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Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft Leibniz Information Centre for Economics

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



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

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Executive Summary

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

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

Practically, the Index comprises 113

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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



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

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

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

behind. The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and a number of conflict-affected countries such as Libya, Syria and Yemen, have 10 or more SDGs with "red" rating on the Arab SDG Index Dashboards. This reflects major developmental challenges on those SDGs. Due to data lag, the current report may not capture the impacts of recent or ongoing climate or humanitarian crises on sustainable development in some countries, such as the case of Palestine. To avoid the risk of falling behind, these countries will require substantial efforts on the domestic, regional and international levels to accelerate progress on the sustainable development agenda.

4. Despite challenges, there are few areas that display positive trends across the region, including basic health and digital infrastructure outcomes. The region has better performance in certain areas related to SDG 9 (Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure), where some Arab countries show positive trends in digital infrastructure adoption and usage. Additionally, positive achievement trends in sustainable development for some Arab countries are found in SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing), particularly in areas related to basic health outcomes such as neonatal and under-5 mortality rates.

5. Urgent measures are necessary to realize climate-related targets, while ensuring the safeguarding of the most vulnerable nations.

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

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

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

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





PART 1

The Arab SDG Index and Dashboards

1.1. Introduction

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

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

heart of the sustainable development agenda.

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

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

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

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

SUSTAINABLE GOALS



Figure 1: The Sustainable Development Goals

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

1.2. 2023 Arab Region SDG Index

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

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

In addition, the Arab Region Index expands coverage in relation to two countries in the region. It includes Palestine, which was not included in the global reports. It



also introduces additional data on Libya by providing the total SDG achievement score for the country, since it did not receive one in the 2023 global index due to low data availability.

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

Structure of the Report

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

1.3. 2023 Arab Region **SDG Dashboards**

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

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

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

Overall Score

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

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

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

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

Persistent Data Gaps

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

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



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

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

Current Status of SDG Achievement in the Arab Region

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

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

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³⁻ World Bank. (2022). Statistical Performance Indicators. https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/statistical-performanceindicators

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

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

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

Certain challenges remain a concern for the region within the scope of SDG 3 (Good Health & Wellbeing), particularly in the

prevalence of diabetes and fatal traffic injuries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Water and sanitation services have positive trends for several countries, under SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). In the same vein, two indicators belonging to SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) have positive



trends for the majority of Arab countries, namely access to electricity and clean fuel (Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking).

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

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

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

Figure 2: 2023 SDG Dashboard for the Arab Region

COUNTRY	no poverty 01	zero Hunger 02	good health and well-being 03	QUALITY EDUCATION 04	gender equality 05	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 06	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 07	decent work and economic growth 08	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 09	reduced inequalities 10	CITIES AND	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 12	climate action 13	LIFE BELOW WATER 14	LIFE ON LAND 15	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 16	PARTNERSHIPS For the goals 17
Algeria	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Bahrain							٠	•					٠		٠		
Comoros	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Djibouti		٠		٠	٠		٠	۲	•	٠			•		٠	•	٠
Egypt	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	٠	•
Iraq		٠						•	•	•	•	•	۲		٠	•	
Jordan	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Kuwait		•	•	•	٠	٠	٠	•	•		•	•	٠	•	٠	•	•
Lebanon	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Libya		•			٠		•	٠	•		•	•	٠	•	•	•	•
Mauritania	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Morocco	•	•			٠		•	۲	•	•	•	•	۲	•	•	•	•
Oman		•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	٠		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Palestine	•	•	•	•	٠		•	۲	•	•	٠	•	•		•	•	•
Qatar		•	•	•	٠	٠	•	•	٠		•	٠	•	•	•	•	•
Saudi Arabia								•					٠				•
Somalia	•	•	٠		•	٠	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Sudan				٠				٠				•	•	•	•		
Syrian Arab Republic		•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Tunisia	٠	٠			٠		•	٠	•	•	٠	•	•		•		•
United Arab Emirates	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•
Yemen	٠	۲		•	•	٠	٠	۲	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	

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

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			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	1	7	→	7	→	→	→	→	→	••	\mathbf{V}	7	7	1	→	\checkmark	7
Bahrain	••	••	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	→	7	7	\mathbf{V}	7	••	\mathbf{V}	1	\mathbf{V}	\rightarrow	\mathbf{V}	→	\rightarrow
Comoros	→	→	→	→	→	\mathbf{V}	7	→	7	••	→	••	→	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}	→
Djibouti	7	→	→	\rightarrow	7	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	$\mathbf{\uparrow}$	7	\rightarrow	7	→	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}	\rightarrow
Egypt	\mathbf{V}	→	7	7	7	7	7	↗	7	$\mathbf{\uparrow}$	7	7	7	→	→	→	\mathbf{V}
Iraq	••	→	7	\rightarrow	→	1	\rightarrow	→	7	••	\rightarrow	7	7	→	\mathbf{V}	\rightarrow	\rightarrow
Jordan	1	7	→	→	→	→	7	→	7	••	\mathbf{V}	7	$\mathbf{\uparrow}$	7	→	→	>
Kuwait	••	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	1	\rightarrow	7	→	••	7	7	→	\rightarrow	→	\rightarrow	1
Lebanon	→	→	7	••	→	→	7	\mathbf{V}	7	••	$\mathbf{\Lambda}$	\mathbf{V}	7	→	→	→	7
Libya	••	\mathbf{V}	7	••	\rightarrow	7	\rightarrow	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}	••	\mathbf{V}	\rightarrow	\mathbf{V}	\rightarrow	→	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}
Mauritania	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	7	••	→	→	7	→	→	→	→
Morocco	→	\rightarrow	7	7	\rightarrow	$\mathbf{\uparrow}$	7	\rightarrow	7	••	\rightarrow	7	→	\rightarrow	7	\rightarrow	7
Oman	••	→	7	7	→	$\mathbf{\uparrow}$	7	7	7	••	7	7	→	→	\mathbf{V}	\rightarrow	1
Palestine	→	→	7	→	→	$\mathbf{\uparrow}$	7	\rightarrow	7	••	\mathbf{V}	→	→	••	→	7	1
Qatar	••	→	7	7	→	→	7	7	7	••	→	1	→	7	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}	7
Saudi Arabia	1	→	7	→	→	7	7	\rightarrow	7	••	7	1	7	→	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}	1
Somalia	\mathbf{V}	→	→	••	→	→	→	→	→	••	7	7	1	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}	→	7
Sudan	\mathbf{V}	→	→	\mathbf{V}	→	\mathbf{V}	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	7	••	\rightarrow	>	1	→	→	→	>
Syrian Arab Republic	••	→	7	→	→	→	\mathbf{V}	→	→	••	$\mathbf{\Lambda}$	1	1	\mathbf{V}	→	→	7
Tunisia	1	→	7	7	→	$\mathbf{\uparrow}$	7	→	7	••	→	7	7	→	→	→	7
United Arab Emirates	1	7	7	7	7	7	7	→	Υ	$\mathbf{\uparrow}$	7	7	\mathbf{V}	7	→	→	1
Yemen	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	→	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	>	→	→	\rightarrow	→	\rightarrow	••	7	>	$\mathbf{\uparrow}$	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}	\mathbf{V}

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



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Figure 3: 2023 SDG Trend Dashboard for the Arab Region



PART 2

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

2.1. Introduction

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

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

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

At the indicator level, most LDCs scored green on all indicators related to CO₂ emissions⁵. The high performance by LDCs on SDG 13 is generally attributed to relatively low

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

levels of consumption and economic activity and does not negate the fact that LDCs will require significant support and finance to achieve related targets, such as climate adaptation and nature conservation. In fact, the same countries received red scores on the indicator measuring the number of people affected by climate-related disaster. These scores highlight heightened climate vulnerabilities of LDCs, underscoring the need for timely interventions to mitigate adverse climate impacts.

