations receive a red score for access to financial services.
- o Major challenges persist in research and development (R&D) expenditure, as most Arab countries receive a red score.
- o Overall, the Arab region performs better on indicators related to access to water and sanitation services and access to electricity, in addition to internet usage and mobile broadband subscription.

#### **Planet:**

The Arab region is highly vulnerable to climate change and faces critical challenges, including water stress, limited adoption of renewable energy, and biodiversity loss. Urgent action is needed to improve water resource management, accelerate the transition to clean energy, and strengthen environmental protection.

- o Most Arab countries receive a red score on the indicator "Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)," highlighting high levels of water stress across the region.
- o Despite recent efforts, most Arab countries receive a red score on the "renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)," underscoring the need for greater efforts to accelerate the region's transition to sustainable energy sector.
- o The Arab region exhibits stark disparities in CO2 emissions levels and climate vulnerability.
- o Almost all Arab countries receive a red score on three indicators related to the protection of biodiversity in marine, terrestrial, and freshwater sites.





#### Peace:

Conflict and political instability continue to challenge the region, undermining development efforts. Strengthening institutions, promoting good governance, and upholding human rights are vital for building peace and stability. Additionally, combating corruption is a critical component with far-reaching impacts across various areas of development.

- o Most Arab countries face major or significant challenges on the indicator "Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism," revealing regional political instability.
- o Many Arab countries score green on the indicator "birth registration with civil authority."
- o Many Arab countries achieve a red score on the «corruption perception index» indicator, with trends showing either stagnation or decline. A negative perception of public sector corruption can undermine trust in governments, deter private sector investment, and limit economic growth opportunities.
- o Performance of national statistical systems in the Arab region shows positive trends. Overall, there are signs of improvement on the performance of national statistical systems in the Arab region, as the World Bank's Statistical Performance Index indicates.

## Partnerships:

Effective regional and global partnerships are essential for addressing the region's complex challenges and building resilience.

#### **KEY INDICATOR LEVEL FINDING IS:**

o The Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 incorporates a new indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024: the Index of Support to UN-based Multilateralism. While some challenges remain on the indicator, several countries achieve a green score.

## The Index as a Policy Action Tool

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

The SDGs themselves include 169 targets and 240 indicators, which create complexities in operationalizing them. However, despite the well-known limitations of composite indices overall, in policy making contexts, they do allow us to synthesize complex information representing multidimensional views. Moreover, they can be an effective tool to stimulate debate compared to individual scores that could result in selective and one-dimensional policy responses (OECD and JRC 2008)<sup>1</sup>. Used as a policy instrument, these metrics can be combined with other future data instruments and qualitative methods, to guide action on key SDGs transformations.

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

<sup>1-</sup> Official ECOSOC letter: https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-10/Letter%20PoE%20to%20Member%20States%20VNR%20List%202024.pdf





#### The Index

The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards aim to measure progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), highlight areas where further efforts are needed and address data gaps. The Arab Region SDG Index 2025 comprises 115 indicators covering the 17 SDGs, each of which have an assigned score (0–100) and a traffic light color (green, yellow, orange, or red) to indicate performance. In addition, arrows indicate trends in progress towards achieving the goals for those indicators where data for multiple years are available.

Compared to the most recent global edition, the Sustainable Development Report (SDR) 2024, which contains the SDG Index and Dashboards for most of the UN Member States, the Arab Region Index and Dashboards cover the 22 member states of the League of Arab States. It also introduces 27 unique indicators that reflect regional priorities and challenges. Additionally, the Arab Region Index expands coverage in relation to two countries in the region. It includes Palestine, which was not included in the global edition of the SDG Index. It also incorporates additional data on Libya and provides an overall SDG achievement score for the country. In contrast, the global edition of the SDG Index did not rank Libya due to limited data availability.

The selection of region-specific indicators and their corresponding thresholds was guided by regional expert consultations conducted throughout the development of multiple editions of the Arab Region SDG Index. Compared to the global edition of the SDG index and Dashboards and the previous regional editions of the Arab SDG Index, the Arab SDG Index 2025 either removes or replaces indicators where data coverage is currently insufficient, or indicators lack relevance to the Arab region.

It is important to stress that, as a result of the necessary changes introduced to ensure data quality and representativeness, the scores and trends of the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 should not be compared with those of the previous editions or with the Sustainable Development Report 2024.

As new data becomes available and data coverage improves, the Arab Region Index evolved to include the most up-to-date data

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It is also important to note that the Arab Region SDG Index is not an official SDG measurement tool. It is intended as a complementary information source for policymakers and stakeholders to supplement dialogues and accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Arab region.

Given the significant social, economic, and environmental impacts the Arab region has experienced in recent years due to successive global and regional shocks, the Arab SDG index and Dashboards 2025 incorporate a special analysis chapter (Part 2) that examines the state of resilience in the region and explores data-driven approaches for building a more resilient future. To achieve that, Part 2 offers a deeper look into the results of a selection of indicators from the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 that are related to building resilience in face of various shocks.

### Structure of the Report

This report contains five parts. Part 1 presents the overall findings of the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025, focusing on common regional challenges and highlighting areas of SDG achievement. Building on the results of the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025, Part 2 offers a special thematic analysis chapter on building resilience in the Arab region. Part 3 includes country profiles for 22 Arab countries and their scores and trends for all 17 SDG. Part 4 presents the results of the Arab SDG Index per indicator, and Part 5 provides an explanation of the SDG Index and Dashboards methodology, including changes introduced in the Arab SDG Index 2025.

## SUSTAINABLE GALS DEVELOPMENT































Figure 1: The Sustainable Development Goals

## Using the Index and Dashboards

The purpose of the Arab SDG Index is to assess the overall performance of each Arab country on the 17 goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. All SDGs are given equal weights to reflect that the SDGs are an integrated and indivisible set of goals. The score assigned to each country represents its position between the worst possible outcome (score of 0) and the target (score of 100). The difference between 100 and a country's score is therefore the percentage of improvement that needs to be completed to fully achieve the SDGs.

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

#### **Overall Score**

The overall score measures the total progress toward achieving all 17 SDGs. The score can be interpreted as a percentage of SDG achievement. A score of 100 indicates that all SDGs have been achieved.

The Arab region receives an overall SDG achievement score of 60.5 out of 100. Six countries achieved two-thirds of the overall SDGs score. Those are Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, and United Arab Emirates, in alphabetical order. The variation in score between these six countries is relatively modest, with a difference of approximately four points observed between the first and the sixth rank. However, while the overall scores are comparable, there are differences at the SDG achievement level, reflecting contextual challenges faced in each country. Consequently, a deeper analysis beyond the overall score is recommended, focusing on identifying specific gaps and challenges in achieving individual SDGs within each country.

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The overall SDG achievement scores for the Arab countries show a regional picture characterized by disparities.

At the lower end of overall SDG achievement, the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) consistently exhibit the lowest performance, scoring below the regional average.

Notably, Somalia and Yemen demonstrate concerning outcomes, with overall scores below 50. Some LDCs are experiencing conflict, further exacerbating their fragility and complicating SDG implementation. The farreaching effects of conflict and fragility hinder progress across multiple areas of sustainable development. Two conflict-affected countries, Syria and Libya, have a score below the regional average. A notable disparity exists between the highest-scoring country, Tunisia, and the lowest, Somalia, with an approximate 28 points difference in their respective scores. This highlights the critical need for accelerated and targeted interventions to enhance SDG progress in LDCs and conflict affected countries.

It is important to note that due to time lags in international statistics, data in the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 might not capture the impacts induced by recent conflict in some Arab countries, including Palestine and Lebanon. The ongoing humanitarian crisis in Gaza has resulted in lasting impacts on health outcomes, the destruction of infrastructure, and widespread poverty, unemployment, and food insecurity<sup>1</sup>.

## Status of SDG Achievement in the Arab Region

Overall, across the 22 Arab countries, scores for the 17 SDGs reveal a concerning prevalence of challenges. More than half of the scores by goal are red indicating major challenges and almost a quarter of all scores are orange indicating significant challenges. Only ten scores are in green on five SDGs, reflecting most recent data available for the Arab countries. While some countries receive a green score on one or more SDGs, 14 countries did not receive a single green score.

At the goal level, the Arab region shows wide variation on SDG achievement scores (Figure 2). However, there are common regional challenges in SDG achievement.

Sustainable
Development Goals 5
(Gender Equality) stands
out as a major challenge
for the Arab region, as it
is the only SDG on which
all Arab countries
receive a red score.

Additionally, majority of Arab countries show stagnation trends on this goal. Consistent with findings from previous editions of the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards, it indicates a persistent and significant gap in SDG achievement. This underscores the need for urgent and targeted interventions to enhance girls, and women, empowerment across all domains.

Almost all Arab countries receive a red score on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), highlighting a shared major regional challenge, specifically in areas of the goal concerning sustainable agriculture and the prevalence of obesity. In terms of trends, all Arab countries show declining trends on the latter.

Similarly, challenges in SDG achievement that cut across the Arab region are evident on SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions). Achieving peace and stability in the region is paramount not only for this goal but also for other key areas of sustainable development. More regional challenges are on SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) with specific emphasis on youth unemployment. With respect to SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land), most Arab countries score red.

Major challenges remain on SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). Water stress is a common regional challenge threatening various aspects of sustainable development. Most countries receive a red score on the freshwater withdrawal indicator. Without proper intervention, poor water management could jeopardize the region's sustainability and water security.

Additionally, the results of the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 highlight regional challenges on SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), most notably on indicators related to CO2 emissions in energy production and inadequate renewable electricity output.

Five Arab countries receive a green score on SDG 1 (No Poverty). The evaluation of SDG 1 (No Poverty) in the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 primarily captures extreme levels of poverty and material deprivation, including the share of people that live with less than \$2.15 a day (for low-income countries) or \$3.65 a day (for lower-middle-income countries). This does not mean that there are no challenges outside this evaluation in regard with poverty eradication in the Arab region.

As for trends in SDG achievement (Figure 3), almost half of the trends on the 17 SDGs indicate stagnation. Trends showing moderate improvement are observed on SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing), while negative trends are observed on SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

At indicator level, positive trends are observed on several indicators linked to access to basic and digital services. This includes two indicators related to SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation),

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access to basic water and sanitation services, two indicators related to SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), access to electricity and clean fuel and technology for cooking, and finally two indicators on digital infrastructure related to SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), namely, internet usage and mobile broadband subscription. More positive trends are found on SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) concerning the number of articles published in academic journals.

Additionally, the majority of Arab countries have positive trends on basic health outcomes, such as newborn and child survival rates (Neonatal mortality rate) and (Mortality rate for children under-5), respectively.

## Data Challenges

Overall, there are signs of improvement on the performance of national statistical systems in the Arab region, as the World Bank's Statistical Performance Index indicates.

Majority of Arab countries show positive trends on this indicator based on the Arab SDG Index (2025) results.

Despite the improvement, serious data gaps remain. The largest gaps are observed on SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality) which prevented generating a score for seven countries, including most GCC countries, Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Qatar, in addition to Libya and Somalia. Similar data challenges are found on SDG 1 (No Poverty), where the same countries, except for Somalia, have not received a score. These data gaps are the result of lack of data on income and wealth distribution, a data challenge that has persisted throughout the years of producing the Arab SDG Index. Other data gaps exist on SDG 4 (Quality Education), with missing scores for Libya and Somalia.

At the indicator level, several indicators from the Sustainable Development Report (2024) were excluded in this edition of the Arab SDG Index due to insufficient data coverage. These indicators are listed in Table 3 in part five (methodology).

Data challenges persist in the Arab region, hindering assessment of vital sustainable development areas. Increased attention and resources for generating and sharing quality data are paramount. This will strengthen SDG progress assessment and inform regional decision-making.

Figure 2: Arab SDG Index Score Dashboard (2025)

COUNTRY	NO Poverty	ZERO Hunger	GOOD HEALTH And Well-Being	QUALITY Education	GENDER Equality	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	REDUCED Infolial ITIES		RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	CLIMATE ACTION	LIFE BELOW WATER	LIFE ON Land	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Algeria					•		•	•		•			•	•			
Bahrain		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Comoros																	
Djibouti		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Egypt		•															
Iraq		•	•			•	•	•	•		•				•	•	•
Jordan		•										•					
Kuwait		•			•	•	•		•		•	•		•	•	•	•
Lebanon		•						•									
Libya		•	•			•		•	•				•		•		•
Mauritania		•						•									
Morocco		•						•					•		•		
Oman																	
Palestine		•						•			•		•		•		•
Qatar		•						•					•				
Saudi Arabia		•	•		•			•			•	•			•		•
Somalia								•									
Sudan		•	•		•	•		•			•			•	•	•	•
Syrian Arab Republic		•	•				•	•				•					
Tunisia		•			•										•		
United Arab Emirates		•			•												
Yemen	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•			•	•	•	
<ul><li>SDG ach</li></ul>	ieved	• Cha	allenges	remain	• Sig	gnifican	t challer	nges r	emain •	• Major	challen	ges rem	ain •	Data uı	navail	able	

#### Section 1

Figure 3: Arab SDG Index Trend Dashboard (2025)

COUNTRY	NO POVERTY	ZERO HUNGER	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	QUALITY EDUCATION 04	GENDER EQUALITY	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 07	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE  09	REDUCED INEQUALITIES		RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	CLIMATE ACTION	LIFE BELOW WATER 14	LIFE ON LAND	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 17
Algeria	1	7	7	$\rightarrow$	<b>4</b>	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	••	<b>4</b>	7	7	<b>4</b>	$\rightarrow$	<b>4</b>	7
Bahrain	••	lacksquare	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7	7	$\mathbf{\downarrow}$	7	••	$lack {f \Psi}$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	lacksquare	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$
Comoros	$\rightarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	<b>4</b>	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7	••	<b>4</b>	••	$\rightarrow$	<b>V</b>	$\mathbf{\downarrow}$	<b>V</b>	$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	7	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7	••	7	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$lack \Psi$	<b>4</b>	$\rightarrow$
Egypt	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7	7	$\rightarrow$	1	7	7	7	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7	7	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7
Iraq	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7	••	$lack {lack}$	7	7	$\rightarrow$	$lack {lack}$	<b>4</b>	1
Jordan	$\rightarrow$	$\mathbf{\downarrow}$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7	$\rightarrow$	7	••	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	7	1	7	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$
Kuwait	••	7	7	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	1	$\rightarrow$	7	7	••	$lack {lack}$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	1
Lebanon	$\rightarrow$	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7	••	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	$\mathbf{\downarrow}$	$\rightarrow$	7	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$
Libya	••	$lack \Psi$	$\rightarrow$	••	$\rightarrow$	7	$lack {lack}$	<b>4</b>	7	••	••	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	<b>4</b>	$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7	••	7	$\rightarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$
Morocco	7	lacksquare	7	7	$\rightarrow$	7	7	$\rightarrow$	1	••	$lack {lack}$	$\rightarrow$	lacksquare	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7
Oman	••	$\rightarrow$	7	$\rightarrow$	7	1	7	7	7	••	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	$\rightarrow$	7
Palestine	7	$\rightarrow$	7	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	1	7	$\rightarrow$	••	••	$lack {lack}$	1	7	••	7	$\rightarrow$	1
Qatar	••	$\rightarrow$	7	7	$\rightarrow$	1	$\rightarrow$	7	7	••	$\mathbf{\downarrow}$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7	$\mathbf{\downarrow}$	<b>V</b>	$\rightarrow$
Saudi Arabia	••	7	7	7	$\rightarrow$	7	7	7	1	••	$lack {lack}$	7	7	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	<b>1</b>
Somalia	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	••	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	••	$\rightarrow$	7	7	<b>V</b>	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	$\rightarrow$	1
Sudan	$lack {lack}$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$lack {lack}$	$\rightarrow$	<b>4</b>	7	$\rightarrow$	7	••	7	$\rightarrow$	1	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$
Syrian Arab Republic		$\rightarrow$	7	1	$\rightarrow$	7	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	••	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	1	7	<b>4</b>	7	<b>V</b>	$\rightarrow$
Tunisia	1	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7	<b>4</b>	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	<b>1</b>
United Arab Emirates		7	7	7	7	7	7	$\rightarrow$	1	••	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	1
Yemen	lacksquare	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	••	$\rightarrow$	7	1	$\mathbf{\downarrow}$	lacksquare	$\rightarrow$	$lack {lack}$

<sup>↑</sup> On track or maintaining SDG achievement > Moderately improving > Stagnating 
• Decreasing • Data unavailable





The Arab region has faced a succession of complex global and regional crises in recent years, each of which has had profound implications for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). From economic shocks and political instability to the devastating impacts of armed conflict and climate change, these crises exacerbate vulnerabilities and undermine efforts to achieve sustainable development.

Several countries within the region are already burdened by prolonged conflicts and fragility, leading to widespread destruction of life and infrastructure, mass displacement, disruption of essential services, and the weakening of institutions.

As a result, resilience, the capacity of societies to absorb, adapt to, and recover from shocks, is a critical focus for sustainable development in the region.

#### Section 2

Part 2 centers on resilience as a key theme for the Arab region's progress, exploring how the region can build systems that not only withstand crises but also promote long-term stability and prosperity. This edition examines resilience across various sectors, such as health, economy, governance, and climate, using data-driven approaches to highlight the importance of strengthening adaptive capacities, fostering recovery, and reducing vulnerabilities.

This part of the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 report provides a data-based analysis into areas of sustainable development that are vital for building the resilience of the Arab region in the face of various shocks. To achieve this, an analytical framework, developed for this report and informed by a comprehensive literature review, integrates a selection of key indicators to achieve this goal.

The structure of Part 2 is as follows: It begins by defining resilience. Then explains the methodology used to develop the thematic analytical framework for assessing resilience. The analysis is divided into 5 sections based on the «Five P>s» of sustainable development (People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace, and Partnerships). Each section draws on a selection of indicators from the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025, presenting data for all Arab countries.

### **Defining Resilience**

Building resilience is crucial for achieving the SDGs. Without it, shocks and crises can reverse hard-won gains, setting back progress and deepening inequalities within and between countries. Because the SDGs encompass all aspects of development—social, economic, environmental, and institutional—resilience from an SDG lens must be understood comprehensively.

Resilience can be defined as "the ability of individuals, households, communities, cities, institutions, systems, and societies to prevent, resist, absorb, adapt, respond, and recover positively, efficiently, and effectively when faced with a wide range of risks, while maintaining an acceptable level of functioning and without compromising long-term prospects for sustainable development, peace and security, human rights, and well-being for all<sup>3</sup>".

This definition is used to guide the development of the analytical thematic framework in this report and the selection of resilience-related indicators. The indicators used in this analysis are drawn from the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 list of indicators, focusing on those most relevant to the resilience of the Arab region.

<sup>3 -</sup> United Nations. (2020). United Nations common guidance on helping build resilient societies. From: <a href="https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-09/UN-Resilience-Guidance-Final-Sept.pdf">https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-09/UN-Resilience-Guidance-Final-Sept.pdf</a>

### Thematic Framework: Analysing Resilience

The thematic analytical framework in this report provides comprehensive and data driven insights into resilience in the Arab region. It is structured around the following core principles<sup>4</sup>:

1

Alignment with the 2030
Agenda for Sustainable
Development: The framework
adopts the lens of the 2030
Agenda for Sustainable
Development, ensuring that
its analysis is grounded in the
17 Sustainable Development
Goals (SDGs). While the
broader SDG framework is
considered, a carefully curated
selection of indicators is
included to maintain focus on
resilience-related aspects.

2

Resilience-Centered Approach:
The framework is centered on resilience, recognising it as a critical pillar for sustainable development in the Arab region. This approach ensures that selected indicators reflect a country's ability to anticipate, absorb, adapt to, and recover from economic, social, political, and environmental shocks.

3

Contextual Relevance to
Regional Vulnerabilities: The
framework is tailored to
reflect the risks and
vulnerabilities of the Arab
region. These include conflict,
economic setbacks, climaterelated disasters, food and
water insecurity, and
governance challenges. By
embedding these regional
challenges, the framework
provides an assessment of
resilience gaps and strengths.

4

Structured Analytical Sections: To allow for in-depth and targeted analysis, the framework is divided into smaller analytical sections focusing on critical development areas. This structured approach ensures that different dimensions of resilience—economic, social, environmental, and institutional—are systematically assessed and compared. However, this does not mean that these sections should be examined separately, as they tend to be interconnected when considering the wider context.

5

Utilization of the Five P's approach:: To allow for sectional analysis as stated in the previous point, the framework utilizes the the Five P's approach of sustainable development to create smaller analytical sections: People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnerships.

<sup>4 -</sup> The development of the thematic analytical framework on resilience benefited greatly from the guidance of the United Nations' analytical framework on risk and resilience. From: <a href="https://unsceb.org/sites/default/files/2020-09/RnR.pdf">https://unsceb.org/sites/default/files/2020-09/RnR.pdf</a>

#### **Resilience Related Indicator Selection**

The selection of indicators for the thematic analytical framework in this report was through a review process conducted by the authors of the report<sup>5</sup>. This process involved evaluating the 115 the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 indicators based on a set of predefined criteria to ensure their relevance and robustness in assessing resilience.

#### **Indicator Selection Criteria**

Indicators were assessed and included in the framework based on the following key considerations:

1

Relevance to Resilience: Indicators were chosen based on their ability to capture resilience across multiple dimensions, including economic, social, environmental, and institutional resilience. 2

Alignment with Regional Risks and Vulnerabilities: The selection prioritized indicators that reflect key risks and vulnerabilities faced by the Arab region, such as climate change impacts, conflict and instability, economic shocks, and resource scarcity.

3

Fit within the Five P's approach: The selected indicators were categorized into the Five P's (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnerships) to facilitate a structured and thematic analysis of resilience.

<sup>5 -</sup> Lama Zakzak and Mari Luomi.

## The Results of the Thematic Analysis of Resilience Indicators in the Arab Region

## Building Resilience: People

The Arab region faces various challenges on poverty, health, gender equality, and food security, exacerbating vulnerabilities and hindering progress on sustainable development. Addressing these challenges is crucial for building resilience, as they impact the region's ability to withstand and recover from shocks.

Strengthening efforts to eradicate poverty and expand social protection systems remains a priority for the Arab region.

Enhancing data availability on poverty and inequalities is essential to designing targeted interventions that address the needs of vulnerable populations. Scaling up universal

health coverage (UHC) is crucial to ensuring equitable access to healthcare services and reducing financial hardship caused by out-of-pocket medical expenses.

Food security must be fortified through investments in sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural technologies to mitigate the impacts of climate change on food production. Advancing women's economic empowerment is critical to fostering inclusive growth. Expanding programs that promote women's participation in the workforce through access to decent work, while addressing gender pay gaps through comprehensive policies, is necessary to achieve gender equality.

Additionally, targeted health programs focusing on nutrition must be prioritized to combat malnutrition in all its forms, addressing both undernutrition and the rising prevalence of obesity across the region.

This section includes a selection of indicators related to society (Figure 5) and food security (Figure 6).

Figure 5: Building Resilience - People: Society Indicators

	1 NO POVE	RTY					3 GOOD	HEALTH Well Being				
	POVERTY						ABSENCE OF	DISEASE	HEALTH COV	/ERAGE	SUBJECTIV WELLBEIN	
	POVERTY H RATIO AT \$ (2017 PPP,		POVERTY H RATIO AT \$ (2017 PPP,	3.65/DAY	WORKING F PPP\$3.65 A TOTAL EMPI	DAY (% OF	AGE-STANDA DEATH RATE CARDIOVASO DISEASE, CA DIABETES, C RESPIRATOR IN ADULTS A 70 YEARS (9	DUE TO CULAR INCER, OR CHRONIC RY DISEASE IGED 30 TO	UNIVERSAL COVERAGE ( INDEX OF SI COVERAGE ( 0-100 BEST	UHC) ERVICE WORST	SUBJECTIV WELL-BEII (AVERAGE SCORE, WC 0-10 BEST	ng Ladder Prst
GCC Countries	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND
Bahrain		••		• •		••		71		<b>↑</b>		<b>+</b>
Kuwait		• •		• •		• •		<b>→</b>	•	71		1
0man		••		• •		••		7		<b>→</b>		••
Qatar		••	•	• •	•	••	•	<b>↑</b>	•	<b>1</b>	•	• •
Saudi Arabia		••		• •		••		7		7		1
United Arab Emirates	•	<b>↑</b>	•	<b>↑</b>	•	••	•	<b>↑</b>	•	<b>↑</b>	•	1
North Africa												
Algeria		<b>↑</b>		<b>↑</b>	•	• •		<b>↑</b>		<b>→</b>		7
Egypt		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>		••		71		7		1
Libya		••		• •		••		<b>4</b>		<b>→</b>		1
Morocco		<b>↑</b>		<b>→</b>		••		$\rightarrow$		7		<b>4</b>
Tunisia	•	<b>↑</b>		<b>↑</b>		• •		<b>↑</b>		7		<b>4</b>
Levant & Iraq												
Iraq		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>		••		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>		1
Jordan		<b>→</b>		$\rightarrow$		••		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>	•	<b>+</b>
Lebanon		<b>→</b>		$\rightarrow$	•	••		$\rightarrow$		7		<b>+</b>
Palestine		<b>1</b>		71		••		• •		• •		$\rightarrow$
Syria		<b>↑</b>		<b>4</b>		••		<b>4</b>		<b>→</b>		••
Least Develope	d Countri	es										
Comoros		<b>→</b>		$\rightarrow$		••		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>		• •
Ojibouti		7		71	•	••	•	<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>	•	• •
Mauritania		7		<b>→</b>		••		$\rightarrow$		<b>→</b>		$\rightarrow$
Somalia		<b>→</b>	•	<b>→</b>	•	••	•	<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>	•	• •
Sudan		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>		••		$\rightarrow$		<b>→</b>		• •
Yemen		į.		Ţ		• •		1		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>

<sup>\*</sup> Arab Only Indicators

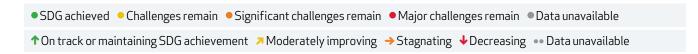


Figure 5: Building Resilience - People: Society Indicators (Continued)



<sup>\*</sup> Arab Only Indicators

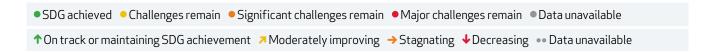
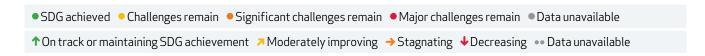


Figure 6: Building Resilience - People: Food Security Indicators

	2 ZERO HUN	GER								
	NUTRITIO	N							PRODUCT	ION
	PREVALENO UNDERNOU (%)	CE OF JRISHMENT	PREVALEN STUNTING CHILDREN YEARS OF	IN UNDER 5	PREVALEN WASTING UNDER 5 N AGE (%)	IN CHILDREN	PREVALEN OBESITY, (% OF AD POPULATI	BMI ≥ 30 ULT		IELD PER HECTAF ESTED LAND
GCC Countries	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND
Bahrain		• •		• •		••		<b>4</b>		••
Kuwait		<b>1</b>		<b>→</b>	•	<b>↑</b>		<b>4</b>	•	<b>1</b>
Oman		<b>1</b>		• •		• •		<b>4</b>		1
Qatar	•	• •		••	•	• •	•	<b>4</b>		<b>1</b>
Saudi Arabia		<b>1</b>		<b>↑</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>→</b>
United Arab Emirates	•	<b>↑</b>	•	••	•	••	•	•	•	<b>↑</b>
North Africa										
Algeria		<b>1</b>		••		••		<b>4</b>		<b>→</b>
Egypt		<b>→</b>		••		• •		<b>4</b>		<b>1</b>
Libya		<b>4</b>		• •		• •		<b>4</b>		$\rightarrow$
Morocco		$\rightarrow$		••		••		<b>4</b>		<b>\</b>
Tunisia		$\rightarrow$		• •	•	••		<b>4</b>		7
Levant & Iraq										
Iraq		$\rightarrow$		••		• •		<b>4</b>		<b>1</b>
Jordan		• •	•	••		••	•	<b>4</b>	•	<b>→</b>
Lebanon		••		• •		• •		<b>4</b>		<b>\P</b>
Palestine		••		<b>4</b>		<b>→</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>1</b>
Syria		<b>4</b>		• •		• •		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>
Least Develope	d Countri	es								
Comoros		<b>→</b>		• •		••		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>
Djibouti	•	7		••		• •		¥		<b>→</b>
Mauritania		<b>4</b>		$\rightarrow$		$\rightarrow$		<b>+</b>		7
Somalia	•	<b>→</b>	•	••		••		į.	•	<b>4</b>
Sudan		<b>4</b>		• •		• •		<b>4</b>		<b>→</b>
Yemen		<b>→</b>		• •		• •		Ţ	•	<b>→</b>

<sup>\*</sup> Arab Only Indicators



# • Poverty indicators show mixed results for the Arab region<sup>6</sup>.

High poverty rates across all three indicators are predominantly concentrated within the LDCs group. The disparity between LDCs and the rest of the Arab countries is most evident on the "Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day" indicator, where most LDCs receive red scores. However, the results for the other two indicators "Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/ day" and "Working poor at PPP\$3.65/day" present a more varied picture, particularly among middle-income countries. Notably, Syria stands out with red scores on both indicators, as years of conflict have severely deteriorated the country's economic and social conditions. More attention should be given to building the resilience of working poor as they are often predominantly employed in the informal sector and lack social protections7.

• Performance on universal health coverage (UHC) is still lacking across the region.

Apart from the UAE, no Arab country receives a green score on this target. Prioritising efforts toward achieving UHC is crucial, as it is not only fundamental to SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing) but also has significant implications for other goals, such as poverty eradication. Out-of-pocket medical expenses can push individuals and families into poverty, exacerbating economic vulnerability. The GCC countries perform the best on this indicator,

largely due to private health insurance mandates introduced in recent years, which have improved access to healthcare.

 Overall, the Arab region performs poorly on subjective well-being, with red scores dominating the middleincome and LDCs groups.

The GCC countries fare better, achieving mostly green scores on the "Subjective Wellbeing" indicator. However, many Arab countries score red in the other groups. This is consistent with findings stating that happiness levels have declined across many Arab countries, affecting people of all age groups. Subjective wellbeing, as a self-evaluation measure of life satisfaction, can provide important insights into resilience as it correlates with various socio-economic outcomes.

 Despite gains in female education, the participation of women in the workforce remains a major challenge hindering progress on equal opportunities.

The regional score for the "Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)" stands at 25%, meaning that only a quarter of women in the Arab region participate in the labor force compared to men. This is the lowest percentage compared to other regions. Most Arab countries score red on the indicator, with most trends showing either decline or stagnation. Additionally, almost all Arab countries score red on wage gap (Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male).

<sup>6 -</sup> Poverty is evaluated here based on international extreme levels of poverty and material deprivation, including the share of people that live with less than \$2.15 a day (for low-income countries) or \$3.65 a day (for lower-middle-income countries). This can be limited in the sense that it does not account for contextual differences among countries.

<sup>7 -</sup> Zakzak, L., Luomi, M., Subramani, K., Fuller, G., Salem, F., & Lafortune, G. (2024). The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2023/2024: Towards Just Transitions in the Arab States. World Government Summit Series.

<sup>8 -</sup> Sachs, J.D., Lafortune, G., Fuller, G. (2024). The SDGs and the UN Summit of the Future. Sustainable Development Report 2024. Paris: SDSN, Dublin: Dublin University Press. doi:10.25546/108572.

• Food security is challenged on multiple fronts, particularly on nutrition and cereal production.

Nutrition emerges as a significant challenge for the Arab region. Eight Arab countries receive red scores on indicators related to the prevalence of stunting and wasting, including all six LDCs. Conversely, the majority of Arab countries score red on the indicator «Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population),» with negative trends observed across the region. There is also variation in performance on the «Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)» indicator. Some Arab countries, where cereal production is a key component of agricultural output, like Morocco, score red due to the adverse impacts of drought and prolonged dry weather conditions. This is further complicated by heavy reliance across the region on food imports, rendering it vulnerable to global price fluctuations during crises.

Building Resilience: Prosperity

The Arab region's economies have suffered from a succession of global crises over the past five years, exacerbating chronical economic challenges. The majority of Arab economies were not prepared to absorb the negative impacts of such global crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, and shocks in energy and food prices. The Arab region's limited preparedness to absorb the

negative impacts of crises highlights the urgent need for building resilience to mitigate future economic shocks and ensure sustainable development.

Economic diversification is a priority for the Arab region, particularly for economies heavily reliant on fossil fuels. Expanding and strengthening access to financial services is essential for fostering economic growth and enhancing financial inclusion, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which play a vital role in job creation.

Investing in research and development (R&D) is crucial for driving innovation, developing local solutions, and enhancing regional competitiveness. Addressing high unemployment, particularly among youth, requires the implementation of targeted national policies and programs that promote job creation and skills development.

Furthermore, closing data gaps is imperative to improving the understanding of inequalities across the region. Strengthening data collection and analysis will enable policymakers to design and implement more effective, evidence-based interventions that address socio-economic disparities and promote inclusive development.

This section includes a selection of indicators related to economy (Figure 7), employment and equality (Figure 8), and infrastructure (Figure 9).

Figure 7: Building Resilience - Prosperity: Economy Indicators

	8	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH						USTRY, INNOVATI D infrastructu		
	ECONOM	IC GROWTH	ECONOMI DIVERSIF		FINANCIA	AL SERVICES	FUNDING	RESEARCH	BUSINES	
	ADJUSTE GROWTH		PRODUCT CONCENTI INDEX, EX		OTHER FI INSTITUT A MOBILE SERVICE F	AT A BANK OR NANCIAL ION OR WITH -MONEY- PROVIDER (% ATION AGED	EXPENDI' RESEARCI DEVELOP (% OF GD	H AND MENT	LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDE QUALITY OF TRADE AND TRANSPORT- RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE (WORST 1-5 BEST)	
GCC Countries	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND
Bahrain		• •		1		• •		• •		<b>↑</b>
Kuwait	•	• •		<b>1</b>		• •	•	<b>4</b>	•	<b>1</b>
Oman		• •		7		• •		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>
Qatar		• •	•	7	•	• •		<b>→</b>		<b>1</b>
Saudi Arabia		• •		<b>4</b>	•	<b>1</b>		••		<b>↑</b>
United Arab Emirates	•	••	•	<b>→</b>	•	<b>↑</b>	•	<b>↑</b>	•	<b>↑</b>
North Africa										
Algeria		••		<b>→</b>		<b>4</b>		••		<b>4</b>
Egypt		• •		<b>1</b>		<b>→</b>		7		<b>→</b>
Libya		• •		<b>4</b>		• •		• •		•
Morocco		••	•	<b>→</b>		••		••		••
Tunisia		••	•	<b>↑</b>		<b>→</b>	•	• •		••
Levant & Iraq										
Iraq		• •		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>		$\rightarrow$		7
Jordan		• •		<b>1</b>		7		• •	•	• •
Lebanon		• •		<b>→</b>		<b>4</b>		• •		• •
Palestine		• •		<b>1</b>		$\rightarrow$		• •		• •
Syria		• •		<b>1</b>	•	• •		• •		<b>↑</b>
Least Developed	d Countr	ies								
Comoros		• •		<b>-</b>		• •	•	• •		• •
Djibouti		• •		<b>↑</b>		• •		• •		<b>→</b>
Mauritania		••		į.		••		••		7
Somalia		• •		7		• •		• •		<b>→</b>
Sudan		• •		71		• •		• •		<b>→</b>
Yemen		• •		<b>1</b>		• •		• •		• •

<sup>\*</sup> Arab Only Indicators



Figure 8: Building Resilience - Prosperity: Employment and Equality Indicators

		CENT WORK AN Onomic Grow			10	EDUCED NEQUALITIES			
	EMPLOYM	ENT			EQUALITY	,			
	UNEMPLO (% OF TOT FORCE, AG			TAL (% OF BOR FORCE	PALMA RA	TIO	GINI COEFFICIENT		
GCC Countries	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	
Bahrain		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>		••		••	
Kuwait	•	<b>1</b>	•	<b>→</b>		••		• •	
Oman		<b>1</b>		<b>↑</b>		• •		• •	
Qatar		<b>↑</b>		<b>↑</b>		• •		• •	
Saudi Arabia		<b>↑</b>		<b>↑</b>		• •		• •	
United Arab Emirates	•	<b>→</b>	•	<b>4</b>	•	••	•	••	
North Africa									
Algeria	•	<b>4</b>	•	<b>4</b>		••		••	
Egypt		<b>↑</b>		<b>↑</b>		• •		<b>→</b>	
Libya		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>		••		••	
Morocco	•	<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>		••		• •	
Tunisia		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>		••	
Levant & Iraq									
Iraq		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>		• •		• •	
Jordan	•	<b>4</b>	•	<b>4</b>	•	••	•	• •	
Lebanon		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>		••		• •	
Palestine		<b>4</b>	•	<b>→</b>		• •		••	
Syria		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>		• •		••	
Least Developed	l Countrie	25							
Comoros		<b>4</b>		<b>→</b>		••		••	
Djibouti		$\rightarrow$		<b>4</b>		••		• •	
Mauritania		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>		• •		••	
Somalia		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>		••		••	
Sudan		<b>4</b>		7		••		••	
Yemen		$\rightarrow$		<b>4</b>		• •		• •	

<sup>\*</sup> Arab Only Indicators



Figure 9: Building Resilience - Prosperity: Infrastructure Indicators

	<b>6</b> A	LEAN WATER ND SANITATION					7 AFF	ORDABLE AND An Energy	9 INDU	STRY, INNOVATI Infrastructu	ION IRE	
	WATER AN						ELECTRIC	ITY	DIGITAL INFRASTR	UCTURE		
	LEAST BA	ION USING AT SIC DRINKING ERVICES (%)					POPULATI ACCESS TO ELECTRICI	)	POPULATION THE INTER			BROADBAND PTIONS (PER JLATION)
GCC Countries	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND
Bahrain		<b>→</b>		<b>1</b>		••		<b>↑</b>		<b>^</b>		<b>^</b>
Kuwait		<b>1</b>		<b>*</b>		• •		<b>†</b>		<b>†</b>		<b>—</b>
Oman		7		<b>^</b>		<b>↑</b>		<b>↑</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>•</b>
Qatar		<b>1</b>		<b>*</b>		• •		<b>†</b>		<u>+</u>		<b>†</b>
Saudi Arabia		<b>→</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>
United Arab Emirates	•	<b>↑</b>	•	<b>→</b>	•	<b>↑</b>	•	<b>↑</b>	•	<b>↑</b>	•	<b>↑</b>
North Africa												
Algeria		7		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>↑</b>		<b>↑</b>		<b>↑</b>
Egypt		<b>1</b>		1	•	<b>→</b>		<b>†</b>	•	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>
Libya		<b>1</b>		<b>→</b>		• •		•		<b>1</b>		<b>↑</b>
Morocco		7		71		<b>→</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>
Tunisia		<b>↑</b>		<b>↑</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>↑</b>		<b>↑</b>		<b>†</b>
Levant & Iraq												
Iraq	•	<b>↑</b>		<b>↑</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>↑</b>		<b>↑</b>		<b>↑</b>
Jordan		<b>1</b>	•	<b>→</b>	•	į.		<b>↑</b>	•	<b>1</b>	•	<b>→</b>
Lebanon		<b>→</b>		<b>1</b>		• •		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>
Palestine		1		<b>↑</b>		4		<b>↑</b>	•	••	•	••
Syria		<b>→</b>		<b>1</b>		, i	•	<b>→</b>		••		<b>→</b>
Least Developed	Countri	es										
Comoros		• •		••		••		<b>↑</b>		• •		<b>1</b>
Djibouti	•	<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>→</b>	•	<b>1</b>		71
Mauritania		7		7		7		<b>→</b>		7		<b>1</b>
Somalia		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>		7		<b>4</b>		7		<b>→</b>
Sudan		<b>→</b>		• •		7		7		7		7
Yemen		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>		7		Ţ.		71

<sup>\*</sup> Arab Only Indicators

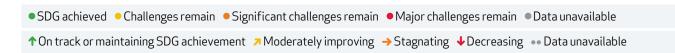
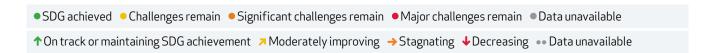


Figure 9: Building Resilience - Prosperity: Infrastructure Indicators (Continued)

	1	SUS And	TAINABLE COMMUNI	CITIES Ties		
	ROAI AND	OS TRANS	SPORT			
	WIT	H ACCE	PULATION ESS TO IN ROADS (		CONVENI	ION WITH ENT ACCESS IC TRANSPORT 5 (%)
GCC Countries	SC	ORE	TREND		SCORE	TREND
Bahrain			• •			••
Kuwait			• •			••
Oman			• •			• •
Qatar			• •			• •
Saudi Arabia			• •			• •
United Arab Emirates			••		•	••
North Africa						
Algeria			• •			• •
Egypt			• •		•	• •
Libya			• •			• •
Morocco			• •			••
Tunisia			• •			••
Levant & Iraq						
Iraq			• •			••
Jordan			• •			• •
Lebanon			• •			••
Palestine			• •		•	••
Syria			• •			••
Least Develope	ed Cou	ntrie	S			
Comoros			• •			••
Djibouti			• •			••
Mauritania			• •			••
Somalia			• •		•	••
Sudan			••			••
Yemen			• •			••

<sup>\*</sup> Arab Only Indicators



• Economic growth in the Arab region is characterized by disparities.

The GCC group stands out with all green scores on the indicator "Adjusted GDP Growth (%)" compared to other groups where red is the predominant score color. The GCC economies were less affected by global crises, benefiting from rising energy prices that fuelled higher growth rates. Additionally, proactive policies and interventions helped mitigate the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent surge in inflation. The remaining Arab countries experienced varying degrees of economic challenges due to a combination of factors, including global crises, slow recovery, political instability, corruption and ongoing conflicts.

 Greater efforts are required to advance economic diversification across the Arab region, particularly in fossil fuel-dependent economies.

Most countries in the region have made steps towards economic diversification, however, with varying success. Economies heavily dependent on oil and gas exports tend to score worse on the indicator "product concentration index, exports" which shows the degree to which exports are concentrated on a few products rather than being distributed among several products. The best performers on this indicator are found in North Africa (with exception of Algeria and Libya) and the Levant group. Compared to the GCC group, Libya and Iraq score worse, indicating urgent need to further diversify economies away from fossil fuels dependence.

• The majority of Arab countries achieve a red score on access to financial services.

Accessing financial services, whether through traditional banking or mobile money providers, helps build resilience for people and businesses, enhancing a country's ability to withstand crises. Additionally, it can aid in social protection programs boosting outcomes of poverty eradication. Apart from the GCC group and Libya, all Arab countries score red on the indicator "Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)," indicating a need for accelerating access to financial services in those countries.

 Major challenges remain on research and development (R&D) expenditure, as most Arab countries achieve a red score.

The best performer on the indicator "Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)" is the United Arab Emirates at 1.5%. However, compared to the global average, the region is underperforming, 1.2% and 0.6%, respectively. Investing in R&D promotes technological progress, boosts productivity, and supports economic diversification, decreasing reliance on unstable sectors like oil or agriculture.

• Unemployment remains a chronic economic challenge in the Arab region, recording the highest rates compared to other regions.

However, a closer look at the two employment indicators in Figure 8 highlights significant disparities within the region.
While GCC countries score green on the «unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+),» the majority of Arab countries from other groups score red, reflecting major challenges. Additionally, negative trends are observed in over half of the countries, indicating a decline in employment outcomes. In addition to high unemployment rates, the Arab region has a persistent youth unemployment problem, underscoring the need for strengthening resilience through effective employment policies.

• Persistent data gaps on income and wealth hinder a comprehensive assessment of the region's progress in reducing inequalities.

These longstanding gaps have made it difficult to generate scores for most GCC countries, as well as Libya and Somalia.

 Overall, the Arab region performs better on indicators related to access to basic water and sanitation services and access to electricity, in addition to internet usage and mobile broadband subscription.

Positive trends are also observed on these indicators for most Arab countries. However, there is a divide in performance on the infrastructure selected indicators between the LDCs group and the rest of the Arab groups.

Strong infrastructure performance contributes to national resilience by ensuring reliable access to essential services, supporting economic stability, and enhancing adaptive capacity in the face of natural disasters and other crises. The use of digital technologies helped governments maintain critical public service delivery in health, education and social support during the COVID-19 pandemic.

# **Building Resilience:** Planet

Building resilience for the planet is crucial to addressing the environmental challenges faced by the Arab region, including climate change, resource scarcity, and biodiversity loss.

Water stress is a critical challenge for the Arab region, necessitating urgent action to enhance integrated water resources management and strengthen natural resource governance. While progress has been made, the transition to renewable energy remains slow, requiring further investment and policy support. Scaling up mitigation efforts is essential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build climate resilience.

Improved governance of fisheries is also needed to prevent overexploitation and protect marine ecosystems. Additionally, safeguarding biodiversity is crucial, as the region hosts diverse species and vital ecosystems spanning marine, freshwater, and terrestrial environments. Expanding and enforcing conservation policies will be key to ensuring long-term sustainability and ecological balance.

This section includes a selection of indicators related to the environment and climate change (Figure 10) and fisheries and biodiversity (Figure 11).

Figure 10: Building Resilience - Planet: Environment and Climate Change Indicators

	<b>6</b> A	LEAN WATER ND SANITATION			7 AFF	FORDABLE AND EAN ENERGY			12 RE	SPONSIBLE DNSUMPTION AN	D PRODUCTION			
	NATURAL (WATER)	RESOURCES			ENERGY				AIR QUALI	TY	ENVIRONI GOVERNAI			
	FRESHWATER DEGREE OF WITHDRAWAL (% OF INTEGRATED WATER AVAILABLE RESOURCES FRESHWATER MANAGEMENT RESOURCES) IMPLEMENTATION (**)		ATED WATER RCES EMENT	(% OF TO	ITY OUTPUT	FUEL COM TOTAL ELE	SIONS FROM BUSTION PER CTRICITY MTCO <sub>2</sub> /TWH)	PRODUCTI AIR POLLU PER 1,000 POPULATIO	TION (DALYS	PRODUCTI	S PTION AND	COMPLIAN MULTILATI ENVIRONI AGREEMEN HAZARDOI AND OTHE CHEMICAL	ERAL MENTAL NTS ON US WASTE	
GCC Countries	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND
Bahrain		• •		<b>↑</b>		1		<b>↑</b>		• •		<b>4</b>		• •
Kuwait	•	• •		<b>†</b>	•	<b>→</b>		7	•	• •	•	Ť		• •
Oman		• •		<b>1</b>		<b>→</b>		7		• •		<b>→</b>		• •
Qatar		• •		<b>†</b>		Ţ,		7		• •		Ţ		• •
Saudi Arabia		• •		<b>1</b>		<b>→</b>		71		• •		,		• •
United Arab Emirates	•	••	•	<b>↑</b>	•	<b>→</b>	•	71	•	••	•	<b>4</b>	•	••
North Africa														
Algeria		••		7		<b>→</b>		7		• •		<b>4</b>		••
Egypt	•	••	•	<b>↑</b>		<b>→</b>	•	<b>→</b>	•	••	•	<b>4</b>	•	• •
Libya		• •		• •		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>		• •		<b>4</b>		• •
Morocco	•	• •	•	7		<b>→</b>	•	7	•	• •	•	<b>→</b>		••
Tunisia		• •	•	$\rightarrow$	•	$\rightarrow$	•	<b>→</b>	•	• •		<b>4</b>	•	• •
Levant & Iraq														
Iraq		• •		7		<b>4</b>		<b>↑</b>		• •		<b>4</b>		• •
Jordan	•	• •	•	<b>→</b>		7	•	<b>↑</b>	•	• •	•	<b>→</b>	•	• •
Lebanon		••		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>		• •		<b>4</b>		• •
Palestine	•	••		• •		71		71		••		••		• •
Syria		••		• •		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>	•	• •		••		••
Least Developed	l Countri	es												
Comoros		• •		<b>4</b>		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>		• •		<b>4</b>		• •
Djibouti	•	• •		• •		<b>→</b>	•	<b>→</b>	•	••	•	<b>→</b>		• •
Mauritania		••		$\rightarrow$		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>		• •		<b>→</b>		• •
Somalia	•	••		71		<b>→</b>	•	<b>→</b>		••		••	•	• •
Sudan		• •		<b>4</b>		<b>→</b>		<b>1</b>		• •		<b>→</b>		• •
Yemen	•	• •	•	j		7		<b>→</b>		• •		1		• •

<sup>\*</sup> Arab Only Indicators

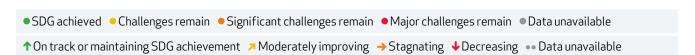


Figure 10: Building Resilience - Planet: Environment and Climate Change Indicators (Continued)

	13 CLIMATE ACTION		
	HUMAN IMPACT	EMISSIONS	
	PEOPLE AFFECTED BY CLIMATE- RELATED DISASTER (PER 100,000 POPULATION, 5 YEAR AVERAGE)*	EXPORTS (KG/ CAPITA)	CO <sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS FROM FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION AND CEMENT PRODUCTION (TCO2/CAPITA)
GCC Countries	SCORE   TREN	D SCORE TREND	SCORE TREND
Bahrain	• ••	• ••	• •
Kuwait	• ••	• • •	
Oman	• ••		• →
Qatar	• ••	• ••	• →
Saudi Arabia	• ••	• ••	<ul><li>→</li></ul>
United Arab Emirates	• ••	• ••	• •
North Africa			
Algeria	• ••	• ••	• →
Egypt	• ••	• ••	<ul><li>→</li></ul>
Libya	• ••	• ••	• •
Morocco	• ••	• ••	<ul><li>→</li></ul>
Tunisia	• ••	• • •	• →
Levant & Iraq			
Iraq	• ••	• ••	• →
Jordan	• ••	• ••	• 1
Lebanon	• ••	• ••	• →
Palestine	• ••	• ••	• 1
Syria	• ••	• ••	• 1
Least Developed	d Countries		
Comoros	• ••	• ••	• <del>-&gt;</del>
Djibouti	• ••	• ••	• 1
Mauritania	• ••	• ••	• →
Somalia	• ••	• ••	• 1
Sudan	• ••	• ••	• 1
Yemen	• ••	• ••	• •

<sup>\*</sup> Arab Only Indicators

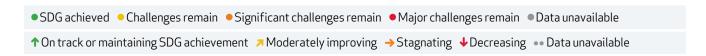


Figure 11: Building Resilience - Planet: Fisheries and Biodiversity Indicators

	<b>14</b> l	IFE Elow Water								
	FISHERIE	s					OCEAN HE	ALTH	BIODIVER	ISTY
		GHT THAT ARE CARDED (%)	FISH CA TRAWLI DREDGI		OCEAN HE GOAL - FI (0-100)	ALTH INDEX SHERIES	CLEAN WA	ALTH INDEX: TERS SCORE -100 BEST)		O IN MARINE ORTANT TO
GCC Countries	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND
Bahrain		<b>T</b>		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>→</b>
Kuwait	•	<b>→</b>	•	7		<b>→</b>	•	<b>1</b>	•	<b>→</b>
Oman		<b>1</b>		• •		•		1		<b>→</b>
Qatar	•	<b>1</b>	•	• •		7	•	<b>1</b>	•	<b>→</b>
Saudi Arabia		7		7		<b>→</b>		į.		<b>→</b>
United Arab Emirates	•	<b>→</b>	•	<b>↑</b>	•	<b>→</b>	•	<b>→</b>	•	<b>→</b>
North Africa										
Algeria		<b>→</b>		<b>4</b>	•	<b>4</b>		<b>→</b>		$\rightarrow$
Egypt		71	•	<b>→</b>	•	<b>4</b>	•	<b>4</b>	•	<b>→</b>
Libya		<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	•	<b>→</b>	•	71		<b>4</b>	•	<b>→</b>		71
Tunisia		<b>→</b>	•	$\rightarrow$		<b>4</b>		<b>→</b>		$\rightarrow$
Levant & Iraq										
Iraq		<b>→</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>→</b>		<b>↑</b>		<b>→</b>
Jordan		• •		• •		<b>→</b>		<b>↑</b>		• •
Lebanon		<b>1</b>		• •		<b>4</b>		71		$\rightarrow$
Palestine		• •		• •		• •		• •		• •
Syria		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>		7	•	$\rightarrow$
Least Developed	d Countrie	25								
Comoros		<b>4</b>		• •		<b>→</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>→</b>
Djibouti		• •	•	••		<b>↑</b>		<b>4</b>		$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	•	7		<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>→</b>
Somalia		<b>4</b>		••		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>		$\rightarrow$
Sudan		• •		••		$\rightarrow$		<b>4</b>		<b>↑</b>
Yemen		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>		<b>4</b>	•	<b>4</b>		$\rightarrow$

<sup>\*</sup> Arab Only Indicators

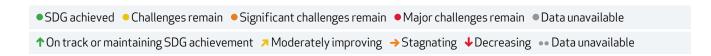
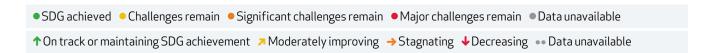


Figure 11: Building Resilience - Planet: Fisheries and Biodiversity Indicators (Continued)

	15 LIFE ON LAND		
	BIODIVERISTY		THREATENED SPECIES
	MEAN AREA THAT IS PROTECTED IN TERRESTRIAL SITES IMPORTANT TO BIODIVERSITY (%)	MEAN AREA THAT IS PROTECTED IN FRESHWATER SITES IMPORTANT TO BIODIVERSITY (%)	RED LIST INDEX OF SPECIES SURVIVAL (WORST 0-1 BEST)
GCC Countries	SCORE   TREND	SCORE   TREND	SCORE TREND
Bahrain	• →	• ••	• ↓
Kuwait	• →	• ••	• ↓
Oman	• →	• ••	i i
Qatar	• →	• ••	• ↓
Saudi Arabia	• →	• ••	• 1
United Arab Emirates	• 7	• ••	• +
North Africa			
Algeria	● →	• • •	• →
Egypt	• →	• ••	• →
Libya	• →	• ••	• →
Morocco	• 7	• ••	• ↓
Tunisia	• →	• ••	• →
Levant & Iraq			
Iraq	• →	• • •	• ↓
Jordan	• →	• ••	• <b>→</b>
Lebanon	• <b>→</b>	• • •	• 1
Palestine	• 7	• • •	• 1
Syria	• →	• • •	• 1
Least Develope	d Countries		
Comoros	• →	• ••	• ↓
Djibouti	• →	• ••	• ↓
Mauritania	• <b>→</b>	• ••	• →
Somalia	• →	• ••	• •
Sudan	<ul><li>→</li></ul>	• • •	• →
Yemen	<ul><li>→</li></ul>	• ••	• ↓

<sup>\*</sup> Arab Only Indicators



 Water stress remains one of the region's biggest challenges, posing serious hurdles in the face of achieving water security.

The majority of Arab countries score red on the indicator "Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)." This indicates high levels of water stress across the region. The Arab region average is close to five times higher than the global average. The worst performing Arab group is the GCC group, as all members receive a red score. Water stress is exacerbated by climate change impacts that have led to changes in precipitation patterns and increased droughts in some areas in the region. Without effective and adaptive solutions, including integrated water resources management, water stress poses a serious risk to the region's sustainability and stability. On that target, the region displays varying degrees of achieving integrated water resources management implementation. With population growth, urbanization, climate change impacts and geopolitical conflicts, more efforts should be channelled into ensuring water security and achieving sustainable water management.

• Despite positive steps made, the Arab region's transition to sustainable energy is challenged by limited renewables and reliance on fossil fuels for energy production.

Most Arab countries score red on the renewable energy indicator "Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)" revealing low achievement in clean and sustainable energy. The Arab region is home to some of the world's largest fossil fuel

exporters that depend heavily also on fossil fuels for energy production. However, failing to invest adequately in renewable energy expose countries to climate change impacts, market shifts, and energy security challenges. The Arab region has great potential for renewables, as it is endowed with abundant solar and wind power and vast stretches of untapped lands.

• Fossil fuel subsidies remain high in the Arab region risking the transition to cleaner energy.

Not a single Arab country scores green on the indicator "Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production," with negative trends showing for most countries.

• The Arab region shows stark disparities in emissions levels and climate vulnerability.

The GCC countries exhibit high CO₂ emissions, scoring red on both "CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)" and "CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO<sub>2</sub>/capita)," reflecting their fossil-fuel-dependent economies. However, they score green on "People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5-year average)," indicating stronger resilience mechanisms, such as robust infrastructure and disaster preparedness. In contrast, the LDCs group score green on both CO₂ emissions indicators9, yet, they score red on the human impact of climate disasters, underscoring their heightened vulnerability to climate shocks. For the North African and Levant groups,

<sup>9 -</sup> This is due to rather low levels of production and consumption which leads to lower domestic and imported CO2 emissions.

results on CO₂ emissions indicators are mixed, with variability across countries. However, the Levant group predominantly scores red on human impact of climate disasters which indicate significant climate risks in a region already facing political and economic instability.

• Sustainable management of fisheries is needed.

Most Arab countries achieve a red score on the indicator "Ocean health index goal - fisheries (0-100)" underscoring the need for better and more sustainable management of fisheries.

 Arab countries need to strengthen efforts to protect areas important to biodiversity, as current performance is suboptimal.

Almost all countries receive a red score on three indicators relate to the protection of areas important to biodiversity, in marine sites, terresial sites, and freshwater sites.

# Building Resilience: Peace

The Arab region is hampered by conflict and political instability, with seven countries are conflict affected. Conflict continues to be a major challenge in the region, leading to severe consequences such as loss of life, infrastructure destruction, economic instability, and setbacks in key development areas, including education and efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger. Additionally, conflict hinders regional cooperation.

The escalations in Palestine and Lebanon highlight the profound humanitarian toll and deep social and economic ramifications of conflict.

Efforts to foster peace in the Arab region are essential for the achievment of sustainable development. Strengthening institutions and governance is key to ensuring stability, transparency, and effective policy implementation. Upholding human rights remains a fundamental pillar in promoting inclusive and just societies. Additionally, improving national statistical systems is critical for generating reliable data, enabling evidence-based policymaking, and ensuring targeted interventions that address challenges effectively.

This section includes a selection of indicators related to stability, security and human rights, (Figure 12) and institutions and governance (Figure 13).

Figure 12: Building Resilience - Peace: Stability, Security, and Human Rights Indicators.

	<b>16</b> 7	PEACE, JUSTICE And Strong ins	TITUTIONS									
		L STABILITY ENCE OF VIOLEN	CE		SECURITY				HUMAN RI	GHTS		
		PER 100,000 ION, AVERAGE	POLITICAND ABS VIOLENCE TERRORI	E/	PRISON PO (PER 100,0 PERSONS)	DPULATION 000	HOMICIDE 100,000 P	ES (PER POPULATION)	UNSENTEN DETAINEES PRISON PO		STATUS OF FUNDAME RIGHTS TI	NTAL HUMAN
GCC Countries	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND
Bahrain		• •		7		• •		<b>↑</b>		• •		• •
Kuwait		• •		<b>1</b>		• •		• •		<b>→</b>		• •
Oman		• •		<b>→</b>		• •		<b>1</b>		••		• •
Oatar		• •		<b>→</b>		• •		<b>→</b>		• •		• •
Saudi Arabia		••		7		• •		••		• •		• •
United Arab Emirates	•	••	•	<b>→</b>	•	••	•	<b>↑</b>	•	••	•	••
North Africa												
Algeria	•	• •		<b>→</b>		• •		<b>4</b>		••		• •
Egypt	•	• •	•	71	•	• •		• •	•	••	•	••
Libya		• •		•		• •		• •		• •		• •
Morocco		• •		<b>→</b>		• •		<b>4</b>		<b>1</b>		••
Tunisia		••		7		••		••		<b>4</b>		• •
Levant & Iraq												
Iraq		• •		<b>4</b>		• •		• •		••		••
Jordan		••	•	7	•	• •	•	<b>↑</b>	•	••	•	• •
Lebanon		• •		$\rightarrow$		• •		<b>↑</b>		<b>4</b>		• •
Palestine		••	•	<b>→</b>		• •	•	<b>→</b>		<b>1</b>		• •
Syria		••		<b>→</b>		• •		••		••		• •
Least Developed	d Countri	es										
Comoros		• •		<b>→</b>		• •		• •		• •		• •
Djibouti		• •		<b>4</b>	•	••	•	• •	•	• •	•	••
Mauritania		• •		<b>→</b>		• •		• •		• •		• •
Somalia	•	••	•	<b>4</b>		• •		••		••	•	••
Sudan		• •		<b>→</b>		• •		• •		• •		• •
Yemen		••		<b>→</b>	•	• •		• •		••		• •

<sup>\*</sup> Arab Only Indicators

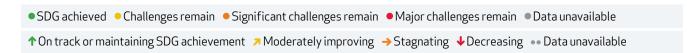
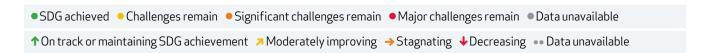


Figure 13: Building Resilience - Peace: Institutions and Governance Indicators.

	<b>16</b> PP	EACE, JUSTICE ND STRONG INST	ITUTIONS			ARTNERSHIPS OR THE GOALS
	GOVERNA	NCE	CORRUPTI	ON	DATA FOR	SDGS
	BIRTH REG WITH CIV: AUTHORIT (% OF CHI UNDER AG	Y LDREN		ON ONS INDEX -100 BEST)		AL ANCE INDEX -100 BEST)
GCC Countries	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND
Bahrain		• •		<b>4</b>		7
Kuwait		• •		<b>4</b>	•	<b>1</b>
Oman		• •		<b>J</b>		<b>1</b>
Qatar	•	••	•	<u> i</u>		<b>1</b>
Saudi Arabia		• •		<b>→</b>		<b>^</b>
United Arab Emirates	•	••	•	<b>→</b>	•	<b>↑</b>
North Africa						
Algeria		• •		<b>→</b>		<b>↑</b>
Egypt	•	••	•	<b>4</b>	•	<b>↑</b>
Libya		• •		<b>→</b>		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	•	••	•	<b>→</b>	•	<b>↑</b>
Tunisia		<b>4</b>		$\rightarrow$	•	<b>↑</b>
Levant & Iraq						
Iraq		••		<b>→</b>		<b>↑</b>
Jordan		••		<b>4</b>		<b>↑</b>
Lebanon		• •		<b>4</b>		<b>↑</b>
Palestine		• •		• •		<b>↑</b>
Syria		••		<b>4</b>		<b>→</b>
Least Developed	Countrie	25				
Comoros		• •		<b>4</b>		• •
Djibouti	•	••	•	<b>4</b>	•	7
Mauritania		••		<b>V</b>		<b>1</b>
Somalia		••	•	<b>→</b>	•	<b>1</b>
Sudan		• •		<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>
Yemen		• •		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>

<sup>\*</sup> Arab Only Indicators



 Conflict and political instability remain a major challenge for the Arab region with far reaching consequences on the attainment of the sustainable development goals.

Most Arab countries face major or significant challenges on the indicator "Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism," revealing regional political instability. Instability undermines institutions, fuel political and social divisions, and threaten peace. Conflict affected Arab countries continue to score red on the indicator "Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)," signifying the devastating toll of conflict on human life.

• Many Arab countries achieve a red score on the corruption perception index, highlighting serious governance challenges.

Additionally, all trends on the indicator "Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)" show either stagnation or decline. A negative perception of public sector corruption can undermine trust in governments, deter private sector investment, and limit economic growth opportunities.

 Performance of national statistical systems in the Arab region shows positive trends.

Overall, there are signs of improvement on the performance of national statistical systems in the Arab region, as the World Bank's Statistical Performance Index indicates. Majority of Arab countries show positive trends on this indicator.

# Building Resilience: Partnerships

• The Arab region's challenges call for global cooperation.

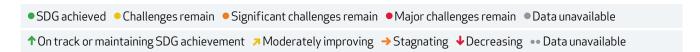
Much like addressing the SDGs, strengthening multilateralism requires robust metrics and monitoring. In this regard, the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 incorporates a new indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024: the Index of countries, support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best) (Figure 14). This index ranks countries based on their engagement with the UN system, including treaty ratifications, votes at the UN General Assembly, membership in UN organizations, participation in conflicts, militarization, use of unilateral sanctions, and financial contributions to the UN. The Arab region performance on the "Index of Support to UN-based Multilateralism" is close to the global average of 659.

<sup>9 -</sup> Sachs, J.D., Lafortune, G., Fuller, G. (2024). The SDGs and the UN Summit of the Future. Sustainable Development Report 2024. Paris: SDSN, Dublin: Dublin University Press. doi:10.25546/108572.

Figure 14: Building Resilience - Partnerships: UN-based Multilateralism

	<b>17</b> P/FC	ARTNERSHIPS OR THE GOALS
	SUPPORT OF	)
GCC Countries	SCORE	TREND
Bahrain		• •
Kuwait	•	••
Oman		• •
Qatar	•	• •
Saudi Arabia		• •
United Arab Emirates	•	••
North Africa		
Algeria		••
Egypt		••
Libya		• •
Morocco		• •
Tunisia		• •
Levant & Iraq		
Iraq		• •
Jordan		• •
Lebanon		• •
Palestine		••
Syria		••
Least Developed	Countrie	25
Comoros		••
Djibouti	•	••
Mauritania		• •
Somalia		••
Sudan		• •
Yemen		• •

<sup>\*</sup> Arab Only Indicators







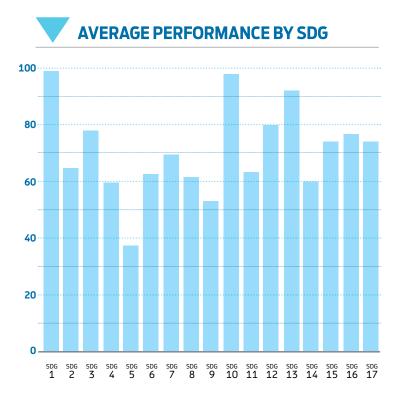
## **ALGERIA**



## **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

**INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE** 







## **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**





































9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

## **SDG TRENDS**

































 $<sup>\</sup>uparrow$  On track or maintaining SDG achievement  $\nearrow$  Moderately improving  $\rightarrow$  Stagnating  $\lor$  Decreasing  $\bullet \bullet$  Data unavailable



## **ALGERIA**

## Performance by Indicator

5DG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TRE
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.9	•	<b>1</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	27.2	•	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.7	•	<b>1</b>	(worst 0-100 best)			
Vorking poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	1.0	•	• •	Population using the internet (%)	71.2	•	_ 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	99.7 2.1	•	1
				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)			1
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	•	<b>1</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2		
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.8	•	••	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Carbon districts progressive and development (manufacturing value added	0.5 1.7		J
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.7	•	••	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	1./	•	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.8	•	<b>V</b>	(kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	90.0		
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	•	$\rightarrow$	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	89.9	•	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	0.8	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	•	<b>1</b>	<u> </u>			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	•	••	Palma ratio	1.0	•	۰
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Gini coefficient	27.6	•	۰
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	77.7	•	<b>1</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.2	•	÷	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	19.1	•	٠.
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.8	•	<b>1</b>	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	37.0		
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	51.0	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	75.4		
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	•	<b>1</b>	recess to improved video source, piped (viol disam population)	7 5-4	_	
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	13.9	•	<b>1</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Productio	n		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)					0.8		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	50.0	•	••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	6.2	•	•
air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1	-	
offic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.3	•	7	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.1	-	
e expectancy at birth (years)	76.4	•	<b>→</b>			•	
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	11.0	•	••	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.5	•	
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8	•	• •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.4	•	
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79.0	•	<b>V</b>	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	1110.0	•	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	74.0	•	<b>→</b>	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste	87.5	•	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	5.5		Ä	and other chemicals (%)			
abetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	7.1		Ų.	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	•	
e-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.6	•	<b>^</b>	CDC12 Climate Action			
e standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons	21.2		<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
aged 15 years or older (%)			7	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	4.0	•	
3,000 25 years or older (70)				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.9	•	
DG4 – Quality Education				CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	•	
	99.0	•	<b>→</b>	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	52.4	•	
t primary enrollment rate (%)	74.0		~				
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	76.1			SDG14 – Life Below Water			
ver secondary completion rate (%)	68.0		••	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.9	•	
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		•		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	
nool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	55.5	•	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	74-5		
rmonized Test Scores	374.1	•	$\rightarrow$	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	45.7		
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	21.9	•	
				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	51.8	•	
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49		•	$\rightarrow$				
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.8	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG15 – Life on Land			
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	25.1	•	<b>→</b>	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	4.5	•	
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	7.9	•	Ψ.	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.5	•	
tio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	•	$\rightarrow$	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.9	•	
men (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.0	•	• •	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.9	•	
portion of women in ministerial positions (%)	13.3	•	Ψ.				
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)	98.0	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8	•	
				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	12.0	•	
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.7	•	7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6	•	
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	85.8	•	Ψ.	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	36.0	•	
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	137.9	•	••	Children involved in child labor (%)	2.5	•	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	33.1	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	42.0	•	
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	844.0	•	••	Exports of major conventional weapons	0.0	•	
gree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	60.0	•	A	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		_	
rtality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	4.1	•	••	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.1	•	
				Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	214.5	•	
(per 100,000 population)				Imports of major conventional weapons	0.7	•	
				(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)		-	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			<b>1</b>	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	11.0	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  outation with access to electricity (%)	99.8	•	_	10100		_	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  ulation with access to electricity (%)  ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.7	•	<b>↑</b>	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.7	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  ulation with access to electricity (%)  ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	99.7 2.0	•	7	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism		•	
DGT – Affordable and Clean Energy  bulation with access to electricity (%)  bulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  newable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	99.7 2.0 0.8	•	<i>≯</i>	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals		•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO/TWh) ewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	99.7 2.0	•	7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	-0.7	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Dulation with access to electricity (%)  Dulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  remissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  newable electricity output (% of total electricity output)  regy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	99.7 2.0 0.8	•	<i>≯</i>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	-0.7	•	
DGT – Affordable and Clean Energy  Dulation with access to electricity (%)  Julation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  newable electricity output (% of total electricity output)  pregy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)  DGS – Decent Work and Economic Growth	99.7 2.0 0.8 5.3	•	<i>&gt;</i> →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	-0.7 0.0 63.2	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  outation with access to electricity (%)  outation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  newable electricity output (% of total electricity output)  pray intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  usted GDP growth (%)	99.7 2.0 0.8 5.3	•	<i>≯</i> ↓	SDC17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	-0.7 0.0 63.2 9.6	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) semissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable electricity output (% of total electricity output) ergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)  DG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth (%) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	99.7 2.0 0.8 5.3	•	<i>&gt;</i> →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	-0.7 0.0 63.2	•	
DGG – Affordable and Clean Energy  bulation with access to electricity (%)  bulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  newable electricity output (% of total electricity output)  pregy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  usted GDP growth (%)  ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile–money–service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.7 2.0 0.8 5.3	•	<i>≯</i>	SDC17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	-0.7 0.0 63.2 9.6	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) semissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCOs/TWh) newable electricity output (% of total electricity output) ergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth (%)  ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.7 2.0 0.8 5.3	•	<i>≯</i> ↓	SDC17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	-0.7 0.0 63.2 9.6	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) semissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable electricity output (% of total electricity output) argy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth insted GDP growth (%) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	99.7 2.0 0.8 5.3	•	<i>≯</i>	SDC17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	-0.7 0.0 63.2 9.6	•	
DGG — Affordable and Clean Energy  Dulation with access to electricity (%)  Dulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  newable electricity output (% of total electricity output)  progy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)  DGB — Decent Work and Economic Growth  usted GDP growth (%)  usted GDP growth (%)  usted supplyment a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	99.7 2.0 0.8 5.3	•	<ul> <li>≯</li> <li>↓</li> <li>↓</li> <li>↓</li> </ul>	SDC17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	-0.7 0.0 63.2 9.6	•	
DGT – Affordable and Clean Energy  Dulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  envisions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  newable electricity output (% of total electricity output)  pregy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)  DGS – Decent Work and Economic Growth  usted GDP growth (%)  alts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	99.7 2.0 0.8 5.3 -4.3 44.1 12.1 1.9	•	→ → ↓ ↓	SDC17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	-0.7 0.0 63.2 9.6	•	
DGG – Affordable and Clean Energy  ulation with access to electricity (%)  ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  ewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)  rgy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  usted GDP growth (%)  sits with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  ims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	99.7 2.0 0.8 5.3 -4.3 44.1 12.1 1.9 0.3	•	→ → → → ←	SDC17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	-0.7 0.0 63.2 9.6	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) semissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable electricity output (% of total electricity output) ergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)  DG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth (%) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	99.7 2.0 0.8 5.3 -4.3 44.1 12.1 1.9 0.3 11.0	•	<ul> <li>→</li> <li>→</li> <li>→</li> <li>←</li> <li>←</li> </ul>	SDC17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	-0.7 0.0 63.2 9.6	* Imputed	l də

## **BAHRAIN**



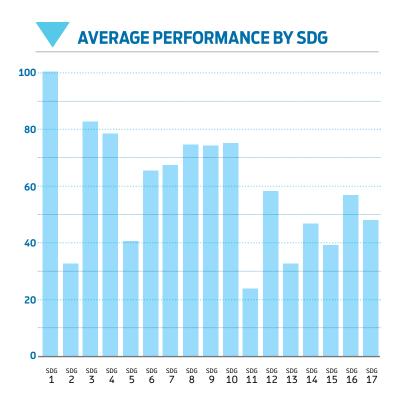
## **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

**INDEX SCORE** 

**REGIONAL SCORE** 









## **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**



























QUALITY Education











9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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



## **SDG TRENDS**

























<sup>↑</sup> On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable

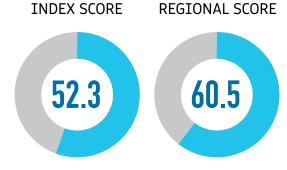
Note: The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

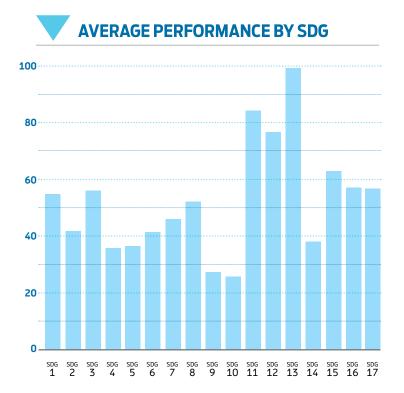
SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TR
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	•	••	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	4.5	•	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) *	NA	•	••	(worst 0-100 best)*			
orking poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.2	•	• •	Population using the internet (%)	100.0	•	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	157.6	•	- 1
				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	3.6	•	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	•	••	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.2	•	- 1
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•	• •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	•	•
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•	• •	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	0.4	•	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	36.1	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	(kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)			
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	•	• •	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	•	
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.4	•	<b>V</b>	CDC10 Reduced Inequalities			
man Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.3	•	• •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	•	••	Palma ratio Gini coefficient	NA NA	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					INA		
ternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	15.9	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			_
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.8	•	<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	59.7	•	
rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.5	•	<b>1</b>	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	21.2	•	
idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	15.0	•	$\rightarrow$	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA		
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	•	• •	Access to improved water source, piped (70 or dibarr population)	INA		
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	16.1	•	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Productio	n		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	20.2						_
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	68.0	•	••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8	•	
air pollution (per 100,000 population)	50.0	_		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	44.9	•	
fic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.1	•	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.9	•	
expectancy at birth (years)	78.8	•	$\rightarrow$	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.8	•	
			<b>→</b>	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	15.6	•	
plescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.6	•	••	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	26.3	•	
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.2	•	$\rightarrow$	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	2796.5	•	
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	•	$\rightarrow$	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste	81.2	•	
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	76.0	•	<b>1</b>	and other chemicals (%)			
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	6.0	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4	•	
betes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	11.3	•	7	, ,			
e-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	7.2	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	SDG13 – Climate Action			
standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons	15.0	•	7	CO amissions from feesil firel combustion and coment and estion (#CO2/capita)	25.8	_	_
aged 15 years or older (%)				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		•	
				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.7	•	
DG4 – Quality Education				CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	NA	•	
primary enrollment rate (%)	91.9	•	Ψ.	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	•	
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.2	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
ver secondary completion rate (%)	99.2	•	<b>1</b>	SDU14 - Life below Water			_
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	71.2	•		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	17.7	•	
ool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	72.0		<b>1</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	
rmonized Test Scores	451.7		į.	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	
THORIzed lest scoles	45-7	•	V	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	72.1	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.2	•	
. ,				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	28.8	•	
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49		•	<b>→</b>				
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.5	•	<b>↑</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	50.7	•	$\rightarrow$	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	8.2	•	
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.0	•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		
io of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	•	$\rightarrow$	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	NIA		
men (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA -	•	
portion of women in ministerial positions (%)	21.7	•	<b>1</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.7	•	
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)	60.0	•	<b>→</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.1	•	
				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA		
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	•	$\rightarrow$		100.0	_	
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	•	<b>1</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		_	
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	133.7	•	••	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	42.0 NA	•	
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	88.0	•	••	Children involved in child labor (%)	NA 27.2	•	
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂0eq/capita)	6450.3	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	23.2	•	
gree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	59.0	•	<b>1</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons	0.3	•	
rtality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	0.8	•	• •	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)			
(per 100,000 population)				Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	
				Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	262.3	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Imports of major conventional weapons	12.1	•	
oulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	•	<b>1</b>	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)			
ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0		<b>T</b>	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9.0	•	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1		<b>T</b>	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.4	•	
emissions from fuel compustion per total electricity output (MtCo2/TWN)  ewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0		<b>V</b>				
rgy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	0.0 9.5	_	¥	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
(1000 circle) 30ppg (120) of our (111 JJ(112 per 2017 000 FFFF)	7-5	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	NA	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	59.4	•	
	0.6	_		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.8	•	
usted GDP growth (%)	0.6	•	••	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	69.2	_	
alts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	82.6	•		Total of support a six susce manufacturism (most of 100 Dest)	~ J.L	_	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		_					
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.3	•	$\rightarrow$				
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.7	•	••				
al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.9	•	₩				
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	117.4	•	••				
our freedom score	56.7	•	<b>V</b>				
		_	•				
employment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	5.8	•	$\rightarrow$			* Imputed	1 4-