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

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



Urgent Action Needed for Accelerating Clean Energy Transitions in Arab Countries

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

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

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

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

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

Country-level data as a guide to local action

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

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

Regional collaboration: Amplifying the impact of data

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

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

Data-driven decision-making for just transitions

Moving towards achieving the SDGs and building the foundations for just transitions in the region remains critical for the Arab

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

The imperative of data governance

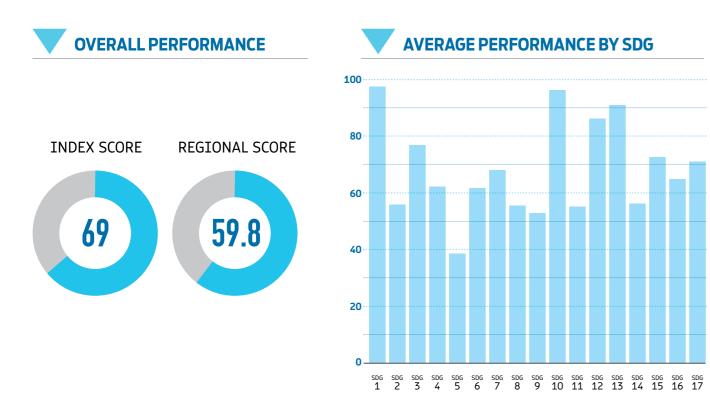
With mounting pressure to achieve the SDGs and address climate change, governments of the Arab States must commit to bridging the sustainable development and climate action agendas by systematically collecting, governing, and leveraging quality data. Robust data governance frameworks are essential to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



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

PART 3
Country
Profiles

ALGERIA



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS

1 NO POVERTY	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLEAND CLEAN ENERGY	8 ECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED IN REDUALITIES IN AND COMMUNICATION OF A DECIMAL OF A DEC	TTES 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE	14 LIFE BELOWWATER	15 LFE ON LAND	16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating ψ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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

5DG1 – End Poverty	VALUE		TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TR
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.9	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.8	•	↑	(worst 0-100 best)	30.3	•	•
/orking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	1.0	•	••	Population using the internet (%)	70.8	•	
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	97.1	•	
5				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
evalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	•	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	•	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.6	•	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2		
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.7	•	**	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	•	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.4	•	1	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4	•	\rightarrow	(kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	1.5	•	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	0.8	•	\rightarrow	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	86.2	•	
uman Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	٠	1	CDC10 Deduced Inequalities			
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Palma ratio			
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	77.7	•	1	Pauna ratio Gini coefficient	1.0 27.6		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.6		i				
rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.3	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	54.0	•	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0		1	2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{z,s}$)($\mu g/m_3$)	41.3		
	0.0	•					
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.0		↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.9	•	т	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.1	•	
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	49.8	•	••	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Productio	n		
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.9	•	→	·		•	
e expectancy at birth (years)	20.9 77.1		Ä	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8		
	12.0	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.0	•	
blescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)			••	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1	•	
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.1	•	
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	•	↓	SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	•	
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	75	•	→ -	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.5	•	
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	5-5	•	7	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	304.6	•	
betes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	7.1	•	¥	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
e-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.6	•	↑	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	87.5	•	
e standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among				Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	٠	
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	21	•	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
DG4 – Quality Education							
primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.0		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	74.0	•		CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	0.3		
				CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3,160.6	•	
ver secondary completion rate (%)	82.9		1	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	84.4	•	
oss enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	NA	•	•• 1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
hool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	53.7	•		SDUI4 – LIIE BEIUW Water			
rmonized Test Scores	374.1	•	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.9	٠	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	٠	
				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.5	•	
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	45.7	•	
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	91.7	•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	21.9	•	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	25.6	•	>	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	45.5	•	
ats held by women in national parliaments (%)	8.1	•	1				
tio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	•	\checkmark	SDG15 – Life on Land			
omen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.0	٠	••	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
oportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	14.7	•	↓	(per million population)	0.3		
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.5		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	43.5	•	
				CDC1C Desce Justice and Change Institutions			
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.4	•	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	86.0		1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.6	•	
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	137.9	•	••	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	12.0	•	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	33.1	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	58	•	
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ₈ H ₂ O eq/capita)	801.9	•	••	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6	•	
gree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	54	•	7	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	33	•	
rtality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.5	•	
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1.9	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	45.7	•	
DC7 Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons			
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	99.8	٠	1	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.1	•	
oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.7	٠	1	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	214.5	•	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.2	•	→	Imports of major conventional weapons	-		
newable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	1.2	•	\rightarrow	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.6	•	
ergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	5-3	•	\mathbf{V}	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	11	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.9	•	
				SDC17 - Dartherships for the Coals			
justed GDP growth (%)	-4.6	٠	••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0	٠	
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.1	•	¥	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	55.1	•	
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.6	•	\mathbf{V}	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.0	•	
al work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	٠	1				
bor freedom score	51.4	•	\rightarrow				
employment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	29.0	•	\rightarrow				
se of starting a business score	78	•	••				
dent and an exception for deal and and	0.5	•	↓				
oduct concentration index, exports		-				* Imputed	





BAHRAIN



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS

1 POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	4 EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 NDUSTRY, INNOVATION ANDINFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLECITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE IN LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FORTHEGOALS	

 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating ψ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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



				Fenomance b		larce	
SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	٠	••	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	•	••	(worst 0-100 best)*	4-5	•	••
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA	•	••	Population using the internet (%)	100.0		↑ ▲
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	135.2	•	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	•	••	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	•	\mathbf{v}
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.0		↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.0		Ť
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	29.8	•	\checkmark	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	•		(kilogrammes of CO ₂ per constant 2015US\$)	0.4	•	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.4	•	\mathbf{V}	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8	•	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	NA	•					
				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio Gini coefficient	NA	•	••
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	15.9	•	→ ↑	GINI COETTICIENT	NA	•	••
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.0		*	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.9			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	15.0		↑	2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)($\mu g/m_3$)	72.0		¥
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1	•	1.1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72.8		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	46.4		7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	70 NA	-	••
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution	16.1	•	~	necess to improved water source, piped (/o or urban population)	NA		••
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	68.1			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Productio	n		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.2		 ↑			•	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	5.2 75.8		4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8		~
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	/5.8 12.5		••	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	33.2		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	12.5 99.6		→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.9		••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0 98		ŕ	Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.5		••
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	90 71		÷.	SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.6		7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	6.2			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.4		1
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	11.3		7	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	469.8	•	1.1
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	7.2		4	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	81.2		••
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among	7.2			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	01.2		•
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	14.9	•	7	Exports of plastic waste (Kg/capita)	0.0		· ·
				SDG13 – Climate Action			
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)	26.7	•	\mathbf{V}
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.7	•	••	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.2	•	<i>→</i>
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	٠	••	CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	NA	•	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	93-5	٠	\rightarrow	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	•	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	52.6	•	\checkmark				
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	64.5	٠	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Harmonized Test Scores	451.7	•	\checkmark	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	17.7	•	\mathbf{v}
				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	58.9	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	57.5	•	- V
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	96.5	•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.2	•	<i>→</i>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	51.2	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	41.0	•	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	15.0	•	7				
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3	•	\checkmark	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	•	••	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	4.5	٠	\rightarrow	(per million population)	0.1		••
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	60	٠	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		→
CDCC Clean Webmand Canitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7		Ú.
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						-	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	•	↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.1	•	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	133.7	•	••	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	88.0	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60	•	••
	5,166.9	•	••	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	•	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	39	•	\checkmark	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	44	•	\mathbf{V}
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	•	••
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	30.6	•	\mathbf{V}
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons			
				(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	•	••
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	٠	1	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	••
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	•	1	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	239.2	•	••
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8	•	↑	Imports of major conventional weapons			
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	•	\checkmark	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	4-5	•	••
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	8.7	•	→	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9	•	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.5	•	7
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.1	•	••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with	0.1	-	40		A1A	•	••
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	82.6		• •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	NA	•	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.4		•• →	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	54-5	•	1
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.2		$\overrightarrow{\rightarrow}$	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.6	•	$\mathbf{+}$
Labor freedom score	53.6		→				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	6.6		× →				
Ease of starting a business score	89.6		~				
Product concentration index, exports	0.4		4				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	117.4	•	••			* Imputed	data point
		-					



COMOROS



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS

	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING		5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 NOUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 action	14 LIFE BELOWWATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE_JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FORTHEGOALS	

 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating ψ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