## **COMOROS**

## **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

**INDEX SCORE** 







## **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**





































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

## **SDG TRENDS**









3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

















17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable

## COMOROS

## Performance by Indicator

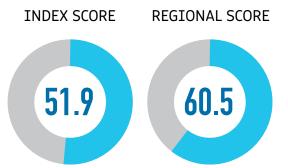
Substandable Nitrogen Hanagement Prides (bed 0-1.4.1 worst)  Listona Troght Level (bed 2-1.4 worst)  Spots of Nacardous presides (formers per million population)  NA  SPAINS and Defended International Control of Nacardous presides (formers per million population)  NA  SPAINS and Defended International Control of Nacardous presides (formers per million population)  SDG3 — Good Health and Well-Being  National mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  SDG4 — Sustainable Cities and Communities  Nanotal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  SDG1 — Sustainable Cities and Communities  Nanotal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  SDG1 — Sustainable Cities and Communities  Nanotal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  SDG1 — Sustainable Cities and Communities  Nanotal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  SDG1 — Sustainable Cities and Communities  Nanotal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  Nanotal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  SDG2 — Sustainable Cities and Communities  Nanotal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  Nanotal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  SDG1 — Sustainable Cities and Communities  Nanotal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  Nanotal mortality ratio (per 1,000 be births)  Nanotal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  SDG1 — Reduced Integral little Cities and Communities  SDG1 — Reduced Integral little Cities and Communities  Nanotal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  Nanotal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  SDG1 — Reduced Integral little Cities and Communities  SDG1 — Sustainable Cities and Communities  SDG1 — Reduced Integral little Cities and Communities  SDG1 — Reduced Integral	2.3  O.0  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  71.0  2.5  45.3  12.0  NA  76.1  O.3  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  N		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
Population care pite treament (%)  SDG2 — Zero Hunger  From the Control of Management (%)  From the Co	NA N	•	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
Positive or duracrous hreat (%) Positive or duracrous hardwards (in chidan under 5 years of age (%) Positive or duracrous hardwards (in chidan under 5 years of age (%) Positive or duracrous hardwards (in chidan under 5 years of age (%) Positive or duracrous hardwards (in chidan under 5 years of age (%) Positive or duracrous hardwards (in chidan under 5 years of age (%) Positive or duracrous hardwards (in chidan under 5 years of age (%) Positive or duracrous hardwards (in chidan under 5 years of age (%) Positive or duracrous hardwards (in chidan under 5 years of age (%) Positive or duracrous hardwards (in chidan under 5 years of age (%) Positive or hardwards positive (in cell (%) Positive or hardwards (in chidan under 5 years of age (%) Positive or hardwards positive (in cell (%) Positive or hardwards (in cell (%) Positive or	NA N	•	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
SDC3 — Cord Health and Well-Being  Satisfactive following control (see 10.00 population)  Percentage of department of seeking that is a seek of the seeking	NA N	•	•••
Prevalence of undergrout-inherer (%) Prevalence of undergrout-inherer (%) Prevalence of undergrout-inherer (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) 11.2 Carelly yield (proves per bectame of havested lang) 1.8 Userally yield (proves per bectame of havested lang) 1.8 Userally yield (proves per bectame of havested lang) 1.8 Userally yield (proves per bectame of havested lang) 1.8 Userally yield (proves per bectame of havested lang) 1.8 Userally yield (proves per bectame of havested lang) 1.8 Userally yield (proves per bectame of havested lang) 1.8 Userally yield (proves per bectame of havested lang) 1.8 Userally yield (proves per bectame of havested lang) 1.8 Userally yield (proves per bectame of havested lang) 1.8 Userally yield (proves per bectame of havested lang) 1.8 Userally yield (proves per bectame of havested lang) 1.8 Userally yield (proves per bectame of havested lang) 1.8 Userally yield (proves per bectame of havested lang) 1.8 Userally yield (proves per bectame of havested) 1.8 Userally yield (proves per bectame	NA NA 71.0 2.5 45.3 112.0 NA 76.1 0.3 NA 0.7 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	•	•••
Prevalence of sturing in children under 5 years of age (8) Prevalence of watering in children under 5 years of age (8) Prevalence of watering in children under 5 years of age (8) Prevalence of desirg, Bell 3 so (9 for other population) 1.5.3  Waterial waterial (1.5.3  Waterial	NA 71.0 2.5 45.3 12.0 NA 76.1 0.3 NA 0.7 NA	•	•••
Prevalence of deaths, Bet1 a 20 (for daily poulusion)  5.05 and real wild (formers per them of howested laiding)  5.05 and real wild (formers per them of howested laiding)  5.05 and real wild (formers per mitton (poul chi (pet 0 - 1.4.4 word))  5.05 and real wild (proves per mitton population)  5.05 and real wild (proves per mitton population)  5.05 and real wild proves per mitton population)  5.05 and real wild proves per mitton population)  5.05 and real wild proves per mitton population)  5.05 and real wild provided	71.0 2.5 45.3 12.0 NA 76.1 0.3 NA	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Exercise juiced formers per hexture of hovested land)  Lead points for hazardous perticities of the property of the property of hazardous perticities (formers per million population)  SDG3 — Good Health and Well—Being  Meternal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  SDG3 — Good Health and Well—Being  Meternal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  SDG3 — Good Health and Well—Being  Meternal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  SDG3 — Good Health and Well—Being  Meternal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  SDG3 — Good Health and Well—Being  Meternal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  SDG3 — Good Health and Well—Being  Meternal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  SDG3 — Good Health and Well—Being  Meternal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  SDG3 — Good Health and Well—Being  Meternal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  SDG3 — Good Health and Well—Being  Meternal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  SDG3 — Good Health and Well—Being  Meternal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  SDG3 — Good Health and Well—Being  Meternal mortality ratio (per 10,000 be births)  SDG3 — Good Health and Well—Being  Meternal mortality ratio (per 10,000 population)  SDG3 — Good Health and Well—Being  Meternal mortality ratio (per 10,000 population)  SDG3 — Good Health and Well—Being  SDG4 — Responsible Consumption and Production  First fire detric (per 10,000 population)  SDG4 — Responsible Consumption and Production  First fire detric (per 10,000 population)  SDG4 — Responsible Consumption and Production  First fire detric (per 10,000 population)  SDG4 — Responsible Consumption and Production  First fire detric (per 10,000 population)  SDG4 — Responsible Consumption and production)  First fire detric (per 10,000 population)  SDG4 — Responsible Consumption and Production  First fire detric (per 10,000 population)  First fire detric (per 10,000 population)  SDG4 — Responsible Consumption and production)  First fire detric (per 10,000 population)  First fire detric (per 10,000 population)  SDG4 — Responsi	2.5 45.3 12.0 NA 76.1 0.3 NA 0.7 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Solarian May Brogger Management (Tode (bot 01-4.4 worst)  Disports of hazardous pesticides (nomes per million population)  NA  ***SDGIO – Reduced Inequalities  Para ratio Grist coefficient  ***SDGIO – Sustainable Cities and Communities  ***SDGIO – Sustainable Cities and Communities  ***SDGIO – Sustainable Cities and Communities  ***Para ratio Grist coefficient  ***SDGIO – Sustainable Cities and Communities  ***Para ratio Grist coefficient  ***SDGIO – Sustainable Cities and Communities  ***Para ratio Grist coefficient  ***SDGIO – Sustainable Cities and Communities  ***Para ratio (Fig. 2)  ***Para rat	2.5 45.3 12.0 NA 76.1 0.3 NA 0.7 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Figure 1 shares foods (Leef (best 2-3 worst) proposed for property of hazardous pecificides (formers per million population) NA Pairs entire SDG3 – Cood Health and Well–Being SDG3 –	12.0 NA 76.1 0.3 NA 0.7 NA NA NA 14.2 36.3	•	•••
SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being  217.0   77  Annual mean concentration of PNE3 (pg/m²)  Pepulation with consensing the production of the births (per 1,000 be births)   75.4   77  Annual mean concentration of PNE3 (pg/m²)  Pepulation with convenient access to public transport or indies (%)  Annual mean concentration of PNE3 (pg/m²)  Pepulation with convenient access to public transport or indies (%)  Annual mean concentration of PNE3 (pg/m²)  Pepulation with convenient access to public transport or indies (%)  Annual mean concentration of PNE3 (pg/m²)  Pepulation with convenient access to public transport or indies (%)  Annual mean concentration of PNE3 (pg/m²)  Pepulation with convenient access to public transport or indies (%)  Annual mean concentration of PNE3 (pg/m²)  Pepulation with convenient access to public transport or indies (%)  Annual mean concentration of PNE3 (pg/m²)  Pepulation with convenient access to public transport or indies (%)  Annual mean concentration of PNE3 (pg/m²)  Pepulation with convenient access to public transport or indies (%)  Annual mean concentration of PNE3 (pg/m²)  Pepulation with convenient access to public transport or indies (%)  Annual mean cancertration of PNE3 (pg/m²)  Pepulation with convenient access to public transport or indies (%)  Annual mean cancertration of PNE3 (pg/m²)  Pepulation with convenient access to public transport or indies (%)  Annual mean cancertration of PNE3 (pg/m²)  Pepulation with convenient access to public transport or indies (%)  Annual mean cancertration of PNE3 (pg/m²)  Pepulation with convenient access to public transport or indies (%)  Annual mean cancertration of PNE3 (pg/m²)  Pepulation with convenient access to public transport or indies (%)  Annual mean cancertration of PNE3 (pg/m²)  Pepulation with convenient access to public transport or indies (%)  Annual mean cancertration o	12.0 NA 76.1 0.3 NA 0.7 NA NA NA 14.2 36.3	•	•••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Material mortality rate (per 1,000 he births)  217.0  27.1  Annual main concentration of PNLS (pg/m²)  Annual main conc	12.0 NA 76.1 0.3 NA 0.7 NA NA NA 14.2 36.3	•	•••
SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being  Merenal mortality ratio (per 1,000 he brites)  Nortality rate (per 1,000 brites)  Nortality rate (per 1,000 he brites)  Nortality rate (per 1,000 population)  Nortality rate (per 1,000 he brites)  Nortality rate (per 1,000 population)  Nor	12.0 NA 76.1 0.3 NA 0.7 NA NA NA 14.2	•	••
New relation frontally from (per 1.000 live britter)  Not raily rate (per 1.000 live britter)  Not raily rate (per 1.000 live britter)  Not raily rate (per 1.000 live britter)  Not relative rate (per 1.000 live britter)  New FLV infections (per 1.000 live britter)  Not production and adds aged 30 to 70 years (%)  SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal sold waste (kg/capita/day)  Notices (kg/capita/day)  Notic	0.3 NA 0.7 NA NA NA NA 14.2 36.3	•	••
Notably and under S (per 1,000 pepulation)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 pepulation)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 pepulation)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 unifieded population, all ages)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 unifieded population, all ages)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 unifieded population, all ages)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 unifieded population, all ages)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 unifieded population, all ages)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 unifieded population, all ages)  No Good of the control of the control one-cube depoted properties of the control one-cube depoted in a population (per 1,000 per	0.3 NA 0.7 NA NA NA NA 14.2 36.3	•	••
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population,) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population,) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population,) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population,) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Annuity access to indust a piped (% of urban population) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Annuity access to indust access	0.3 NA 0.7 NA NA NA 14.2 36.3	•	••
Wew HV infections (per 3.000 uninfected oppulation, all ages) or otheric registrately disase in adults aged 30 to 79 years (\$) fige-standardized death rate at throubable to household air pollution (per 3.000 population) field: Geather (per 100,000 population) field: Geather (per 100,00	0.3 NA 0.7 NA NA NA 14.2 36.3	•	••
Sege-standardized darth rate du to cardiosocular disease; annex, diabetes, or choric repriatory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	NA 0.7 NA NA NA 14.2 36.3	•	
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ger-standardized bath rate attributable to boushold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Traffic death (per 1	NA 0.7 NA NA NA 14.2 36.3	•	
Riger-standardized distant notation from the production of a pollution (per 100.000 population)  1arific deaths (per 100.000 population)  1arific deaths (per 100.000 population)  2 9.0  1arific deaths (per 100.000 population)  2 9.0  1bit a streaded by skilled health personnel (%)	NA 0.7 NA NA NA 14.2 36.3	•	
air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Iffe expectancy at thirth (pers)  634  Abdiescent fertility rate (pirtits per 1,000 oppopulation)  Iffe expectancy at thirth (pers)  644  Abdiescent fertility rate (pirtits per 1,000 oppopulation)  Abdiescent fertility rate (pirtits per 1,000 oppopulation)  744  Production-based air pollution (pix) per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Production-based	0.7 NA NA NA 14.2 36.3	•	
Fractice (per 1,000 population)  29,0  36,4  36,4  36,4  36,4  36,4  36,4  36,4  36,5  36,	NA NA NA 14.2 36.3	•	
Fractive darks (per 10,000 population)   29,0   44   54   55   56   54   56   56   56	NA NA NA 14.2 36.3		••
Life expectancy at birth (years)  65.4  A production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Prost-field subsidiate (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)  Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other when fine fine fire subsidiates (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)  Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other when fine fire subsidiates (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)  Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other when fire subsidiates (or surprise of plastic waste (kg/capita))  Deposit of plastic waste (kg/capita)  Deposit of plastic waste (kg/capita)  Deposit of plastic waste (kg/capita)  SDG13 — Climate Action  Co. emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) (64 emissions embodied in inports (EO/capita))  Fig. 2 a completion rate (kg)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Fossit-field subsidiac (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)  Completion and production place and other white the subsidiac (kg/capita)  Deposit of plastic waste (kg/capita)  Deposit of plastic waste (kg/capita)  SDG13 — Climate Action  Co. emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)  Geresions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)  Geresions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)  Deposition rate in pre-primary organized learning (kg of children aged 4 to 6)  SDG14 — Liffe Below Water  Fish caught that are then signed editions (kg of graphs)  Production using a stest social ration of kg of the first place of the subsidiac (from in production (ftCO2/capita)  Mean area that is protected in marine si	NA 14.2 36.3 NA	•	••
Frontional transport of production reasen images emissions (pg/capita)  Fossil-field subsidiac (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)  Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)  Special standarded prevelance (% of population ages 20 to 79)  11.7  Special standarded prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)  SDGG - Quality Education  SDGG - Special standard standard standard standard (% of children aged 4 to 6)  SDGG - Special standard standard (% of children aged 4 to 6)  SDGG - Special standard (% of children aged 4 to 6)  SDGG - Gender Equality  SDGG - Ge	14.2 36.3 NA	•	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  ABO  Alberts an health coverage (IVIR) index of service coverage (wrst o-100 best)  ABO  ABO  ABO  ABO  ABO  ABO  ABO  AB	36.3 NA	•	• •
Subjective well-being (average labder score, worst o-10 best) 48.0 and horizontal particular processing (which in the production of service coverage (which indeed service) (worst o-10 best) 3.6 biblectes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) 11.7 biblectes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) 11.7 biblectes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) 11.7 biblectes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) 11.7 biblectes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) 11.7 biblectes prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) 50GG — Quality Education  SEDGA — Quality Education  Welt primary enrollment rate (%) 8.7.4 size and the primary enrollment rate (%) 6.0 cerissions embodied in frossi fuel exports (kg/capita)*  SDGIA — Life Below Water  Fish aught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity fival tare then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity fival tare then	36.3 NA	•	4
and other femilias (%) Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) 11.7 11.7 11.7 11.7 12.7 12.7 13.6 Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) 11.7 11.7 12.7 13.6 Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) 11.7 11.7 12.7 13.6 Diabetes prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 45 years or older (%)  SDG3 — Quality Education  SDG4 — Quality Education  Step interval enablement rate (%) 15.6 Diabetes prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 45 years or older (%)  SDG3 — Quality Education  SEP Interval enablement rate (%) 15.6 SDG4 — Quality Education  SEP Interval enablement rate (%) 15.7 15.7 15.7 15.7 15.7 15.7 15.7 15.7		•	
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)  4ge-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)  4ge standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)  5DGG4 — Quality Education  47.2  5DGG4 — Quality Education  48.0  48.0  48.0  5DGG4 — Quality Education  48.0  48.0  5DGG4 — Life Below Water  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  48.0  5DGG4 — Life Below Water  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  48.0  48.0  5DGG4 — Life Below Water  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  48.0  48.0  5DGG4 — Life Below Water  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  48.0  48.0  5DGG4 — Life Below Water  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  48.0  48.0  5DGG4 — Life Below Water  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  48.0  48.0  48.0  5DGG4 — Life Below Water  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  48.0  48.0  48.0  5DGG4 — Life Below Water  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  48.0  48.0  48.0  5DGG4 — Life Below Water  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  48.0  48.0  48.0  48.0  5DGG4 — Life Below Water  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  48.0  48.0  48.0  48.0  5DGG4 — Life Below Water  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  48.0  48.0  48.0  48.0  5DGG4 — Life Below Water  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  48.0  48.0  48.0  48.0  48.0  5DGG4 — Life Below Water  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  48.0			
Age standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)  SDGG4 — Quality Education  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  SDGG4 — Quality Education  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  As 2.0  SDGG4 — Quality Education  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)  People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)  SDGG4 — Life Below Water  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population, 5 year average)  SDGG4 — Life Below Water  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population, 5 year average)  SDGG4 — Life Below Water  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in merine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in merine discarded (%)  Mean area that is protected in termstral sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in termstral sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in termstral s		•	
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged ±5 years or older (%)  SDG4 – Quality Education  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)  Nomer of send that in the related by worder method (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Neroll enter the discarded (%)  Nario defination in ministerial enterol primary enrolled in			
Aged 15 years or older (%)  SDG4 - Quality Education  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Net primary enrollment rate rate disasters (per 100,000 population)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Narice biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Net primary enroll fail and enroll elabor force partial enroll be primary in primary to biodiversity (%)  Net primary enroll fail fails are then discarded (%)  Narice biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Net primary that are then discarded (%)  Narice biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Net primary that are then discarded (%)  Narice			
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCo/capita)  SDG4 — Quality Education  Net primary emollment rate (%)  People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)  SDG14 — Life Below Water  People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)  SDG14 — Life Below Water  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (tCO/capita)  SDG14 — Life Below Water  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)  Fish caught by traviling or dredging (%)  Ocean Health Index: Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  SDG15 — Life on Land  Imported deforestation (my/capita)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  SDG15 — Life on Land  Imported deforestation (my/capita)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in the freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is	0.5	•	<b>→</b>
SDG4 - Quality Education  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Net population aged 15 to 24)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  SDG14 - Life Below Water  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  SDG15 - Life on Land  Imported deforestation (m'/capita)  Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%	NA	•	
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Arcticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Aratricipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Aratricipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Aramonized Test Scores	0.0	•	
SDG14 — Life Below Water  Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Saction denrollment, tertiary (% gross)  Harmonized Test Scores  SDG5 — Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Leato of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Ratio of semale-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Ratio of estimated gross national parliament (%)  Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)  Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)  Ratio of women in ministerial positions (%)  Ratio of women in ministerial positions (%)  Ratio of water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Anthroposenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Anthroposenic	NA	•	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) Adarmonized Test Scores  SDG5 — Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national partiament (%) Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) Momen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)  SDG6 — Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Anthroposenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Anthroposenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Anthroposenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Anthroposenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Anthroposenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Anthroposenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Anthroposenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Anthroposenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Anthroposenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Anthroposenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Anthroposenic wastewater that receives			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  December 100 best)  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Index (per long, or predging (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Index (per long, or predging (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters acroe (worst 0-100 best)  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Imported deforestation (m?/capita)  Mean area that is protected in merstation in morea deal of the million population (m?/capita)  Mean			
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)  9.6  Harmonized Test Scores  392.2  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Posents held by women in national partiament (%)  Seats held by women in national partiament (%)  Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in feshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area tha	52.3		4
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Ocean Health Index: Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  SDG15 - Life on Land Imported deforestation (m*/capita) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  SDG15 - Life on Land Imported deforestation (m*/capita) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversi	NA		••
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Ocean Health Index: Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  SDG15 - Life on Land Imported deforestation (m²/capita) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area	13.7		<b>→</b>
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  Fisheries (n-100)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  Imported deforestation (m'/capita)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Red List Index of species survival (worst o-1 best)  Red List Index of species survival (worst o-1 best)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  Imported deforestation (m'/capita)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Red List Index of species survival (worst o-1 best)  Red List Index	35.1		Ú
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) 28.8  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 59.7  Seats held by women in national parliament (%) 16.7  Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) 4.9  Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) 7.7  Wandatory paid maternity leave (days) 98.0  SDGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 80.2  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 35.9  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 6.8  Anthroposepiic wastewater that receives treatment (%) 10.1  Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)  SDGG — Life on Land  Imported deforestation (m'/capita)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 11  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 11  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 11  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 11  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 11  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 11  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 11  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 11  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 11  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 11  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 11  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 11  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 11  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 11  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 11  Mean area that is protected in freshwat	0.0		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of remales aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female- to-male mean years of education received (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Ratio of setimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)  Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)  Mendiatory paid maternity leave (days)  SDGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Anthroposepisic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  10.1  SDGG — Cruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)  Firsh water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthroposepisic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  71.5  72.5  SDGG — Life on Land  Imported deforestation (m*/capita)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protect	70.1	•	<b>→</b>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP\$)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)  Momen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)  Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Spudiation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Anthroposepic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Anthroposepic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Imported deforestation (m'/capita)  Mean area that is protected in trerrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Red List Index of species survival (worst o-1 best)  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Unsentenced detaines (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst o-100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)			
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP\$)  Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)  Anthroposenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	•	• •
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Source of the services of the services (%)  Source of the services of the	57.4	•	$\rightarrow$
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)  7.7  Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Preshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthroposepiic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  10.1  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)	0.00	•	
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)  Anthroposenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Anthroposenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Location of the control of t	0.7	•	- ↓
SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Solution using at least basic drinking water servic			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Sirth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0~100 best)  Anthroposemic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  10.1  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0~100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)			
**Population using at least basic annitation services (%)  50.2  **Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  **Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)  **Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)  **Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 35.9 Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) 0.8 Orruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	•	• •
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  0.8  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)	87.3	•	• •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  10.1  Children involved in child labor (%)	20.0	•	<b>↓</b>
	28.5	•	••
Scarre water consumption embodied in imports (m² Hx0eg/capita) NA Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	61.5	•	<b>V</b>
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)  25.0  Exports of major conventional weapons	0.0	•	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene 43.8 • • (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)*			
(per 100,000 population) Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	••
(per 100,000 population)  Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	47.1	•	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Imports of major conventional weapons	NA	•	••
200 ulation with across to electricity (%) 87 g (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	6.0	•	••
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  3.1  Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.2	•	$\rightarrow$
Denoughly electricity output (% of total electricity output)			
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)  4.3			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	0.0 NA	•	••
Coverment enoughing on health and advention (W. of CDD)		-	
Today of source to talk based multiple source a 400 base)	3.4 58.5	•	<b>→</b>
Adults with an account at a bank of other financial institution of with a	50.5	•	••
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) 5.6 • ↓			
fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) 55-7 • 🕠			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) 10.9 🔸 →			
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 0.5 🔸 →			
abour freedom score* 0.0			
Jnemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) 16.4		* Impute	d data p
Product concentration index, exports  61.5			

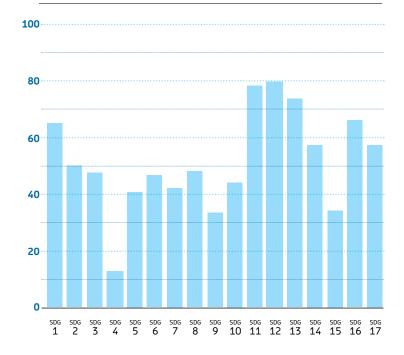
## DJIBOUTI



## **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

## **AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG**







## **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**





































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

## **SDG TRENDS**



















10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 00















↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable

## DJIBOUTI

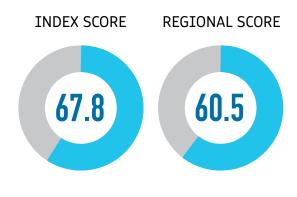
## Performance by Indicator

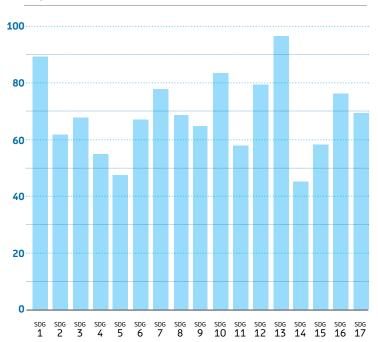
SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	12.7	•	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	0.0	•	••
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	26.6 NA	•	7	(worst 0-100 best)* Population using the internet (%)	65.0		<b>1</b>
working poor at FFF \$5.05 a day (70 or total employment)	NA	•	• •	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	35.6		7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3		→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.8	•	7	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	•	÷
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	20.9		••	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA		••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.6		• •	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	NA	•	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.4	•	<b>4</b>	(kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.1		<b>→</b>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	79.0	•	• •
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9		$\stackrel{\checkmark}{\rightarrow}$				
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.1		<b>1</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	•	••	Palma ratio	2.0	•	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Gini coefficient	41.6	•	••
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	234.5	•	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.5	•	á	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m²)	39.8		$\rightarrow$
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	51.9	•	7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA		
incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	240.0	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.1		<b>↑</b>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	•		Access to improved water source, piped (70 or dibarr population)	JJ.1		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	22.0	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	n		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)							
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	178.0	•	••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	•	••
air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	30.9	•	<b>V</b>
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.3	•	$\rightarrow$	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	•	••
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.3	•	÷	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4	•	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.0	•	••	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	6.9	•	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.4	•	••	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.9	•	1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	50.0	•	<b>V</b>	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	46.9	•	$\rightarrow$
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	44.0	•	$\rightarrow$	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	43.4	•	••
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.4	•	••		NA		
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	7.4	•	<b>V</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	•	••
lge-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	12.0	•	Ψ.	SDG13 – Climate Action			
lge standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons	NA	•	••				
aged 15 years or older (%)				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4	•	<b>1</b>
				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.4	•	<b>V</b>
5DG4 – Quality Education				CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	0.0	•	• •
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	58.4	•	<b>→</b>	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	13195.3	•	• •
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	•	• •	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
ower secondary completion rate (%)	41.3	•	$\rightarrow$				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	15.1	•	÷	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.9	•	• •
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA		••	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	•	••
Harmonized Test Scores	NA		••	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	$\rightarrow$
Tarrior need rest scores	THE STATE OF THE S			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	53.4	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	•	••
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49	)* 55.1	•	7	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	64.0	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	55.6		<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	40.1		<b>→</b>				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.2		Ä	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	8.3	•	••
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3		J.	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.8	•	$\rightarrow$
Nomen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.4		••	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	19.0		7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.8	•	•
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	182.0	•	<b>1</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA		••
				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.8	•	••
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	76.2	•	$\rightarrow$	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.7	•	• •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	66.9	•	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	30.0	•	$\downarrow$
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.3	•	••	Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	•	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	30.1	•	$\rightarrow$
Grance water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita)	4382.9	•	••	Exports of major conventional weapons	0.0	•	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	24.0	•	••	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)*			
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	37.6	•	• •	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	••
(per 100,000 population)				Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	62.6	•	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Imports of major conventional weapons	1.3	•	••
	6= :			(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)			
Population with access to electricity (%)	65.4		<i>→</i>	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	12.0	•	••
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 0: emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO:/TWh)	9.6 3.4		→ →	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.5	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
tenewable electricity output (% of total electricity output (MtCOs) (Wn)	3.4 0.0		→				
inergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	1.9		<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
	-		-	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	•	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	46.6	•	7
djusted GDP growth (%)	-2.7	•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.7	•	<b>V</b>
idults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	12.3	•	• •	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	72.2	•	••
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	-						
	26.0	•	$\rightarrow$				
Inemployment rate ( % of total labor force, ages 15+1		•					
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7.1						
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.1 0.7						
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	•	<b>→</b>				
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Tatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.7 48.3	•	<b>→</b>				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Labour freedom score  Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	0.7	•	$\rightarrow$			* Imputed	



## **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

**AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG** 





## **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**







































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



## **SDG TRENDS**



















10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES















<sup>↑</sup> On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable

SDG1 – End Poverty		RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		RATING	TR
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.1	•	<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	36.3	•	•
Norking poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	9.2	•	$\rightarrow$	Population using the internet (%)	72.2		
volking pool at FFF\$5.05 a day (% of total employment)	12.6	•	••	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	64.8		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	3.0		
	7.0			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4		
revalence of undernourishment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2	•	<b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0		
	22.3	•		Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	0.5		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5	•	••	(kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	0.5		
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	44.3	•	<b>V</b>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.2		
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.4	•	<b>↑</b>	Rulai population with access to ait-season loads (70)	90.2		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	0.6	•	Ψ.	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	•	$\rightarrow$	-			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	•	••	Palma ratio Gini coefficient	1.3	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					31.9		
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	16.8	•	<b>^</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.5	•	$\dot{\uparrow}$	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	41.7	•	
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.1	•	<b>1</b>	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	24.1	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.8	•	<b>1</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.7		
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	•	<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (70 or diban population)	90.7		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	28.0	•	Ä	SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production			
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)							
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	106.0	•	••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	•	
air pollution (per 100,000 population)		-		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	5.1	•	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.4	•	<b>^</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.9	•	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	70.2	•	T ↓	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	5.4	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	50.0			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.1	•	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		_	<b>↑</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.1	•	
	97.1	•		Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	596.6	•	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	•	1	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste	56.3	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst o-100 best)	70.0	•	7	and other chemicals (%)			
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	3.9	•	¥	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	•	
iabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	20.9	•	Ψ.				
ge-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	3.4	•	<b>1</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
ge standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons	24.7	•	₩.	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	2.4	•	
aged 15 years or older (%)				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.8		
					245.0		
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	11.8	_	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5	•	<b>1</b>	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	11.0		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.2	•	• •	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
ower secondary completion rate (%)	86.1	•	<b>1</b>				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	32.5	•	<b>V</b>	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.9	•	
chool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	39.4	-	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	
armonized Test Scores	356.0		¥	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.4	•	
arriorneed resessores			•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	52.1	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	49.5	•	
	* 0			Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	30.3	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		•	<b>↑</b>				
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.9	•	<b>↑</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	23.1	•	$\mathbf{\downarrow}$	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	5.4	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.7	•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.7	•	
atio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.1	•	
omen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.8	•	• •	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.9		
roportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	18.8	•	7	Ned List Index of species survival (Worst O 1 Dest)	0.5		
landatory paid maternity leave (days)	90.0	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3	•	
	00 0		_	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.9	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.8	•	<b>↑</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.1	•	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.5	•	1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	35.0	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	141.2	•	• •	Children involved in child labor (%)	4.8	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	42.0	•	• •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	25.1	•	
	1146.7	•	••	Exports of major conventional weapons	0.0	•	
egree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	63.0	•	<b>1</b>	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	•	
ortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	4.8	•	••	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.4		
(per 100,000 population)				Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	0.4	-	
(her perfect behaviors)				Imports of major conventional weapons	106.2	-	
				(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.0	_	
			<b>1</b>	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	40.0	_	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy upulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	•		Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	10.0	_	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 99.9	•	<b>1</b>		-40		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)			$\rightarrow$	Total data data and d	-1.0	•	
population with access to electricity (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) she emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) she emeable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	99.9		$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$		-1.0	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) the emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO;/TWh) newable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	99.9 1.2	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		•	
pulation with access to electricity (%) spulation with access to electricity (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) semissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCD <sub>2</sub> /TWh) snewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) sergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	99.9 1.2 11.8	•	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) perissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCD <sub>2</sub> /TWh) mewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) pergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	99.9 1.2 11.8	•	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	0.0 79.9	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%) ppulation with access to electricity (%) ppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) possions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCD <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) EDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth	99.9 1.2 11.8	•	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	0.0	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%)  ppulation with access to electricity (%)  ppulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  possions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCD <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)  pergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)  publication of the property of th	99.9 1.2 11.8 3.0	•	→ → ↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	0.0 79.9	•	
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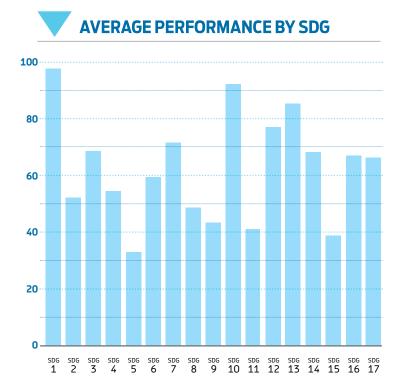
## **IRAQ**



## **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

**INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE** 







## **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**





































SDG achieved 📒 Challenges remain 📕 Significant challenges remain 📕 Major challenges remain 📗 Data unavailable



## **SDG TRENDS**













5 GENDER EQUALITY











10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 00















↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement / Moderately improving / Stagnating / Decreasing • Data unavailable

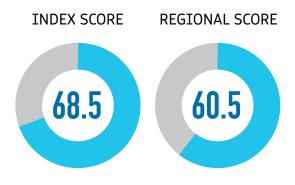


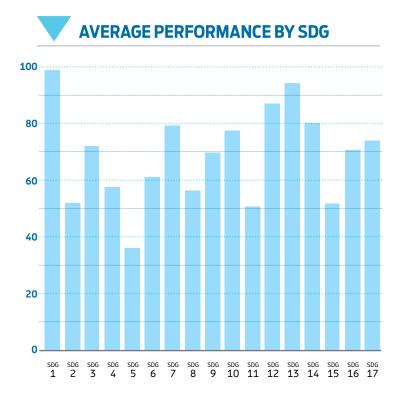
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Tarbord female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  28.9  28.8  28.9  2			
Timported deforestation (m/Yapita)   3-9			
tatio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)  o.1  when a gaed 20~24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)  for proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)  andatory paid maternity leave (days)  specifically leave the services (%)  specifically leave the services services (%)  specifical present services (%)	•	•	
Nomen (aged 20 - 24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)  reproportion of women in ministerial positions (women in ministerial positions)  reproportion of women in ministerial positions (women in ministerial positions)  reproportion in ministerial positions (women in ministerial positions)  reproduction with at least basic sanitation  reproportion of women in ministerial positions (women in ministerial positions)  reproduction with access to electricity (women in ministerial positions (women in ministerial positions)  reproduction with access to electricity (women in ministerial positions (women in ministerial positions)  reproduction with access to electricity (women in ministerial positions)  reproduction with access to electricity (women in ministerial positions)  reproduction with access to electricity (women in ministerial positions)  reproduction with access to electricity (women in ministerial position)  reproduction with access to electricity (women in ministerial position)  reproduction with access to electricity (women in ministerial position)  reproduction with access to ele	•	•	
Advandatory paid maternity leave (days)  SDGG - Clean Water and Sanitation  Propolation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population with active streatment (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population with active streatment (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population with active streatment (%)  Population with active streatment (%)  Population with active streatment (%)  Population with active store (worst 0-100 best)  Population with access to elearn fulse (worst 0-100 best)  Population with access to elearn fulse and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to elearn fulse and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to elearn fulse and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to elearn fulse and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to elearn fulse and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to elearn fulse and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to elearn fulse (worst 0-100 best)  Population with access to elearn fulse and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to elearn fulse and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to elearn fulse and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to elearn fulse and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to elearn fulse and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to elearn fulse and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to elearn fulse and technology for cooking (	•	•	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)  9.4. Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  9.4. Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  9.4. Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  8. Intropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  9.8.5  9.8.5  9.8.5  9.8.5  9.8.5  9.8.6  9.8.6  9.8.6  9.8.8  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)  9.8.9  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)  9.8.8  Exports of major conventional weapons  (ITV constant million USD per 1,00,000 population)  10.0  1	•	•	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)  4.4			
upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) upulation with access to elarn full full per upulation (%) upulation upulation with access to electricity (%) upulation with access to electricity (%) upulation with access to electricity output (% of total electricity output) upulation with access to electricity (%) upulation with access to electricity output (% of total electricity output (% of total electricity output (% of total electricity output) upulation with access to electricity (%) upulation with access to electricity (%) upulation with access to electricity (%) upulation with access to electricity output (% of total electricity output (MCCO/TWh) upulation with access to electricity (%) upulation with access to electricity output (% of total electricity output (MCCO/TWh) upulation with access to electricity output (% of total electr	•	•	
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opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  service water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  solid intropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  sarce water consumption embodied in imports (m² Hu0eq/capita)  4715.0  segree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)  (per 100,000 population)  SDGG - Affordable and Clean Energy  opulation with access to electricity (%)  opulation with access to electricity (word)  opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO/TWh)  are emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO/TWh)  service integrated electricity output (% of total electricity output)  service integrated water resources management implementation (%)  solution with access to electricity output (MtCO/TWh)  service integrated water resources management implementation of water integrated water resources to electricity output (MtCO/TWh)  solution with access to electricity	•	•	
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(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)*  Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population), average of 5 years)  Copulation with access to electricity (%)  Sopulation with access to electricity (%)  Sopulation with access to electricity (w)  Sopulation per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Service electricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with access to electricity (w)  Sopulation with access to electricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with access to electricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with access to electricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with access to electricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with access to electricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with access to electricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with access to electricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with access to electricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with access to electricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with access to electricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with access to electricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with a description of with a lectricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with a lectricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with a lectricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with a lectricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with a lectricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with a lectricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with a lectricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with a lectricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with a lectricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation with access to electricity output (% of total electricity output)  Sopulation (% of golp)  Index of countries' support to UN-b	•	•	
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)  5DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  repulation with access to electricity (%)  100.0  10			
Prison population (per 100,000 persons) 169.3  Imports of major conventional weapons 0.1  Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)  Status of fundamental human rights treaties 10.0  Youldation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 99.3  You emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 1.5  You energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) 5.0  SDGT - Partnerships for the Goals  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) 0.0  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 worst) 0.0  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) 56.3  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best) 63.5  Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population) 5.5  Prison population (per 100,000 population) per 100,000 population) 5.5	•	•	
Topulation with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electr	•	•	
ropulation with access to electricity (%)  ropulation with access to electricity (%)  ropulation with access to electricity (%)  ropulation with access to electricity output (MtCO/TWh)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels albity and absence of violence/terrorism  ropulation with access to clean fuels abelian point (%)  ropulation with access to clean fuels abeli	•	•	
Status of fundamental human rights treaties  10.0 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO/TWh)  1.5  Enerwhole electricity output (% of total electricity output)  1.5  5.5  Status of fundamental human rights treaties  Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  2.5  Status of fundamental human rights treaties  Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  2.5  SDGT7 - Partnerships for the Goals  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  Statist			
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -2-5 Political stability and absence of viole	•	•	
nergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)  5.0  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  56.3  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  15.5  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  5.0  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 worst)  56.3  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  63.5  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	•	•	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  O.0  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  63.5  inclines of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  Footnament spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  63.5  **  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  Footnament spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  Footnament spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  Footnament spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  Footnament spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  Footnament spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  Footnament spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  Footnament spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  Footnament spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  Footnament spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  Footnament spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  Footnament spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  Footnament spending on health a			
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) 56.3  dijusted GDP growth (%) -7.0 • • • Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) 15.5 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
djusted GDP growth (%)  -7.0  • • • Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  63.5  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  15.5  • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	•	
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a some playment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.	•	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Initiation of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  5.5	•	•	
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  15.5  15.5  •  •  •  •  •  •  •  •  •  •  •  •  •	•	•	
icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  5.5  ••			
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) 0.2 • ↑			
66 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 11.7 • • •			
abour freedom score 56.8 • • •			
Inemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)  32.2  Onduct concentration index, exports  0.9	* Imputed d	mputed d	d dat

## **JORDAN**



### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**





### **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**





































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

### **SDG TRENDS**





















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↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable

# **JORDAN**

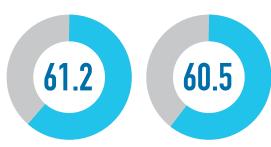
5DG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TRE
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8	•	$\rightarrow$	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	34.9	•	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.3	•	$\rightarrow$	(worst 0-100 best)			
Vorking poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	1.5	•	• •	Population using the internet (%)	90.5	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	67.6	•	-
				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	2.7	•	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	•	• •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8	•	1
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	•	• •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	•	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.6	•	• •	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	0.2	•	_ ′
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	38.5	•	₩	(kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)			
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.2	•	$\rightarrow$	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.4	•	•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.0	•	$\rightarrow$	CDC10 Deduced because 196-			
Iuman Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	•	₩	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.7	•	0.0	Palma ratio	1.4	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Gini coefficient	33.7	•	۰
faternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	41.3	•	<b>1</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.2	•	<b>.</b>	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	34.1		٠,
fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.1	•	<b>.</b>	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	9.3		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.8	•	<u>,</u>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	86.7		,
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	•	<b>.</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of drban population)	00./	•	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	15.3	•	Ų.	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	39.0	•		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		_	۰
air pollution (per 100,000 population)				, , , ,	10.5	•	1
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.6	•	<b>1</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.4	•	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	74.3	•	Ų.	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.9	•	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	17.0	•	<b>^</b>	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.8	•	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9		••	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8.1	•	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76.0		<b>V</b>	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	43.5	•	
3	65.0		Ť	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste	71.0	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)		•		and other chemicals (%)			
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.3	•	<b>¥</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	•	
abetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	15.4	•	<b>T</b>				
ge-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.0	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG13 – Climate Action			
ge standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons	35.6	•	₩	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.0		
aged 15 years or older (%)				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.2		
						•	
DG4 – Quality Education				CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.7	•	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	89.7	•		People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	17.6	•	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
wer secondary completion rate (%)	68.5	•	<b>T</b>	SDUI4 – LIIE BEIOW Water			
	51.5	•	••	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	•	
chool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	33.1	•	<b>4</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	•	
armonized Test Scores	430.0	•	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	80.1	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	•	
				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	44.9	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49	) 56.7	•	$\rightarrow$	,		_	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.9	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG15 – Life on Land			
itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	22.4	•	₩	T	7.5	_	_
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.1	•	$\rightarrow$	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	7.5	•	
tio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	•	Ú	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.7	•	
omen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.5		••	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.7	•	
oportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	16.7			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	1.0	•	
andatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	•	<i>→</i>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
DCC Class Webs and Caribation				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1	•	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.0	•	<b>1</b>	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	36.9	•	
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.1	•	÷	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.0	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	102.5	•	••	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	46.0	•	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	18.6	•	••	Children involved in child labor (%)	1.7	•	
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	2104.4		••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	44.3	•	
				Exports of major conventional weapons	0.5	•	
gree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	64.0		$\rightarrow$	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)			
ortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	1.9	•	• •	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	
(per 100,000 population)				Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	169.6	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Imports of major conventional weapons	0.9	•	
				(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	-		
pulation with access to electricity (%)	99.9	•	<b>1</b>	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9.0	•	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	•	<b>↑</b>	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.3	•	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0	•	<b>1</b>	1 officer subject of violence of violence certorism	5	_	
newable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	22.9	•	7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
ergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3-5	•	<b>1</b>	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	78.5	_	
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•	
justed GDP growth (%)	-3.4	•	• •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.8	•	
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	47.1	•	7	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst o-100 best)	80.2	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)							
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	19.0	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$				
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	10.0	•	• •				
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	•	<b>1</b>				
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	27.8		••				
our freedom score							
your recording death	56.5	•	Ψ.				
employment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	40.8		₩			* Imputed	