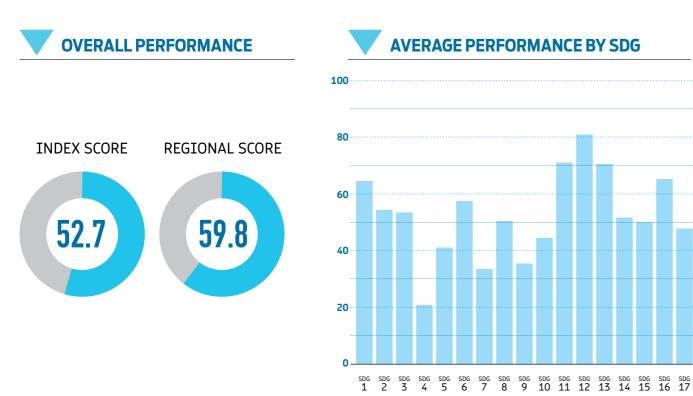
Note: The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TR
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	18.7	٠	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	36.4	•	\rightarrow	(worst 0-100 best)*	0.0	٠	
Vorking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	32.6	•	••	Population using the internet (%)	27.3	•	
5DG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	42.0	•	
				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
revalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	•	••	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	•	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.8	•	7	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.2	•	**	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	•	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.8	٠	→ ``	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4	•	→	(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	NA	•	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.3	•	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	55-3	•	
uman Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.1	•	••	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	2.5	•	_
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	217.0	•	7	Gini coefficient	45-3	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.8	•	7	CDC11 Custoinable Cities and Communities			
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	49.7	•	7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0	•	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	•	1	2.5 microns of diameter (PM₂₅)(µg/m₃)	20.4	•	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				Satisfaction with public transport (%)	38	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.6	•	\rightarrow	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.1	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution				CDCID Descentible Construct II I I I II			
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	164.6	•	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	<u>n</u>		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.6	•	>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	•	
e expectancy at birth (years)	67.4	•	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	•	
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	38.0	•	••	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.7	•	
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.2	•	••	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	•	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82	•	¥	SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	•	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	44	•	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	•	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	3.5	•	••	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	NA	•	
abetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	11.7	•	\checkmark	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
ge-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	8.5	•	→	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	48.3	•	
e standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among			_	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	٠	
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	20.3	•	7	SDG13 – Climate Action			
DG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	•	-
t primary enrollment rate (%)	81.8	•	••	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	81.2	•	••	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		
wer secondary completion rate (%)	43.7	•	••	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)			
oss enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	21.8	•	••	r copie uncerea of enninger readed apopters (per 200,000 population, 5 fear area66)	40,520.0	-	
hool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	9.0	•	••	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
armonized Test Scores	392.2	•	\rightarrow	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	52.3		_
				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA		
DG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.7		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	28.8	•	\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	35.0		
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	65.5	•	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0		
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	60.4	•	<i>→</i>	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	38.6		
ats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.7	•	7		50.0		
tio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.5	•	→	SDG15 – Life on Land			
omen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	10.0	•					-
oportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	10.0	•	\mathbf{V}	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
andatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	•	\rightarrow	(per million population)	NA	•	
				Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	57.4 0.7		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					/	-	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.2	•	→ ``	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			_
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	35.9	•	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.8	•	••	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	•	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	10.1 NA	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60	•	
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m_3 H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	•	↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.3	•	
gree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) vrtality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of	20	•	•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	19	•	
	50.7			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	28.5	•	
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	50.7	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	62.3	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons			
	04 -	_	•	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	٠	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	86.7	•	1	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	8.4	•	→ ▲	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	47.1	٠	
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.1	•	1	Imports of major conventional weapons			
newable electricity output (% of total electricity output) argy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(M1 per 2017 LISD PPP)	0.0	•	→ 、	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	•	
ergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.2	•	→	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	6	٠	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.2	•	
justed GDP growth (%)	-5.1	•	••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with		-		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0	•	
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	21.7	•	• •	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	NA	-	
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	8.9		4	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)		-	
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	NA	•	• •	concernance in concernance processing (10 ODE)	3.3		
alor freedom score	55.6	•	→				
nemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	20.3	•	Ý				
ise of starting a business score	76.5	•	• •				
oduct concentration index, exports	0.5	•	→				
ouder concentration index, exports							





DJIBOUTI



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS

1 POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING		5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED MEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE	14 LIFE BELOWWATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating ψ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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

5DG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TR
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	12.9	•	Z	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities		_	
loverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	27.2 NA	•	7	(worst 0-100 best)*	0.0	•	
/orking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA	•	••	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	68.9 35.9		
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	22.2	•	
evalence of undernourishment (%)	13.5	•	→	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	•	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.7	•	à	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	•	
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.6	•	••	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	•	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	13.5	•	\mathbf{V}	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0	•	\mathbf{V}	(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	NA	•	
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	0.9	•	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	71.5	•	
man Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.1	٠	Ϋ́	CDC10 De de se d'an envelligie e			
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Palma ratio	2.0		
ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	234.5	•	→	Gini coefficient	2.0 41.6		
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.6		\rightarrow		41.0		
rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	54.1	•	7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	204.1	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	•	1	2.5 microns of diameter (PM₂₅)(μg/m₃)	47.4	•	
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.0	•	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.1	•	
-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution							
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	177.9	•	••	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Productio	n		
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.5	•	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	•	
expectancy at birth (years)	65.8	•	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	24.5	٠	
lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.0	٠	••	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	٠	
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.4	•	••	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	10.0	٠	
riving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	50	•	¥	SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3	٠	
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	48	•	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	18.1	٠	
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.4	•	••	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	9.1	•	
betes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	7.4	•	↓ ↓	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
e-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	12.0	•	¥	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	43.4	•	
e standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among	NA	•	••	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	•	
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA			SDG13 – Climate Action			
DG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	•	
primary enrollment rate (%)	66.7	•	\rightarrow	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2	•	
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	•	••	CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	0.0	•	
ver secondary completion rate (%)	55.0	•	7	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)		•	
ss enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	11.6	•	\rightarrow		.,		
ool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	5-3	•	••	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
rmonized Test Scores	NA	•	••	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.9	•	
DCE Conder Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49]		•	7	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	53-5	•	
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)		•	••	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	•	
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	40.4	•	>	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	42.6	•	
ats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.2	•	↑	CDC15 Life and and			
io of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3	•	→	SDG15 – Life on Land			
men (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.4	•	••	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
portion of women in ministerial positions (%)	13.0	•	↗	(per million population)	0.0	•	
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)	182	•	.T.	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.8	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	٠	
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	76.0	٠	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
	66.7	•	\rightarrow	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	•	
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		_	
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.3	٠	••		35.8	•	
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	35.8 72	•	
vulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m ₅ H ₂ O eq/capita)	0.0 3,888.0	•	••			•	
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m ₃ H ₂ O eq/capita) ree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	0.0	• • •	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	72	•	
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m ₈ H ₂ O eq/capita) gree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) rtality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of	0.0 3,888.0 NA	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	72 91.7	•	
vulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m ₅ H ₂ O eq/capita) yree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	0.0 3,888.0	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	72 91.7 30	•	
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m ₀ H ₂ O eq/capita) gree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) tality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.0 3,888.0 NA	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons	72 91.7 30 NA 35.9	•	
Aulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rece water consumption embodied in imports (ms H-LO eq/capita) gree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) tatilty rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) DG7 – Afforclable and Clean Energy	0.0 3,888.0 NA 31.3	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	72 91.7 30 NA 35.9	•	
Indiation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (ms H-0 eq/capita) gree 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 sulation with access to electricity (%)	0.0 3,888.0 NA 31.3 61.8	•	••• •• ••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) 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)	72 91.7 30 NA 35.9 0.0 NA	•	
vulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rcre water consumption embodied in imports (m, H-0 eq/capita) gree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) tailty rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy vulation with access to electricity (%) vulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.0 3,888.0 NA 31.3 61.8 9.7	•	••• •• •• ••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) 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)	72 91.7 30 NA 35.9	•	
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rece water consumption embodied in imports (m ₀ H ₂ O eq/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 – Afforclable 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 ₂ /TWh)	0.0 3,888.0 NA 31.3 61.8 9.7 5.8	•	••• ••• ••• → ↓	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) 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	72 91.7 30 NA 35.9 0.0 NA 62.6		
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EGYPT



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS

1 POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOODHEALTH ANDWELL BEING	4 EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLEAND CLEANENERGY	8 ECONDWIC GROWTH	9 NOUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 action	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FORTHE GOALS	