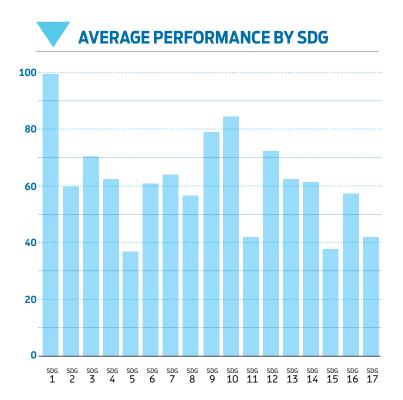
## **KUWAIT**



### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

**INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE** 







#### **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**







































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



#### **SDG TRENDS**



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

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

# **KUWAIT**

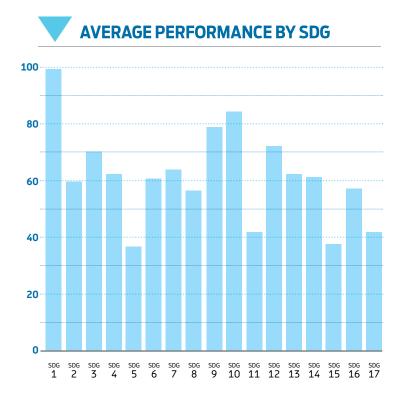
DG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TRI
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	MAIINO	••	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	30.5	• RAIZING	III
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) *	NA	•	••	(worst 0-100 best)			
orking poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.2	•	••	Population using the internet (%)	99.7	•	
				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	151.5	•	
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	3.6	•	
evalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	•	<b>1</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	•	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4	•	$\rightarrow$	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	•	
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	•	<b>1</b>	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	2.0	•	
valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	41.4	•	<b>V</b>	(kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)			
eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	13.5	•	<b>1</b>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	86.4	•	
tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.0	•	<b>V</b>	and a last transfer			
man Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	•	<b>*</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.0	•	••	Palma ratio	NA	•	
OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Gini coefficient	NA	•	
rernal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	7.2	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.8	•	<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	70.3	•	
tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.6	•	<b>1</b>	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	39.0	•	
dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	•	<b>1</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA		
HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	•	• •	riccess to improved rater source, pipes (vi or aroun population)			
-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	11.9	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	on		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)							
-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	45.0	•	••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	•	
air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	40.4	•	
fic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.2	•	<b>1</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.8	•	
expectancy at birth (years)	78.7	•	Ų.	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	36.9	•	
escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2.1	•	<b>1</b>		13.4	•	
ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.2	•	÷	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	34.7	•	
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	•	<b>1</b>		4939.2	•	
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	78.0	•	7	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste	56.7	•	
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	7.1	•	<b>1</b>	and other chemicals (%)			
betes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	24.9	•	Ų.	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.3	•	
-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.7	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG13 – Climate Action			
standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons	19.9	•	÷				
aged 15 years or older (%)				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	25.7	•	
				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	9.5	•	
0G4 – Quality Education				CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	18388.3	•	
primary enrollment rate (%)	97.0	•	••	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average	e) NA	•	
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3	•	<b>1</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
er secondary completion rate (%)	90.2	•	<b>.</b>				
icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	43.5		į.	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	79.7	•	
ool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	61.6		••	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	•	
monized Test Scores	383.4		<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.1	•	
monized lest scores	505.4	•	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	82.5	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	42.0	•	
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 4	n)* 68 n	•	$\rightarrow$	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	43.2	•	
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	117.5			CDCIE Life on Lovel			
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	55.4	•	<b>↑</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
ts held by women in national parliament (%)	3.1		<b>V</b>	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	14.8	•	
io of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.6	•	
	NA	•	Ψ	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	•	
men (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)		•	••	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.9	•	
portion of women in ministerial positions (%) ndatory paid maternity leave (days)	13.3 70	•	<i>→</i>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
CCC Close Water and Sanitation			Ť	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	_	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					17.0		
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	•	<b>1</b>	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	-	
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	•	<b>1</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	46.0	-	
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3850.5	•	••	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	46.0 NA	-	
propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.1	•	••	Children involved in child labor (%)		-	
ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita)	7990.0	•	• •	Press Freedom Index (worst o-100 best)	44.7 0.0	•	
ree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	95.0	•	<b>1</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons	0.0	•	
tality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	0.8	•	••	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)* Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	
(per 100,000 population)				Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA	•	
0G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Imports of major conventional weapons	15.6	•	
				(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)			
ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	•	<b>↑</b>	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9.0	•	
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0		<b>1</b>	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.3	•	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3	•	7		-	-	
ewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.2	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
gy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	8.5	•	Ψ.	<u> </u>	0.0	_	
0G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)		•	
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	69.2	•	
sted GDP growth (%)	0.6	•	••	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.9	•	
Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	79.8	•	••	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	79-5	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	2.1		•				
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.1	•	<b>1</b>				
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	13.0	•	••				
al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	2.2	•	7				
	106.8	•					
oour freedom score	53.0	•	$\mathbf{\downarrow}$				
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) bour freedom score semployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)		•	<b>↓</b> →			* Imputed	d da

## LEBANON



#### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

**INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE** 60.5 61.5





#### **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**





































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

#### **SDG TRENDS**



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable

# **LEBANON**

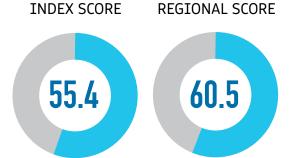
Preserve interview of the 15 (15 (15) (15) (15) (15) (15) (15) (1	5DG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		RATING	TRI
Souther growth of the State of			_			43.6	•	•
And the boundarisation of the goal and provided in the control of			_		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	00.1		
Discrete For Hunger  waters of authorise region (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	orking poor at FFF\$5.05 a day (% or total employment)	0.2	•	••				
Adobt patient in authority grant (in your dependence) 0.4 A place position in authority grant (in your patient) 0.4 A place position in authority grant (in your patient) 0.4 A place position in authority grant (in your patient) 0.4 A place position in authority grant (in your patient) 0.4 A place position in authority grant (in your patient) 0.4 A place position in authority grant (in your patient) 0.4 A place position in authority grant (in your patient) 0.4 A place position in grant (in your patient) 0.4 A place position in grant (in your patient) 0.4 A place position in grant (in your patient) 0.4 A place position in grant (in your patient) 0.4 A place position in grant (in your patient) 0.4 A place position in grant (in your patient) 0.4 A place position in grant (in your patient) 0.4 A place position in grant (in your patient) 0.4 A place position (in your pa	SDG2 – Zero Hunger							
waters of the property of the	revalence of undernourishment (%)	NA					•	
wateres of eating in childran carder year range (s) 1.4 a service and eating (s) (s) (s) (s) and post (private of the water of eating (s) (s) (s) (s) and post (private of the water of eating (s)	1 /					NA	•	
Participation of the cases to led on the case of the cases to led of the case of the cases to led on the case of the cases to led on the case of the c				••	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	0.5	•	
samble things Progress (John College)  2003 - Good Hard and Well - Being  2003 - Good Hard and Well - Being  2003 - Good Hard and Well - Being  2004 - Good Hard and Well - Being  2004 - Good Hard and Well - Being  2005 - Good Hard and Well - Being  2006 - Good Hard and Well - Being  2007 - Good	evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	29.8	•	<b>4</b>	(kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)			
special condition of the control of	ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.4	•	Ų.	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	•	
Post   Programment   Program	ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	0.8	•	<b>4</b>	CDC10 D-du-du-m-liti			
Grant - Good Health and Well-Being  Social - Goo	uman Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDCII - Sustainable Cities and Communities  render invaling year (per 12 colo he bit high)  10.4  10.7	ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	12.7	•	••	Palma ratio	1.2	•	
residence of the control of the cont	DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Gini coefficient	31.8	•	
realizing value, where is give a come to enthins)  10.0   1.	aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	20.6	•	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Intelligitation (where "signer a combine bring")   17.4	onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.4	•	$\rightarrow$	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	31.3	•	
define of the Devictors (per 100,000 possible or 100,000 possible	ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.4	•	$\rightarrow$			•	
SOCIAL - Responsible Consumption and Production cruches replaced depth one activation between substance of the toward of an obtained and pollution and ambeet are graded depth one activation between substance of the toward of an obtained and pollution and ambeet are graded depth one activation between the pollution and ambeet are graded depth one activation between the pollution and ambeet are graded depth one activation between the pollution and ambeet are graded depth one activation between the pollution and ambeet are graded and ambeet and ambeet are graded and ambeet and ambeet are graded and ambeet are graded and ambeet and ambeet are graded and ambeet	cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.0	•	<b>1</b>		NA	•	
refront cereptions of decise in a Alba angle of to 10 years (1) or a production and architecture of the control	w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	•	••				
*** established death risk antificiation for an influence of the processor population (per 2000 population)		19.9	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Producti	on		
air pollution (ps estation population)  file (death (ps estation population)  7.5.2  **Provide the provide of the control of the provide of the control of the provide of t					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	•	
This clare for per successpecialized in presentance and of the per success population)  7.5   Poductor resource of the per success propulation of the per s	·	59.0	•	••	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	27.2	•	
respectively a third (past)  7.50  7		0.7	_		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.2	•	
accord testing transplant and good to the control segond sign sign sign sign sign sign sign sign						10.3	•	
in atteredad youlled hardly personned (%)  which plants who control of the Contro						6.4	•	
viving infant who received 2 Milhor-commerced vaccines (N) 6, 2 a complained with a control of Milhor Commerced vaccines (N) 5, 2 a complained with multiplicated profession of the complained vaccines (N) 5, 2 and other christical (N) 5 complained vaccines (N) 5, 2 and other christical (N) 5 complained vaccines (N) 6 complained v						32.7	•	
versal health coverage (URC) Index of service exercage (wonto - to best)  1.8 by provide well- braing requirement for the provided of the prov						419.0	•	
spicitive web-larg (earning ladder soon, word o-to beet)  5.6  Poperts of plant wording (Egicpalls)  2.8  50033 — Climate Action  Outer visions from boat five conduction (CO)(Lapta)  2.8  50034 — Quality Education  Diprimy errellment tate (R)  NA  1.9  1.9  1.9  1.9  1.9  1.9  1.9  1.			_			84.5	•	
better production (§ 6 production ages 20 to 79)  8.0  500 - Condition of from the form of the form of the following state state of the following state of the f					. ,			
standards ducide rate (per 100 corpopulation) 2.8 2.8 2.9 2.6 2.9 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7					Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.8	•	
Standardized providers of current blacks oracling among persons goal is years or other (%)  Oct 4 — Quality Education  Different providers (%)  NA  Different (%)  Differ					CDC12 Climate Action			
As a mass or other (%)  Consequence from the total fact in mosts (fact combustion and corners production)  (So if emissions embodied in imports ((private-inlained desirate)  (So if emissions embodied in imports ((private-inlained)  (So if emissions embodied in imports ((private-inlained)  (So if emissions embodied in imports ((private))  (So if emissions embodied in impor	* ' ' '							
Joseph Grant Company and Compa		5.5					•	
Propose affected by dimute—related disasters (per 200,000 population, 5 year average) 23,158.7    Propose affected by dimute—related disasters (per 200,000 population, 5 year average) 23,158.7    Propose affected by dimute—related disasters (per 200,000 population, 5 year average) 23,158.7    Propose affected by dimute—related disasters (per 200,000 population, 5 year average) 23,158.7    Propose affected by dimute—related disasters (per 200,000 population, 5 year average) 23,158.7    Propose affected by dimute—related disasters (per 200,000 population, 5 year average) 23,158.7    Propose affected by dimute—related disasters (per 200,000 population, 5 year average) 23,158.7    Propose affected by dimute—related disasters (per 200,000 population, 5 year average) 23,158.7    Proposed affected by dimute—related disasters (per 200,000 population) 5 year average) 23,158.7    Proposed affected by dimute—related disasters (per 200,000 population) 5 year average) 23,158.7    Proposed affected by dimute—related disasters (per 200,000 population) 5 year average) 23,158.7    Proposed fire in pre-primary organized services (in proposed (each pre-primary organized services (in pre-primary exception of the proposed (each proposed							•	
primay enrolment rate (%) of so, year (%) for polition and of \$10 24) of \$6.8 of \$10 24) of \$6.8 of \$10 24) of \$6.8 of \$10 24) of \$6.2 of \$10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	DG4 – Quality Education						•	
any rate (Ref propulation aged 15 to 24)  sey recorduly completion rate (Ref.)  NA  Pick cought that are then discarded (N)  And a recorduly completion rate (Ref.)  And a recorduly planning satisfied by modern merbods. (Ref. of females aged 15 to 49)  And for family planning satisfied by modern membods. (Ref. of females aged 15 to 49)  And for family planning satisfied by modern membods. (Ref. of females aged 15 to 49)  And of female-to-make labor force participation rate (Ref.)  And a recordulation received (Ref.)  And a recordulation rec	primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	•	••	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average	23138.7	•	
ser secondary completion rate (%)  An important processing the processing of the deligner aged 4 to 6)  As of enrellment, tertiary (% gross)  As 99  As of enrellment, tertiary (% gross)		96.8	•	• •	SDC14 Life Polow Water			
Licipation rule in hyme-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4, to 6)  2			•	••				
ode renulment, testiany (% gross)  389.9  USGS — Gender Equality  Usard for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)*  65.3  Oor females to-male meany years of education received (%)  Oor females to-male before or participation rate (%)  25.0 to females to-male meany years of education received (%)  Oor females to-male before or participation rate (%)  25.0 to females to-male meany years of education received (%)  Oor defemales to-male meany years of education received (%)  Oor defemales to-male meany years of education received (%)  Oor defemales to-male meany years of education received (%)  Oor defemales to-male meany years of education received (%)  Oor defemales to-male meany years of education received (%)  Oor defemales to-male meany years of education received (%)  Oor defemales to-male meany years of education received (%)  Oor defemales to-male meany years of education received (%)  Oor defemales to the least professed in imports (%)  Oor defemales to-male meany years of education received (%)  Oor defemales to-male meany years of education received (%)  Oor defemales to-male meany years of education received (%)  Oor defemales to the least professed in imports (%)  Oor defemales to-male meany years of education received (%)  Oor defemales to-male investigation of education received (%)  Oor defemales to-male investigation of education received (%)  Oor defemales to the least professed in imports (%)  Oor defemales to the least professed in imports (%)  Oor defemales to the least professed in imports (%)  Oor defemales to the least professed in imports (%)  Oor defemales to the least professed in imports (%)  Oor defemales to the least professed (%)  Oor defemales to the least prof		74-5	•	$\rightarrow$		0.3	•	
Mean area that is protected in marrier steic improtrate to biodiversity (%) 9.0 soan in leafant to biodiversity (%) 9.0 soan in leafant hander. Cale villates sorce (worst or 1:00 best) 9.5 9.9 so of formatic to-male labor force participation rate (%) 4.0 of female to-male labor force participation rate (%) 4.0 of female decrease many sears of deutation received (%) 4.0 of female to-male labor force participation rate (%) 4.0 of semale for male may sear of seducation received (%) 4.0 of semale for male may sear of seducation received (%) 4.0 of semale distributed gross notional icrome per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) 0.4 of or setimated gross notional corone per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) 0.4 of or setimated gross notional corone per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) 0.4 of or setimated gross notional corone per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) 0.4 of or setimated gross notional corone per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) 0.4 of or setimated gross notional corone per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) 0.4 of or setimated gross notional corone per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) 0.4 of or setimated gross notional corone per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) 0.4 of or setimated gross notional except (%) 0.4 of or setimated gross notional ex			•				•	
Pish caught by traveling or dradging (%)  or demander Equality  rand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)* 65.3  or of female-to-male mean years or education received (%)  or of female-to-male inhor force participation rate (%)  1.5 held by women in national parisment (%)  or of estimated gross rational income per capital, female/male (2017 PPP \$)  0.4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	389.9	•				•	
The properties of the properti					· · ·		•	
SDCIS – Life on Land  Imported deforestation (m/(rapita)  steel by women in national partisiment (%)  steel by	DG5 – Gender Equality						•	
is of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) to de female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) to de festimated gross national partiament (%) to de festimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) to de festimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) to de festimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) to de female gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) to de female gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) to de female gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) to de female gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) to de female gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) to de female gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) to de female gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) to de female gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) to de female gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) to de female gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) to de female gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) to de female gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) to de female gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) to de female gross per gross per de female gross per gross per de female gross per	nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 63.3	•	$\rightarrow$	Ocean health Index Goal = Fisheries (0=100)	49.0	•	
incoferende-to-male labor force participation rate (%) is of estimated goes national parlament (%) is of estimated goes national parlament (%) is of estimated goes national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) is of estimated goes national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) is of estimated goes national parlament (%) is of estimated goes national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) is of estimated goes national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) is of estimated goes national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) is of estimated goes national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) is of estimated goes national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) is of estimated goes national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) is of estimated goes national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) is of estimated goes national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) in of modern State (2017 PPP \$) is of estimated goes national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$) in of modern State (2017 PPP \$) in of modern State (2017 PPP \$) in of modern Stavery (PPP 1,000 population)  22.1  Imported deforestation (mr/capita) in female that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) in of state is protected in freshwater is sites important to biodiversity (%) in of deformation in ministerial posterior (%) in of species survival (worst 0-1 best)  1.0  SDGG - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  2.3  Unsertered deforestation (mr/capita) in fleshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) in of children in ministerial posterior (%) in state that is protected in freshwater is stess important to biodiversity (%) in of integrated varies survival (worst 0-1 best) income (and in a protect deformation) in the capital posterior (and institutions)  2.3  Imported deforestation (mr/capita) in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) in of integrated varies (and institution (%) in deformation (worst 0-1 best) in of integrate	io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.9	•	<b>V</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Its led by women in national parament (%)   0.3   0.4   0.6   0.5   0.4   0.6   0.5   0.4   0.6   0.5   0.4   0.6   0.5   0.	io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	42.0	•	$\rightarrow$		27.4		
Mean are that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 9.0 end of women in ministeral positions (%) 0.0 datory paid maternity leave (days)  DGG - Clean Water and Sanitation  Judition using at least basic drinking water services (%) 9.2.6 datory paid maternity leave (days)  DGG - Clean Water and Sanitation  Judition using at least basic drinking water services (%) 9.2.6 datory paid and the state of the state o	ats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.3	•				•	
ment (aged 20-22 years) marmined or in funion better age 15 (%)  ndatory paid maternity leave (days)  DGG - Clean Water and Sanitation  Dubtition using at least basic drinking water services (%)  subtation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  show the water consumption embodied in imports (mt Ned-Qraphta)  straig at least barries and interest water that receives treatment (%)  see of integrated water resources management implementation (%)  straight rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene  (per 100,000 population)  DGG - Affordable and Clean Energy  Dubtition with access to clean fuls and technology for cooking (%)  nevable electricity output (% of total electricity output)  segvi intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(M) per 2017 USD PPP)  Loss of modern slaver (mr at 2 (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  unsolide GDP growth (%)  state GDP growth (%)  state GDP growth (%)  states GDP growth (%)  states GDP growth (%)  states GDP growth (%)  all work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  4.6  substitutions  1.1  PRed List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)  brink registration with rivil authority (% of rivinor population)  55.9  SDGIG - Peace, Justice and Strong institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  55.9  Sibh registrations with rivil authority (% of rivinor population)  55.9  Sibh registrations with rivil authority (% of rivinor population)  55.9  Sorry the receives treatment (%)  10.0	tio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	•	$\rightarrow$				
And above paid maternity leave (days)  DGG - Clean Water and Sanitation  DGG - Clean Water and Sanitation  Dublation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Dublation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Dublation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Dublation withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Dublation withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Dublation with access to electricity (%)  DUBLATION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	men (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.4	•	••			•	
DOGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  Doubtion using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Doubtion using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Doubtion using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Showater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Sha 8  Propogenic wastervater that receives treatment (%)  Row water consumption embodied in imports (m* Holey(apital)  State attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene  Tality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene  Population with access to electricity (%)  DOGG — Affordable and Clean Energy  Doubtion with access to electricity (%)  Doubtion with access to electrici		0.0	•	₩	Red List Iridex of species survival (worst 0=1 best)	1.0	•	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 55-9  Judation using at least basic drinking water services (%) 99.2  A possible through a state of the properties of the prope	ndatory paid maternity leave (days)	70.0	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 98.9 plustent onling at teast basic sanitation services (%) 99.2 chropogenic wasteward that receives treatment (%) 38.2 chropogenic wasteward that receives treatment (%) 38.2 chropogenic wasteward that receives treatment (%) 38.3 chropogenic wasteward that receives treatment (%) 38.3 chropogenic wasteward that receives treatment (%) 38.3 chropogenic wasteward that receives treatment (%) 38.0 chropogenic wasteward that receives treatment (%) 38.0 chropogenic wasteward that receives treatment (%) 38.0 chropogenic wasteward resources management implementation (%) 38.0 chropogenic wasteward that receives management implementation (%) 44.9 creatment (per 100,000 population) and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 popu	DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3	•	
Birth registrations with cultil authority (% of thildren under age 5)  99.2  \$\text{shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)}	nulation using at least hasic drinking water services (%)	92.6			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	55-9	•	
Shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  58.8  hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  38.2  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  NA  Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  NA  Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  NA  Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  NA  At 1.9  Exports of major conventional weapons  (ITV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Battle related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)  NA  Prison population (per 100,000 persons)  Imports of major conventional weapons  (ITV US\$ million per 100,000 persons)  Imports of major conventional weapons  (ITV US\$ million per 100,000 persons)  Imports of major conventional weapons  (ITV US\$ million per 100,000 persons)  Imports of major conventional weapons  (ITV US\$ million per 100,000 population, syear average)  Status of fundamental human rights treaties  8.0  Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  -1.5  **SDGI7 - Partnerships for the Goals**  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  An index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  An index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  An index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  An index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  An index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  A					Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.9	•	
Children involved in child labor (%)  NA  pres water consumption embodied in imports (m*H.Oeq/capita)  41.9  prese of integrated water resources management implementation (%)  33.0  Artality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene  (per 100,000 population)  DGG — Affordable and Clean Energy  Press freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)  1.1  Exports of major conventional weapons  (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)  NA  Prison population (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)  NA  Prison population (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)  NA  Prison population (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)  Status of fundamental human rights treaties  8.0  Imports of major conventional weapons  (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)  Status of fundamental human rights treaties  8.0  Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  -1.5  DGB — Decent Work and Economic Growth  1.1  SDGB — Decent Work and Economic Growth  1.2  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 worst)  75.0  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 worst)  75.0  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 worst)  75.0  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  1.1  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  1.1  1.1  2.2  3.3  3.0  4.1  4.1  4.2  4.3  5.3  5.4  5.5  5.5  6.7  5.7  6.7  6.7  6.7  6.7	0 ,		_		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)		•	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) 41.9  Exports of major conventional weapons  (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population)  Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) NA  Prison population (per 100,000 persons) 105.5  Imports of major conventional weapons  (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) NA  Prison population (per 100,000 persons) 105.5  Imports of major conventional weapons  (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)  Status of fundamental human rights treaties  8.0  Imports of major conventional weapons  (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)  Status of fundamental human rights treaties  8.0  Imports of major conventional weapons  (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)  Status of fundamental human rights treaties  8.0  Imports of major conventional weapons  (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)  Status of fundamental human rights treaties  8.0  Status of fundamental	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		_				•	
Expert of integrated water resources management implementation (%) 133.0 14 inty rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)  DGT - Affordable and Clean Energy  Indiation with access to electricity (%) Indiation with access to electricity (%) Indiation with access to electricity output (MCOyTWh) 100.0	, ,				Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	41.9	•	
Tillity rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)  DGG - Affordable and Clean Energy  Dulation with access to electricity (%)  Dulation with access to electricity (%)  Dulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Prison population (per 100,000 persons)  Imports of major conventional weapons  (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, a year age of 5 years)  NA  Prison population (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)  Status of fundamental human rights treaties  Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  1-1.5  Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  1-1.5  Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  1-1.5  SDGIT - Partnerships for the Goals  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  Footenment spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  According to the decident of the prison population and the spending on the prison population and the spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  According to the prison population and the spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  According to the prison population and the spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  According to the prison population and the spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  According to the prison population and the prison popu						1.1	•	
(per 100,000 population)  DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Dulation with access to electricity (%)  Dulation with access to electricity (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dulation with access to dea	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		_					
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)  Imports of major conventional weapons  Imports of major conventional weapons  (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)  Imports of major conventional weapons  (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)  Imports of major conventional weapons  (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)  Status of fundamental human rights treaties  Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  -1.5  **OBGT - Partnerships for the Goals**  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  For countries of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  1.1	· ·						•	
coulation with access to electricity (%) solulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) substantial access to electricity output (MtCo <sub>2</sub> /TWh) seems leeker ticity output (% of total electricity output) seems leeker ticity output (% of total electricity output) seems leeker ticity output (% of total electricity output) seems leeker ticity output (% of total electricity output) seems leeker ticity output (% of total electricity output) seems leeker ticity output (% of total electricity output) seems leeker ticity output (% of total electricity output) seems leeker ticity output (% of total electricity output) seems leeker ticity output (% of total electricity output) seems leeker ticity output (% of total above fore financial institution or with a success to electricity output (% of total above fore, ages 15+) statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) statistical Performance Inde							•	
valuation with access to electricity (%) valuation with access to electricity output (MtCo <sub>2</sub> /TWh) valuation with access to electricity output (MtCo <sub>2</sub> /TWh) valuation with access to electricity output (MtCo <sub>2</sub> /TWh) valuation with access to electricity output (MtCo <sub>2</sub> /TWh) valuation with access to electricity output (% of total electricity output (MtCo <sub>2</sub> /TWh) valuation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) valuation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) valuation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) valuation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) valuation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) valuation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) valuation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) valuation with access to elean fuels described in imports (per million population) valuation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) valuation with access to elean fuels abolity and absence of violence/terrorism valuation with access to elean fuels abolity and absence of violence/terrorism valuation with access to elean fuels abolity and absence of violence/terrorism valuation with access to elean fuels abolity and absence of violence/terrorism valuation with access to elean fuels abolity and absence of violence/terrorism valuation with access to elean fuels abolity and absence of violence/terrorism valuation with access to elean fuels abolity and absence of violence/terrorism valuation with access to elean time abolity and absence of violence/terrorism valuation with access to elean time abolity and absence of violence/terrorism valuation with access to elean time abolity and absence of violence/terrorism valuation with access to elean time abolity and absence of violence/terrorism valuation with access to elean time abolity and absence of violence/terrorism valuation with access to elean time abolity and absence of violence/terrorism valuation with access to elean time	DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					0.6	•	
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 2.4  political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -1.5  Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -1.5  Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -1.5  SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) 58.5  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) 58.5  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 4.6  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best) 60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best) 60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best) 60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best) 60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best) 60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best) 60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best) 60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best) 60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best) 60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best) 60.9	ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	•	<b>1</b>		0.0	_	
SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0~100 worst)  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0~100 best)  Sovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0~100 best)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0~100 best)  Sovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0~100 best)  Sovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0~100 best)  Sovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0~100 best)  Sovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0~100 best)  Sovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0~100 best)  Sovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0~100 best)  Sovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0~100 best)  Sovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0~100 best)  Sovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0~100 best)  Sovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0~100 best)  Sovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0~100 best)  Sovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilat		NA	•				•	
SDGR - Decent Work and Economic Growth  20.7 - 12.6	emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.4	•	$\rightarrow$	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.5	•	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)  75.0  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)  75.0  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  58.5  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  4.6  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9			•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  58.5  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  4.6  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9	rgy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	4.0	•	Ψ.				
sted GDP growth (%)  -12.6  -1	168 - Decent Work and Economic Crowth						•	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)  60.9							•	
mployment rate (% of population aged 15 or over) mployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) our freedom score  11.5  • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•				•	
Imployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  sl work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  1.1  3.8  49.8  our freedom score  57.6  7.6  7.6  7.7  7.6  7.7  7.6  7.7  7.7  7.7  7.7  7.7  7.7  7.7  7.7  7.7  7.8  8.8	lts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	20.7	•	Ψ.	inuex or countries, support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	60.9	•	
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) 7.6  sl work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) 1.1  ims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 49.8  our freedom score 57.6  7								
al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  1.1  49.8  our freedom score  57.6	- · ·		•					
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 49.8 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •								
our freedom score 57.6 • 7								
			•					
employment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) 23.7 • • • Impute duct concentration index, exports 0.1 • • •		23.7	•	₩			* Imputed	d da

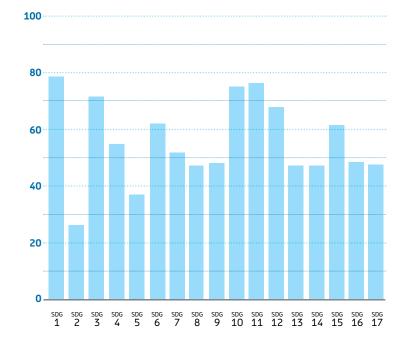
## LIBYA



#### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

### **AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG**







#### **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**







































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

#### **SDG TRENDS**



















10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES















<sup>↑</sup> On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable





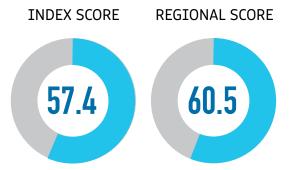
SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TRE
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	•	••	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	0.0	•	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	•	••	(worst 0-100 best)*	00.4		
Vorking poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	NA	•	• •	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	88.4 125.6	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)			1
	0 /				1.7 0.1		-
revalence of undernourishment (%)	8.4	•	<b>T</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	NA	•	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.1	•	••	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)			2
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.2	•	••	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	1.4		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	36.7	•	<b>4</b>	(kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	70.4		
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.7	•	<b>→</b>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	79.1	•	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.1	•	<b>V</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 NA	•	• •	-			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	•	••	Palma ratio Gini coefficient	NA NA	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	72.1	•	$\rightarrow$				
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.5	•	<b>↑</b>	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	25.8	•	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.3	•	<b>1</b>	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	•	•
icidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	59.0	•	<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	•	<b>••</b>	CDC12 Page and black and product			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	18.6	•	V	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Product	ЮП		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	54.0	•	••	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	8.1	•	/
air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.5	•	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	34.0	•	<b>V</b>	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	4-5	•	
e expectancy at birth (years)	71.9	•	$\rightarrow$	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.7	•	
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	10.9	•	••	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	31.6	•	
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	•	••	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	1784.1	•	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	73.0	•	<b>4</b>	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste	62.4		
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	62.0	•	$\rightarrow$	and other chemicals (%)			
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	6.0	•	<b>1</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	•	
abetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	8.7	•	7	, ,	_		
e-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	4.5	•	<b>1</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
e standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons	NA	•	• •	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	9.3	_	
aged 15 years or older (%)				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.6		
DC4 0 19 E1 19				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in finiports (tcoycapita)	24658.2		
DG4 – Quality Education				People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average			,
t primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	•	• •	reopie affected by climate Telated disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average	,e) 22101.9		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	•	• •	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
wer secondary completion rate (%)	NA	•	• •				
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	•	• •	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	10.4	•	
hool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	•	• •	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	•
armonized Test Scores	NA	•	••	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	-
				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	51.0	•	,
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	32.1	•	,
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 4	9) 24.0	•	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	45.4	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	117.4		<b>1</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	56.7		÷				
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.5		÷	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	5.7	•	•
atio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4		ú	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	
omen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA		••	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	•	
oportion of women in ministerial positions (%)		•	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	1.0	•	
andatory paid maternity leave (days)	16.0 98.0		<i>→</i>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	•	
				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	90.0	•	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	•	<b>1</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA		,
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.1	•	$\rightarrow$	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	18.0	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	817.1	•	••	Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	-	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.6	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	40.6	-	ì
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita)	1520.8	•	••	Exports of major conventional weapons	0.3	_	
gree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	NA	•	••	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.5	•	
ortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	2.2	•	••	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	10.9		
(per 100,000 population)				Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	98.5	-	,
DC7 Affordable and Class Street				Imports of major conventional weapons	NA	-	,
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)		-	
oulation with access to electricity (%)	70.2	•	<b>V</b>	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	12.0		
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	•	••	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.2	-	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.1	•	$\rightarrow$	r outreat stability and absence of violence/tenonsm	۲.۲	•	
newable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
ergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	6.1	•	$\rightarrow$	-			
DC9 Decent Work and Feeners Cross th				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	•	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	24.4	•	
justed GDP growth (%)	-6.4	•	••	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.8	•	
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	65.7	•	••	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	64.3	•	
atts with an account at a bank of other financial institution of with a							
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			$\rightarrow$				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	18.1	•					
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) semployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)							
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) semployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.8						
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	6.8 0.7	•	•• →				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) semployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) tims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	6.8 0.7 35.3		<b>→</b>				
	6.8 0.7	•	$\rightarrow$			* Imputed	

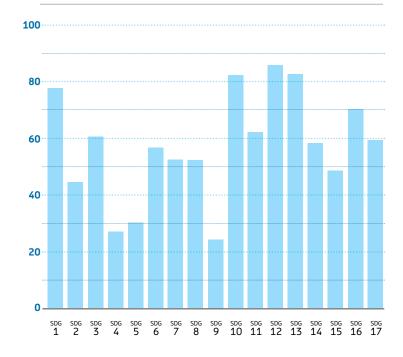
## **MAURITANIA**



#### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

## **AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG**







#### **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**





































9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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



### **SDG TRENDS**



.











5 GENDER EQUALITY













<sup>↑</sup> On track or maintaining SDG achievement → Moderately improving → Stagnating → Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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

# **MAURITANIA**

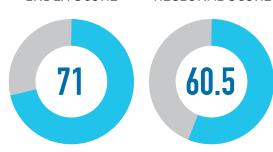
SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	5.2	•	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	0.0	•	••
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	19.9	•	$\rightarrow$	(worst 0-100 best)*			
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	17.2	•	••	Population using the internet (%)	44.4	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	73.4 2.0		<b>↑</b>
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.7			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0		<i>→</i>
Prevalence of diriden out is in the fit (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.1	•	¥	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0		••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.6		→ →	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	NA		• •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.7		Ú	(kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7		7	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	57.7	•	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.0	•	→ ·				
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	•	á	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	•	••	Palma ratio	1.2	•	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Gini coefficient	32.6	•	••
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	463.8	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.0	•	7	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	44.8	•	$\rightarrow$
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	39.2	•	7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	•	••
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	78.0	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	75.1	•	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	•	$\rightarrow$				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	16.1	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	n		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	•	• •
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	128.0	•	• •	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	5.4	•	$\rightarrow$
air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.4	•	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.5	•	<b>↑</b>	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.5	•	• •
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.4	•	<b>4</b>	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.8	•	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	89.6	•	• •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	24.1	•	7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	70.4	•	$\rightarrow$	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	78.5	•	<b>→</b>
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	72.0	•	<b>→</b>	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste	58.7	•	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst o-100 best)	40.0	•	<b>→</b>	and other chemicals (%)			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.3	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.2	•	$\downarrow$
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	2.1	•	<b>↑</b>				
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	5.5	•	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons	9.5	•	<b>1</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.0	•	$\rightarrow$
aged 15 years or older (%)				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.2	•	Ú
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	0.0	•	••
				People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)		•	••
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	69.4	•	• •	.,,,,,,,,.,.,.,,.,.	,		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	76.5	•	• •	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	43.7	•	7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.9		7
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	•	• •	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1		••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	6.0	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.2		<b>→</b>
Harmonized Test Scores	342.1	•	$\rightarrow$	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.8		$\sqrt{}$
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	1.0		<b>^</b>
				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	14.8	•	j
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		•	$\rightarrow$	,			•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	71.2	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	46.1	•	$\rightarrow$	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.6	•	••
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.3	•	₩	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.2	•	$\rightarrow$
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	•	$\rightarrow$	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	••
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	15.5	•	• •	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	1.0	•	$\rightarrow$
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	13.6	•	<b>V</b>				
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98.0	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	•	••
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	77.8	•	7	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	41.2	•	••
	//.8 55.9		7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	44.8	•	••
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.3		••	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	30.0	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	••	Children involved in child labor (%)	14.0	•	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H20eq/capita)	466.5		••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	74.2	•	$\rightarrow$
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	53.0		<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons	0.0	•	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	37.8	•	••	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)*			
(per 100,000 population)	57.0	_		Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	••
(pci 100,000 population)				Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	59.7	•	• •
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Imports of major conventional weapons	0.4	•	••
Population with access to electricity (%)	47.7	•	<b>→</b>	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)			
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	48.3	•	→ →	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	12.0	•	••
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.7	•	÷	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.5	•	$\rightarrow$
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	30.0	•	→	CDC17 Posturoushing for the Comb			
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.4	•	÷	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
CDCQ Percent Work and Franciscia Constitu				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	•	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	58.9	•	<b>1</b>
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.5	•	••	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.9	•	$\mathbf{\downarrow}$
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	20.9	•	••	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	74.7	•	••
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)							
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.5	•	<b>↓</b>				
victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	32.0	•	• •				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	•	<b>1</b>				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	9.6	•	••				
Labour freedom score	60.3	•	$\rightarrow$				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	23.7		Ú			* Imputed	data no
oriemployment, youth total (% or total labor force ages 15-24)	LJ./						

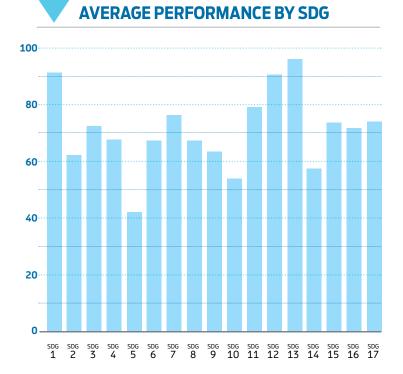
## **MOROCCO**



#### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

**INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE** 







#### **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**







































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



#### **SDG TRENDS**



0.0











4 QUALITY EDUCATION



















↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable

# MOROCCO

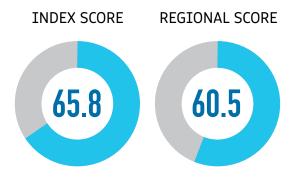
VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE R	RATING	TRE
1.4	•	<b>1</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	27.2	•	
	_			00.7		
8.0	•	••			_	
			0 , - ,			
	_			0.5	_	
				00.4		
			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.1	•	
			SDC10 Paducad Inagualities			
		$\rightarrow$	-			
1.0	•	• •	Palma ratio Gini coefficient		•	
			SDC11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities			
71.9	•	<b>1</b>	SDUIT - Sustainable cides and communities			
	•	<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	21.5	•	
17.3	•	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	66.4	•	
93.0	•	$\rightarrow$		93.8	•	
0.0	•	<b>1</b>	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
24.1	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
67.0	•	••	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		_	
			, , , ,		_	
18.6	•	$\rightarrow$			_	
74.0	•	$\rightarrow$				
21.7	•	••			•	
86.6	•	••	3 (3 , )		•	
					•	
				90.3	•	
	_		and other chemicals (%)			
	_		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	•	
			SDG13 – Climate Action			
13.0	•	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.8	•	
					•	
					_	
99.5	•	<b>1</b>	reopte affected by clifface-retated disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	2.1		
98.5	•	• •	SDC14 - Life Relow Water			
72.3	•	$\rightarrow$				
78.9	•	<b>1</b>	, ,		•	
47.7		•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	
380.4			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.6	•	
		•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	56.0	•	
			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	13.3	•	
72.0		_	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	16.9	•	
	-					
	•		SDG15 – Lite on Land			
	•		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.8	•	
	•				•	
0.2	•	₩				
0.5	•	••				
21.1	•	$\rightarrow$	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0~1 best)	0.9	_	
98.0	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.6	•	
0				17.4	•	
				96.9	•	
				38.0	•	
50.8	•	• •				
5-4	•	• •	• /	46.0	_	
730.5	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	0.1	•	
		7	Exports of major conventional weapons	0.1	•	
70.0	•		(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)			
70.0 4.6	•	• •	Bull to the discount of the second of the se	NIA		
		••	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	-	
		••	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	271.3	•	
		••	Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons		•	
			Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	271.3 0.6	•	
4.6	•	<u> </u>	Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties	271.3 0.6 15.0	•	
100.0 98.2	•		Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	271.3 0.6	•	
100.0	•	<b>↑</b>	Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	271.3 0.6 15.0	•	
100.0 98.2 1.7	•	<b>↑</b>	Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties	271.3 0.6 15.0	•	
100.0 98.2 1.7 21.0	•	^ ^ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	271.3 0.6 15.0	•	
100.0 98.2 1.7 21.0	•	^ ^ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals	271.3 0.6 15.0 -0.3	•	
100.0 98.2 1.7 21.0	•	^ ^ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	271.3 0.6 15.0 -0.3	•	
100.0 98.2 1.7 21.0 3.4	•	^	Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	271.3 0.6 15.0 -0.3	•	
100.0 98.2 1.7 21.0 3.4	•	^ ^ ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?	Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	271.3 0.6 15.0 -0.3 0.0 72.3 8.0	•	
100.0 98.2 1.7 21.0 3.4	•	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ → → → →	Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	271.3 0.6 15.0 -0.3 0.0 72.3 8.0	•	
100.0 98.2 1.7 21.0 3.4	•	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ → → → → · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	271.3 0.6 15.0 -0.3 0.0 72.3 8.0	•	
100.0 98.2 1.7 21.0 3.4 -4.1 44.4	•	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	271.3 0.6 15.0 -0.3 0.0 72.3 8.0	•	
4.6  100.0 98.2 1.7 21.0 3.4  -4.1 44.4  9.7 2.3 0.4	•	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ → → → → · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	271.3 0.6 15.0 -0.3 0.0 72.3 8.0	•	
100.0 98.2 1.7 21.0 3.4 -4.1 44.4	•	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	271.3 0.6 15.0 -0.3 0.0 72.3 8.0	•	
4.6  100.0 98.2 1.7 21.0 3.4  -4.1 44.4  9.7 2.3 0.4	•	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	271.3 0.6 15.0 -0.3 0.0 72.3 8.0	•	
	1.4 7.6 8.0 6.3 14.2 2.3 21.8 0.9 0.7 2.2 1.0 71.9 10.6 17.3 93.0 0.0 24.1 67.0 18.6 74.0 21.7 86.6 99.0 69.0 4.5 9.1 7.3 13.0 99.5 98.5 72.3 78.9 47.7 380.4 9) 72.0 73.6 29.0 24.3 0.2 0.5 21.1 98.0	1.4 7.6 8.0  6.3 14,2 2.3 21.8 0.9 0.7 2.2 1.0  71.9 10.6 17.3 93.0 0.0 24.1 67.0  18.6 74.0 21.7 86.6 99.0 69.0 4.5 9.1 7.3 13.0  99.5 98.5 72.3 78.9 47.7 380.4  99.7 380.4  99.7 380.4  99.7 380.4	1.4	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (vosto 1-100 best)  8.0  **Population using the internet (%)  **Note by Consideration (per suppopulation)  **Legistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)  **Articles published in sacidemic journals (per 1,000 population)  **Legistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)  **Articles published in sacidemic journals (per 1,000 population)  **Expenditure on research and development (% of GPP)  **Carbon dioused emissions per unit of manufacturing value added  **(kingaramnes of CO2 per constant 2015US)  **Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  **SDCIO — Reduced Inequalities  **Palma ratio  **Grin — SDCII — Sustainable Cities and Communities  **Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m²)  **Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  **Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  **SDCI2 — Responsible Consumption and Production  **Municipal solid waste (µg/capita/dsy)  **Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (µg/capita)  **Bectornic waste (µg/capita)  **Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  **Air pollution associated with imports (µg/capita)  **Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  **Air pollution associated with imports (µg/capita)  **Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  **Air pollution associated with imports (µg/capita)  **Production-based in pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  **Air pollution associated with imports (µg/capita)  **Production-based in pollution (pollutispen emissions (µg/capita)  **Production-based in pollution (pollutispen emissions (µg/capita)  **Production-based in pollution (pollutispen emissions (µg/capita)  **Production-based in pollution (pollutispen emissions)  **	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (vorsit - 100 best) (	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities   27.2