 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating ψ 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	TREN
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.5	•	\mathbf{V}	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	10.5	•	→	(worst 0-100 best)	40.5	٠	••
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	19.5	•	••	Population using the internet (%)	72.1	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	61.4	•	1
	5.1	•	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8		¥
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	20.4		→ →	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3		7
Prevalence of such thing in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5		••	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0		7
Prevalence of Mosting in Children Under Systems of dge (76) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.0	•	\mathbf{V}	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.1	•	^	(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	0.5	•	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	0.6	•	\mathbf{V}	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	88.1	•	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	•	1				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	46.0	•	1	Palma ratio Gini coefficient	1.2		<mark>⊼</mark>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.8 10.0		1	oin coencient	31.5		- 1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	19.0		*	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0	•	$\dot{\mathbf{A}}$	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	•		2.5 microns of diameter (PM₂₅)(μg/m₃)	91.3	•	\mathbf{v}
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68	•	7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	28.0	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.8	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution					-		
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	105.6	•	••	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	n		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.1	•	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	•	••
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.8	•	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.6	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	46.9	•	7	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.9	•	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.5	•	••	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.8	٠	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	•	1	SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4	•	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	70	•		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.1	٠	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.0	•	*	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	157.8	•	→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	20.9	•	¥	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	3.4	•	T	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	75.0	•	••
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among			→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	•	1
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	24.3		~	SDG13 – Climate Action			
SDG4 – Quality Education							
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3	•		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.3	•	→ ∧
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	91.5	•	1	CO ² emissions embodied in imports (tCO ² /capita)	0.1		1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	88.4		$\dot{\mathbf{A}}$	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	214.6 11.8		••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	29.3	•	¥.	reopie anected by climate related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	11.0		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	38.9	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Harmonized Test Scores	356	•	\mathbf{V}	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.9	•	7
				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.4		→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.0	•	1	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	51.7	•	- Ý
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	104.1	٠	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	49-5	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	22.2	٠	$\mathbf{+}$	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	28.6	•	_ ↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.7	٠	1				
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	٠	\checkmark	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	2.0	•	••	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	24.2	•	1	(per million population)	0.1	•	••
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	90	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.6	•	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99-4	•	↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97-3	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3	•	••
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	141.2	•	• •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.9	-	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	42.0	•	• •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	85		1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m_3 H_2O eq/capita$)	369.5	٠	• •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.4		
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	42	•	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	30	•	4
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.8	•	
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	2.0	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	33.4	•	_ ↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons			
				(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	٠	••
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	•	↑	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.4	٠	••
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	•	Ť	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	106.2	•	••
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.2 11.2		¥	Imports of major conventional weapons			
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	11.2 3.4		→ ∧	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.4	•	••
	5-4	•	1	Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	10 -1.0	•	~~
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					-1.0	•	1
	-0.3	•	••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0	•	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with		•	\rightarrow	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	74.1	•	_ ↓
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	27.4	•					1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.0	•	1	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.9	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	7.0 0.0	•	↑	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.9	•	¥
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) Labor freedom score	7.0 0.0 33-4	•	↑ ↓	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.9	•	·
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) Labor freedom score Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	7.0 0.0 33.4 17.1	•	↑ ↓ ↑	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.9	•	Ť
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+) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) Labor freedom score	7.0 0.0 33-4	•	↑ ↓	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.9	•	·



Performance by Indicator

2023 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards Report 35

IRAQ



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

1 poverty	2 ZERO	3 GOOD HEALTH	4 QUALITY	5 GENDER	6 CLEAN WATER	7 AFFORDABLE AND	8 DECENT WORK AND	9 NOUSTRY, NNOVATION
ŘáŘŘáŤ	HUNGER	AND WELL BEING	EDUCATION	EQUALITY	AND SANITATION	CLEANENERGY	ECONOMIC GROWTH	AND NFASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLECITES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE	14 BELOWWATER	15 UFE ON LAND	16 PEACE. JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FORTHEGOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

SDG TRENDS

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
••	\rightarrow	7	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	1	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	7
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	
••	\rightarrow	7	7	→	1	\rightarrow	→	

 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating ψ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

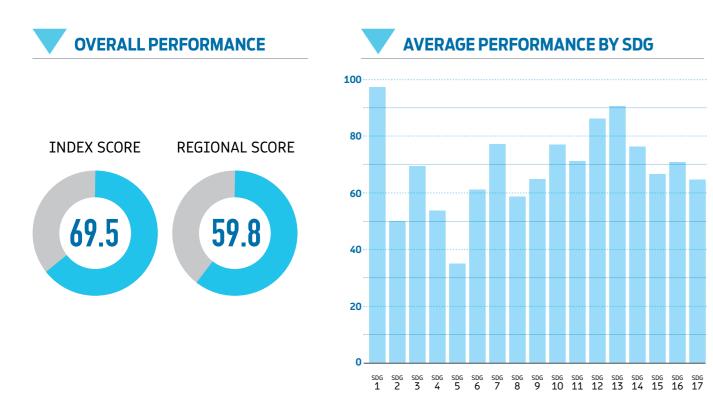
Note: The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

DG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	٠	••	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	•	••	(worst 0-100 best)	20.8	•	
orking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	8.7	•	••	Population using the internet (%)	48.9		
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	47.5	•	
evalence of undernourishment (%)	15.9	•	7	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	•	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.9		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	•	
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.0	•		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	•	
valence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	30.4	•	\mathbf{V}	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			
eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.7	•	Ť	(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	2.3	•	
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.0	•	\mathbf{V}	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	69.6	•	
man Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.1	•	→		-		
DC2 Cood Health and Well Being				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	-6.4	•	1	Palma ratio Gini coefficient	1.1	•	
iternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	76.1		↑ ↑	Gini coencienc	29.5	•	
rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.1		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
cidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 tive births)	24.5		^	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			_
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	24.0 NA			2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)($\mu g/m_3$)	64.0		
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	INA	-	••	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.9 63		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.6	•	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.2		
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution	20.0	-	1	· ······ w minimum mater source, piped (non under population)	00.2	•	
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	89.7	•	••	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Productio	n		
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.3	•	↓	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)			
expectancy at birth (years)	72.4	•	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0		
elescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	70.0	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.9 7.1		
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.6	•	••	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.1 33.5		
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	75	•	7	SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	55-5 1.0		
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	55	•	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	22.7		
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.9	•	7	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	189		
betes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	10.7	•	\mathbf{V}	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements	109		
e-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	4.7	•	1	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	58.5	•	
e standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among				Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	•	
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	18.5	•	\rightarrow				
PC4 Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
OG4 – Quality Education				CO_z emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_z /capita)	4.3	•	
t primary enrollment rate (%)	92.8	•	••	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	•	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93-5	•	••	CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	•	
ver secondary completion rate (%)	48.4	•	••	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	3,858.5	٠	
oss enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	NA	•	••	and the second second			
nool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	•	**	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
rmonized Test Scores	363.4	•	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.8	٠	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	٠	
				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	77.8	•	
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	86.0	•	→ 1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	7.1	•	
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	16.4	•	↓	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	38.3	٠	
ats held by women in national parliaments (%)	28.9	•	→ 	CDC1E Life on Land			
tio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.1	•	•	SDG15 – Life on Land			
men (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	7.2	•	**	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
portion of women in ministerial positions (%)	9.1 98	•	→ ↑	(per million population)	0.0	٠	
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)	90	•		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.6	٠	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	•	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	•	٠ ۲		0.4		_
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	79.5	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.4	•	
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.1	•	••	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA		
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m ₃ H ₂ O eq/capita)	909.9	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	74 98.8		
gree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	38	•	1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	98.8 23	-	
tality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.5		
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	3.0	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	32.9		
				Exports of major conventional weapons	5.7	-	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	•	1	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	6.4	•	
oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	•	1	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	169.3	•	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_{\rm z}$ /TWh)	2.6	•	→	Imports of major conventional weapons			
newable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	5.4	•	→	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.7	•	
rgy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	5.6	٠	1	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.4	•	
usted GDP growth (%)	-6 /			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
usted GDP growth (%) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with	-6.4	•	••				
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	18.6	-	-	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0	٠	
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)			→ .1.	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	34.8	٠	
al work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	15.7		↓ ↑	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.5	•	
or freedom score	0.0 56.8		↓ ↓				
employment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	56.8 34.6	-	↓ ↓				
se of starting a business score	34.0 77.3		¥ ••				
-			•• →				
duct concentration index, exports	0.9						





JORDAN



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS

1 NO	2 ZERO	3 GOOD HEALTH	4 EDUCATION	5 GENDER	6 CLEAN WATER	7 AFFORDABLE AND	8 ECENT WORK AND	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
POVERTY	HUNGER	AND WELL BEING		EQUALITY	AND SANITATION	CLEAN ENERGY	ECONOMIC GROWTH	AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 action	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE. JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating ψ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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