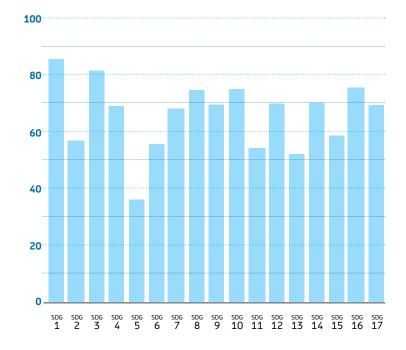
## OMAN



### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

### **AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG**





#### **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**







































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



### **SDG TRENDS**



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	•	• •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	39.4	•	••
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)* Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	NA	•	• •	(worst 0-100 best) Population using the internet (%)	97.8		<b>1</b>
working poor at FFF \$5.05 a day (% or total emptoyment)	13.1	•	••	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	115.9		<b>↑</b>
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	•	<b>→</b>
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.8	•	<b>1</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.9	•	<b>1</b>
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.4	•	••	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	•	$\rightarrow$
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.3	•	••	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	1.8	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	31.1	•	₩	(kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	24.8	•	<b>1</b>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	85.1	•	• •
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.1	•	₩	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.4	•	Ψ.	<u> </u>			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.6	•	• •	Palma ratio Gini coefficient	N A NA	•	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	17.0	•	$\rightarrow$				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.7 10.5		<b>↑</b>	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	50.3	•	<b>1</b>
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.3		<b>→</b>	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	26.9	•	··
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0		<b>^</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.3	•	Т
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	21.5	•	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	าก		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)					1.2		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	104.0	•	• •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	36.5	•	•• →
air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.8	•	→ ••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.0	•	<b>^</b>	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	5.5	•	••
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.5	•	<b>V</b>	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	13.6	•	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	5.9	•	<b>↑</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	31.1	•	<b>V</b>
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	•	<b>1</b>	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	53.4	•	<b>→</b>
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	•	$\rightarrow$	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste	72.9		••
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst o-100 best)	70.0	•	$\rightarrow$	and other chemicals (%)			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	6.9	•	••	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	•	<b>1</b>
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	13.8	•	<b>V</b>				
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	4.5 8.4	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	0.4	•	$\rightarrow$	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	15.8	•	$\rightarrow$
aged 15 years or older (%)				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	7.4	•	$\rightarrow$
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	29645.7	•	• •
	88.9	•		People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	11.0	•	••
Net primary enrollment rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7		<b>V</b>	CDC14 Life Delevision			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90.1		<b>↑</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	72.6		Ý	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.0	•	<b>1</b>
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	45.6		<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	•	• •
Harmonized Test Scores	423.5		Ú	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.7	•	$\rightarrow$
		_	-	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	73.5	•	Ψ.
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.1	•	••
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	39.6	•	$\rightarrow$	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	52.0	•	<b>V</b>
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.9	•	<b>^</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	36.2	•	$\rightarrow$		11.3		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0	•	₩	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.2		<b>→</b>
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3	•	$\rightarrow$	Mean area that is protected in reshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	ΝΔ		••
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.2	•	••	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.9	•	J.
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	15.0	•	7	Ned List Index of species survivat (Worsto Tibest)	0.9		•
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98.0	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	•	<b>1</b>
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.4	•	7	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	•	••
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.3	•	<b>1</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	•	••
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	116.7	•	••	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst o-100 best)	43.0	•	<b>4</b>
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.4	•	••	Children involved in child labor (%)	NA (2.5	•	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	5797.1	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	42.5	•	<b>1</b>
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	80.0	•	<b>^</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons	0.2	•	• •
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	1.6	•	••	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	NA		••
(per 100,000 population)				Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	46.8		••
CDC7 Affordable and Closes Secure				Prison population (per 100,000 persons)  Imports of major conventional weapons	0.8	•	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	5.0	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	•	<b>↑</b>	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9.0	•	••
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	•	<b>1</b>	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.5	•	<b>→</b>
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.7	•	7		-		•
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	0.6 7.2	•	<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
CDCO Decent Work and Economic Country				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	•	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	66.1	•	1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.2	•	• •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.2	•	$\rightarrow$
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	73.6	•	••	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	70.3	•	••
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)							
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.5	•	<b>1</b>				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.5	•	• •				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.2	•	<b>^</b>				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	81.1	•	••				
Labour freedom score	53-3	•	<b>V</b>				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	6.8	•	<b>↑</b>			* Impute	d data poi
Product concentration index, exports	0.3	•	7				

## **PALESTINE**



#### **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**













































### **SDG TRENDS**



























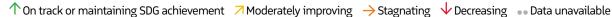












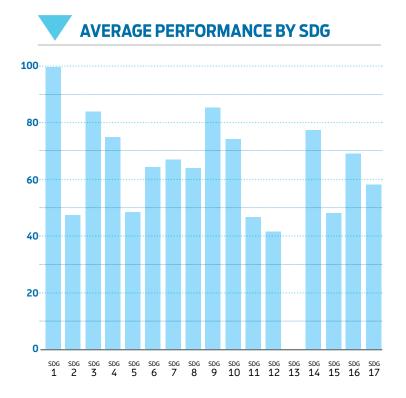
# **PALESTINE**

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.0	•	<b>^</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	30.5	•	••
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.9	•	7	(worst 0-100 best)			
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	1.6	•	••	Population using the internet (%)	NA	•	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	NA	•	••
	NIA			Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	NA 0.3	•	••
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA 8.7	•	••	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5		••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.3	•	<b>↓</b> →	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	NA	•	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	37.6		<b>→</b>	(kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3		<b>*</b>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	NA	•	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.3	•	į.				
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	•	••	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	•	••	Palma ratio Gini coefficient	1.3	•	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					33.7	•	••
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	20.4	•	<b>1</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.9	•	<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	NA	•	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.3	•	<b>1</b>	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	13.1	•	••
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.5	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	39.6	•	Ψ.
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	NA NA	•	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	INA	•	• •		1		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	NA		••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	•	• •
air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	8.6	•	Λ
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.7	•	••	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	•	••
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.5	•	<b>4</b>	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA 1.0	•	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	42.8	•	••	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	1.9 NA	•	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	•	<b>1</b>	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	NA	•	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	•	$\rightarrow$	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste	50.3	•	••
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	NA	•	• •	and other chemicals (%)	50.5	•	••
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.9	•	$\rightarrow$	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0		••
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	9.2	•	$\rightarrow$	,			
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	NA	•	••	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons	NA	•	••	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)*	0.7	•	<b>→</b>
aged 15 years or older (%)				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)*	1.9	•	<b>1</b>
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	••
	0			People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	312.1	•	• •
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.8	•	<b>V</b>				
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4	•	<b>↑</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	92.1 66.0	•	<b>↑</b>	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	•	••
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		•	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	• •
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	42.9 412.3	•	¥	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	•	• •
Harmonized Test Scores	412.0	•	$\rightarrow$	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	NA	•	• •
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.8	•	••
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	61.0	•	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	5.0	•	• •
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.6		<del>7</del>	SDSIE Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	26.3		<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	NA		••	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	23.5	•	7
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	•	Ψ.	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.0	•	• •
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.7	•	••	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.9	•	<b>1</b>
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	NA	•	••	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	1.4	•	$\rightarrow$
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70.0	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	28.7	•	<b>1</b>
	- 00 :	_		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	99.2	•	- Tr
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4	•	<b>↑</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	•	••
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.4	•	1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	•	••
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogopic was towater that receives treatment (%)	47.8	•	••	Children involved in child labor (%)	7.3	•	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	14.3 2389.8		••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	31.9	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	2309.0 41.0		••	Exports of major conventional weapons	0.0	•	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	NA	•	••	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)*			
(per 100,000 population)		-		Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	• •
				Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	77.5	•	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Imports of major conventional weapons	0.0	•	••
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	•	<b>1</b>	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	•	••	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	14.0	•	••
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	3.8	•	7	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.8	•	$\rightarrow$
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	22.6	•	7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	2.9	•	$\rightarrow$	<u> </u>	0.0		
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*  Statistical Performance Today (worst 0-100 best)	0.0	•	••
SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Crowth				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	83.7 NA	•	1
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)		•	••
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.9	•			NΙΛ		
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	-6.9 33.6	•	<b>→</b>	The Automates support to the based mutualeratism (worst of 100 best)	NA	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	33.6	_	$\rightarrow$	and countries support to on based mutulateleasm (worst o 200 best)	NA	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	33.6 24.4	•	→	ance of contries support to on based mutualeratism (worst o 100 test)	NA	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	33.6 24.4 NA	•	→ ↓ ••	The Automotives support to the based mutual enaism (worst of 100 best)	NA	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	33.6 24.4 NA 0.6	•	→ ↓ •• →	The Automatics support to the based mutual enaism (worst of 100 dest)	NA	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	33.6 24.4 NA 0.6 31.9	•	<ul><li>→</li><li>↓</li><li>→</li><li>→</li></ul>	The Automotives support to the based mutual enaism (worst of 100 design	NA	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Labour freedom score  Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	33.6 24.4 NA 0.6	•	→ ↓ •• →	ance of countries support to on based modulareratism (worst o 100 best)	NA	*Imputed	



#### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

**INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE** 60.5





#### **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**







































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



#### **SDG TRENDS**



↑On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable

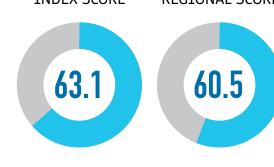
	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		RATING	TRI
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	•	••	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	54-5	•	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	•	••	(worst 0-100 best)	100.0		
orking poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.1	•	• •	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		•	
DG2 – Zero Hunger					174.0		
				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.8		
evalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	•	••	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.2	•	•
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•	••	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7 1.2	•	
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•	••	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	1.2	•	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	43.1	•	<b>V</b>	(kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	400.0		
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	9.1	•	<b>1</b>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	•	
istainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.3	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
uman Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.3	•	••				
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	•	••	Palma ratio	NA	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Gini coefficient	NA	•	
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	7.6	•	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.9	•	ŕ	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	106.0		
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.2	•	<b>1</b>	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	94.2		
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	37.0	•	<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA		
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	•	÷	Access to improved water source, piped (% or droam population)	INA		
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	10.7	•	<b>1</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	nn		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)			•				
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	91.0	•	••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	•	
air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	56.6	•	
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.3	•	<b>1</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	13.6	•	
expectancy at birth (years)	79.3	•	į.	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	6.2	•	
lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.7		<b>*</b>	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	36.8	•	
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0		<u>,</u>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	53.8	•	
riving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		•	<b>1</b>	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	3762.2	•	
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	99.0 76.0	•	<b>↑</b>	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste	73.7	•	
				and other chemicals (%)			
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	6.4	•	••	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	•	
betes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	19.5	•	<b>→</b>				
e-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	4.7	•	<b>↑</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons	12.5	•	$\rightarrow$	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	37.8	•	
aged 15 years or older (%)				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	18.8	•	
OC4 Ouglity Education				, , , , ,	117823.0	•	
OG4 – Quality Education				People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)			
primary enrollment rate (%)	97.9	•	<b>1</b>		,		
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.7	•	••	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
er secondary completion rate (%)	96.0	•	<b>1</b>				
cicipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	87.6	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.0	•	
ool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	35.1	•	<b>1</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	•	
monized Test Scores	427.5	•	$\mathbf{V}$	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.0	•	
				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	76.2	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	•	
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to	49) 68.9	•	$\rightarrow$	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	68.7	•	
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	121.1	•	<b>1</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	66.4	•	<b>1</b>				
its held by women in national parliament (%)	4.4		÷	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	34.1	•	
io of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4		<u> </u>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.0	•	
men (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.0		••	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	•	
portion of women in ministerial positions (%)	18.8		7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.8	•	
	50.0	•	<i>→</i>	CDC16 Pages Justice and Strong Institutions			
				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
datory paid maternity leave (days)	50.0						
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)	50.0			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	•	
ndatory paid maternity leave (days) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		•		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	36.0	•	
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)  DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	•	<b>^</b>	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	36.0 100.0	•	
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)  DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0 99.9		<b>↑</b>	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	36.0 100.0 58.0	•	
adatory paid maternity leave (days)  DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  thwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	100.0 99.9 431.0		<b>^</b>	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	36.0 100.0	•	
adatory paid maternity leave (days)  DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  thwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0	•	^ ^ 	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	36.0 100.0 58.0	•	
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)  DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  thwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  rropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H-Oeq/capita)	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8	•	^ ^ 	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA	•	
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)  DGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  rce water consumption embodied in imports (m¹HsOeq/capita)  gree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8 90.0	•	^ ^ 	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA 58.5	•	
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)  DGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  Dulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Julation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  ree water consumption embodied in imports (m' H-Deq/capita)  gree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)  rtality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8	•	^ ^ 	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA 58.5	•	
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)  DGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  Dulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Dulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Tree water consumption embodied in imports (m*1HsOeq/capita)  Tree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8 90.0	•	^ ^ 	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA 58.5 0.3		
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)  DGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  Ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  thwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  rece water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H-Oeq/capita)  ree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)  tality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene  (per 100,000 population)	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8 90.0	•	^ ^ 	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA 58.5 0.3		
Addrony paid maternity leave (days)  DGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  through withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Impropedenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Tree water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H-Oeq/capita)  Tree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)  tality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene  (per 100,000 population)  DGG — Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8 90.0 0.4	•	^	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA 58.5 0.3 NA		
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)  DGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  uhwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  rropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  ree water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H-Oeq/capita)  ree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)  tality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)  DGT — Affordable and Clean Energy  ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8 90.0 0.4	•	↑ ↑ •• •• ••	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA 58.5 0.3 NA		
datory paid maternity leave (days)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  nropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  the water consumption embodied in imports (m² HxOeq/capita)  ree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)  tality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)  DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Ulation with access to electricity (%)  ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8 90.0 0.4	•	↑ ↑ •• •• ••	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons (TTV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TTV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA 58.5 0.3 NA 76.3		
datory paid maternity leave (days)  DGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  Ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  the water consumption embodied in imports (m' H-Oeq/capita)  rece of integrated water resources management implementation (%)  tality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)  DGT — Affordable and Clean Energy  ulation with access to electricity (%)  ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCOv/TWh)	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8 90.0 0.4	•	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA 58.5 0.3 NA 76.3 72.4		
datory paid maternity leave (days)  DGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  Ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Invariance withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Invropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  The water consumption embodied in imports (m' HaDeq/capita)  The of integrated water resources management implementation (%)  Tablety rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene  The proposition of the p	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8 90.0 0.4	•	↑ ↑ ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA 58.5 0.3 NA 76.3 72.4		
datory paid maternity leave (days)  DGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  Dulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Howater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  The water consumption embodied in imports (m' H-Deq/capita)  Propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  The attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene  Propogenic wastewater water resources management implementation (%)  DGT — Affordable and Clean Energy  Ulation with access to electricity (%)  Ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Pemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCOy/TWh)  Propogenic water was a cooking of total electricity output)  Propogenic water wa	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8 90.0 0.4	•	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA 58.5 0.3 NA 76.3 72.4		
Addrony paid maternity leave (days)  DGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  Ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  ulation withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  nropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  ree water consumption embodied in imports (m' H-Deq/capita)  ree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)  tality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)  DGT — Affordable and Clean Energy  ulation with access to electricity (%)  ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCOy/TWh)  ewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)  rgy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8 90.0 0.4	•	↑ ↑ ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons (ITV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (ITV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA 58.5 0.3 NA 76.3 72.4 9.0		
Andatory paid maternity leave (days)  DGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  Dulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Dulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Phropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Tree water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H.Oeq/capita)  Tree water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H.Oeq/capita)  Tree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)  Tatality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene  (per 100,000 population)  DGG — Afforclable and Clean Energy  Dulation with access to electricity (%)  Pullation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO/TWh)  sewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)  Tree with the combustion per total electricity output (MtCO/TWh)  Tree water consumption of the combustion per total electricity output (MtCO/TWh)  Tree water consumption embodied in imports (Tes) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)  DGB — Decent Work and Economic Growth	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8 90.0 0.4 100.0 100.0 1.9 0.3 7.2		↑ ↑ ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA 58.5 0.3 NA 76.3 72.4 9.0 1.0		
Andatory paid maternity leave (days)  DGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  Dulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Dulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Intropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Tree water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H-Oeq/capita)  Tree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)  Traility rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene  (per 100,000 population)  DGG — Affordable and Clean Energy  Dulation with access to electricity (%)  Dulation with access to electricity (%)  Dulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO-/TWh)  mewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)  Try intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)  DGB — Decent Work and Economic Growth  usted GDP growth (%)	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8 90.0 0.4 100.0 100.0 1.9 0.3 7.2	•	↑ ↑ ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA 58.5 0.3 NA 76.3 72.4 9.0 1.0		
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)  DGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  Dulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Dulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Thropogenic wastewater that receive	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8 90.0 0.4 100.0 100.0 1.9 0.3 7.2		↑ ↑ ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  SDCI7 — Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA 58.5 0.3 NA 76.3 72.4 9.0 1.0		
Adatory paid maternity leave (days)  DGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  Dulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Dulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Dulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Subvater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Intropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Introduce of integrated water resources management implementation (%)  Tatility rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene  (per 100,000 population)  DGG — Affordable and Clean Energy  Dulation with access to electricity (%)  Publation with access to electricity (%)  Publation with access to electricity (%)  Publation with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Permissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCOyTWh)  Publation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Permissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCOyTWh)  Publation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Permissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCOyTWh)  Publation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Publation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Publation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Publation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Publation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Publation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Publation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Publation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Publation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Publation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Publation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Publation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Publation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Publation with access to elean	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8 90.0 0.4 100.0 1.9 0.3 7.2		↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↓ ↓ ↓	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  SDCI7 — Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA 58.5 0.3 NA 76.3 72.4 9.0 1.0		
Industrony paid maternity leave (days)  DGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  Industron using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Industron using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Industron using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Intropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Intropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Integrated water resources management implementation (%)  Itality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene  (per 100,000 population)  DGG — Affordable and Clean Energy  Industron with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Industriancess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Industriance (% of total electricity output (MtCOy/TWh)  Industriance (% of total electricity output)  Industriance (% of total electricity output)  Industriance (% of population aged 15 or over)  Industriance (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8 90.0 0.4 100.0 100.0 1.9 0.3 7.2		↑ ↑ ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  SDCI7 — Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA 58.5 0.3 NA 76.3 72.4 9.0 1.0		
Andatory paid maternity leave (days)  DGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  Dulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Dulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Dulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Intropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Tree water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H-Oeq/capita)  Tree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)  Tratity rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene  (per 100,000 population)  DGG — Affordable and Clean Energy  Dulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Demissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO/TWh)  Demissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO/TWh)  Tree proposed for the demission from fuel combustion of total electricity output  DGB — Decent Work and Economic Growth  Usted GDP growth (%)  Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Lims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8 90.0 0.4 100.0 100.0 1.9 0.3 7.2		↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  SDCI7 — Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA 58.5 0.3 NA 76.3 72.4 9.0 1.0		
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)  DGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  Ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  ulation withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  tree water consumption embodied in imports (m¹ H.Oeq/capita)  ree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)  tality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)  DGG — Affordable and Clean Energy  ulation with access to electricity (%)  ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO/TWh)  ewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)  gry intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)  DGB — Decent Work and Economic Growth  sted GDP growth (%)  Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  imployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  il work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8 90.0 0.4 100.0 100.0 1.9 0.3 7.2 2.3 65.9 0.1 6.8 4.9		↑ ↑ ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  SDCI7 — Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA 58.5 0.3 NA 76.3 72.4 9.0 1.0		
Andatory paid maternity leave (days)  DGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  Dulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Dulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Intropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Tree water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H-Oeq/capita)  Tree water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H-Oeq/capita)  Tree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)  Tatality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene  (per 100,000 population)  DGG — Affordable and Clean Energy  Dulation with access to electricity (%)  Dulation with access to electricity (%)  Dulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Demissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO-/TWh)  Dewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)  Try intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(M) per 2017 USD PPP)  DGB — Decent Work and Economic Growth  Usted GDP growth (%)  Usts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Demployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Dims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Del work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  Dims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8 90.0 0.4 100.0 100.0 1.9 0.3 7.2 2.3 65.9 0.1 6.8 4.9 255.0		↑ ↑ ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  SDCI7 — Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA 58.5 0.3 NA 76.3 72.4 9.0 1.0		
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)  DGG — Clean Water and Sanitation  ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  ree water consumption embodied in imports (m¹ H.Oeq/capita)  ree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)  tatilty rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)  DGG — Affordable and Clean Energy  ulation with access to electricity (%)  ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO/TWh)  gry intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)  DGB — Decent Work and Economic Growth  usted GDP growth (%)  lts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	100.0 99.9 431.0 70.0 12552.8 90.0 0.4 100.0 100.0 1.9 0.3 7.2 2.3 65.9 0.1 6.8 4.9		↑ ↑ ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism  SDCI7 — Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	36.0 100.0 58.0 NA 58.5 0.3 NA 76.3 72.4 9.0 1.0		

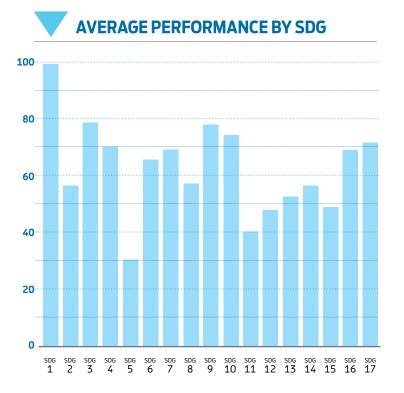
## SAUDI ARABIA



#### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

**INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE** 







#### **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**







































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



#### **SDG TRENDS**



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable

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

# SAUDI ARABIA

DG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	-	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		RATING	TRE
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	•	••	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	53.0	•	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*  forking poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	NA	•	••	(worst 0-100 best) Population using the internet (%)	100.0		,
orking poor at FFF\$5.05 a day ( % or total employment)	0.1	•	••	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	126.0		,
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6		,
evalence of undernourishment (%)	3.8	•	<b>1</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.6		/
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.8		<b>.</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	•	•
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4	•	<u>,</u>	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	0.9	•	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	40.6	•	¥	(kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)			
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.0	•	$\rightarrow$	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	66.8	•	-
ıstainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.2	•	<b>V</b>	CDC10 Pedused Inequalities			
ıman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	•	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3	•	••	Palma ratio	NA	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Gini coefficient	NA	•	
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	16.2	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.1	•	<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	76.3	•	
rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.4	•	<b>1</b>	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	25.2	•	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.2	•	<b>1</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	90.5	•	
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	•	$\rightarrow$	CDC12 Decree it is consequent and producti			
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	20.9	•	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	on		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	01.0			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	•	
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	91.0	•	••	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	25.0	•	
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.5	•	<b>1</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.6	•	
expectancy at birth (years)	76.9		→	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	23.3	•	
especialisty of birth (years) elescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.3	•	••	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	8.8	•	
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	•	<b>1</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	49.6	•	
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0	•	<b>†</b>	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)  Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste	2113.3 62.4	•	
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	74.0	•	7	and other chemicals (%)	02.4	•	
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	7.0	•	<b>1</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.9		
betes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	18.7	•	$\rightarrow$	zapor zi or prastie moste (ngrapita)	0.7	•	
-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	5.4	•	<b>1</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
e standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons	14.9	•	<b>V</b>	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	18.3	•	
aged 15 years or older (%)				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.4	•	
0G4 – Quality Education				CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	27844.6	•	
	97.7			People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average	) 2.4	•	
primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5	•	<b>1</b>				
rracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) ver secondary completion rate (%)	90.8		••	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	53.7		7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.1	•	
ool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	73.7		<b>1</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	•	
monized Test Scores	399.0		į.	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.3	•	
				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	64.0	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	18.3 50.0	•	
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 49.4	•	$\rightarrow$	ocean neatth index doat - risheries (0-100)	50.0	•	
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.0	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG15 – Life on Land			
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	43.2	•	7	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	12.8		
ts held by women in national parliament (%)	19.9	•	$\rightarrow$	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.3		
tio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	•	$\rightarrow$	Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.5	•	
men (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	•	••	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.9	•	
portion of women in ministerial positions (%) ndatory paid maternity leave (days)	0.0 70.0	•	$\rightarrow$		-		
	70.0	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	•	
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.6	•	$\rightarrow$	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.0	•	
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.3	•	<b>1</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.2	•	
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	974.2	•	••	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	52.0 NA	•	
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	37.7	•	••	Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	NA 27.1	•	
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂0eq/capita)	2849.9	•	••	Exports of major conventional weapons	0.0	•	
gree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	83.0	•	<b>1</b>	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	-	
rtality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	1.9	•	••	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.0	•	
(per 100,000 population)				Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	135.8	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Imports of major conventional weapons	7.1	•	
	100.0	•	<b>1</b>	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)			
ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0		Τ 1	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	8.0	•	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.5	•	7	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.4	•	
ewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	1.4	•	$\rightarrow$	SDC17 - Partnerships for the Coals			
rgy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	6.2	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
OGS - Decent Work and Economic Crowth				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	80.4	•	
usted GDP growth (%)	1.4	•	••	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Today of countries' support to LIN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	9.7	•	
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	74-3	•	<b>1</b>	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	60.2	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)							
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.8	•	<b>1</b>				
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	21.3	•	••				
al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.9	•	<b>1</b>				
		•	0.0				
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	83.2	•					
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) bour freedom score employment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	83.2 44.4 16.3		<b>↓</b>			* Imputed	

## SOMALIA

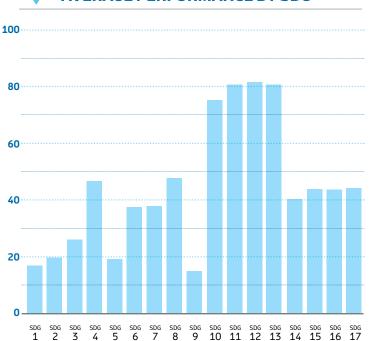


#### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

**AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG** 

**INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE** 







#### **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**































6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION







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

#### **SDG TRENDS**



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4 QUALITY EDUCATION

00













 $\uparrow$  On track or maintaining SDG achievement  $\nearrow$  Moderately improving  $\rightarrow$  Stagnating  $\checkmark$  Decreasing  $\multimap$  Data unavailable

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

# **SOMALIA**

5DG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	42.7	•	$\rightarrow$	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	0.0	•	• •
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	66.2	•	$\rightarrow$	(worst 0-100 best)*	(		
Vorking poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	81.7	•	• •	Population using the internet (%)	27.6	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.5 1.9		→ →
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	40 =			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0		→ →
	48.7	•	<b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA		~
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.3	•		Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	NA		•••
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.3	•	••	(kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	147		
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	14.6 0.5	•	<b>+</b>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	64.6	•	••
sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.2		¥	Natal population with access to all season roads (10)	-4		
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	NA		$\rightarrow$	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
(xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA		••	Palma ratio	NA		••
				Gini coefficient	NA	•	••
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	620.7	•	7	3DGH = 3dStalliable Cities and Communities			
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	35.1	•	$\rightarrow$	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	20.2	•	$\mathbf{V}$
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	106.1	•	7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	•	• •
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	246.0	•	$\rightarrow$	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	78.8	•	7
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	•	••	CDC12 Promovible Communities and Producti			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	30.4	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	on		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	0 -			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	•	• •
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	238.0	•	••	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	3.8	•	$\rightarrow$
air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20.5	_	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	•	••
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.2	•	7	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.2	•	••
e expectancy at birth (years)	55.3	•	$\rightarrow$	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.9	•	• •
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	115.7	•	••	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.4	•	<b>1</b>
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Irviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	31.9	•	••	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	NA	•	••
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	46.0	•	$\rightarrow$	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste	35.3	•	• •
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	27.0		$\rightarrow$	and other chemicals (%)			
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) abetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	4.7 6.5	•	••	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	•	• •
ge-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	14.7	•	Ψ.	SDS13 Sliveste Astion			
ge standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) ge standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons	NA	•	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
aged 15 years or older (%)	INA	•	••	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)	0.0	•	<b>1</b>
aged 15 years or older (70)				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6	•	$\rightarrow$
DG4 – Quality Education				CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	0.0	•	
	NA	•		People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	13717.9	•	••
et primary enrollment rate (%)	70.5	•	••				
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA		••	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
wer secondary completion rate (%)	NA		••	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.9	•	₩.
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	_		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	•	••
chool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)  armonized Test Scores	NA	•	••	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	$\rightarrow$
armonized lest scores		•	•••	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	58.3	•	<b>↓</b>
5DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	•	••
	۵) ۵،			Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	40.8	•	₩.
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 4		•	<b>→</b>	CDC/E L'I			
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	30.4	•	••	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) eats held by women in national parliament (%)	44.7 19.6	•	<b>→</b>	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.4	•	• •
	-	•	$\rightarrow$	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	$\rightarrow$
atio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)  Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.4 NA	•	••	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	• •
roportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	NA 12.0	•	••	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.9	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
fandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98.0	•	<i>→</i>	CDC1C Decree to the condition of Community the conditions			
and the first matering tears (ab) 5)	70.0	•	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	•	• •
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	58.3	•	<b>→</b>	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	•	••
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	40.6	•	÷	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	3.0	•	••
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	24.5	•	••	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	11.0	•	$\rightarrow$
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.9	•	••	Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	•	••
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	1143.4	•	• •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	39.4	•	$\rightarrow$
egree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	34.0	•	7	Exports of major conventional weapons	0.0	•	• •
ortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	99.2	•	• •	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)*			
(per 100,000 population)				Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	12.9	•	• •
				Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA	•	• •
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Imports of major conventional weapons	0.0	•	••
epulation with access to electricity (%)	49.3	•	<b>V</b>	(TTV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)			
epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3.8	•	<b>→</b>	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	7.0	•	••
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.7	•	<b>→</b>	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.5	•	<b>4</b>
enewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	10.5	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
ergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	8.4	•	7	-			
DC9 Decent Work and Economic Constitution				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	•	••
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	48.4	•	<b>1</b>
justed GDP growth (%)	-8.3	•	••	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	•	••
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	38.7	•	••	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	23.6	•	••
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			_				
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	19.1	•	<b>V</b>				
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.2	•	••				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	$\rightarrow$				
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	•	••				
abour freedom score	26.5	•	••				
nemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	34.3	•	₩			* Imputed	d data po

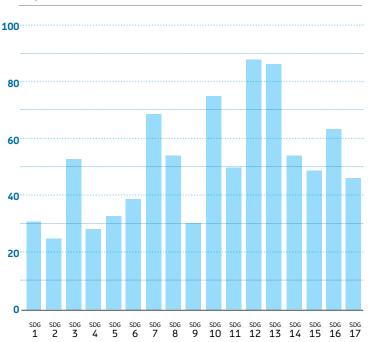
## SUDAN



#### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

**AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG** 







#### **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**





































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



### **SDG TRENDS**











GENDER EQUALITY

5











10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 00















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

# SUDAN

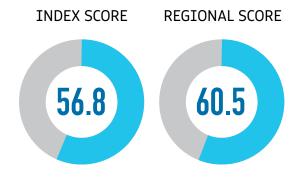
SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TRENI
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	27.0	•	<b>V</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	0.0	•	••
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	50.2	•	<b>4</b>	(worst 0-100 best)*	28.7		-
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	65.3	•	• •	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	47.6		スス
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	•	<b>→</b>
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	11.9	•	Ψ.	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	•	<b>→</b>
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.2	•	••	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	•	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.3	•	••	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	0.2	•	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.0	•	<b>4</b>	(kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	•	$\rightarrow$	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	56.8	•	• •
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.1	•	$\rightarrow$	CDC10 Paducad Inagualities			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	•	••	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	•	••	Palma ratio Gini coefficient	1.4 34.2	•	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	34.2		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	270.4	•	$\rightarrow$	SDUIT - Sustainable Cities and Confindinges			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.7	•	$\rightarrow$	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	38.6	•	$\rightarrow$
Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	51.6	•	7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	16.6	•	••
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	54.0 0.1	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	82.1	•	7
lge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	22.8		→ →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Productio	un.		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	22.0	•	7				
lge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	145.0	•	••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	•	••
air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.2	•	1
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	19.6	•	7	Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.1 0.6	•	••
ife expectancy at birth (years)	65.3	•	$\rightarrow$	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.3	•	••
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	86.8	•	••	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	30.4	•	•• →
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.7	•	• •	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	78.1		→ →
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	81.0	•	<b>V</b>	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste	57.6	•	••
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	44.0	•	$\rightarrow$	and other chemicals (%)			
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.1	•	<b></b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	•	• •
iabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) ge-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	18.9	•		spera sit i i i i i			
ge standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) ge standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons	4.8 NA	•	<b>1</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
aged 15 years or older (%)	1975	•	••	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)	0.5	•	<b>1</b>
-6				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	•	• •
let primary enrollment rate (%)	66.1	•	••	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	6845.0	•	••
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	73.0	•	••	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
ower secondary completion rate (%)	54-3	•	• •				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	38.6	•	••	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.6	•	••
ichool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	17.2	•	••	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA 48.0	•	••
Harmonized Test Scores	379.6	•	<b>V</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	44.8		<b>↑</b>
5DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.2		•
				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	28.2	•	<b>→</b>
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		•	$\rightarrow$				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	82.7	•	<i>&gt;</i> 7 <b>↓</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	41.1 27.7	•	••	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.2	•	••
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3		4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.8	•	$\rightarrow$
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	11.9		••	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	• •
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	16.7	•	<b>→</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.9	•	$\rightarrow$
fandatory paid maternity leave (days)	56.0	•	÷	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
5DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	•	• •
	64.9		<b>→</b>	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.4	•	• •
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	36.9		••	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	67.3	•	• •
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	118.7		••	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	20.0	•	$\rightarrow$
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		••	Children involved in child labor (%)	18.1	•	• •
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	154.1	•	• •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	35.7	•	$\rightarrow$
egree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	34.0	•	4	Exports of major conventional weapons	0.0	•	• •
lortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	15.8	•	••	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)			
(per 100,000 population)				Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.2	•	• •
				Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	51.6	•	• •
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Imports of major conventional weapons  (TIV IS\$ million per 400 000 population 5 year average)	0.0	•	• •
opulation with access to electricity (%)	61.8	•	7	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	10.0	_	• •
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	62.8	•	<b>1</b>	Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.0	•	•• →
O₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)	1.2	•	<b>1</b>	. Success studing and absence of violence terrorism	2.0	•	7
enewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) nergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	62.4	•	<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
	4.8	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	•	• •
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	43.6	•	$\rightarrow$
djusted GDP growth (%)	-9.5	•	••	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.8	•	¥
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	15.3		••	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	54-4	•	••
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		_					
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	20.8	•	4				
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.0	•	••				
ratal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	<b>↑</b>				
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	•	••				
abour freedom score	41.8	•	4				
Inemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) Product concentration index, exports	18.2	•	7			* Impute	d data p
roduce concentration index, exports	0.3	•	7				

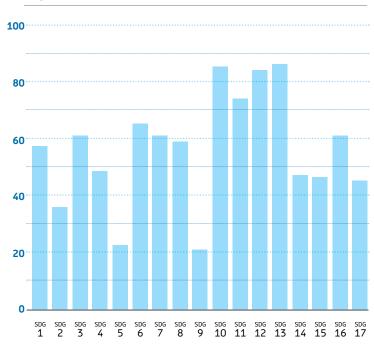
## SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC



#### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

### **AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG**







#### **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**







































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

### **SDG TRENDS**



















10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES















<sup>↑</sup> On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable

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

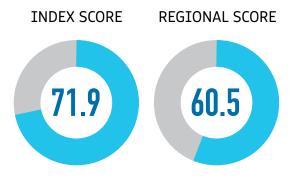
# SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC Performance by Indicator

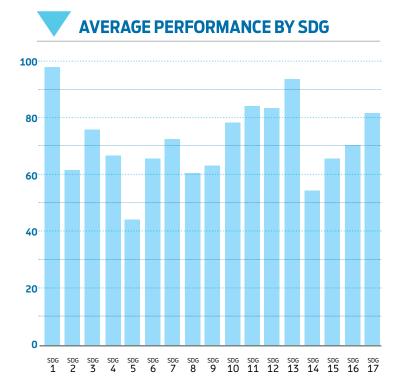
SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		RATING	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6	•	<b>↑</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	0.0	•	••
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	15.5	•	Ψ.	(worst 0-100 best)*	7/7		
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	85.8	•	••	Population using the internet (%)	34.7	•	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	21.9	•	→ ↑
	27.0			Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1		→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.8	•	Ψ.	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0		••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.9	•	••	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	5.6		<b>→</b>
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.5	•	••	(kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	5.0	•	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	33.9	•	<b>*</b>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	88.7		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	0.9 0.9	•	<b>V</b>	raid population with access to die season rouds (70)	00.7	Ť	
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	•	<b>1</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	7.8	•	••	Palma ratio	0.0	•	• •
	7.0		••	Gini coefficient	0.9 37.5	•	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	29.9	•	<b>1</b>	Section Submitted Cities and Communication			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.5	•	<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	35.5	•	₩
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.4	•	<b>1</b>	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	•	••
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	17.0	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	85.5	•	Ψ.
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	•	<b>↑</b>	CDC12 Because the Consumention and Breduction	_		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	22.1	•	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	95.0	•	••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	•	••
air pollution (per 100,000 population)	75.0			Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.8	•	<b>1</b>
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.9		<b>V</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.2	•	••
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.1		<b>^</b>	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.6	•	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	54.0	•	••	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.6	•	• •
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.2		••	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	5.0	•	1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	41.0		<b>V</b>	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	NA	•	••
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	64.0		<b>→</b>	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste	53-9	•	••
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	3.5	•		and other chemicals (%)			
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	14.9		<b>4</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	•	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.1		<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons	NA		÷				
aged 15 years or older (%)*				CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	1.3	•	<b>1</b>
0 -7 (7				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6	•	$\rightarrow$
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	•	• •
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	76.4	•	••	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	5350.8	•	• •
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.4	•	<b>1</b>	SDC14 Life Polow Water			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	43.2	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	46.9	•	••	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.3	•	₩.
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	46.6		••	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	••
Harmonized Test Scores	NA		••	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	$\rightarrow$
				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	51.7	•	7
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	33.0	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	EZZ		<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	38.0	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.3		÷	CDC1E Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	22.2		÷	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	10.4		Ú	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.8	•	••
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2		ů.	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	$\rightarrow$
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	•	••	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	7.7		<b>→</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	1.0	•	<b>1</b>
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	120.0		ŕ	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
SDSS - Slave Water and Southering					2.1		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)		•	••
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.1	•	$\rightarrow$	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	50.5 96.0	•	••
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.0	•	<b>1</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	13.0	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	124.4	•	••	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	NA	•	<b>V</b>
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	48.0	•	••	Children involved in child labor (%) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	17.4		<b>V</b>
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita)	736.8	•	• •	Exports of major conventional weapons	0.1		••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	63.0	•	• •	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	•	
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	9.1	•	• •	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	25.6		••
(per 100,000 population)				Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA		••
CDC7 Afferdable and Class Fragren				Imports of major conventional weapons	0.2		••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.2	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	88.8	•	$\rightarrow$	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	11.0	•	• •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.3	•	$\rightarrow$	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.8	•	<b>→</b>
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.6	•	<b>→</b>	Totaled Stability and absence of violency arronsin			
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)  Figure intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PDP))(MT per 2017 LISD PDP)	4.6	•	→ →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	10.7	•	7	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0		••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	31.9	-	
	A12			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.5	•	<b>→</b>
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA 27.7	•	••	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	47.6	•	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	23.3	•	••		4,.0	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	4= -	_					
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	13.2	•	<b>→</b>				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.7	•	••				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	<b>1</b>				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.5	•	••				
Labour freedom score	46.5	•	Ψ.				
Harman Income to the Art of Co. 1971 Co							
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) Product concentration index, exports	33-5 0.1	•	<del>→</del> ↑			* Imputed	d data poi