JORDAN

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	0.6	٠	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	1.0	•	1	(worst 0-100 best)	33.8	•	••
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	1.2	•	••	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	82.8 65.3		↑ ↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	05.5		¥
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.9	•	\mathbf{V}	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	•	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.6	•	Ť	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	•	1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.6	٠	••	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	٠	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \ge 30 (% of adult population)	35-5	•	¥	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3	•	1	(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	0.2	•	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.0 2.2	•	→ ↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	89.0	•	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	•	т	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.4	•	••
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	41.3	•	↑	Gini coefficient	33.7	•	••
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.5	٠	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.6	٠	1				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.2	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	•	••	2.5 microns of diameter (PM _{2.5})(μg/m ₃)	33.5	•	→ ↓
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	45.7		\mathbf{V}	Satisfaction with public transport (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	58 89.9	•	J.
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution	15.3	•	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% or droan population)	09.9	•	•
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	38.7	•	••	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.0	•	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	•	••
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.9	•	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.7		1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	27.0	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.7 5.4	•	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	•	••	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.2	•	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76	•	$\mathbf{+}$	SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.2	•	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	60	•	>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.0	٠	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.4	•	¥	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	85.7	•	→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	15.4	•	4	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.0	•	→	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	71.0	•	••
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	34.8			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	•	→
berooris aged 10 years or order (10)	54.0	•	\checkmark	SDG13 – Climate Action			
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.7		•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	79.5	•	→	CO₂ emissions morn loss nue composition and cement production (cco₂ capita) CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	2.3 0.6		个 个
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99-4	٠	••	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.9	•	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	68.8	•	\rightarrow	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	•	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	31.5	•	→				
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	33.6	•	4	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Harmonized Test Scores	430	•	7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	•	••
	-(-			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	56.7		→ ⊼	Ocean Health Index Goal – Clean Waters (0–100)	79.9	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	92.9 23.6		→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	•	••
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.5		Ú.	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	35.0	•	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	•	→	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.5	•	••				
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	9.4	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2		••
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.7		→ →
SBCG Clean Water and Capitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	•	÷
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9	•	→ →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.1	•	→ 	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	•	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	104.3 18.6		••	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	36.9	•	7
	10.0 2,627.2		••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	80	٠	1
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	64		→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.0	•	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of			-	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	47	•	\checkmark
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.6	•	••	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	1.7 42.8	•	↓
				Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) Exports of major conventional weapons	42.ŏ	•	¥
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4	•	••
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.9	•	Ϋ́	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	••
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	•	1	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	162.0	•	••
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	٠	1	Imports of major conventional weapons			
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	23.5	•	7	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.8	•	••
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.8	•	→	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9	•	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.3	•	7
	-12			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with	-4.2	-	••				
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	47.1	•	7	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0	٠	••
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	47.1	•	↓	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	62.0	•	7
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1		1	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.9	•	1
Labor freedom score	57.4	•	\mathbf{V}				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	39.4	•	4				
Ease of starting a business score	84.5	•	••				
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	•	1			**	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	27.8	•	••			* Imputed	data point



KUWAIT



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS

1 NO	2 ZERO	3 GOOD HEALTH	4 QUALITY	5 GENDER	6 CLEAN WATER	7 AFFORDABLEAND	8 DECENT WORK AND	
POVERTY	HUNGER	AND WELL BEING	DUCATION	EQUALITY	AND SANITATION	CLEAN ENERGY	ECONOMIC GROWTH	
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE		15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE. JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FORTHEGOALS	

 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating ψ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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

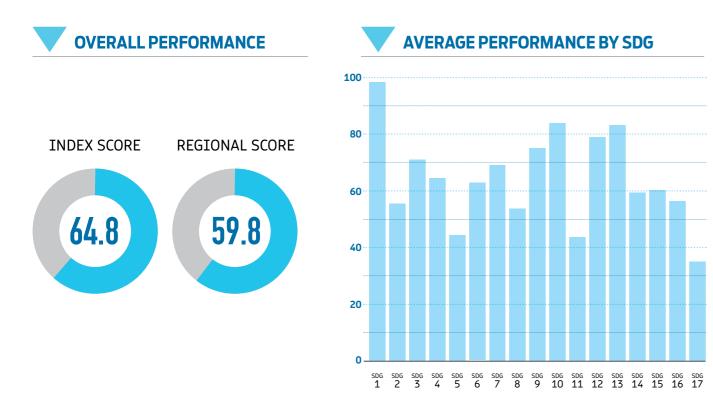


KUWAIT

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			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	•	••	(worst 0-100 best)	29.5	•	••
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA	•	••	Population using the internet (%)	99.7	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	136.6	•	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.7	•	<i>→</i>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	•	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.9		÷	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	•	Λ.
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	•	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	37.9	•	Ý	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	11.2	•	1	(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	1.7	•	\checkmark
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.0	•	\mathbf{V}	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	77.4	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	•	1	CDC10 Deduced loss unlities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Palma ratio	NA		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.2	•	→	Gini coefficient	NA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.9	•	Ý		194		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.7	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	20.0	•	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	•	••	2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)($\mu g/m_3$)	60.7	•	\rightarrow
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				Satisfaction with public transport (%)	95	٠	↑
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	11.9	٠	\rightarrow	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution		_		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	an		
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45.2	•	•• 1	·			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Life expectancy at birth (years)	15.4 81.0		т →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	•	•• 7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	81.0 6.2		→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	30.0		~
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	•	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based S0= emissions (kg/capita)	15.8		••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	•	↑	SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	155.0 8.1		••
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	70	•	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	43.1		7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	6.8	•	1	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	1,308.1	•	1
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	24.9	٠	\mathbf{V}	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.7	٠	→	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	56.7	•	
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	17.9		→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.0	•	↑
	1/.9			SDG13 – Climate Action			
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)	25.0	•	.↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	80.0	•	\checkmark	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.1	•	7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3	٠	1	CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	14,959.1	•	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	86.6	•	¥	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) NA	•	
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	60.2 61.1	•	↓ ↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) Harmonized Test Scores	383.4		' →				
	5-5-4			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	79.7	•	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4		•• 7
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 67.6	•	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	32.1 76.7		1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)		•	↑	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	42.0		7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	55.8	•	\mathbf{V}	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	25.7	•	J.
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	1.5	•	→				
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	•	\mathbf{V}	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	•	••	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	6.7	•	\checkmark	(per million population)	5.2	•	
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.6	•	\rightarrow
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	٠	\mathbf{V}
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	٠	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	•	
	3,850.5	•	••	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.0	•	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.1	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	96	•	
	6,422.3	•	•• 1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	•	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of	94	•	T.	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	42	٠	\checkmark
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack or hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	•	
-10-cur (her 2003000 hobergrout)	0.1	-	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	38.8	٠	\checkmark
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons		_	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	•	↑	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	NA	•	••
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0		1	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA NA		••
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	•		Imports of major conventional weapons	INM		4.0
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.1	•	÷	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	5.8		
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	7.4	•	Ý	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9.0	•	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.3	•	↑
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.1	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with	414	-		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*		•	
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	79.8	•	••	Corporate Tax Haven Score (Dest 0-100 Worst) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	0 64.2		•• 1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.5	•	→	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.2		1
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.2	•	1		16,6	•	
Labor freedom score	52.1	•	\mathbf{V}				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	15.4	•	→				
Ease of starting a business score	88.4	•	••				
Product concentration index, exports	0.3	•	↑			* T	ا ماماد
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	106.8	•	••			rubnted	l data poir



LEBANON



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS

1 poverty	3 GOOD HEALTH	4 QUALITY	5 GENDER	6 CLEAN WATER	7 AFFORDABLE AND	8 DECENT WORK AND	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
	AND WELL BEING	EDUCATION	EQUALITY	AND SANITATION	CLEAN ENERGY	ECONOMIC GROWTH	ANDINFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	ITES 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE	14 LIFE BELOWWATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating ψ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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