## TUNISIA



### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**







#### **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**





































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



### **SDG TRENDS**



































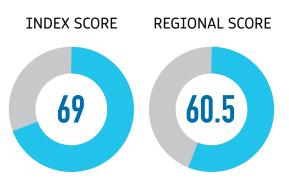
↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable

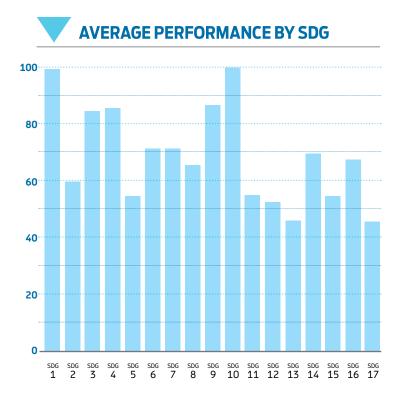
# TUNISIA

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREN
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8	•	<b>↑</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	30.3	•	••
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.7	•	<b>1</b>	(worst 0-100 best)	77.0		
Norking poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.8	•	••	Population using the internet (%)	73.8 85.8	•	<b>个</b>
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	2.1		T.
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.0	•	<b>→</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8	•	<b>1</b>
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.4		••	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1		••	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	0.8	•	<b>→</b>
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.8	•	<b>4</b>	(kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)			
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	•	Ä	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	97.7	•	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	0.9	•	<b>→</b>				
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	•	<b>1</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	•	••	Palma ratio	1.4	•	4
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Gini coefficient	32.8	•	••
faternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	36.6	•	<b>1</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.1	•	<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	22.5	•	4
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.5	•	<b>1</b>	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	76.9	•	• •
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	37.0	•	$\rightarrow$	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.8	•	1
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	•	••				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	15.7	•	<b>1</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	56.0	•	••	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	8.3	•	<b>1</b>
air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.4	•	••
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.3	•	<b>↑</b>	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.5	•	••
fe expectancy at birth (years)	73.8	•	<u> </u>	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.7	•	• •
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.0	•	<b>1</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	16.4	•	<del>-</del>
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5	•	••	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	284.7	•	j
unviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	•	$\rightarrow$	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste	83.3	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	67.0	•	7	and other chemicals (%)			
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.5	•	<b>.</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.6	•	4
iabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	9.6	•	<b>4</b>				
ge-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	3.2	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG13 – Climate Action			
ge standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons	20.5	•	$\rightarrow$	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	2.9	•	-
aged 15 years or older (%)				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.4	•	-
DG4 – Quality Education				CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	348.7	•	
				People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	123.4	•	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.3	•	$\rightarrow$				
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.8	•	••	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
ower secondary completion rate (%)	80.5	•	<b>1</b>	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.3	•	->
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	•	••	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1		
chool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	38.5	•	7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3		-
armonized Test Scores	384.1	•	$\rightarrow$	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	55.1	•	- -
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.6	•	->
				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	31.1	•	4
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49		•	$\rightarrow$				
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.7	•	7	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	38.9	•	<b>→</b>	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.9	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.7	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.8	•	-
atio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3	•	$\rightarrow$	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.4	•	0.0
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.0	•	••	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.9	•	-
roportion of women in ministerial positions (%) landatory paid maternity leave (days)	33.3 30.0	•	<b>1</b>				
	50.0	•	<b>→</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.6	•	• •
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.2	•	<b>1</b>	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	54.9	•	4
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.4	•	<b>†</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9	•	• (
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	98.1	•	••	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	40.0	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.0	•	••	Children involved in child labor (%)	2.3	•	•
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita)	1244.7	•	• •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	50.0	•	1
egree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	60.0	•	$\rightarrow$	Exports of major conventional weapons	0.0	•	•
ortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	3.1	•	• •	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)*	NIA	_	
(per 100,000 population)				Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA 101.5	•	•
:DGZ 4ff   L				Prison population (per 100,000 persons)  Imports of major conventional weapons	191.5 0.1		•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					0.1		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	99.9	•	<b>↑</b>	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties	15.0		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	•	<b>1</b>	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.6		5
D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.7	•	$\rightarrow$	1 olded stability and absence of violency entorism			
enewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) nergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.2 3.7	•	→ →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
	J•/	•	7	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	75.1	•	1
djusted GDP growth (%)	-4.8	•	••	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.4	•	1
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	36.9	•	$\rightarrow$	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	85.0	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)							
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	17.7	•	<b>V</b>				
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.3	•	••				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	•	<b>1</b>				
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	13.5		••				
abour freedom score	55.9		<b>→</b>				
						_	
Inemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	37.5	•	₩			* Imputed	

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

#### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**





#### **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**





































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

### **SDG TRENDS**



















10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 0 0















↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable

# UNITED ARAB EMIRATES Performance by Indicator

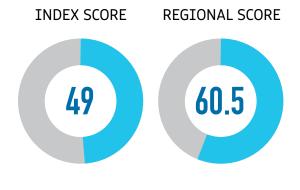
5DG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TRI
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.1	•	<b>1</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	53.7	•	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.2	•	<b>1</b>	(worst 0-100 best)			
orking poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.1	•	• •	Population using the internet (%)	100.0	•	1
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	234.9	•	1
				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	4.1	•	1
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	•	<b>1</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.6	•	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•	• •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.5		
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•	• •	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	1.5	•	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	32.1	•	<b>V</b>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.2		
	23.6	•	<b>↑</b>	Rulai population with access to all-season roads (70)	90.2	•	
istainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.3 2.2	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ıman Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst) ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	•	7				
	0.0	•	••	Palma ratio Gini coefficient	0.9 26.0	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.7			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
iternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.3 2.6	•	<b>↑</b>				
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.3		<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	65.8	•	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 tive bildis)	0.8		<b>1</b>	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	45.1	•	
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.6	•	
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	18.5	•	<b>↑</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	nn.		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	10.5		T				
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	70.0	•	••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	•	
air pollution (per 100,000 population)	, 5.0	_		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	52.6	•	
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.9	•	<b>1</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.0	•	
expectancy at birth (years)	78.7		→	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	8.3	•	
expectancy at birdi (years) elescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	3.0		<b>→</b>	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	21.3	•	
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9		т Т	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	50.8	•	
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0		÷	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	3922.5	•	
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	82.0		<b>^</b>	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste	91.2	•	
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	6.7		<b>1</b>	and other chemicals (%)			
betes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	16.4		÷	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	•	
e-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	5.2		÷	SDG13 – Climate Action			
standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons	9.0		<b>^</b>				
aged 15 years or older (%)	-	_		CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	25.9	•	
-7				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	10.5	•	
DG4 – Quality Education				CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	22404.4	•	
primary enrollment rate (%)	99.0	•	$\rightarrow$	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	3.4	•	
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7	•	••	CDC14 Life Polovy Water			
rer secondary completion rate (%)	111.7	•	<b>1</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.0	•	<b>.</b>	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6	•	
ool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	61.3			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	•	
monized Test Scores	448.0		4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	53-5	•	
				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	66.8	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	4.9	•	
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49	)* 62 n	•	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	72.8	•	
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.5	•	<b>1</b>	CDCIE Life on Land			
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	59.5		7	SDG15 – Life on Land			
ts held by women in national parliament (%)	50.0		<b>1</b>	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	12.6	•	
io of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.6		<b>.</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.2	•	
men (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA		••	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.4	•	
portion of women in ministerial positions (%)	17.6			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.8	•	
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)	60.0	•	<i>→</i>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	•	
				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	38.2		
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	•	<b>↑</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	•	
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.1	•	$\rightarrow$	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	68.0	•	
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1533.3	•	••	Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	•	
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	92.1	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	30.6	•	
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	5513.8	•	••	Exports of major conventional weapons	0.9	•	
gree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	83.0	•	<b>1</b>	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)			
rtality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	0.8	•	••	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.0	•	
(per 100,000 population)				Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	109.2	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Imports of major conventional weapons	6.4	•	
	100.0	•		(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)			
ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0		<b>↑</b>	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	6.0	•	
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4		7	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.7	•	
ewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	4.5	•	<i>→</i>	COCKE DIE LE COLLEGE			
gy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	4.5 5.5	•	→ →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
	5.5			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)	98.0	•	
0G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	77.2	•	
usted GDP growth (%)	1.2	•	••	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.3	•	
ilts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	85.7	•	<b>1</b>	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	66.7	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)							
mployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.9	•	$\rightarrow$				
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	13.4	•	••				
al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	3.9	•	<b>V</b>				
ims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	229.4	•	••				
our freedom score	65.3	•	<b>V</b>				
1		•	,			* Imputed	
employment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	10.7	_	•			THIDDRE	ı da

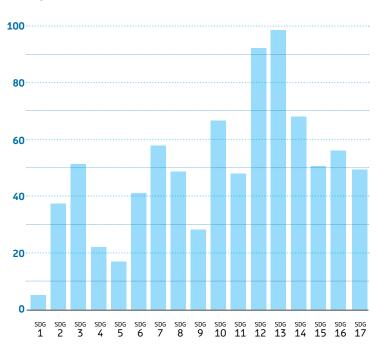
# YEMEN, REPUBLIC OF



### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

### **AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG**





#### **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**





































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

#### **SDG TRENDS**

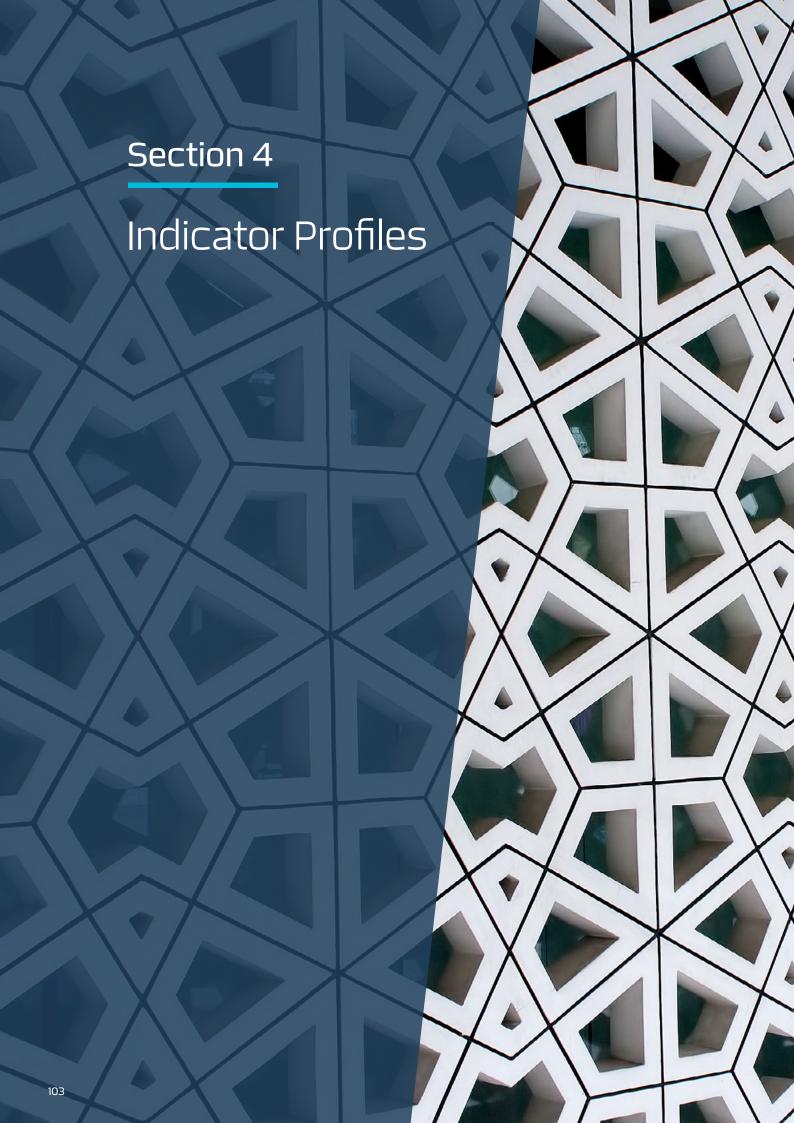


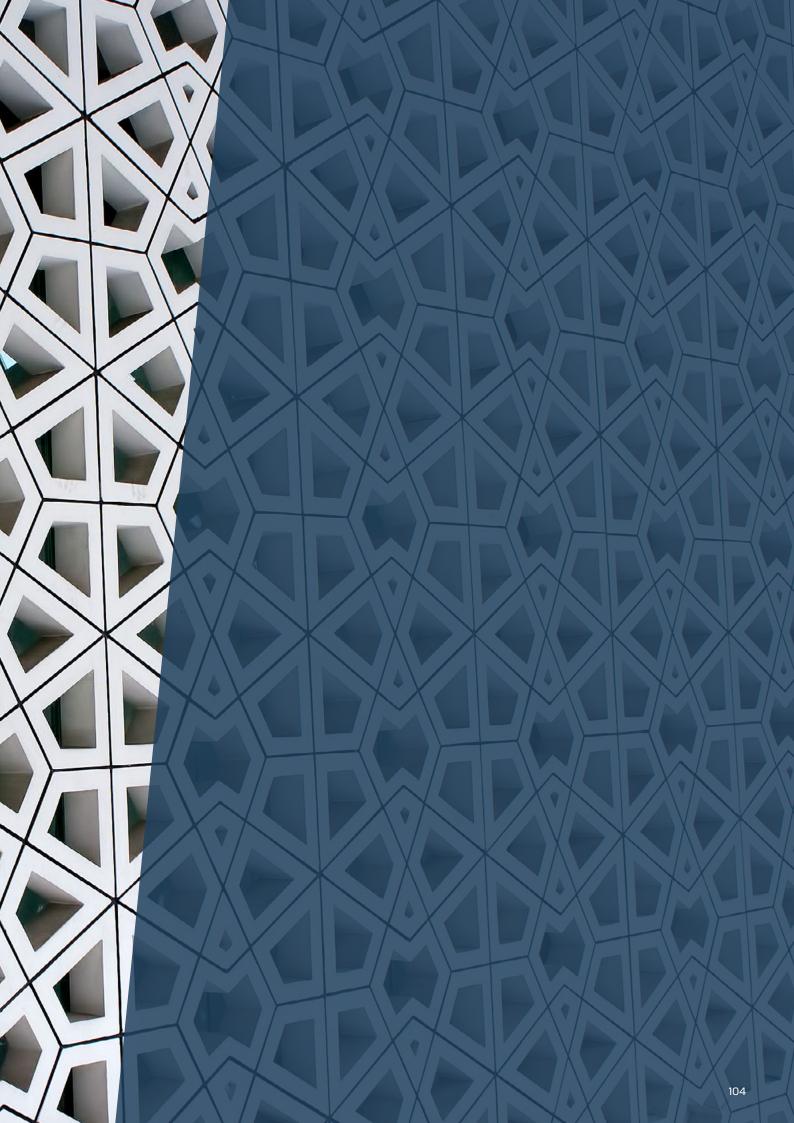
↑On track or maintaining SDG achievement →Moderately improving →Stagnating ↓Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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

# YEMEN, REPUBLIC OF

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TR
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	68.8	•	<b>V</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	0.0	•	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	88.6	•	į.	(worst 0-100 best)*			
orking poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	80.5	•	••	Population using the internet (%)	17.7	•	
DC2 Zoro Humany				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	29.2	•	
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	1.9	•	
evalence of undernourishment (%)	34-5	•	$\rightarrow$	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	•	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	46.4	•	• •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	•	
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.4	•	• •	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	0.6	•	
valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	13.7	•	<b>V</b>	(kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)			
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9	•	<b>→</b>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	67.7	•	
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	0.9	•	Ų.				
man Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.1	•	<b>^</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	•		Palma ratio	1.6	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Gini coefficient	36.7	•	
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	183.4	•	Ψ	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.9	•	$\rightarrow$	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	47.2		
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	41.3	•	Á	·			
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0	•	<b>→</b>	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	25.2	•	
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0		<b>^</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	77.2	•	
			<b>1</b> ↓	CDC12 Passagaible Consumption and Production	-		
re-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes,	27.6	•	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1		
or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	400 =	_		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	•	
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	186.0	•	• •	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.8	•	
air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	•	
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.8	•	¥	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.6	•	
e expectancy at birth (years)	63.8	•	<b>↓</b>	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4	•	
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	77.0	•	••	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	4.6	-	
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	60.9	•	• •	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	0.7	_	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	73.0	•	7	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste	63.2	_	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	42.0	•	$\rightarrow$	and other chemicals (%)	ع،رد	_	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	3.5	•	$\rightarrow$	• *	0.0		
abetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	5.4	•	<b>1</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	•	
e-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	7.1	•	<b>1</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
e standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons	21.4		<b>→</b>	3DOI3 - CIIITIALE ACCIOIT			
aged 15 years or older (%)			7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3	•	
aged 15 years or older (70)				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2	•	
DG4 – Quality Education				CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	•	
				People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	634.9	•	
t primary enrollment rate (%)	75.6	•	••				
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	•	• •	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
wer secondary completion rate (%)	49.0	•	• •	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6	_	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	3.7	•	• •	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.6	•	
hool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA		• •	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	
armonized Test Scores	321.3	•	$\rightarrow$	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.6	•	
				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	51.5	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.8	•	
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	516		<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	55.2	•	
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	48.9		÷	SDG15 – Life on Land			
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	8.4		Ú	SDUIS - LIIE OH LAHU			
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0		Ť	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.7	•	
		•	Ť	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.9	•	
tio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.1	•	<b>V</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.2	•	
omen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	6.5	•	• •	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.9	•	
oportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	0.0	•	₩	(			
andatory paid maternity leave (days)	70.0	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.3	•	
				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	59.0	•	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	61.8	•	$\rightarrow$	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	30.7	•	
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	54.8	•	$\rightarrow$	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	16.0	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	169.8	•	• •	Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	-	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	••			_	
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂0eq/capita)	333.3	•	• •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	33.7	-	
gree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	36.0	•	<b>V</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons	0.0	•	
ortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	15.6	•	• •	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)*		_	
(per 100,000 population)				Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	21.1	•	
				Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	32.4	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Imports of major conventional weapons	0.0	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	74.9	•	7	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)			
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	61.3		$\stackrel{\sim}{\rightarrow}$	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10.0	•	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	3.8	•	÷	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.5	•	
newable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	20.3		7				
ergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	1.8	_	<b>1</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Oz respect (1000 curies) subbits (150) ps opt (151) lip bei 501/ 030 bbb)	1.6	•	.1.	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0		
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.6	_	
OGS – Decent Work and Economic Crowth						•	
		•	••	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.9	•	
usted GDP growth (%)	-11.3			Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	57.1	•	
usted GDP growth (%) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	-11.3 6.5	•	• •				
justed GDP growth (%)		•	• •				
iusted GDP growth (%) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		•	•• →				
justed GDP growth (%) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.5	•					
justed GDP growth (%)  ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.5 17.4	•	<b>→</b>				
usted GDP growth (%)  Ilts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	6.5 17.4 6.0 0.0	•	<b>→</b> •• ↑				
justed GDP growth (%)  ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  tims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	6.5 17.4 6.0 0.0	•	<b>→</b> •• ••				
ijusted GDP growth (%)  ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  temployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  tature of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  bour freedom score  temployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	6.5 17.4 6.0 0.0	•	<b>→</b> •• ↑			* Imputec	





#### Section 4



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



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



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



PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.9		1
Bahrain*	NA		• •
Comoros	19.6		$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	12.7	•	7
Egypt	2.1		$\rightarrow$
Iraq	1.0		$\rightarrow$
Jordan	0.8		<b>→</b>
Kuwait*	NA		• •
Lebanon	0.6		$\rightarrow$
Libya*	NA		• •
Mauritania	5.2		7
Morocco	1.4		1
0man*	NA		• •
Palestine	1.0		1
Qatar*	NA		• •
Saudi Arabia*	NA	•	••
Somalia	42.7		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	27.0	•	1
Syria	0.6		<b>+</b>
Tunisia	0.8		1
United Arab Emirates	0.1	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	68.8		<b>4</b>

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.7		1
Bahrain*	NA	•	• •
Comoros	37.7		$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	26.6		7
Egypt	9.2		$\rightarrow$
Iraq	3.9		$\rightarrow$
Jordan	1.3		$\rightarrow$
Kuwait*	NA		••
Lebanon	0.9		$\rightarrow$
Libya*	NA		• •
Mauritania	19.9		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	7.6		$\rightarrow$
0man*	NA		• •
Palestine	2.9		7
Qatar*	NA		••
Saudi Arabia*	NA	•	••
Somalia	66.2		<b>→</b>
Sudan	50.2	•	<b>4</b>
Syria	15.5		<b>4</b>
Tunisia	1.7		<b>↑</b>
United Arab Emirates	0.2	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	88.6	•	<b>+</b>

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.0		• •
Bahrain	0.2		••
Comoros	31.9		••
Djibouti	NA		• •
Egypt	12.6		••
Iraq	0.8		••
Jordan	1.5		• •
Kuwait	0.2		••
Lebanon	0.2		••
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	17.2		• •
Morocco	8.0		••
0man	13.1		• •
Palestine	1.6		••
Qatar	0.1		• •
Saudi Arabia	0.1	•	••
Somalia	81.7		••
Sudan	65.3		• •
Syria	85.8		• •
Tunisia	0.8		••
United Arab Emirates	0.1	•	••
Yemen	80.5		• •

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	2.5		1
Bahrain	NA		• •
Comoros	13.5		$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	16.8		7
Egypt	7.2		$\rightarrow$
Iraq	16.3		$\rightarrow$
Jordan	NA		••
Kuwait	2.5		1
Lebanon	NA		• •
Libya	8.4		<b>4</b>
Mauritania	8.7		<b>4</b>
Morocco	6.3		$\rightarrow$
0man	2.8		1
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	NA		• •
Saudi Arabia	3.8	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	48.7		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	11.9		<b>4</b>
Syria	27.8	•	<b>4</b>
Tunisia	3.0		<b>→</b>
United Arab Emirates	2.5	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	34.5	•	<b>→</b>

Source: World Data Lab Reference year: 2024 Trends years: 2015 - 2024

Source: World Data Lab Reference year: 2024 Trends years: 2015 - 2024

Source: ILO data Reference year: 2023 Trends years: NA

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

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

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

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



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



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



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



COUNTRY

CEREAL YIELD (TONNES PER HECTARE OF HARVESTED LAND)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	9.8		• •
Bahrain	NA		••
Comoros	31.1		• •
Djibouti	20.9	•	••
Egypt	22.3		••
Iraq	12.6		• •
Jordan	7.4		••
Kuwait	6.4		$\rightarrow$
Lebanon	7.0		••
Libya	38.1		••
Mauritania	25.1		<b>→</b>
Morocco	14.2		• •
0man	11.4		• •
Palestine	8.7		<b>4</b>
Qatar	NA		••
Saudi Arabia	10.8	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	25.3		• •
Sudan	38.2	•	••
Syria	27.9		••
Tunisia	8.4		••
United Arab Emirates	NA	•	••
Yemen	46.4		••

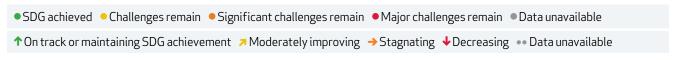
COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	2.7		••
Bahrain	NA		• •
Comoros	11.2		••
Djibouti	10.6		• •
Egypt	9.5		••
Iraq	3.0		••
Jordan	0.6		• •
Kuwait	2.3		1
Lebanon	1.4		• •
Libya	10.2		• •
Mauritania	13.6		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	2.3		• •
0man	9.3		• •
Palestine	1.3		<b>→</b>
Qatar	NA		• •
Saudi Arabia	4.4	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	14.3		• •
Sudan	16.3		• •
Syria	11.5		••
Tunisia	2.1		••
United Aral Emirates	D NA	•	••
Yemen	16.4		••

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	23.8		<b>4</b>
Bahrain	36.1		<b>4</b>
Comoros	16.3		<b>4</b>
Djibouti	11.4		<b>4</b>
Egypt	44.3		<b>4</b>
Iraq	40.5		<b>4</b>
Jordan	38.5		<b>4</b>
Kuwait	41.4	•	<b>4</b>
Lebanon	29.8		<b>4</b>
Libya	36.7		<b>4</b>
Mauritania	22.7	•	<b>+</b>
Morocco	21.8		
Oman	31.1	•	<b>4</b>
Palestine	37.6		<b>4</b>
Qatar	43.1		<b>4</b>
Saudi Arabia	40.6	•	<b>4</b>
Somalia	14.6		<b>4</b>
Sudan	17.0		1
Syria	33.9		<b>4</b>
Tunisia	26.8		<b>4</b>
United Arab Emirates	32.1	•	<b>+</b>
Yemen	13.7		<b>4</b>

		VALUE	NAI2NO	INLIND
Alg	eria	1.6		$\rightarrow$
Bał	nrain	NA		• •
Cor	noros	1.8		<b>4</b>
Djil	oouti	2.1		$\rightarrow$
Egy	γpt	7.4		1
Ira	q	2.9		1
Jor	dan	1.2		$\rightarrow$
Kuν	wait	13.5		<b>1</b>
Leb	anon	2.4		<b>4</b>
Lib	ya	0.7		$\rightarrow$
Ma	uritania	1.7		7
Мо	rocco	0.9		<b>4</b>
0m	an	24.8		1
Pal	estine	2.3		<b>1</b>
Qat	ar	9.1		1
Sau Ara		5.0	•	<b>→</b>
Sor	malia	0.5		4
Suc	dan	0.8		<b>→</b>
Syr	ia	0.9		<b>4</b>
Tur	nisia	1.6		7
	ted Arab irates	23.6	•	<b>↑</b>
Yen	nen	0.9	•	<b>→</b>

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

Source: WHO Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022 Source: FAO Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2021



\* 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



SUSTAINABLE NITROGEN MANAGEMENT INDEX (BEST 0-1.41 WORST)



HUMAN TROPHIC LEVEL (BEST 2-3 WORST)



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



MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.8	•	$\rightarrow$
Bahrain	1.4	•	<b>4</b>
Comoros	1.3		$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	0.9		<b>→</b>
Egypt	0.6		<b>4</b>
Iraq	1.0	•	<b>4</b>
Jordan	1.0		$\rightarrow$
Kuwait	1.0		<b>4</b>
Lebanon	0.8		<b>4</b>
Libya	1.1	•	<b>4</b>
Mauritania	1.0		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	0.7	•	<b>4</b>
Oman	1.1		<b>4</b>
Palestine	1.3		<b>4</b>
Qatar	1.3	•	<b>→</b>
Saudi Arabia	1.2	•	<b>4</b>
Somalia	1.2		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	1.1	•	$\rightarrow$
Syria	0.9		<b>1</b>
Tunisia	0.9		$\rightarrow$
United Arab Emirates	1.3	•	<b>→</b>
Yemen	0.9		1

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	
Algeria	2.2		<b>↑</b>	
Bahrain	2.3		• •	
Comoros	2.1	•	••	
Djibouti	2.1		1	
Egypt	2.2		$\rightarrow$	
Iraq	2.1		<b>1</b>	
Jordan	2.2		<b>4</b>	
Kuwait	2.2		1	
Lebanon	2.2		<b>→</b>	
Libya	2.3		• •	
Mauritania	2.3		7	
Morocco	2.2		<b>→</b>	
0man	2.4		<b>4</b>	
Palestine	2.2		••	
Qatar	2.3		• •	
Saudi Arabia	2.3	•	7	
Somalia	NA		• •	
Sudan	2.4		••	
Syria	2.2		• •	
Tunisia	2.2		<b>1</b>	
United Arab Emirates	2.2	•	7	
Yemen	2.1		<b>1</b>	

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.0		••
Bahrain	0.0		••
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	NA		••
Egypt	0.1		••
Iraq	NA		••
Jordan	0.7		••
Kuwait	2.0		••
Lebanon	12.7		••
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	0.0		••
Morocco	1.0		• •
0man	3.6		••
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	0.0		••
Saudi Arabia	0.3	•	••
Somalia	NA		••
Sudan	NA		••
Syria	7.8		••
Tunisia	0.1		••
United Arab Emirates	0.0	•	••
Yemen	0.1		••

Algeria	77.7	•	1
Bahrain	15.9		$\rightarrow$
Comoros	217.0		7
Djibouti	234.5		<b>→</b>
Egypt	16.8		1
Iraq	76.1		1
Jordan	41.3		1
Kuwait	7.2		$\rightarrow$
Lebanon	20.6		$\rightarrow$
Libya	72.1		$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	463.8		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	71.9		1
Oman	17.0		$\rightarrow$
Palestine	20.4		<b>1</b>
Qatar	7.6		<b>→</b>
Saudi Arabia	16.2	•	<b>→</b>
Somalia	620.7		7
Sudan	270.4		<b>→</b>
Syria	29.9		1
Tunisia	36.6		<b>1</b>
United Arab Emirates	9.3	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	183.4		<b>4</b>

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

Source: Bonhommeau et al. (2013) data updated to 2017 Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

Source: FAO Reference year: 2021 Trends years: NA

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

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



NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



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



INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS (PER 100,000 POPULATION)



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	15.2		$\rightarrow$
Bahrain	2.8		<b>1</b>
Comoros	25.4		7
Djibouti	28.5		7
Egypt	9.5		1
Iraq	13.4		1
Jordan	8.2		1
Kuwait	4.8		1
Lebanon	10.4		<b>→</b>
Libya	5.5		<b>1</b>
Mauritania	22.0		7
Morocco	10.6		<b>1</b>
0man	4.7		<b>1</b>
Palestine	8.9		1
Qatar	2.9		1
Saudi Arabia	3.1	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	35.1		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	25.7		<b>→</b>
Syria	10.5		<b>1</b>
Tunisia	8.1		1
United Arab Emirates	2.6	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	21.9		<b>→</b>

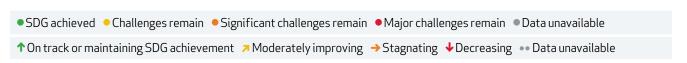
COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	
Algeria	21.8		<b>↑</b>	
Bahrain	6.5		<b>1</b>	
Comoros	48.2		7	
Djibouti	51.9		7	
Egypt	18.1		<b>↑</b>	
Iraq	23.5		<b>↑</b>	
Jordan	14.1		<b>↑</b>	
Kuwait	8.6		<b>↑</b>	
Lebanon	17.4		$\rightarrow$	
Libya	10.3		<b>1</b>	
Mauritania	39.2		7	
Morocco	17.3		<b>1</b>	
0man	10.5		1	
Palestine	14.3		<b>1</b>	
Qatar	5.2		<b>↑</b>	
Saudi Arabia	6.4	•	<b>↑</b>	
Somalia	106.1		7	
Sudan	51.6		7	
Syria	21.4		1	
Tunisia	11.5		<b>↑</b>	
United Aral Emirates	5.3	•	<b>↑</b>	
Yemen	41.3		7	

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	51		7
Bahrain	15		$\rightarrow$
Comoros	35		<b>→</b>
Djibouti	240		7
Egypt	9.8		<b>1</b>
Iraq	23		<b>1</b>
Jordan	3.8		1
Kuwait	12		1
Lebanon	11		<b>1</b>
Libya	59		$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	78		7
Morocco	93		<b>→</b>
Oman	9.3		<b>→</b>
Palestine	0.5		1
Qatar	37		$\rightarrow$
Saudi Arabia	8.2	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	246		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	54		7
Syria	17		7
Tunisia	37		<b>→</b>
United Arab Emirates	0.76	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	48		<b>→</b>

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.05		<b>↑</b>
Bahrain	NA		••
Comoros	0.01		1
Djibouti	NA		••
Egypt	0.05		<b>→</b>
Iraq	0.01		1
Jordan	0.01		1
Kuwait	NA		••
Lebanon	NA		• •
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	0.12		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	0.02		1
Oman	0.03		<b>1</b>
Palestine	NA		• •
Qatar	0.04		$\rightarrow$
Saudi Arabia	0.04	•	<b>→</b>
Somalia	NA		• •
Sudan	0.09		<b>→</b>
Syria	0.01		<b>1</b>
Tunisia	NA		• •
United Aral Emirates	D NA	•	••
Yemen	0.03		<b>↑</b>

Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022

Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022 Source: WHO Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022 Source: UNAIDS Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022





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



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



TRAFFIC DEATHS (PER 100,000 POPULATION)



LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	13.9		<b>↑</b>
Bahrain	16.1		7
Comoros	20.6		$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	22.0		$\rightarrow$
Egypt	28.0		7
Iraq	23.6		$\rightarrow$
Jordan	15.3		<b>4</b>
Kuwait	11.9		$\rightarrow$
Lebanon	19.9		$\rightarrow$
Libya	18.6		<b>4</b>
Mauritania	16.1		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	24.1		$\rightarrow$
0man	21.5		7
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	10.7		1
Saudi Arabia	20.9	•	7
Somalia	30.4		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	22.8		$\rightarrow$
Syria	22.1		<b>4</b>
Tunisia	15.7	•	<b>↑</b>
United Arab Emirates	18.5	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	27.6		<b>4</b>

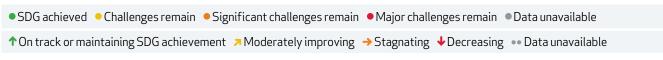
COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	50		• •
Bahrain	68		••
Comoros	165		• •
Djibouti	178		• •
Egypt	106		• •
Iraq	90		• •
Jordan	39		• •
Kuwait	45		• •
Lebanon	59		• •
Libya	54		• •
Mauritania	128		• •
Morocco	67		• •
0man	104		• •
Palestine	NA		• •
Qatar	91		• •
Saudi Arabia	91	•	••
Somalia	238		• •
Sudan	145		••
Syria	95		• •
Tunisia	56	•	••
United Arab Emirates	70	•	••
Yemen	186	•	••

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	18.3		7
Bahrain	8.1		$\rightarrow$
Comoros	29		<b>4</b>
Djibouti	23.3		$\rightarrow$
Egypt	9.4		<b>1</b>
Iraq	21.5		<b>4</b>
Jordan	13.6		1
Kuwait	9.2		<b>1</b>
Lebanon	9.7		1
Libya	34		4
Mauritania	9.5		1
Morocco	18.6		$\rightarrow$
Oman	11		1
Palestine	4.7		• •
Qatar	7.3		1
Saudi Arabia	18.5	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	20.2		7
Sudan	19.6	•	7
Syria	29.9		<b>4</b>
Tunisia	16.3		<b>1</b>
United Arab Emirates	5.9	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	29.8	•	<b>4</b>

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	76.4	•	<b>→</b>
Bahrain	78.8		<b>→</b>
Comoros	63.4		$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	62.3		$\rightarrow$
Egypt	70.2		<b>4</b>
Iraq	70.4		$\rightarrow$
Jordan	74.3		<b>4</b>
Kuwait	78.7		<b>4</b>
Lebanon	75.0		<b>4</b>
Libya	71.9		$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	64.4		<b>4</b>
Morocco	74.0		$\rightarrow$
Oman	72.5		4
Palestine	73.5		4
Qatar	79.3	•	<b>4</b>
Saudi Arabia	76.9	•	<b>→</b>
Somalia	55.3		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	65.3		$\rightarrow$
Syria	72.1		1
Tunisia	73.8		<b>4</b>
United Arab Emirates	78.7	•	<b>→</b>
Yemen	63.8	•	<b>4</b>

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

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





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



BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL (%)



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



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

VALUE DATING TREND

COLINTRY

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	11.0		••
Bahrain	8.6		••
Comoros	74.4		••
Djibouti	21.0		••
Egypt	50.0		••
Iraq	70.0		••
Jordan	17.0		1
Kuwait	2.1		1
Lebanon	16.7		••
Libya	10.9		••
Mauritania	89.6		• •
Morocco	21.7		••
0man	5.9		1
Palestine	42.8		••
Qatar	4.7		1
Saudi Arabia	8.3	•	••
Somalia	115.7		• •
Sudan	86.8		••
Syria	54.0		• •
Tunisia	4.0	•	<b>↑</b>
United Aral Emirates	b 3.0	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	77.0		• •

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	98.8		• •
Bahrain	98.2		<b>→</b>
Comoros	97.2		• •
Djibouti	87.4		••
Egypt	97.1		<b>1</b>
Iraq	95.6		••
Jordan	99.9		• •
Kuwait	99.2		<b>→</b>
Lebanon	98.2		• •
Libya	99.9		• •
Mauritania	70.4		<b>→</b>
Morocco	86.6		• •
Oman	100.0		<b>1</b>
Palestine	99.7		<b>1</b>
Qatar	100.0		1
Saudi Arabia	99.8	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	31.9		• •
Sudan	77.7		••
Syria	96.2		• •
Tunisia	99.5	•	••
United Ara Emirates	b <sub>99.9</sub>	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	60.9		••

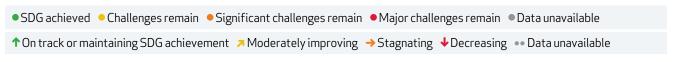
COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	79		<b>4</b>
Bahrain	97		<b>→</b>
Comoros	86		<b>4</b>
Djibouti	50		<b>4</b>
Egypt	96		1
Iraq	88		1
Jordan	76		<b>4</b>
Kuwait	99		1
Lebanon	67		<b>1</b>
Libya	73		<b>4</b>
Mauritania	72	•	$\rightarrow$
Morocco	99		<b>1</b>
0man	97		<b>→</b>
Palestine	97		<b>→</b>
Qatar	99		1
Saudi Arabia	98	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	46		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	81		<b>4</b>
Syria	41		<b>4</b>
Tunisia	95		$\rightarrow$
United Arab Emirates	98	•	<b>→</b>
Yemen	73	•	7

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	74		$\rightarrow$
Bahrain	76		1
Comoros	48		<b>→</b>
Djibouti	44		$\rightarrow$
Egypt	70		7
Iraq	59		$\rightarrow$
Jordan	65		<b>4</b>
Kuwait	78		7
Lebanon	73		7
Libya	62		$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	40		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	69		7
0man	70		$\rightarrow$
Palestine	NA		• •
Qatar	76		1
Saudi Arabia	74	•	7
Somalia	27		<b>→</b>
Sudan	44	•	$\rightarrow$
Syria	64		$\rightarrow$
Tunisia	67		7
United Aral Emirates	82	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	42	•	<b>→</b>

Source: WHO Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2021 Source: UNICEF Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

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

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





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



DIABETES PREVALENCE (% OF POPULATION AGES 20 TO 79)



AGE-STANDARDIZED SUICIDE RATES (PER 100 000 POPULATION)



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

VALUE DATING TREND

COLINTRY

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	5.5		7
Bahrain	6.0		<b>4</b>
Comoros	3.6		• •
Djibouti	4.4		••
Egypt	3.9		<b>4</b>
Iraq	5.5		1
Jordan	4.3		<b>4</b>
Kuwait	7.1		1
Lebanon	3.6		<b>4</b>
Libya	6.0		1
Mauritania	4.3		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	4.5		<b>4</b>
Oman	6.9		• •
Palestine	4.9		$\rightarrow$
Qatar	6.4		• •
Saudi Arabia	7.0	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	4.7		• •
Sudan	4.1		• •
Syria	3.5		• •
Tunisia	4.5		<b>4</b>
United Arab Emirates	6.7	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	3.5		<b>→</b>

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	7.1		<b>4</b>
Bahrain	11.3		7
Comoros	11.7		1
Djibouti	7.4		<b>4</b>
Egypt	20.9		<b>4</b>
Iraq	10.7		<b>4</b>
Jordan	15.4		<b>4</b>
Kuwait	24.9		<b>4</b>
Lebanon	8.0		1
Libya	8.7		7
Mauritania	2.1		<b>1</b>
Morocco	9.1		<b>4</b>
0man	13.8		<b>4</b>
Palestine	9.2		<b>→</b>
Qatar	19.5		<b>→</b>
Saudi Arabia	18.7	•	<b>→</b>
Somalia	6.5		<b>4</b>
Sudan	18.9		<b>4</b>
Syria	14.9		<b>4</b>
Tunisia	9.6		<b>4</b>
United Arab Emirates	16.4	•	<b>→</b>
Yemen	5.4		<b>↑</b>

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	2.6		1
Bahrain	7.2		<b>4</b>
Comoros	8.5		$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	12.0		4
Egypt	3.4		1
Iraq	4.7		1
Jordan	2.0		$\rightarrow$
Kuwait	2.7		$\rightarrow$
Lebanon	2.8		1
Libya	4.5		1
Mauritania	5.5		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	7.3		$\rightarrow$
Oman	4.5		1
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	4.7		1
Saudi Arabia	5.4	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	14.7		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	4.8		1
Syria	2.1		$\rightarrow$
Tunisia	3.2		$\rightarrow$
United Arab Emirates	5.2	•	<b>→</b>
Yemen	7.1	•	4