LEBANON

					-		
SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6	•	→ ``	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities		-	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.9 0.7		→ ~	(worst 0-100 best)	33.8 86.6		••
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.7	•	••	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	77.8		↑ ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	,,	-	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.9	•	\mathbf{V}	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	•	7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	•	1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8	٠	1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.4	٠	••	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	•	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.0	•	1	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2	•	¥	(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	0.5	•	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	0.8	•	¥	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.3	•	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	•	Υ	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							
		•	→	Palma ratio Gini coefficient	1.2	•	••
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.6 4.8			Gini coenicieni	31.8	•	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live birdis)	8.2		.	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.7	•	Ť.	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	•	1	2.5 microns of diameter (PM₂₅)(µg/m₃)	30.6	•	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				Satisfaction with public transport (%)	32	•	Ú.
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	19.9	•	\rightarrow	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	•	••
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution							
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	58.6	•	**	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Productio	n		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.4	•	¥	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	٠	••
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.4	•	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	20.9	٠	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) Births attended by skilled balth personnal (%)	11.7		••	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.2	•	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.2 67		↓	Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	30.1	•	••
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	72		1	SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.4		↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	2.4	•	÷	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	25.4		Ĵ.
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	8.0	•	Ť	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements	394-5	•	•
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.8	•	1	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	84.5	•	••
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among				Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.3	•	\mathbf{V}
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	38.2	•	→				
CDC4 Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	4.4	•	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	٠	••	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8	•	••	CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	٠	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA NA	•	••	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	4,837.6	٠	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	NA		••	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) Harmonized Test Scores	389.9		↓				•
	5-9-9			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.3	•	Υ
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.2 10.8		••
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 62.6	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal – Clean Waters (0–100)	57.5		→ ↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)		•	÷	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	9.0		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	42.8	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	34.7		J.
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	4.7	•	→				•
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.4	•	••	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	31.6	•	↑	(per million population)	0.6	•	••
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.7	•	\rightarrow
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	\rightarrow
				CDC1C Design lighting and Change lighting			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.6	•	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	99.2 58.8	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	50.0 38.2		••	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	39.9	•	→
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ₃ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,351.5		••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	50	•	1
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	25	•	¥	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.9	•	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	24	•	\checkmark
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.8	•	••	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	NA 50.5	-	•• .L
				Exports of major conventional weapons	20.5	-	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	•	••
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	•	1	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	1.3	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	•	••	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	101.4	•	••
$CO_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO_2/TWh)	0.9	٠	1	Imports of major conventional weapons			
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	5.5	٠	>	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.9	•	••
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.6	•	1	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	8	•	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.5	٠	→
				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with	-12.4	•	••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Aduits with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	20.7	-		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)	75	٠	••
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	20.7 12.8		↓	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	51.9	•	1
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	12.8		↓ →	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.3	•	\mathbf{A}
Labor freedom score	53.3	-	$\overrightarrow{\rightarrow}$				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	25.5		ý.				
Ease of starting a business score	78.2		¥ ••				
Product concentration index, exports	0.1	•	→				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	49.8	•	••			* Imputed	data point



LIBYA



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

1 [№] ₱₩₽ ₽	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	4 education	5 GENDER EDUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEANENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 NOUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTIRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLECITES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE	14 below water	15 UFE ON LAND	16 PEACE. JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FORTHEGOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

SDG TRENDS

	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	4 EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLEAND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 UFE ON LAND	16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating ψ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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



LIBYA

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			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	•	••	(worst 0-100 best)*	0.0	•	••
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA	•	••	Population using the internet (%)	17.8	•	••
				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	17.0	٠	\downarrow
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	٠	••	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	•	¥
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.2	•	1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	•	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.2	•	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	•	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.5	•	→	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			\mathbf{v}
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.7		ý.	(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	1.6		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst) Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	1.1 2.2		•	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	76.4	•	
numan nophic tever (best 2-5 worst)	2.2	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	NA	٠	••
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	72.1	•	\rightarrow	Gini coefficient	NA	•	••
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.8	٠	1	CDC11 Custoinable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.8	٠	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	59.0	•	>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	٠	↑	2.5 microns of diameter (PM _{2.5})(μg/m ₃)	55-5	٠	\downarrow
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47	٠	\rightarrow
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	18.6	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	٠	••
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Productio	n		
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	53.9	•	••				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.3		7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	•	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years) Addescent fortility rate (births per 4,000 females ared 4E to 40)	75.8			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	37.0	•	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	10.9		••	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.5	•	••
Births attended by skilled nealth personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.9		↓	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	27.7	•	••
Surviving infants who received 2 who-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	73 60		× →	SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.5	•	••
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	5.8		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	47.8	-	\rightarrow
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	8.7		7	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements	661.5		- 7
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	4.5	•	1	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	62.4		••
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among	4.5			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6		1
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	•	••	Exports of prastic maste (regraphice)	0.0		
				SDG13 – Climate Action			
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	11.1	•	\mathbf{V}
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	•	••	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	•	\checkmark
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.6	•	••	CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	22,548.4	•	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	•	••	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	290.8	•	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	NA NA	•	••	CDC14 Life Deleve Mater			
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) Harmonized Test Scores	NA		••	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
namunized lest scores	1104		••	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	10.4	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	••
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	24.0	•	<u> </u>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	117.4		→ ↑	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	50.9	•	¥
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	56.9		→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	32.1 34.5		\downarrow
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.0	•	÷	ocean mealth thues doat - Pishenes (0-100)	24+2		¥
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.5	•	÷	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	•					
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	5.6	•	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4		••
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.1 0.0		→
				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0		\rightarrow
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	٠	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.1	•	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	•	••
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	817.1	•	••	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	90.0	•	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.6	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	63	•	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m₃ H₂O eq/capita)	NA	•	••	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	•	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	60	•	1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	17	•	→
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of	~ ~	-		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	•	••
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.6	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	40.2	•	\mathbf{V}
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons			
	1	_		(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	٠	••
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fields and technology for coolding (%)	69.7 NA	•	1	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	10.2	٠	••
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	NA 1.5	•	••	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	98.5	٠	••
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output (MtCU2/ IWN)	1.5		↓	Imports of major conventional weapons	b 14	_	
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	8.9		→ ⊼	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treation	NA 42	•	••
	0.7		2	Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	12 -2.4	-	••• ••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				· Successional of a document of violating (EHOLDH)	2.4	•	¥
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.6	•	••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0	•	
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	65.7	•	••	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	21.4		4
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	20.5	•	\mathbf{V}	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.1		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	•	→			-	
Labor freedom score	48.6	•	\mathbf{V}				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	51.5	•	\mathbf{V}				
Ease of starting a business score	73.1	٠	••				
Product concentration index, exports	0.7	•	\checkmark			* Imputed	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)							



MAURITANIA



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

1 ^{no} ₽vverty /Ť*[*]Ť*Ť*Ť	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EDUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SAMITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEANEDERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 NOUSTRY, INNOVATION AND NFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLECITES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE	14 belowwater	15 UFE ON LAND	16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FORTHEEGALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

SDG TRENDS

	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	4 EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 action	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating ψ 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, %)	5.3	•	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	20.0	•	→	(worst 0-100 best)*	0.0	•	•• 1
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	15.2	•	••	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	58.8 70.8		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	70.0		1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.1	•	\checkmark	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	•	\checkmark
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.1	•	\rightarrow	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	•	>
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.6	•	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	•	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	12.7	•	↓	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	NA		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	2.0 1.0		↑ →	(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$) Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	47.0		••
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.3	•	÷		4, 10		
				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.3	•	••
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	463.8	٠	<i>→</i>	Gini coefficient	32.6	•	••
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.6	•	ג ג	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	40.5 81.0	•	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	•	1	2.5 microns of diameter (PM₂₅)(µg/m₃)	50.4	•	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42	•	<i>→</i>
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	16.1	•	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	65.5	•	\rightarrow
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution			••	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Producti	on		
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	128.4 25.6		→ →			-	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.4		÷	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4		•• 1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	84.0	•	• •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.9 1.4	•	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	70.4	•	→	Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.0	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	63	•	*	SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	•	••
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	40	•	→ ⊼	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	37.9	•	7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	4.7 2.1	•	^/ 	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	13.7	•	→
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	5.5		÷	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	58.7		••
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among	5.5			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6		→
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	10.7	•	↑				
CDC4 Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
SDG4 – Quality Education				$CO_{\rm 2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	0.9	•	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	76.9		••	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	٠	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) Lower secondary completion rate (%)	76.5 45.9		~~	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	0.0	•	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	40.9			People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	10,162.0	•	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	5.9	•	\rightarrow	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Harmonized Test Scores	342.1	٠	\rightarrow	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.9	•	7
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	•	
				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.2	•	>
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	22.4 87.0	•	→ ↑	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	59.6	•	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	46.6	•	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	1.0 38.6		↑ ↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.3	•	Ŵ.		50.0	•	
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3	•	\checkmark	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	15.5	•	••	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	21.7	•	↓ →	(per million population)	0.1	•	••
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	•	~	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.2	•	\rightarrow
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	•	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.7	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	49.8	•	<i>→</i>	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0		••
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.2	٠	••	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53	•	7
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ₃ H ₂ O eq/capita) Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	709.4	•	••	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	65.6	•	
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of	47	•	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	30	•	\checkmark
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	38.6	•	••	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	14.0 59.5	•	↓
				Exports of major conventional weapons	29.2	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	47.3	•	\rightarrow	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	••
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	42.6 2.0	•	4	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	43.8	•	••
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	2.0	•	↑ ↓	Imports of major conventional weapons			
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.2		→	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties	0.4	•	••
		-	-	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	12 -0.7		↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					,	-	-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.1	٠	••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with	20.0			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0	٠	••
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	20.9 11.2	•	↓	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	48.1	٠	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	•	★	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.2	٠	\checkmark
Labor freedom score	49.3		÷				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	21.9	•	↓ ↓				
Ease of starting a business score	92.2	٠	••				
Product concentration index, exports	0.4	•	\checkmark			* Torona de -	l data anti-
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	9.6	•	••			* Imputed	i data po



MOROCCO



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS

	2 ZERO	3 GOOD HEALTH	4 QUALITY	5 GENDER	6 CLEAN WATER	7 AFFORDABLE AND	8 DECENT WORK AND	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
	HUNGER	AND WELL BEING	EDUCATION	EQUALITY	AND SANITATION	CLEAN ENERGY	ECONOMIC GROWTH	ANDINFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 UPE ON LAND	16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating ψ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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



MOROCCO

5DG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TR
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.4	•	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities		_	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	8.9	•	→	(worst 0-100 best)	23.6 88.1	•	
Vorking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	5.3	•	••	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	82.0		
5DG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	02.0		
revalence of undernourishment (%)	5.6	٠	→	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	•	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.8	•	Ä	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	•		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	•	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.1	•	\mathbf{V}	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3	•	1	(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	0.4	•	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	0.7	•	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	91.6	•	
uman Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							
				Palma ratio	1.8	•	
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	71.9	•	1	Gini coefficient	39-5	•	
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.1 18.0	•	↑ ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0 94.0		, →	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0		→	2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{z,s}$)($\mu g/m_s$)	33.4		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		-		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.1	•	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	92.6		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution			1				
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	66.6	•	••	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	n		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.0	•	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	•	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	73.0	•	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.1	•	
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	22.5	•	••	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.6	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.6	•	••	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	9.2	•	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	•	↑ ▲	SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8	٠	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	73	•	↑ ↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	16.7	٠	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.6	•	¥	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	11.2	•	
abetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	9.1	•	× →	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
e-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) e standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among	7.3	•	1	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	90.3	•	
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	14.5		7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	•	
persons aged 13 years of order (76)	14-)		~	SDG13 – Climate Action			
DG4 – Quality Education						-	
t primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6	٠	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9	•	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.4	•		CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tco2/capita) CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.3 0.0		
wer secondary completion rate (%)	75.6	•	7	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	2.2		
oss enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	60.4	•	→ →	r copie uncered by earnage related displaces (per 200,000 population, 5 year dicidee)	2.2		
hool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	43.4	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
armonized Test Scores	380.4	•	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.8	•	
				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.0	•	
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) 72.0	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	55.9	•	
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)		•	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	13.3	•	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	30.8	•	\checkmark	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	43.2	•	
ats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.8	•	7	CDC15 Life and and			
tio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3	•	\checkmark	SDG15 – Life on Land			
omen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.5		••	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
oportion of women in ministerial positions (%) andatory paid maternity leave (days)	15.8 98		¥	(per million population)	0.1	٠	
indatory paid maternity teave (days)	90	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59-5	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.4	•	↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.3	•	^				
ishwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.8			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.9	•	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.4	•	••	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	18.1	•	
	1,062.6	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under are 5)	68	•	
gree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	71	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	96.9 38	-	
ortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA		
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1.9	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	43.7	-	
				Exports of major conventional weapons	4J+/	-	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	•	Υ	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.1	٠	1	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	239.9	•	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6	•	1	Imports of major conventional weapons			
newable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	19.8	•	→	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.7	•	
ergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.3	•	→	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	15	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.4	٠	
	-7.2			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
ijusted GDP growth (%) hulte with an account at a back or other financial institution or with	-3.2	•	••				
lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with		_		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0	٠	
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.4 10.5	•	••	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	59.0	•	
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) al work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	•	¥	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.4	•	
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) bor freedom score	47.6	•	→ オ				
employment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	24.9		4				
	93		*				
se of starting a business score		-					
ise of starting a business score oduct concentration index, exports	0.2	•	↓				

OMAN



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

1 ₀₀ ₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽ ₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING 	4 education	5 GENDER EDUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SAMITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEANEDERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 NOUSTRY INDIVIDION AND NERASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLECITES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE	14 BELOW WATER	15 UFE ON LAND	16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

SDG TRENDS

	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	4 EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 CLEAN ENERGY	8 ECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITTIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 action	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating \checkmark Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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

DG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TR
verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	•	••	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	•	••	(worst 0-100 best)	29.5	•	
orking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA	•	••	Population using the internet (%)	96.4		
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	112.6	•	
evalence of undernourishment (%)	9.8	•	4	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	•	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.0 12.7	•	Ť	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7		
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.3	•	••	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	•	
valence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	27.0	•	↓	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	16.5	•	Ť	(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	1.8	•	
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.1	•	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	81.4	•	
Iman Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.3	•	7				
				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio Gini coefficient	NA NA	•	
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17.0	•	→ ↑	Gini coemcient	NA		
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.6 10.1	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)			^	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.9 0.1		1		15.4		
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	•		2.5 microns of diameter (PM ₂₅)(µg/m ₅)	45.1	•	
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	21.5	•	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	73 97-3	•	
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution	21.5	-	7	Access to improved water source, piped (to or urban population)	97.5	•	
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	104.0	•	••	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Productio	มท		
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	104.0		1	·		-	_
expectancy at birth (years)	73.9		7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	-	
expectancy at birth years) elescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	7.5	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Electronic waste (kg/capita)	18.8 15.8	-	
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	•	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.8 8.7	-	
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.9	•	1	Production-based SU ₂ emissions (kg/capita) SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		-	
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	69	•	7	Suz emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	4.4 38.3	-	
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	6.9	•	••	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	21.6		
betes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	13.8	•	\mathbf{V}	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements	21.0	•	
e-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	4.5	•	1	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	72.9	•	
e standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among				Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.5		
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	8	•	→	pipe p of brance upper (19) ophal)	0.5		
DC4 Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
DG4 – Quality Education				CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	18.0	•	
t primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	٠	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7	•	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.6	٠	**	CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	31,454.0	•	
ver secondary completion rate (%)	115.5	٠	1	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.6	٠	
oss enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	56.7	•	↓ ↓				
nool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	47.4	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
rmonized Test Scores	423.5	•	1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.0	٠	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	•	
				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.1	•	
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 4		•	→ ^	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	73.6	•	
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+	/	•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.1	٠	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	36.9	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	63.4	•	
ats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2.3	•	→ 	CDC1E Life on Land			
tio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	•	¥	SDG15 – Life on Land			
omen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.2	•	**	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
portion of women in ministerial positions (%)	12.0		→ 、	(per million population)	0.7	•	
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)	50	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.3	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.2	•	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.3	•	1		0.2		
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	116.7	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	0.2	•	
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.4	•	••	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	•	
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m ₃ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,789.9	•	••	Population who teel safe waiking alone at hight in the city or area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA 100.0	-	
gree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	79	•	1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	100.0	-	
rtality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	44 NA	-	
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	37.9		
				Exports of major conventional weapons	21.9	-	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.2	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	•	1	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	
oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	•	1	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	46.8	•	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9	•	→	Imports of major conventional weapons			
newable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.4	•	→	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	5.5	•	
rgy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	7.2	•	7	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9	٠	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.5	٠	
usted GDP growth (%)	-0.9	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with		-				-	
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	73.6	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0	•	
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.5		^	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	58.5	•	
al work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.2	•	
por freedom score	45.7		÷.				
employment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	7.5		Ť				
se of starting a business score	93-5	•					
oduct concentration index, exports	0.3	•	1				
	-	-	-			* Imputed	