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	21.2		$\rightarrow$
Bahrain	15.0		7
Comoros	17.2		7
Djibouti	NA		••
Egypt	24.7		<b>4</b>
Iraq	19.2		$\rightarrow$
Jordan	35.6		<b>4</b>
Kuwait	19.9		$\rightarrow$
Lebanon	34.3		$\rightarrow$
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	9.5		1
Morocco	13.0		7
Oman	8.4		$\rightarrow$
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	12.5		$\rightarrow$
Saudi Arabia	14.9	•	•
Somalia	NA		• •
Sudan	NA		• •
Syria	NA		• •
Tunisia	20.5		$\rightarrow$
United Arab Emirates	9.0	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	21.4		<b>→</b>

Source: Gallup Reference year: 2023 Trends years: 2015 - 2022

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators) Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2011 - 2021 Source: WHO Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019 Source: WHO Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2022

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

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

\* Imputed data poin



**NET PRIMARY ENROLLMENT** RATE (%)



LITERACY RATE (% OF POPULATION AGED 15 TO 24)



LOWER SECONDARY COMPLETION RATE (%)



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

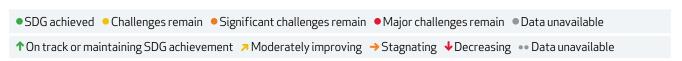
DUNTRY	VALUE F	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
ria	99.0	•	$\rightarrow$	Algeria	74.0	•	• •
ahrain	91.9		<b>4</b>	Bahrain	99.2		• •
Comoros	87.4		• •	Comoros	82.0		• •
Djibouti	58.4		<b>→</b>	Djibouti	NA		• •
Egypt	99.5		1	Egypt	92.2		• •
Iraq	88.6		• •	Iraq	93.5		• •
Jordan	89.7		• •	Jordan	99.4		• •
Kuwait	97.0		• •	Kuwait	99.3		1
Lebanon	NA		• •	Lebanon	96.8		• •
Libya	NA		• •	Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	69.4		• •	Mauritania	76.5		• •
Morocco	99.5		<b>↑</b>	Morocco	98.5		••
0man	88.9		4	0man	99.7		<b>1</b>
Palestine	90.8		4	Palestine	99.4		1
Qatar	97.9		1	Qatar	98.7		• •
Saudi Arabia	97.7	•	<b>↑</b>	Saudi Arabia	99.5	•	••
Somalia	NA		• •	Somalia	70.5		• •
Sudan	66.1		• •	Sudan	73.0		••
Syria	76.4		• •	Syria	98.4		1
Tunisia	98.3		<b>→</b>	Tunisia	96.8	•	••
United Arab Emirates	99.0	•	<b>→</b>	United Ara Emirates	b <sub>99.7</sub>	•	••
Yemen	75.6	•	• •	Yemen	NA		• •

Source: UNESCO Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

Source: UNESCO Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

Source: UNESCO Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2020

Source: UNESCO Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2021





SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, TERTIARY (% GROSS)



HARMONIZED TEST SCORES



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



MODELED ESTIMATE: DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING SATISFIED BY ANY MODERN METHOD (% OF FEMALES AGED 15 TO 49)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	55.5		1
Bahrain	72.0		1
Comoros	9.6		• •
Djibouti	NA		••
Egypt	39.4		7
Iraq	NA		• •
Jordan	33.1		<b>4</b>
Kuwait	61.6		••
Lebanon	60.2		1
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	6.0		• •
Morocco	47.7		1
Oman	45.6		$\rightarrow$
Palestine	42.9		<b>4</b>
Qatar	35.1		1
Saudi Arabia	73.7	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	NA		• •
Sudan	17.2		••
Syria	46.6		• •
Tunisia	38.5		7
United Arab Emirates	61.3	•	••
Yemen	NA		••

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	374.1		<b>→</b>
Bahrain	451.7		<b>4</b>
Comoros	392.2		$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	NA		••
Egypt	356.0		<b>4</b>
Iraq	363.4		$\rightarrow$
Jordan	430.0		7
Kuwait	383.4		<b>→</b>
Lebanon	389.9		<b>4</b>
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	342.1		<b>→</b>
Morocco	380.4		$\rightarrow$
0man	423.5		<b>4</b>
Palestine	412.3		$\rightarrow$
Qatar	427.5		<b>4</b>
Saudi Arabia	399.0	•	<b>4</b>
Somalia	NA		• •
Sudan	379.6		<b>4</b>
Syria	NA		• •
Tunisia	384.1		<b>→</b>
United Aral Emirates	) 448.0	•	•
Yemen	321.3	•	$\rightarrow$

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	66.3		$\rightarrow$
Bahrain*	59.7		$\rightarrow$
Comoros	28.8		$\rightarrow$
Djibouti*	55.1		7
Egypt*	81.2		1
Iraq	53.8		$\rightarrow$
Jordan	56.7		$\rightarrow$
Kuwait*	68.0		$\rightarrow$
Lebanon*	63.3		$\rightarrow$
Libya	24.0		$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	22.4		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	72.0		$\rightarrow$
Oman	39.6		$\rightarrow$
Palestine	61.0		$\rightarrow$
Qatar	68.9		$\rightarrow$
Saudi Arabia*	49.4	•	<b>→</b>
Somalia	2.1		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	30.2	•	$\rightarrow$
Syria	53.3		$\rightarrow$
Tunisia	62.7		$\rightarrow$
United Arab Emirates*	62.0	•	<b>→</b>
Yemen*	51.5	•	<b>→</b>

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	86.7		$\rightarrow$
Bahrain	96.5		<b>→</b>
Comoros	71.5		$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	55.6		7
Egypt	106.9		1
Iraq	70.6		<b>→</b>
Jordan	92.9		$\rightarrow$
Kuwait	117.5		$\rightarrow$
Lebanon	87.9		$\rightarrow$
Libya	117.4		$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	71.2		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	73.6		<b>→</b>
0man	104.9		$\rightarrow$
Palestine	99.6		$\rightarrow$
Qatar	121.1		<b>→</b>
Saudi Arabia	92.0	•	<b>→</b>
Somalia	30.4		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	82.7		<b>→</b>
Syria	81.3		<b>→</b>
Tunisia	83.7	•	$\rightarrow$
United Arab Emirates	97.5	•	<b>→</b>
Yemen	48.9		$\rightarrow$

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators) Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2023 Source: World Bank (Human Capital Index) Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2017 - 2020 Source: UNDESA Reference year: 2024 Trends years: NA Source: UNDESA Reference year: NA Trends years: 2015 - 2022

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

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

\* Imputed data poin



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



SEATS HELD BY WOMEN IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENT (%)



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



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	25.1		<b>→</b>
Bahrain	50.7		$\rightarrow$
Comoros	59.7		$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	40.1		$\rightarrow$
Egypt	23.1		<b>4</b>
Iraq	15.8	•	<b>4</b>
Jordan	22.4		<b>4</b>
Kuwait	55.4		<b>4</b>
Lebanon	42.0	•	$\rightarrow$
Libya	56.7		<b>→</b>
Mauritania	46.1	•	$\rightarrow$
Morocco	29.0		<b>4</b>
0man	36.2		$\rightarrow$
Palestine	26.3		$\rightarrow$
Qatar	66.4		1
Saudi Arabia	43.2	•	7
Somalia	44.7		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	41.1		<b>4</b>
Syria	22.2	•	<b>→</b>
Tunisia	38.9		<b>→</b>
United Aral Emirates	<sup>0</sup> 59.5	•	7
Yemen	8.4		<b>4</b>

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	7.9		<b>4</b>
Bahrain	20.0		7
Comoros	16.7		7
Djibouti	26.2		7
Egypt	27.7		7
Iraq	28.9		<b>→</b>
Jordan	13.1		<b>→</b>
Kuwait	3.1		<b>→</b>
Lebanon	6.3		<b>→</b>
Libya	16.5		<b>→</b>
Mauritania	23.3		<b>4</b>
Morocco	24.3		7
0man	0.0		<b>4</b>
Palestine	NA		• •
Qatar	4.4		<b>→</b>
Saudi Arabia	19.9	•	<b>→</b>
Somalia	19.6		<b>→</b>
Sudan	27.7		• •
Syria	10.4		<b>4</b>
Tunisia	15.7		<b>4</b>
United Ara Emirates	b <sub>50.0</sub>	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	0.0		<b>4</b>

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.2	•	<b>→</b>
Bahrain	0.4		<b>→</b>
Comoros	0.6		7
Djibouti	0.3	•	4
Egypt	0.2		4
Iraq	0.1		<b>4</b>
Jordan	0.2		4
Kuwait	0.4		<b>4</b>
Lebanon	0.4		$\rightarrow$
Libya	0.4		4
Mauritania	0.4		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	0.2		4
Oman	0.3	•	$\rightarrow$
Palestine	0.2		4
Qatar	0.4		<b>→</b>
Saudi Arabia	0.4	•	<b>→</b>
Somalia	0.4		• •
Sudan	0.3		4
Syria	0.2		<b>4</b>
Tunisia	0.3		<b>→</b>
United Ara Emirates	b 0.6	•	1
Yemen	0.1		<b>4</b>

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.0		• •
Bahrain	NA		••
Comoros	4.9		••
Djibouti	1.4		• •
Egypt	1.8		••
Iraq	7.2		• •
Jordan	1.5		• •
Kuwait	NA		• •
Lebanon	1.4		• •
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	15.5		••
Morocco	0.5		• •
0man	1.2		• •
Palestine	0.7		••
Qatar	0.0		••
Saudi Arabia	NA	•	••
Somalia	NA		• •
Sudan	11.9		• •
Syria	NA		• •
Tunisia	0.0		••
United Ara Emirates	b NA	•	••
Yemen	6.5	•	••

Source: ILO Reference year: 2023 Trends years: 2015 - 2022

Source: IPU Reference year: 2024 Trends years: 2015 - 2024

Source: UNDP (Human Development Data) Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2021 Source: UNICEF Reference year: 2023 Trends years: NA

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



PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN MINISTERIAL POSITIONS (%)



MANDATORY PAID MATERNITY LEAVE (DAYS)



COUNTRY

POPULATION USING AT LEAST BASIC DRINKING WATER SERVICES (%)

VALUE RATING TREND



POPULATION USING AT LEAST BASIC SANITATION SERVICES (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	13.3		<b>4</b>
Bahrain	21.7		<b>↑</b>
Comoros	7.7	•	<b>4</b>
Djibouti	19.0		7
Egypt	18.8	•	7
Iraq	14.3		7
Jordan	16.7		$\rightarrow$
Kuwait	13.3	•	<b>→</b>
Lebanon	0.0	•	<b>4</b>
Libya	16.0		7
Mauritania	13.6		<b>4</b>
Morocco	21.1		$\rightarrow$
0man	15.0		7
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	18.8		<b>7</b>
Saudi Arabia	0.0	•	<b>→</b>
Somalia	12.0	•	$\rightarrow$
Sudan	16.7		$\rightarrow$
Syria	7.7		<b>→</b>
Tunisia	33.3	•	<b>↑</b>
United Arab Emirates	17.6	•	<b>→</b>
Yemen	0.0		<b>4</b>

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	98		$\rightarrow$
Bahrain	60		$\rightarrow$
Comoros	98		$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	182		1
Egypt	90		$\rightarrow$
Iraq	98		1
Jordan	70		$\rightarrow$
Kuwait	70		$\rightarrow$
Lebanor	n 70		$\rightarrow$
Libya	98		$\rightarrow$
Mauritar	nia 98		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	98		$\rightarrow$
0man	98		1
Palestin	e 70		$\rightarrow$
Qatar	50		$\rightarrow$
Saudi Arabia	70	•	<b>→</b>
Somalia	98		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	56		$\rightarrow$
Syria	120		<b>1</b>
Tunisia	30		<b>→</b>
United A Emirates	- 60	•	<b>→</b>
Yemen	70		$\rightarrow$

		VALUE	11.1110	INLIND
Α	lgeria	94.7		7
В	ahrain	99.9		<b>→</b>
C	omoros	80.2		• •
D	jibouti	76.2		$\rightarrow$
E	gypt	98.8		1
I	raq	98.4		1
J	ordan	99.0		1
K	uwait	100.0		1
L	ebanon	92.6		<b>→</b>
Li	ibya	99.9		1
Μ	1auritania	77.8		7
Μ	1orocco	87.0		7
0	man	92.4		7
P	alestine	98.4		1
Q	atar	100.0		1
_	audi rabia	98.6	•	<b>→</b>
S	omalia	58.3		<b>→</b>
S	udan	64.9		$\rightarrow$
S	yria	94.1		$\rightarrow$
T	unisia	97.2		<b>1</b>
-	nited Aral mirates	) 100.0	•	<b>↑</b>
Y	emen	61.8		<b>→</b>

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	85.8		<b>4</b>
Bahrain	100.0		1
Comoros	35.9		••
Djibouti	66.9		$\rightarrow$
Egypt	97.5		1
Iraq	98.5		1
Jordan	97.1		$\rightarrow$
Kuwait	100.0		1
Lebanon	99.2		1
Libya	92.1		$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	55.9		7
Morocco	87.5		7
0man	99.3		1
Palestine	99.4		1
Qatar	99.9		1
Saudi Arabia	95.3	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	40.6		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	36.9		••
Syria	95.0		1
Tunisia	97.4		1
United Aral Emirates	<sup>b</sup> 99.1	•	<b>→</b>
Yemen	54.8		<b>→</b>

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

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

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

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



**FRESHWATER** WITHDRAWAL (% OF AVAILABLE **FRESHWATER** RESOURCES)



ANTHROPOGENIC WASTEWATER THAT RECEIVES TREATMENT (%)



SCARCE WATER CONSUMPTION EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (M³ H₂OEQ/CAPITA)



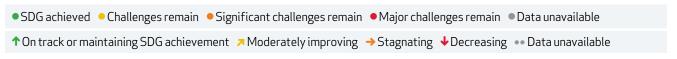
**DEGREE OF** INTEGRATED WATER **RESOURCES** MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE R	ATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	r v	/ALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE R	ATING	
Algeria	137.9	•	• •	Algeria	33.1		• •	Algeria	82	44.0	•	••	Algeria	60	•	
Bahrain	133.7		• •	Bahrain	88.0		• •	Bahrain	645	50.3		• •	Bahrain	59		
Comoros	0.8		• •	Comoros	10.1		• •	Comoro	S	NA		••	Comoros	25		
Djibouti	6.3		••	Djibouti	0.0		• •	Djibouti	i 438	82.9		• •	Djibouti	24		
Egypt	141.2		• •	Egypt	42.0		• •	Egypt	112	46.7		• •	Egypt	63		
Iraq	59.6		• •	Iraq	13.1		• •	Iraq	471	15.0	•	• •	Iraq	44		
Jordan	102.5		• •	Jordan	18.6		• •	Jordan	210	04.4		• •	Jordan	64		
Kuwait	3850.5		• •	Kuwait	43.1	•	• •	Kuwait	799	90.0		• •	Kuwait	95		
Lebanon	58.8		• •	Lebanon	38.2		• •	Lebanoi	n 435	53.5		• •	Lebanon	33		
Libya	817.1		• •	Libya	9.6		• •	Libya	152	20.8	•	• •	Libya	NA		
Mauritani	a 13.3		• •	Mauritania	0.0		• •	Maurita	nia 46	66.5		• •	Mauritania	53		
Morocco	50.8		• •	Morocco	5.4	•	• •	Morocco	o 73	30.5	•	• •	Morocco	70	•	
0man	116.7		• •	Oman	13.4		• •	Oman	579	97.1		• •	Oman	80		
Palestine	47.8		• •	Palestine	14.3		• •	Palestin	ne 238	89.8		• •	Palestine	41		
Qatar	431.0		• •	Qatar	70.0		• •	Qatar	1255	52.8		• •	Qatar	90		
Saudi Arabia	974.2	•	••	Saudi Arabia	37.7	•	••	Saudi Arabia	284	49.9	•	••	Saudi Arabia	83	•	
Somalia	24.5		• •	Somalia	4.9		• •	Somalia	a 114	43.4		• •	Somalia	34		
Sudan	118.7		• •	Sudan	0.0	•	• •	Sudan	15	54.1		• •	Sudan	34		
Syria	124.4		• •	Syria	48.0		• •	Syria	73	36.8	•	• •	Syria	63		
Tunisia	98.1	•	••	Tunisia	43.0	•	••	Tunisia	124	44.7	•	••	Tunisia	60		
United Ara Emirates		•	••	United Arab Emirates	92.1	•	••	United / Emirate		13.8	•	••	United Arab Emirates	83	•	
Yemen	169.8		••	Yemen	0.0		••	Yemen	33	33.3	•	••	Yemen	36		

Source: FAO Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2020 Source: EPI Reference year: 2020 Trends years: NA

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

Source: UNEPDHI Reference year: 2023 Trends years: 2017 - 2023





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



POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (%)



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

VALUE DATING TREND

COLINTRY



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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	99.8		<b>1</b>
Bahrain	100.0		1
Comoros	87.9		1
Djibouti	65.4		<b>→</b>
Egypt	100.0		1
Iraq	100.0		1
Jordan	99.9	_	1
Kuwait	100.0		1
Lebanon	100.0		1
Libya	70.2		<b>4</b>
Mauritania	47.7		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	100.0		1
0man	100.0		1
Palestine	100.0		1
Qatar	100.0		1
Saudi Arabia	100.0	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	49.3		<b>4</b>
Sudan	61.8		7
Syria	88.8		$\rightarrow$
Tunisia	99.9		<b>1</b>
United Arab Emirates	100.0	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	74.9	•	7

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	99.7		1
Bahrain	100.0		1
Comoros	11.3		<b>→</b>
Djibouti	9.6		$\rightarrow$
Egypt	99.9		1
Iraq	99.3		1
Jordan	99.9		1
Kuwait	100.0		1
Lebanon	NA		••
Libya	NA		• •
Mauritania	48.3		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	98.2		1
0man	100.0		1
Palestine	NA		• •
Qatar	100.0		1
Saudi Arabia	100.0	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	3.8		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	62.8		↑ →
Syria	96.3		$\rightarrow$
Tunisia	99.9		<b>1</b>
United Aral Emirates	100.0	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	61.3	•	<b>→</b>

COU	NTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Alg	eria	2.0		7
Bah	nrain	1.1		1
Con	noros	3.1		$\rightarrow$
Djik	oouti	3.4		<b>→</b>
Egy	pt	1.2		$\rightarrow$
Ira	q	1.5		1
Jor	dan	1.0		1
Kuv	vait	1.3		7
Leb	anon	2.4		$\rightarrow$
Liby	/a	2.1		$\rightarrow$
Mai	uritania	2.7	•	$\rightarrow$
Mo	rocco	1.7		7
0m	an	1.7		7
Pal	estine	3.8		7
Qat	ar	1.9		7
Sau Ara		1.5	•	Ħ
Sor	nalia	1.7		$\rightarrow$
Suc	dan	1.2		1
Syr	ia	1.6		$\rightarrow$
Tun	isia	1.7		<b>→</b>
	ted Aral irates	1.4	•	7
Yen	nen	3.8		<b>→</b>

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators) Reference year: 2019 Trends years: NA Source: IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021 Source: WHO Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021 Source: Global Carbon Project & IEA Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2023

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

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

\* Imputed data poin



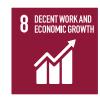
**RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY OUTPUT (% OF** TOTAL ELECTRICITY OUTPUT)

VALUE DATING TREND

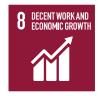
COLINTRY



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



ADJUSTED GDP GROWTH (%)



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.8		<b>→</b>
Bahrain	0.0		<b>4</b>
Comoros	0.0	•	$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	0.0		$\rightarrow$
Egypt	11.8		$\rightarrow$
Iraq	2.3	•	<b>4</b>
Jordan	22.9		7
Kuwait	0.2	•	$\rightarrow$
Lebanon	9.5		<b>→</b>
Libya	0.0		$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	30.0		<b>→</b>
Morocco	21.0		$\rightarrow$
0man	0.6		<b>→</b>
Palestine	22.6		7
Qatar	0.3		<b>4</b>
Saudi Arabia	0.2	•	<b>→</b>
Somalia	10.5		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	62.4		<b>→</b>
Syria	4.6	•	<b>→</b>
Tunisia	3.2		$\rightarrow$
United Arab Emirates	4.5	•	<b>→</b>
Yemen	20.3		7

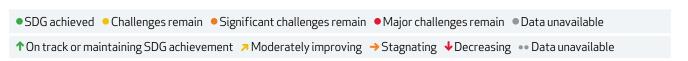
COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	5.3		<b>4</b>
Bahrain	9.5	•	<b>4</b>
Comoros	4.3		<b>4</b>
Djibouti	1.9		<b>↑</b>
Egypt	3.0		<b>1</b>
Iraq	5.0		<b>4</b>
Jordan	3.5		<b>↑</b>
Kuwait	8.5		<b>4</b>
Lebanon	4.0		<b>4</b>
Libya	6.1		$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	3.4	•	$\rightarrow$
Morocco	3.4		$\rightarrow$
0man	7.2		<b>4</b>
Palestine	2.9		$\rightarrow$
Qatar	7.2		<b>4</b>
Saudi Arabia	6.2	•	<b>→</b>
Somalia	8.4		7
Sudan	4.8		<b>4</b>
Syria	10.7		$\rightarrow$
Tunisia	3.7		<b>→</b>
United Arab Emirates	5.5	•	<b>→</b>
Yemen	1.8		<b>↑</b>

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	-4.3		••
Bahrain	0.6		••
Comoros	-5.3		• •
Djibouti	-2.7		••
Egypt	-0.1		• •
Iraq	-7.0		• •
Jordan	-3.4		••
Kuwait	0.6		••
Lebanon	-12.6		• •
Libya	-6.4		• •
Mauritania	-4.5		• •
Morocco	-4.1		• •
0man	0.2		• •
Palestine	-6.9		••
Qatar	2.3		• •
Saudi Arabia	1.4	•	••
Somalia	-8.3		••
Sudan	-9.5		••
Syria	NA		••
Tunisia	-4.8		••
United Aral Emirates	1.2	•	••
Yemen	-11.3		••

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	44.1		<b>4</b>
Bahrain	82.6		••
Comoros	21.7		• •
Djibouti	12.3		••
Egypt	27.4		$\rightarrow$
Iraq	18.6		$\rightarrow$
Jordan	47.1		7
Kuwait	79.8		• •
Lebanon	20.7		<b>4</b>
Libya	65.7		••
Mauritania	20.9		• •
Morocco	44.4		• •
0man	73.6		••
Palestine	33.6		$\rightarrow$
Qatar	65.9		• •
Saudi Arabia	74.3	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	38.7		• •
Sudan	15.3		••
Syria	23.3		• •
Tunisia	36.9		$\rightarrow$
United Arab Emirates	85.7	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	6.5		• •

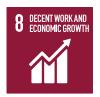
Source: Our World in Data Reference year: 2023 Trends years: 2015 - 2023 Source: IEA Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021 Source: World Bank Reference year: 2022 Trends years: NA

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





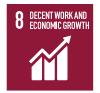
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (% OF TOTAL LABOR FORCE, AGES 15+)



VICTIMS OF MODERN SLAVERY (PER 1,000 POPULATION)



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



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	12.1	•	<b>4</b>
Bahrain	1.3		$\rightarrow$
Comoros	5.6		<b>4</b>
Djibouti	26.0		$\rightarrow$
Egypt	6.3		<b>↑</b>
Iraq	15.5		
Jordan	19.0		<b>4</b>
Kuwait	2.1		1
Lebanon	11.5		<b>4</b>
Libya	18.1		<b>→</b>
Mauritania	10.5		1
Morocco	9.7		<b>4</b>
0man	1.5		1
Palestine	24.4		<b>4</b>
Qatar	0.1		1
Saudi Arabia	4.8	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	19.1		<b>4</b>
Sudan	20.8	•	<b>4</b>
Syria	13.2		$\rightarrow$
Tunisia	17.7		<b>4</b>
United Arab Emirates	2.9	•	<b>→</b>
Yemen	17.4		<b>→</b>

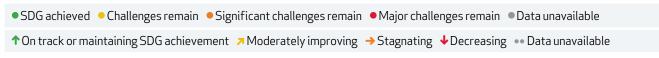
COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.9		••
Bahrain	6.7		••
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	7.1		••
Egypt	4.3		••
Iraq	5.5		••
Jordan	10.0		••
Kuwait	13.0		••
Lebanon	7.6		••
Libya	6.8		••
Mauritania	32.0		••
Morocco	2.3		••
0man	6.5		••
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	6.8	•	••
Saudi Arabia	21.3	•	••
Somalia	6.2		••
Sudan	4.0		••
Syria	8.7		••
Tunisia	2.3		••
United Aral Emirates	13.4	•	••
Yemen	6.0	•	••

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.3		1
Bahrain	1.9		<b>4</b>
Comoros	NA		• •
Djibouti	0.7		$\rightarrow$
Egypt	0.1		1
Iraq	0.2		1
Jordan	0.6		1
Kuwait	2.2		7
Lebanon	1.1		<b>→</b>
Libya	0.7		$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	0.2		1
Morocco	0.4		<b>→</b>
0man	1.2		1
Palestine	0.6		$\rightarrow$
Qatar	4.9		$\rightarrow$
Saudi Arabia	1.9	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	0.0		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	0.0		1
Syria	0.0		1
Tunisia	0.4		<b>1</b>
United Arab Emirates	3.9	•	<b>4</b>
Yemen	0.0		<b>↑</b>

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	11.0		• •
Bahrain	117.4		• •
Comoros	NA		• •
Djibouti	48.3		• •
Egypt	3.5		• •
Iraq	11.7		• •
Jordan	27.8		••
Kuwait	106.8		• •
Lebanon	49.8		••
Libya	35.3		••
Mauritania	9.6		••
Morocco	10.7		• •
0man	81.1		••
Palestine	31.9		••
Qatar	255.0		••
Saudi Arabia	83.2	•	••
Somalia	0.0		••
Sudan	0.1		••
Syria	1.5		••
Tunisia	13.5		• •
United Aral Emirates	229.4	•	••
Yemen	1.1	•	••

Source: ILO Reference year: 2024 Trends years: 2015 - 2023

Source: Walk Free Foundation (2018) Reference year: 2022 Trends years: NA Source: "Alsamawi et al. (2017) Reference year: 2018 Trends years: 2015 - 2018 Source: Malik et al (2022) Reference year: 2018 Trends years: NA



\* Imputed data poin:



LABOUR FREEDOM SCORE



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



**PRODUCT** CONCENTRATION INDEX, EXPORTS

VALUE DATING TREND

COLINTRY



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	51.4		$\rightarrow$
Bahrain	56.7		<b>4</b>
Comoros	55.7		<b>4</b>
Djibouti	50		<b>4</b>
Egypt	32.8		<b>4</b>
Iraq	56.8		<b>4</b>
Jordan	56.5		<b>4</b>
Kuwait	53		<b>4</b>
Lebanon	57.6		7
Libya	48.6	•	$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	60.3		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	48.6		7
0man	53.3		<b>4</b>
Palestine	NA		• •
Qatar	52.5		<b>4</b>
Saudi Arabia	44.4	•	<b>4</b>
Somalia	26.5		• •
Sudan	41.8		<b>4</b>
Syria	46.5		<b>4</b>
Tunisia	55.9		<b>→</b>
United Aral Emirates	<sup>0</sup> 65.3	•	<b>4</b>
Yemen	30.7		<b>4</b>

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	30.8		<b>4</b>
Bahrain	5.8		<b>→</b>
Comoros	10.9		$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	76.5		<b>4</b>
Egypt	19.0		1
Iraq	32.2		<b>4</b>
Jordan	40.8		<b>4</b>
Kuwait	15.0		$\rightarrow$
Lebanon	23.7		<b>4</b>
Libya	49.4		$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	23.7		<b>4</b>
Morocco	22.6		<b>4</b>
0man	6.8		1
Palestine	36.0		$\rightarrow$
Qatar	0.6		1
Saudi Arabia	16.3	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	34.3		<b>4</b>
Sudan	18.2		7
Syria	33.5		$\rightarrow$
Tunisia	37.5	•	<b>4</b>
United Aral Emirates	b 10.7	•	<b>4</b>
Yemen	32.7	•	<b>4</b>

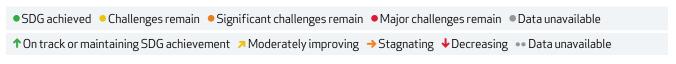
COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.5		$\rightarrow$
Bahrain	0.3		<b>4</b>
Comoros	0.5		$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	0.1	•	1
Egypt	0.1	•	1
Iraq	0.9		$\rightarrow$
Jordan	0.2		1
Kuwait	0.3		1
Lebanon	0.1		<b>→</b>
Libya	0.9		<b>4</b>
Mauritania	0.4		<b>4</b>
Morocco	0.2		<b>→</b>
0man	0.3		7
Palestine	0.2		1
Qatar	0.4		7
Saudi Arabia	0.6	•	•
Somalia	0.6		7
Sudan	0.3		7
Syria	0.1		<b>↑</b>
Tunisia	0.1		<b>↑</b>
United Aral Emirates	0.3	•	<b>→</b>
Yemen	0.2	•	1

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	27.2		• •
Bahrain*	4.5		• •
Comoros*	0.0		••
Djibouti*	0.0		• •
Egypt	36.3		• •
Iraq	28.6		• •
Jordan	34.9		• •
Kuwait	30.5		• •
Lebanon	43.6		••
Libya*	0.0		• •
Mauritania <sup>3</sup>	* 0.0		••
Morocco	27.2		• •
0man	39.4		• •
Palestine	30.5		• •
Qatar	54.5		• •
Saudi Arabia	53.0	•	••
Somalia*	0.0		• •
Sudan*	0.0		••
Syria*	0.0		• •
Tunisia	30.3		••
United Aral Emirates	53.7	•	••
Yemen*	0.0		••

Source: The Heritage Foundation Reference year: 2024 Trends years: 2017- 2024

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

Source: UNCTAD WDS Reference year: 2023 Trends years: 2015 - 2023 Source: Times Higher Reference year: 2024 Trends years: 2016 - 2023





POPULATION USING THE INTERNET (%)



MOBILE BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER 100 POPULATION)



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



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	71.2		1
Bahrain	100.0		1
Comoros	16.4		• •
Djibouti	65.0		1
Egypt	72.2		1
Iraq	78.7		1
Jordan	90.5		1
Kuwait	99.7		1
Lebanon	90.1		1
Libya	88.4		1
Mauritania	44.4	•	7
Morocco	90.7	•	1
0man	97.8		1
Palestine	NA		• •
Qatar	100.0		1
Saudi Arabia	100.0	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	27.6		7
Sudan	28.7		7
Syria	34.7		••
Tunisia	73.8		<b>1</b>
United Arab Emirates	100.0	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	17.7		4

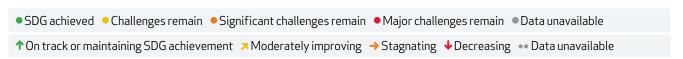
COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	99.7		<b>1</b>
Bahrain	157.6		<b>1</b>
Comoros	61.5		1
Djibouti	35.6		7
Egypt	64.8		<b>1</b>
Iraq	46.2		<b>1</b>
Jordan	67.6		$\rightarrow$
Kuwait	151.5		1
Lebanon	77.8		<b>1</b>
Libya	125.6		1
Mauritania	73.4		1
Morocco	88.6		1
0man	115.9		1
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	174.0		<b>1</b>
Saudi Arabia	126.0	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	2.5		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	47.6		7
Syria	21.9		$\rightarrow$
Tunisia	85.8		<b>↑</b>
United Arab Emirates	) 234.9	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	29.2	•	7

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	2.1	•	4
Bahrain	3.6		1
Comoros	2.3		• •
Djibouti	2.3		$\rightarrow$
Egypt	3.0		$\rightarrow$
Iraq	2.2		7
Jordan	2.7		• •
Kuwait	3.6		1
Lebanon	2.6		• •
Libya	1.7		4
Mauritania	2.0		7
Morocco	2.4		••
Oman	3.2		$\rightarrow$
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	3.8		1
Saudi Arabia	3.6	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	1.9		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	2.3		$\rightarrow$
Syria	2.2		1
Tunisia	2.1	•	••
United Arab Emirates	4.1	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	1.9		• •

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.2		<b>→</b>
Bahrain	1.2		1
Comoros	0.0		$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	0.0		$\rightarrow$
Egypt	0.4		7
Iraq	0.4		1
Jordan	0.8		1
Kuwait	0.7		1
Lebanon	0.8		1
Libya	0.1		$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	0.0		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	0.3		7
0man	0.9		1
Palestine	0.3		••
Qatar	2.2		1
Saudi Arabia	1.6	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	0.0		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	0.0		$\rightarrow$
Syria	0.1		$\rightarrow$
Tunisia	0.8		1
United Arab Emirates	1.6	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	0.1		<b>→</b>

Source: ITU Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

Source: ITU Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022 Source: World Bank Reference year: 2023 Trends years: 2016 - 2023 Source: SCIMAGO JOUNAL RANK Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022



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



EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (% OF GDP)



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



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



PALMA RATIO

COLINTRY

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.5		••
Bahrain	0.1		••
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	NA		••
Egypt	1.0		7
Iraq	0.0		<b>→</b>
Jordan	0.7		••
Kuwait	0.1		<b>4</b>
Lebanon	NA		••
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	0.0		••
Morocco	0.7	•	••
0man	0.3		$\rightarrow$
Palestine	0.5		• •
Qatar	0.7		<b>→</b>
Saudi Arabia	0.5	•	••
Somalia	NA		• •
Sudan	0.2	•	• •
Syria	0.0		• •
Tunisia	0.7	•	••
United Aral Emirates	o 1.5	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	NA		••

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.7		<b>4</b>
Bahrain	0.4		$\rightarrow$
Comoros	NA		• •
Djibouti	NA		••
Egypt	0.5		<b>→</b>
Iraq	2.8		<b>4</b>
Jordan	0.2		1
Kuwait	2.0		<b>4</b>
Lebanon	0.5		<b>→</b>
Libya	1.4		7
Mauritania	NA		• •
Morocco	0.3		<b>↑</b>
0man	1.8		<b>4</b>
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	1.2		$\rightarrow$
Saudi Arabia	0.9	•	7
Somalia	NA		• •
Sudan	0.2		7
Syria	5.6		<b>→</b>
Tunisia	0.8	•	<b>→</b>
United Aral Emirates	b 1.5	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	0.6	•	<b>→</b>

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	89.9		••
Bahrain	100.0		• •
Comoros	71.0		• •
Djibouti	79.0		••
Egypt	96.2		• •
Iraq	83.7		••
Jordan	96.4		••
Kuwait	86.4		• •
Lebanon	100.0		• •
Libya	79.1		• •
Mauritania	57.7		• •
Morocco	99.1		• •
0man	85.1		• •
Palestine	NA		• •
Qatar	100.0		• •
Saudi Arabia	66.8	•	••
Somalia	64.6		• •
Sudan	56.8		• •
Syria	88.7		• •
Tunisia	97.7		••
United Ara Emirates	96.2	•	••
Yemen	67.7		••

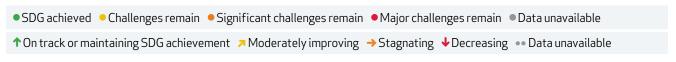
COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.0		• •
Bahrain	NA		• •
Comoros	2.5		• •
Djibouti	2.0		••
Egypt	1.3		••
Iraq	1.1		• •
Jordan	1.4		••
Kuwait	NA		• •
Lebanon	1.2		• •
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	1.2		• •
Morocco	1.8		• •
Oman	NA		••
Palestine	1.3		••
Qatar	NA		• •
Saudi Arabia	NA	•	••
Somalia	NA		• •
Sudan	1.4		• •
Syria	0.9		• •
Tunisia	1.4		<b>4</b>
United Ara Emirates	b <sub>0.9</sub>	•	••
Yemen	1.6		• •

VALUE DATING TREND

Source: UNESCO Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

Source: SDGS/UN Stats Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021 Source: SDSN (2023), based on Workman, R. & McPherson, K., TRL (2019) Reference year: 2024 Trends years: NA

Source: OECD & UNDP Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2021





Gini coefficient



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



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



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	27.6		••
Bahrain	NA		••
Comoros	45.3		••
Djibouti	41.6		••
Egypt	31.9		<b>→</b>
Iraq	29.5		• •
Jordan	33.7		••
Kuwait	NA		••
Lebanon	31.8		• •
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	32.6		••
Morocco	39.5		••
0man	NA		• •
Palestine	33.7		••
Qatar	NA		••
Saudi Arabia	NA		••
Somalia	NA		• •
Sudan	34.2		• •
Syria	37.5		••
Tunisia	32.8		••
United Arab Emirates	26.0	•	••
Yemen	36.7		• •

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	19.1		$\rightarrow$
Bahrain	59.7		<b>4</b>
Comoros	12.0		<b>4</b>
Djibouti	39.8		$\rightarrow$
Egypt	41.7		$\rightarrow$
Iraq	59.4		<b>4</b>
Jordan	34.1		<b>4</b>
Kuwait	70.3		<b>4</b>
Lebanon	31.3		<b>4</b>
Libya	25.8		<b>4</b>
Mauritania	44.8		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	21.5		<b>4</b>
Oman	50.3		<b>4</b>
Palestine	NA		• •
Qatar	106.0		<b>4</b>
Saudi Arabia	76.3	•	<b>+</b>
Somalia	20.2		<b>\P</b>
Sudan	38.6		$\rightarrow$
Syria	35.5		<b>4</b>
Tunisia	22.5		<b>4</b>
United Arab Emirates	65.8	•	<b>+</b>
Yemen	47.2		$\rightarrow$

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	75.4		<b>4</b>
Bahrain	NA		• •
Comoros	76.1		• •
Djibouti	99.1		1
Egypt	98.7		<b>→</b>
Iraq	88.2		<b>4</b>
Jordan	86.7		<b>4</b>
Kuwait	NA		• •
Lebanon	NA		• •
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	75.1		7
Morocco	93.8		$\rightarrow$
0man	97.3		1
Palestine	39.6		<b>4</b>
Qatar	NA		• •
Saudi Arabia	90.5	•	<b>→</b>
Somalia	78.8		7
Sudan	82.1		7
Syria	85.5		4
Tunisia	98.8	•	<b>1</b>
United Arab Emirates	99.6	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	77.2	•	<b>→</b>

Source: World Bank Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2020

Source: Washington University in St Louis Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022 Source: UN Habitat Reference year: 2020 Trends years: NA

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

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



MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (KG/CAPITA/ DAY)



NITROGEN EMISSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH IMPORTS (KG/CAPITA)



**ELECTRONIC WASTE** (KG/CAPITA)



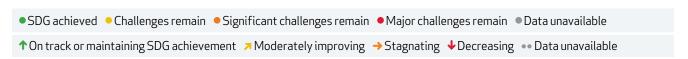
PRODUCTION-BASED AIR POLLUTION (DALYS PER 1,000 POPULATION)

DUNTRY	VALUE	RATIN	G TREND
lgeria	0.8	•	••
Bahrain	1.8		• •
Comoros	0.3		• •
Djibouti	0.4		••
gypt	0.7		••
raq	1.0		• •
ordan	0.8		• •
Kuwait	1.6		• •
Lebanon	0.9		• •
Libya	0.9		• •
Mauritania	0.4		• •
Morocco	0.5		• •
0man	1.2		• •
Palestine	0.9		• •
Qatar	1.2		• •
Saudi Arabia	1.4	•	••
Somalia	0.4		• •
Sudan	0.2		• •
Syria	0.6		• •
Tunisia	0.7		••
United Aral Emirates	1.6	•	••
Yemen	0.5		••

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

Source: UNEP Reference year: 2024 Trends years: 2015 - 2024 Source: UNU-IAS Reference year: 2019 Trends years: NA

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





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



PRODUCTION-BASED NITROGEN EMISSIONS (KG/CAPITA)



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



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.5		• •
Bahrain	15.6		••
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	6.9		••
Egypt	1.1		••
Iraq	2.0		• •
Jordan	2.8		••
Kuwait	13.4		• •
Lebanon	6.4		••
Libya	2.7		• •
Mauritania	1.8		• •
Morocco	1.4		••
0man	13.6		• •
Palestine	1.9		••
Qatar	36.8		• •
Saudi Arabia	8.8	•	••
Somalia	0.9		• •
Sudan	0.3		••
Syria	0.6		• •
Tunisia	1.7		••
United Ara Emirates	b <sub>21.3</sub>	•	••
Yemen	0.4		• •

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	14.4		1
Bahrain	26.3		<b>→</b>
Comoros	NA		• •
Djibouti	10.9		1
Egypt	15.1		1
Iraq	15.0		1
Jordan	8.1		1
Kuwait	34.7		$\rightarrow$
Lebanon	32.7		<b>4</b>
Libya	31.6		$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	24.1		7
Morocco	14.2		<b>→</b>
0man	31.1		<b>4</b>
Palestine	NA		• •
Qatar	53.8		<b>4</b>
Saudi Arabia	49.6	•	<b>→</b>
Somalia	12.4		1
Sudan	30.4		$\rightarrow$
Syria	5.0		<b>1</b>
Tunisia	16.4	•	<b>→</b>
United Arab Emirates	50.8	•	<b>+</b>
Yemen	4.6	•	1

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1110.0		1
Bahrain	2796.5		<b>4</b>
Comoros	14.2		<b>1</b>
Djibouti	46.9		$\rightarrow$
Egypt	596.6		<b>4</b>
Iraq	491.5		<b>→</b>
Jordan	43.5		$\rightarrow$
Kuwait	4939.2		<b>4</b>
Lebanon	419.0		<b>4</b>
Libya	1784.1		<b>4</b>
Mauritani	a 78.5		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	38.0		$\rightarrow$
0man	53.4		$\rightarrow$
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	3762.2		1
Saudi Arabia	2113.3	•	<b>4</b>
Somalia	NA		••
Sudan	78.1		$\rightarrow$
Syria	NA		••
Tunisia	284.7		<b>4</b>
United Ara Emirates		•	<b>4</b>
Yemen	0.7	•	<b>\</b>

COUN.	ΓRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Alger	ria	87.5		••
Bahr	ain	81.2		••
Como	oros	36.3		••
Djibo	outi	43.4		••
Egyp	t	56.3		••
Iraq		58.5		••
Jorda	an	71.0		••
Kuwa	ait	56.7		• •
Leba	non	84.5		••
Libya	١	62.4		••
Maur	ritania	58.7		••
Moro	ссо	90.3		••
0ma	n	72.9		• •
Pales	stine	50.3		••
Qata	r	73.7		••
Saud Arab		62.4	•	••
Som	alia	35.3		••
Suda	n	57.6		••
Syria		53.9		••
Tunis		83.3		••
Unite Emir	ed Arab ates	91.2	•	••
Yeme	en	63.2		••

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

Source: UNEP Reference year: 2024 Trends years: 2015 - 2024 Source: UNSDG/UN Stats Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022

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

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

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

\* Imputed data poin:



EXPORTS OF PLASTIC WASTE (KG/CAPITA)



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



**GHG EMISSIONS** EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (TCO₂/CAPITA)



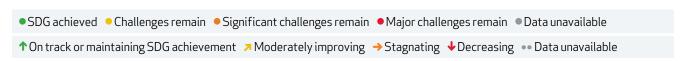
CO₂ EMISSIONS EMBODIED IN FOSSIL FUEL EXPORTS (KG/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE F	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE R	ATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE RA	TING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATIN	9
Algeria	0.1	•	••	Algeria	4.0		<b>→</b>	Algeria	0.9	•	<b>↑</b>	Algeria	NA		
Bahrain	0.4		1	Bahrain	25.8		<b>4</b>	Bahrain	5.7	•	1	Bahrain*	NA		
Comoros	NA		• •	Comoros	0.5		$\rightarrow$	Comoros	NA		••	Comoros	* 0.0		
Djibouti	NA		••	Djibouti	0.4		<b>↑</b>	Djibouti	4.4	•	<b>4</b>	Djibouti*	0.0		
Egypt	0.0		1	Egypt	2.4		$\rightarrow$	Egypt	0.8	•	1	Egypt	245.0		
Iraq	0.0		••	Iraq	4.1		$\rightarrow$	Iraq	1.3		1	Iraq	NA		
Jordan	0.1		1	Jordan	2.0		1	Jordan	2.2		7	Jordan	0.7		
Kuwait	1.3		1	Kuwait	25.7		<b>4</b>	Kuwait	9.5		7	Kuwait	18388.3		
Lebanon	1.8		<b>4</b>	Lebanon	4.3		$\rightarrow$	Lebanon	4.6		<b>4</b>	Lebanon	0.0		
Libya	0.5		••	Libya	9.3		<b>4</b>	Libya	1.6	•	1	Libya	24658.2		
Mauritania	1.2		4	Mauritania	1.0		$\rightarrow$	Mauritania	1.2	•	1	Mauritan	ia* 0.0		
Morocco	0.1		1	Morocco	1.8		$\rightarrow$	Morocco	1.1		<b>4</b>	Morocco	0.0		
0man	0.3		1	0man	15.8		$\rightarrow$	0man	7.4		$\rightarrow$	Oman	29645.7		
Palestine	0.0		••	Palestine	0.7		<b>↑</b>	Palestine	1.9		$\rightarrow$	Palestine	0.0		
Qatar	NA		• •	Qatar	37.8		$\rightarrow$	Qatar	18.8		7	Qatar 1	117823.0		
Saudi Arabia	0.9	•	<b>↑</b>	Saudi Arabia	18.3	•	<b>→</b>	Saudi Arabia	5.4	•	<b>↑</b>	Saudi Arabia	27844.6	•	
Somalia	NA		• •	Somalia	0.0		1	Somalia	0.6		$\rightarrow$	Somalia*	0.0		
Sudan	0.2		••	Sudan	0.5		<b>↑</b>	Sudan	0.2	•	1	Sudan	NA		
Syria	NA		• •	Syria	1.3		1	Syria	0.6	•	$\rightarrow$	Syria	NA		
Tunisia	2.6	•	<b>4</b>	Tunisia	2.9		<b>→</b>	Tunisia	1.4	•	<b>→</b>	Tunisia	348.7	•	
United Arab Emirates	0.6	•	<b>↑</b>	United Arab Emirates	25.9	•	<b>4</b>	United Arab Emirates	10.5	•	7	United Ar Emirates		•	
Yemen	0.2		••	Yemen	0.3		1	Yemen	0.2	•	1	Yemen	NA		

Source: UN Comtrade Reference year: 2023 Trends years: 2018 - 2022

Source: Global Carbon Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022 Source: Lenzen et al. (2022) Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

Source: UN Comtrade Reference year: 2023 Trends years: NA





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

VALUE DATING TREND

COLINTRY



FISH CAUGHT THAT ARE THEN DISCARDED (%)



MARINE BIODIVERSITY THREATS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (PER MILLION POPULATION)



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

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	52.4		• •
Bahrain	NA		• •
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	13195.3		• •
Egypt	11.8		• •
Iraq	3155.5		• •
Jordan	17.6		• •
Kuwait	NA		• •
Lebanon	23138.7		••
Libya	22181.9		• •
Mauritani	a 9808.8		••
Morocco	2.1		••
Oman	11.0		• •
Palestine	312.1		• •
Qatar	NA		• •
Saudi Arabia	2.4	•	••
Somalia	13717.9		• •
Sudan	6845.0		• •
Syria	5350.8		• •
Tunisia	123.4		••
United A	rab 3.4	•	••
Yemen	634.9		• •

COUNTRY	VALUE R	ATING	TREND
Algeria	12.9		<b>→</b>
Bahrain	17.7		<b>4</b>
Comoros	52.3	•	<b>4</b>
Djibouti	0.9		••
Egypt	14.9		7
Iraq	2.8		<b>→</b>
Jordan	0.0		• •
Kuwait	79.7		$\rightarrow$
Lebanon	0.3		1
Libya	10.4		1
Mauritania	5.9		7
Morocco	7.8		$\rightarrow$
0man	1.0		1
Palestine	0.0		••
Qatar	4.0		1
Saudi Arabia	6.1	•	7
Somalia	14.9		<b>4</b>
Sudan	1.6		••
Syria	8.3		<b>4</b>
Tunisia	9.3		<b>→</b>
United Aral Emirates	0.6	•	<b>→</b>
Yemen	0.6		$\rightarrow$

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.0	•	••
Bahrain	0.0		••
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	NA		••
Egypt	0.0		••
Iraq	0.0		• •
Jordan	0.2		• •
Kuwait	0.4		••
Lebanon	0.2		••
Libya	0.0		••
Mauritania	0.1		••
Morocco	0.0		••
Oman	0.1		••
Palestine	0.0		••
Qatar	0.1		••
Saudi Arabia	0.5	•	••
Somalia	NA		••
Sudan	NA		••
Syria	0.0		••
Tunisia	0.1		••
United Aral Emirates	1.0	•	••
Yemen	0.0		••

COOMINI	TALUL	11.11.110	INLIND
Algeria	74.5		$\rightarrow$
Bahrain	0.0		$\rightarrow$
Comoros	13.7		$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	0.0		$\rightarrow$
Egypt	44.4		$\rightarrow$
Iraq	0.0		$\rightarrow$
Jordan	NA		• •
Kuwait	32.1		$\rightarrow$
Lebanon	10.8		$\rightarrow$
Libya	0.0		$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	37.2		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	55.6		7
Oman	24.7		$\rightarrow$
Palestine	NA		• •
Qatar	60.0		$\rightarrow$
Saudi Arabia	25.3	•	<b>→</b>
Somalia	0.0		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	48.0		<b>↑</b>
Syria	0.0		$\rightarrow$
Tunisia	40.3		$\rightarrow$
United Arab Emirates	53.5	•	<b>→</b>
Yemen	30.6	•	<b>→</b>

Source: EM-DAT Reference year: 2024 Trends years: NA Source: Sea around Us Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019 Source: "Lenzen et al. (2012) Reference year: 2018 Trends years: NA Source: Birdlife International et al. Reference year: 2023 Trends years: 2015 - 2023

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

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

\* Imputed data poin



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



FISH CAUGHT BY TRAWLING OR DREDGING (%)



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



**IMPORTED** DEFORESTATION (M²/CAPITA)

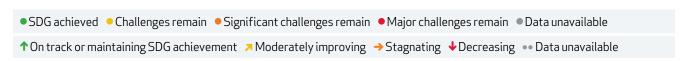
OUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COUN	TRY Y	VALUE F	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY \	/ALU	IE RA
Algeria	45.7	•	<b>→</b>	Alge	ria	21.9	•	<b>4</b>	Algeria	51.8	•	<b>4</b>	Algeria	4.5	
Bahrain	72.1		<b>4</b>	Bahr	ain	11.2	•	<b>→</b>	Bahrain	28.8		<b>→</b>	Bahrain	8.2	
Comoros	35.1		<b>4</b>	Com	oros	0.0		••	Comoros	70.1		<b>→</b>	Comoros	NA	
Djibouti	53.4		<b>4</b>	Djibo	outi	0.0		• •	Djibouti	64.0		1	Djibouti	8.3	
Egypt	52.1		<b>4</b>	Egyp	t	49.5		<b>→</b>	Egypt	30.3		4	Egypt	5.4	
Iraq	71.6		<b>1</b>	Iraq		7.1		<b>4</b>	Iraq	71.4		$\rightarrow$	Iraq	3.9	
Jordan	80.1		<b>↑</b>	Jord	an	0.0		• •	Jordan	44.9		$\rightarrow$	Jordan	7.5	
Kuwait	82.5		1	Kuw	ait	42.0		7	Kuwait	43.2		<b>→</b>	Kuwait	14.8	
Lebanon	53.9		7	Leba	non	9.0		• •	Lebanon	49.8		<b>4</b>	Lebanon	27.1	
Libya	51.0		<b>4</b>	Libya	9	32.1	•	4	Libya	45.4		<b>4</b>	Libya	5.7	
Mauritania	60.8		<b>4</b>	Mau	ritania	1.0		1	Mauritania	14.8		<b>4</b>	Mauritania	3.6	
Morocco	56.0		$\rightarrow$	Moro	оссо	13.3	•	7	Morocco	16.9		<b>4</b>	Morocco	3.8	
0man	73.5		<b>4</b>	0ma	n	3.1		• •	0man	52.0		<b>4</b>	0man	11.3	
Palestine	NA		••	Pale	stine	0.8		• •	Palestine	NA		• •	Palestine	5.0	
Qatar	76.2		<b>↑</b>	Qata	r	0.0		• •	Qatar	68.7		7	Qatar	34.1	
Saudi Arabia	64.0	•	<b>4</b>	Sauc Arab		18.3	•	71	Saudi Arabia	50.0	•	<b>→</b>	Saudi Arabia	12.8	
Somalia	58.3		<b>4</b>	Som	alia	0.0		••	Somalia	40.8		<b>4</b>	Somalia	0.4	
Sudan	44.8		<b>4</b>	Suda	an	11.2	•	••	Sudan	28.2		$\rightarrow$	Sudan	0.2	
Syria	51.7		7	Syria	l	33.0		<b>4</b>	Syria	38.0		<b>4</b>	Syria	0.8	
Tunisia	55.1		<b>→</b>	Tuni	sia	18.6	•	$\rightarrow$	Tunisia	31.1		<b>4</b>	Tunisia	3.9	
United Aral Emirates	66.8	•	<b>→</b>	Unit Emir	ed Arab ates	4.9	•	<b>↑</b>	United Aral Emirates	72.8	•	<b>→</b>	United Arab Emirates	12.6	
Yemen	51.5		<b>4</b>	Yem	en	2.8		<b>→</b>	Yemen	55.2		4	Yemen	0.7	

Source: Ocean Health Index Reference year: 2023 Trends years: 2015 - 2023

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

Source: Ocean Health Index Reference year: 2023 Trends years: 2015 - 2024

Source: GSCI Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2016 - 2022





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



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



RED LIST INDEX OF SPECIES SURVIVAL (WORST 0-1 BEST)



HOMICIDES (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	43.5		$\rightarrow$
Bahrain	0.0		$\rightarrow$
Comoros	57.4		$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	0.8	•	$\rightarrow$
Egypt	38.7		$\rightarrow$
Iraq	5.6	•	$\rightarrow$
Jordan	12.7		$\rightarrow$
Kuwait	51.6		$\rightarrow$
Lebanon	4.7		$\rightarrow$
Libya	0.0		<b>→</b>
Mauritania	11.2		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	59.5		7
Oman	27.2		$\rightarrow$
Palestine	23.5		7
Qatar	60.0		$\rightarrow$
Saudi Arabia	23.3	•	<b>→</b>
Somalia	0.0		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	17.8		<b>→</b>
Syria	0.0		$\rightarrow$
Tunisia	39.8		$\rightarrow$
United Arab Emirates	58.2	•	71
Yemen	27.9		$\rightarrow$

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	78.9		• •
Bahrain	NA		• •
Comoros	100.0		••
Djibouti	0.0		••
Egypt	26.1		• •
Iraq	8.1		••
Jordan	18.7		• •
Kuwait	NA		••
Lebanon	9.0		• •
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	0.0		• •
Morocco	71.2		••
0man	NA		• •
Palestine	48.0		••
Qatar	NA		• •
Saudi Arabia	25.5	•	••
Somalia	0.0		••
Sudan	0.0	_	• •
Syria	0.0		••
Tunisia	43.4		••
United Arab Emirates	26.4	•	••
Yemen	8.2		••

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.9		$\rightarrow$
Bahrain	0.7	•	1
Comoros	0.7		<b>4</b>
Djibouti	0.8		1
Egypt	0.9		<b>→</b>
Iraq	0.8		1
Jordan	1.0		$\rightarrow$
Kuwait	0.9		<b>4</b>
Lebanon	1.0		1
Libya	1.0		$\rightarrow$
Mauritania	1.0		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	0.9		1
0man	0.9		<b>4</b>
Palestine	0.9		1
Qatar	0.8		<b>4</b>
Saudi Arabia	0.9	•	<b>4</b>
Somalia	0.9		<b>4</b>
Sudan	0.9		<b>→</b>
Syria	1.0		1
Tunisia	0.9		<b>→</b>
United Arab Emirates	0.8	•	<b>4</b>
Yemen	0.9	•	<b>4</b>

coomin			THEIRE
Algeria	1.8		<b>4</b>
Bahrain	0.1		1
Comoros	NA		• •
Djibouti	NA		••
Egypt	1.3		• •
Iraq	9.4		••
Jordan	1.1		1
Kuwait	0.3		• •
Lebanon	2.3		1
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	1.0		• •
Morocco	1.6		<b>4</b>
Oman	0.3		1
Palestine	1.4		$\rightarrow$
Qatar	0.3		$\rightarrow$
Saudi Arabia	0.8	•	••
Somalia	NA		• •
Sudan	NA		• •
Syria	2.1		• •
Tunisia	4.6		• •
United Arab Emirates	0.5	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	6.3		••

Source: Birdlife International et al. Reference year: 2023 Trends years: 2015 - 2023 Source: Birdlife International et al. Reference year: 2023 Trends years: 2015 - 2023 Source: IUCN and Birdlife International Reference year: 2024 Trends years: 2015 - 2023 Source: UNODC Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

• SDG achieved • Challenges remain • Significant challenges remain	● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable
$ {\color{red} {\uparrow}} \ {\color{blue} {\sf On}} \ {\color{blue} {\sf track}} \ {\color{blue} {\sf or}} \ {\color{blue} {\sf maintaining}} \ {\color{blue} {\sf SDG}} \ {\color{blue} {\sf achievement}} \ {\color{blue} {\rlap{/}{\nearrow}}} \ {\color{blue} {\sf Moderately}} \ {\color{blue} {\sf improving}}$	→ Stagnating ◆ Decreasing •• Data unavailable



UNSENTENCED
DETAINEES (% OF
PRISON POPULATION)



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



CORRUPTION
PERCEPTIONS INDEX
(WORST 0-100 BEST)



COUNTRY

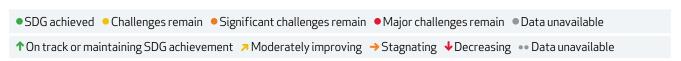
CHILDREN INVOLVED IN CHILD LABOR (%)

VALUE RATING TREND

4	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE R	ATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	i 1
eria	12.0	•	• •	Algeria	99.6	•	••	Algeria	36	•	
ırain	NA		••	Bahrain	100.0		• •	Bahrain	42		
moros	NA		• •	Comoros	87.3		• •	Comoros	20		
ibouti	35.8		••	Djibouti	91.7		••	Djibouti	30		
gypt	9.9		• •	Egypt	99.1		• •	Egypt	35		
raq	NA		• •	Iraq	98.8		• •	Iraq	23		
ordan	36.9		• •	Jordan	98.0		• •	Jordan	46		
uwait	17.0		<b>→</b>	Kuwait	NA		••	Kuwait	46		
ebanon	55.9		<b>4</b>	Lebanon	98.9		• •	Lebanon	24		
ibya	90.0	•	••	Libya	NA		• •	Libya	18		
lauritania	41.2		• •	Mauritania	44.8		• •	Mauritania	30		
lorocco	17.4	•	<b>1</b>	Morocco	96.9	•	••	Morocco	38	•	
man	NA		• •	Oman	100.0		• •	Oman	43		
alestine	28.7	•	<b>↑</b>	Palestine	99.2		• •	Palestine	NA		
atar	36.0		••	Qatar	100.0	•	• •	Qatar	58		
audi rabia	20.0	•	••	Saudi Arabia	99.2	•	••	Saudi Arabia	52	•	
omalia	NA		••	Somalia	3.0		• •	Somalia	11		
udan	20.4		••	Sudan	67.3		••	Sudan	20		
yria	50.5		• •	Syria	96.0		• •	Syria	13		
unisia	54.9		<b>4</b>	Tunisia	99.9		••	Tunisia	40		
Inited Aral mirates	38.2	•	••	United Arab Emirates	100.0	•	••	United Arab Emirates	68	•	
'emen	59.0		••	Yemen	30.7		••	Yemen	16		

... 2.5 Algeria NA Bahrain ... 28.5 Comoros Djibouti NA .. 4.8 Egypt Iraq 4.5 Jordan NA Kuwait NA Lebanon Libya NA ... 14.0 Mauritania NA Morocco . . NA **Oman** ... Palestine 7.3 .. NA Qatar Saudi NA .. Arabia Somalia NA 18.1 Sudan NA Syria 2.3 Tunisia .. **United Arab** NA **Emirates** NA Yemen ...

Source: UNODC Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2021 Source: UNICEF Reference year: 2023 Trends years: NA Source: Transparency International Reference year: 2023 Trends years: 2015 - 2023 Source: UNICEF Reference year: 2020 Trends years: NA



\* Imputed data poin



PRESS FREEDOM INDEX (WORST 0-100 BEST)



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



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



PRISON POPULATION (PER 100,000 PERSONS)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	42.0		<b>4</b>
Bahrain	23.2		<b>4</b>
Comoros	61.5		<b>4</b>
Djibouti	30.1	•	$\rightarrow$
Egypt	25.1		<b>4</b>
Iraq	25.5		<b>4</b>
Jordan	44.3		<b>4</b>
Kuwait	44.7		<b>4</b>
Lebanon	41.9		<b>4</b>
Libya	40.6		<b>4</b>
Mauritania	74.2		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	46.0		<b>4</b>
Oman	42.5		<b>4</b>
Palestine	31.9		<b>4</b>
Qatar	58.5		<b>4</b>
Saudi Arabia	27.1	•	<b>+</b>
Somalia	39.4		$\rightarrow$
Sudan	35.7	•	<b>→</b>
Syria	17.4		<b>4</b>
Tunisia	50.0		<b>4</b>
United Arab Emirates	30.6	•	<b>4</b>
Yemen	33.7		<b>→</b>

COUNTRY	VALUE RA	ATING	TREND
Algeria	0.0	•	••
Bahrain	0.3		••
Comoros*	0.0		••
Djibouti*	0.0		••
Egypt	0.0		••
$Iraq^*$	0.0		••
Jordan	0.5		••
Kuwait*	0.0		••
Lebanon	1.1		• •
Libya	0.3	•	••
Mauritania	* 0.0		••
Morocco	0.1	•	••
Oman	0.2		••
Palestine*	0.0		••
Qatar	0.3		••
Saudi Arabia	0.0	•	••
Somalia*	0.0		••
Sudan	0.0		••
Syria	0.1		• •
Tunisia*	0.0	•	••
United Aral Emirates	0.9	•	••
Yemen*	0.0		• •

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.1		• •
Bahrain	NA		• •
Comoros	NA		• •
Djibouti	NA		• •
Egypt	0.4		• •
Iraq	2.1		• •
Jordan	NA		• •
Kuwait	NA		• •
Lebanon	NA		• •
Libya	10.9		• •
Mauritania	NA		• •
Morocco	NA		• •
Oman	NA		• •
Palestine	NA		• •
Qatar	NA		• •
Saudi Arabia	0.0	•	••
Somalia	12.9		• •
Sudan	0.2		• •
Syria	25.6		• •
Tunisia	NA		• •
United Arab Emirates	0.0	•	••
Yemen	21.1		• •

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	214.5		• •
Bahrain	262.3		• •
Comoros	47.1		• •
Djibouti	62.6		••
Egypt	106.2		• •
Iraq	169.3		••
Jordan	169.6		••
Kuwait	NA		••
Lebanon	105.5		• •
Libya	98.5		• •
Mauritania	59.7		••
Morocco	271.3		• •
0man	46.8		••
Palestine	77.5		• •
Qatar	76.3		• •
Saudi Arabia	135.8	•	••
Somalia	NA		• •
Sudan	51.6		• •
Syria	NA		••
Tunisia	191.5	•	••
United Aral Emirates	b 109.2	•	••
Yemen	32.4	•	••

Source: Reporters sans frontières Reference year: 2024 Trends years: 2015 - 2023

Source: Stockholm Peace Research Institute Reference year: 2023 Trends years: NA Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators) Reference year: 2022 Trends years: NA Source: UNODC Reference year: 2023 Trends years: NA

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

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

\* Imputed data poin



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

VALUE DATING TREND

COLINTRY



STATUS OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES



POLITICAL STABILITY AND ABSENCE OF VIOLENCE/TERRORISM



CORPORATE TAX HAVEN SCORE (BEST 0-100 WORST)

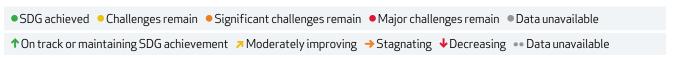
COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.7		••
Bahrain	12.1		••
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	1.3		••
Egypt	1.0		••
Iraq	0.1		• •
Jordan	0.9		••
Kuwait	15.6		••
Lebanon	0.6		• •
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	0.4		• •
Morocco	0.6		• •
0man	0.8		• •
Palestine	0.0		• •
Qatar	72.4		••
Saudi Arabia	7.1	•	••
Somalia	0.0		• •
Sudan	0.0		••
Syria	0.2	•	••
Tunisia	0.1		••
United Arab Emirates	<sup>0</sup> 6.4	•	••
Yemen	0.0		••

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	11		• •
Bahrain	9		••
Comoros	6	•	• •
Djibouti	12		••
Egypt	10		• •
Iraq	10		• •
Jordan	9		• •
Kuwait	9		••
Lebanon	8		• •
Libya	12		• •
Mauritania	12		• •
Morocco	15		• •
Oman	9		• •
Palestine	14		• •
Qatar	9		• •
Saudi Arabia	8	•	••
Somalia	7		• •
Sudan	10		• •
Syria	11		• •
Tunisia	15	•	••
United Aral Emirates	<sup>0</sup> 6	•	••
Yemen	10		••

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	-0.7		$\rightarrow$
Bahrain	-0.4		7
Comoros	-0.2		$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	-0.5		<b>4</b>
Egypt	-1.0		7
Iraq	-2.5		<b>4</b>
Jordan	-0.3		7
Kuwait	0.3	•	1
Lebanon	-1.5		$\rightarrow$
Libya	-2.2	•	<b>4</b>
Mauritania	-0.5		$\rightarrow$
Morocco	-0.3		$\rightarrow$
0man	0.5		$\rightarrow$
Palestine	-1.8		$\rightarrow$
Qatar	1.0		$\rightarrow$
Saudi Arabia	-0.4	•	7
Somalia	-2.5		<b>4</b>
Sudan	-2.0		$\rightarrow$
Syria	-2.8		$\rightarrow$
Tunisia	-0.6		7
United Aral Emirates	0.7	•	<b>→</b>
Yemen	-2.5		<b>→</b>

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria*	0		• •
Bahrain*	NA		• •
Comoros*	0	•	• •
Djibouti*	0		• •
Egypt*	0	•	• •
$Iraq^*$	0		••
Jordan*	0		• •
Kuwait*	0		••
Lebanon	75		• •
Libya*	0		• •
Mauritania*	' 0		• •
Morocco*	0		• •
0man*	0	•	• •
Palestine*	0		••
Qatar*	NA		• •
Saudi Arabia*	0	•	••
Somalia*	0		• •
Sudan*	0		••
Syria*	0		• •
Tunisia*	0	•	••
United Arab Emirates	98	•	••
Yemen*	0		• •

Source: Stockholm Peace Research Institute Reference year: 2023 Trends years: NA Source: UNOHCHR Reference year: 2022 Trends years: NA Source: World Bank (Worldwide Governance Indicators) Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022 Source: Tax Justice Network Reference year: 2021 Trends years: NA





STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX (WORST 0-100 BEST)



**GOVERNMENT SPENDING** ON HEALTH AND EDUCATION (% OF GDP)



INDEX OF COUNTRIES' SUPPORT TO UN-BASED MULTILATERALISM (WORST 0-100 BEST)

COUNTRY

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	63.2		<b>1</b>
Bahrain	59.4		7
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	46.6		7
Egypt	79.9		<b>1</b>
Iraq	56.3		<b>1</b>
Jordan	78.5		<b>1</b>
Kuwait	69.2		<b>1</b>
Lebanon	58.5		1
Libya	24.4		<b>→</b>
Mauritania	58.9		<b>1</b>
Morocco	72.3		<b>1</b>
0man	66.1		<b>1</b>
Palestine	83.7		<b>1</b>
Qatar	70.6		1
Saudi Arabia	80.4	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	48.4		1
Sudan	43.6		<b>→</b>
Syria	31.9		<b>→</b>
Tunisia	75.1	•	<b>1</b>
United Arab Emirates	77.2	•	<b>↑</b>
Yemen	33.6		<b>4</b>

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	9.6		<b>4</b>
Bahrain	4.8		<b>4</b>
Comoros	3.4		$\rightarrow$
Djibouti	4.7		<b>4</b>
Egypt	5.7		$\rightarrow$
Iraq	NA		• •
Jordan	5.8		<b>4</b>
Kuwait	8.9		<b>1</b>
Lebanon	4.6		<b>4</b>
Libya	4.8		• •
Mauritania	2.9		<b>4</b>
Morocco	8.0	•	7
0man	8.2		$\rightarrow$
Palestine	NA		• •
Qatar	5.7		<b>4</b>
Saudi Arabia	9.7	•	<b>↑</b>
Somalia	NA		• •
Sudan	2.8		<b>4</b>
Syria	6.5		• •
Tunisia	10.4		1
United Arab Emirates	7.3	•	••
Yemen	5.9		••

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	77.3		• •
Bahrain	69.2		• •
Comoros	58.5		• •
Djibouti	72.2		• •
Egypt	68.1		• •
Iraq	63.5		••
Jordan	80.2		• •
Kuwait	79.5		• •
Lebanon	60.9		• •
Libya	64.3		• •
Mauritania	74.7		• •
Morocco	77.6		• •
0man	70.3		••
Palestine	NA		• •
Qatar	76.0		••
Saudi Arabia	60.2	•	••
Somalia	23.6		• •
Sudan	54.4		••
Syria	47.6		• •
Tunisia	85.0	•	••
United Arab Emirates	66.7	•	••

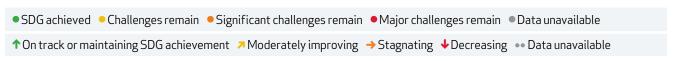
Source: World Bank Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2016 - 2022

Source: UNESCO Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

Source: SDSN Reference year: 2023 Trends years: NA

57.1

Yemen



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

Methodology





# Methodology

The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 report assesses the progress of the 22 Arab countries on the 17 SDGs and identifies areas where additional efforts are needed.

The report is an update to the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2023 and uses the most recent data available for 115 indicators. The methodology section provides an overview of the report methodology for indicator and data selection, normalization and aggregation and for generating indications on trends. The database of the 2025 Arab SDG Index and additional indicator tables are available online<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1-</sup> The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 report and supplementary materials can be downloaded from: http://www.arabsdgindex.com/downloads.

The SDG Index overall score and 'scores by goal' can be interpreted as a percentage of optimal performance. The difference between 100 and countries' scores is therefore the distance in percentage that needs to be completed to achieve the SDGs. The same indicators are used for all 22 Arab countries to generate comparable scores. It should be noted that differences in the rankings may be due to small differences in the overall score. Due to differences in indicator selection and data, rankings in the Arab Region SDG Index may differ from the rankings in the global edition of the SDG Index.

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

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

To ensure pertinence to the Arab region, several methodological changes have been made to this report relative to the global Sustainable

### Development Report 20242:

- The addition of 27 region specific indicators to fill data gaps and capture challenges facing the Arab region (See Table 1). For these indicators, the same methodology was used to create the upper bound as in the Global Sustainable Development Report 2024.
- Several indicators from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024 were removed due to insufficient data coverage or lack of relevance to the region (see Table 2).

<sup>2-</sup> The Sustainable Development Report 2024 report can be downloaded from: https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/downloads.

Table 1: Arab Region-specific indicators included in the Arab Region Index and Dashboards Report 2025.

SDG	Indictor Name
1	Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)
3	Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)
3	Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)
3	Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)
4	School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)
4	Harmonized Test Scores
5	Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)
5	Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)
5	Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)
5	Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)
6	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)
6	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)
7	Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)
7	Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)
8	Labor freedom score
8	Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
8	Product concentration index, exports
9	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)
12	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)
12	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)
13	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)
16	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)
16	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)
16	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)
16	Status of fundamental human rights treaties
16	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism

Direct comparisons between the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 report with other editions of the Arab SDG Index or the global Sustainable Development Report 2024 are not recommended because updates are made to the indicator selection as new data sources are identified to ensure the best balance between up-to-date data, data quality and data coverage for the Arab Region.

# Methodological Comparison between the Arab Region SDG Index 2025 and the Arab Region SDG Index 2023 and the Global Sustainable Development Report 2024

Table 2: Changes in the Arab Region SDG Index 2025 Compared to the Arab Region SDG Index 2023.

SDG	Indicator	Change
1	Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	Indicator changed by its original data source to "PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)"
2	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024
4	Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	Replaced with "Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)"
8	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024
8	Ease of starting a business score	Removed due to suspension of updates by the source
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	Indicator changed to "Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)"
9	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure	Indicator changed to "Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score"
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	Replaced with "Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)"
12	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	Indicator changed by its original data source to "Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)"
12	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024
12	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024
12	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024
12	Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	Removed
12	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	Removed
13	CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	Indicator changed to "GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)"
14	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024
13	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5-year average)	Categories of disasters included: Hydrological, Meteorological, and Climatological
17	Index of countries, support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024

# Comparison between the Arab Region SDG Index 2025 and the global Sustainable Development Report 2024

The Arab Region SDG Index 2025 includes a total of 115 indicators, of which 88 indicators come from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024. Due to data coverage challenges for the Arab region, some changes were made to the indicators of the Sustainable Development Report 2024 (Table 3).

Table 3: Changes in the Arab Region SDG Index 2025 Compared to the Sustainable Development Report 2024.

SDG	Indicator	Change
7	Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	Excluded. The Arab-only indicator "Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)" is used instead
8	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
8	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
11	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
15	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
16	Crime is effectively controlled	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
16	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
16	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0 - 1 best)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
16	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0 - 1 best)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
17	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)

## **Data Selection**

# **Indicator Selection Criteria**

Where possible, the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 uses official SDG indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission. Where available data for an official indicator is insufficient, and to close data gaps, other metrics from official and unofficial sources are introduced. These include metrics published in peer-reviewed literature in addition to major databases and reports on development and environmental indicators.<sup>3</sup>

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

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

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

- **2. Statistical adequacy:** The indicators selected represent valid and reliable measures.
- **3. Timeliness:** The indicators selected are up-to-date and published on a

reasonably prompt schedule.

- 4. Data quality: Data had to be harmonized according to international standards, whether derived from official national or international sources (e.g. national statistical offices or international organizations) or other reputable sources, such as peer-reviewed journals or academia.
- 5. Coverage: Data had to be available for at least 75% of the Arab Region countries with a national population greater than 1 million. Comoros, whose population is less than 1 million was excluded in the indicator selection process. In other words, to be included, an indicator had to provide recent data for at least 15 out of the 21 remaining Arab countries. Exceptions to this rule are listed in Table 4.

<sup>3-</sup> For more information on indicator selection, please refer to the Arab Region SDG Index & Dashboard 2019, Part 5. Methodology (page 116).

Table 4: Indicators Included in the Arab Region SDG Index 2025 despite Lower Data Coverage

SDG	Indicator	Justification
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	For consistency with the earlier editions of the Arab SDG Index
16	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	Relevance to the region
16	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	Relevance to the region
5	Women (aged 24-20 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	Relevance to the region
10	Palma ratio	Importance for SDG 10
10	Gini coefficient	Importance for SDG 10

## Missing Data and Imputations

The purpose of the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 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, no imputation or modeling for any missing data was conducted. A few exceptions were considered for the following variables, which would otherwise have been excluded due to missing data:

**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 data points.

The list of indicators that include imputed data is available online in the Codebook.

To reduce missing data biases in the computation of the Arab Region SDG Index, missing goal scores were imputed using the regional mean. Imputed goal scores are used solely for the computation of the Index, and they are not reported in the SDG Dashboards or country profiles.

Since the Arab Region SDG Index can be used to compare progress between countries, it is important to avoid excessive bias through missing data. The Index therefore generates an overall score only for countries that have data for at least 75% of the indicators used. In this report, only one country, Palestine, out of the 22 countries in the Arab region did not receive an overall score on the index due to insufficient data availability. Although Palestine does not have an overall index score, it received scores and trends on indicators where data was available. Detailed information about Palestine is available in its country profile and dashboard.

For more details, the raw data used for the development of the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 is available for download from the Arab SDG Index website.

## **Index Method**

The procedure for calculating the Arab Region SDG Index 2025 comprised three steps identical to previous editions of the index: (1) excluding extreme values from the distribution of each indicator; (2) rescaling the data to ensure comparability across indicators; and (3) aggregating the indicators within and across SDGs. For more details on the steps followed and the Index method used for the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 report, please refer to the Arab Region Index and Dashboard Report 2019.

# Dashboard Method (Thresholds, Normalization, Aggregation)

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

To assess a country's progress on a particular indicator, four bands were considered. The green band is bounded by the maximum that can be achieved for each variable (i.e. the upper bound)

and the threshold for achieving the SDG. Three color bands ranging from yellow to orange and red denote an increasing distance from SDG achievement. The upper and lower bounds are the same as for the Index described previously.

### **Thresholds**

Thresholds have been established through the global edition report using statistical techniques and various rounds of consultations with experts. For global indicators retained for the Arab Region SDG Dashboards, the green and red thresholds always remained the same as it equates to goal achievement. For the Arab region indicators, thresholds, both red and green, were retained from the Arab Region Index 2023. These thresholds were established based on a combination of analysis of data distribution and consultation with experts<sup>4</sup>.

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

A full list of the thresholds used in the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 can be downloaded online from the Arab SDG Index website.

## Weighting and Aggregation

The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards highlight SDGs that require additional attention in each country and therefore should be prioritized

<sup>4-</sup> For more information on the indicator selection and thresholds please refer to the Arab region Index and Dashboard 2019 Report.

for 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 o corresponds to the lower bound, 1 to the value of the threshold between red and orange ('red threshold'), 2 to the value of the threshold between yellow and green ('green threshold'), and 3 to the upper bound. For all indicators, the 'yellow/orange' threshold was set as the value halfway between the red and green thresholds (1.5). Each interval between 0 and 3 is continuous.

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

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

## **Trends**

Estimates using historic data reveal how fast a country has been progressing towards an SDG and determine whether—if continued into the future—this pace will be sufficient to achieve the SDG by 2030. For each indicator, SDG achievement is defined by the green threshold set for the SDG Dashboards. The difference in percentage points between the green threshold and the normalized country score denotes the gap that must be closed to meet that goal. To estimate trends at the indicator level, linear annual growth rates (i.e. annual percentage improvements) needed to achieve the target by 2030 (i.e. 2015-2030) is calculated and compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period (e.g. 2017-2022). As shown in Figure 15, progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using a 4-arrow system. Figure 16 illustrates the methodology graphically.

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

Figure 15: The Four-Arrow System for Denoting SDG Trends



### Decreasing

Decreasing score, i.e. country moves in the wrong direction



### **Stagnating**

Score remains stagnant or increases at a rate below 50% of the growth rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030



### Moderately improving

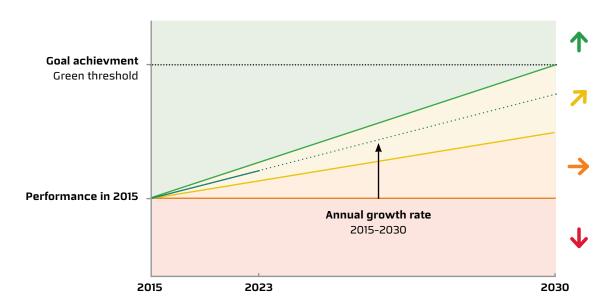
Score increases at a rate above 50% of the required growth rate but below the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030



## On track or Maintaining SDG achievement

Score increases at the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030 or performance has already exceeded SDG achievement threshold

Figure 16: Graphic Representation of the SDG Trends Methodology



For more infomration on the Arab SDG Index indicators, trends and thresholds, refer to the report's appendices. Appendices can be downloaded from:

https://www.arabsdgindex.com/. Appendices include, Appendix 1, presents a full list of the 2023 Arab SDG Index indicators, Appendix 2, presents a full list of trend indicators, and Appendix 3, presents thresholds of indicators.

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Acknowledgement: The Authors would like to express their appreciation to, Eiman Almarzooqi (MBRSG), Alyson Marks (SDSN), Ruben Andino (SDSN), and the Policy Research team at MBRSG for their vital support and contributions to the Arab Region SDG Index & Dashboards 2025 Report.

Citation: The report should be cited as follows: Zakzak, L., Subramani, K., Luomi, M., Fuller, G., Salem, F. and Lafortune G. (2025). The Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025: Building Resilience. Dubai and Paris: Mohammed bin Rashid School of Government (MBRSG) and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN).

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Design and Layout by Infographic.ly

For interactive visualization of the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025, or to download a copy of the dataset and the latest edition of the report, please visit: www.ArabSDGIndex.com

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### About Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government (MBRSG)

The Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government (formerly Dubai School of Government) is a research and teaching institution focusing on public policy in the Arab world. Established in 2005 under the patronage of HH Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Dubai, in cooperation with the Harvard Kennedy School, MBRSG aims to promote good governance through enhancing the region's capacity for effective public policy.

Toward this goal, the Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government also collaborates with regional and global institutions in delivering its research and training programs. In addition, the School organizes policy forums and international conferences to facilitate the exchange of ideas and promote critical debate on public policy in the Arab world. The School is committed to the creation of knowledge, the dissemination of best practice and the training of policy makers in the Arab world. To achieve this mission, the School is developing strong capabilities to support research and teaching programs, including:

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