PALESTINE

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS

	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	4 EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 ECONOMIC GROWTH	
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 action	14 LIFE BELOWWATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

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

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

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PALESTINE				Performance b	y In	dica	ator
SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.1	٠	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	4.9 2.0		\rightarrow	(worst 0-100 best)	42.5 70.6	•	••
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	2.0	•	••	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	70.6 19.7		~
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	-)-/		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	•	••	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	٠	• •
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.5	٠	1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	٠	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.3	•	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	٠	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA 2.3	•	•• 1	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	NA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.3	•	4	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	NA	•	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	•					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Palma ratio	1.3		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	20.4	•	↑	Gini coefficient	33.7		••
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.3	•	↑				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.8	٠	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.6	٠	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	•	••	2.5 microns of diameter (PM₂s)(μg/m₃)	32.2	•	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	NA			Satisfaction with public transport (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	67 44-3	•	↓ ↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution	INM		••	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urbain population)	44-5	•	¥
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	•	••	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	n		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	•	••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	•	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	•	••	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.3	•	\mathbf{V}
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	NA	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	•	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	•	1	Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.8	٠	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	•	→ ↓	SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.6	٠	••
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	65 4.9		÷	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	•	1
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	4.9 9.2		<i>→</i>	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	NA	•	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	NA	•	••	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	NA		
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among				Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	•	→
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA		••	SDG13 – Climate Action			
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6		1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.0	•	$\mathbf{+}$	CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	0.5		j.
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.2	•	→	CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	93.0	•	1	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	311.9	•	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	58.1	•	\rightarrow				
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) Harmonized Test Scores	42.7	•	4	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Harmonized lest scores	412.3	•	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	•	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	••
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	61.0	•	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	NA NA		••
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)		•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.8		••
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	26.3	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	NA	•	
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	NA	•					
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	•	\rightarrow	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.7	•	••	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	NA		••	(per million population)	0.0	٠	••
Manuatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	•	<i>→</i>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.9	•	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.9	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.6	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	•	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	47.0	•	••	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	52.3	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ₃ H ₂ O eq/capita)	14.3 2,051.6		• •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	72	٠	1
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	NA	•	••	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.2	•	
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	•	••
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	NA	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	7.3 37.9		↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons	5, ,		•
	100.0			(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	٠	••
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	•	1	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	••
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA		••	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	85.9	•	••
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	23.3	•	7	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	•	
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	2.8	•	1	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	14		••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.8	•	→
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.3		••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	^		
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	33.6	•	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (Dest 0-100 Worst) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	0 70.4		•• 个
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	25.6	•	v.	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	70.4 NA		.1.
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	•	→			-	
Labor freedom score	NA	•	••				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	40.7	٠	\checkmark				
Ease of starting a business score Product concentration index, exports	70.2 0.2	•	••				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	31.9		↑ ••			* Imputed	l data point







QATAR



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	4 EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 CLEAN ENERGY	8 ECCNT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLECITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 action	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

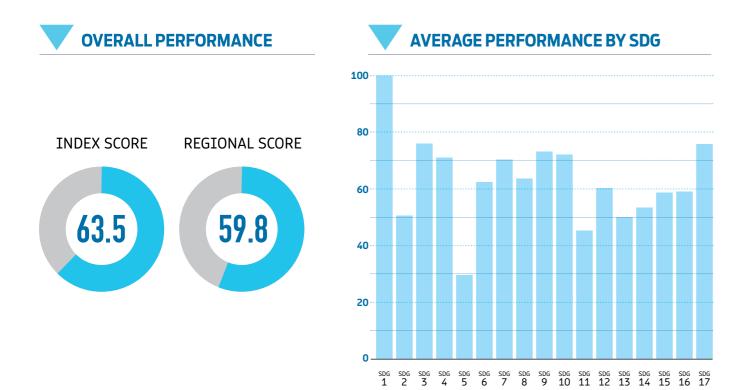
 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating ψ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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

DG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TR
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	٠	••	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	٠	••	(worst 0-100 best)	47.0	٠	
lorking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA	٠	••	Population using the internet (%)	100.0	•	
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	144.0	•	
evalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	•		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.4		
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4	•	•• 1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.2		
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	•	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	35.1	•	\mathbf{V}	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.4	•	1	(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	1.2	•	
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.3	•	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.1	•	
man Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	NA	•	••				
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	NIA	-	
ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.6	•	→	Palma ratio Gini coefficient	NA NA	•	
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.3		Ý	din denicient	110		
rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.3		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	42.0	•	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	•	→	2.5 microns of diameter (PM₂₅)(μg/m₅)	93.8		
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.7	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA		
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution						-	
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	90.8	•	••	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1		
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.3	•	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	•	
expectancy at birth (years)	77.2	•	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	75.0	•	
elescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	7.2	•	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	13.6	•	
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	•	1	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.1	•	
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	٠	→	SOz emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.5	•	
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	74	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	59-4	•	
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	6.4	٠	••	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	180.3	•	
betes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	19.5	•	→	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
e-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	4.7	٠	1	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	73.7	•	
e standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among				Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	٠	
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	11.8	•	7	SDC12 Climate Action			
DG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action CO. emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO./capita)	75 5		
primary enrollment rate (%)	98.6	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	35.5 6.8		
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.6	•			2,777.4		
wer secondary completion rate (%)	92.3	•	1	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	•	
oss enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	62.5	•	\rightarrow	·			
nool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	25.0	•	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
rmonized Test Scores	427.5	•	\mathbf{V}	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.0	•	
DCE Conder Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.0	•	
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49	-	٠	\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	73.6	•	
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+		٠	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	٠	
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.4	•	7	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	72.8	٠	
tts held by women in national parliaments (%)	4.4	•	→	CDC15 Life and and			
tio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	•	\rightarrow	SDG15 – Life on Land			
men (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.0	•	**	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
portion of women in ministerial positions (%)	7.1	•	→	(per million population)	1.0	•	
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)	50	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.0	٠	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	•	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6	٠	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	٠	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	•	
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	431.0	•	••	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	36.0		
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	70.0	٠	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	92	•	
	10,937.6	•	••	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	•	
ree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	81	٠	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	58	•	
rtality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	•	
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	55.3	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons			
	100.0		•	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4	•	
vulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	•	1	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	
oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2.0	•	↑	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	70.0	٠	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.1		↑ 	Imports of major conventional weapons			
ewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) rgy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	6.8	-	\downarrow	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	3.4	•	
		-	¥	Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	9 1.0		
0G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					7.0	-	
usted GDP growth (%)	1.1	•	••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with	65.0	_		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	NA	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	65.9	•	** ↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	63.0	٠	
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.1	•	 ↑	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.5	٠	
al work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.5	•	T ↓				
oor freedom score	52.6	•	Å ∧				
employment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) se of starting a business score	0.3 86.1	•	.1.				
se or starting a business score oduct concentration index, exports	0.6						
auce concentration index, exports	0.0	-	↓			* Imputed	



SAUDI ARABIA



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

1 poverty	2 ZERO	3 GOOD HEALTH	4 EDUCATION	5 GENDER	6 CLEAN WATER	7 AFFORDABLE AND	8 DECENT WORK AND	9 NOUSTRY INDIVATION
Ř áŘŘňŘ	HUNGER	AND WELL BEING		EQUALITY	AND SANITATION	CLEAN ENERGY	ECONOMIC GROWTH	AND NERASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLECITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 UFE ON LAND	16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

SDG TRENDS

1 ND POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING		5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLECITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSIMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 action	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating ψ 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	TREN
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	0.0	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	0.0	٠	1	(worst 0-100 best)	50.6	٠	••
Norking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA	•	••	Population using the internet (%)	100.0	٠	个 个
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	119.5	٠	.T.
				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.7	•	↑	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	•	Λ.
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.4	•	¥	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.3		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4	•	↑ ↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	0.5		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	35-4 5.0		×	(kilogrammes of CO ₂ per constant 2015US\$)	1.1		7
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.2		ý.	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	61.1		
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.3		* →	Rura: population with access to all season roads (76)	01.1		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
				Palma ratio	NA	•	••
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	16.2	•	→ ↑	Gini coefficient	NA	•	••
Veonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.3 6.7	•		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.2						
incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.2 NA			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	88.3		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	INA		••	 2.5 microns of diameter (PM_{2.5})(µg/m₅) Satisfaction with public transport (%) 			→
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	20.0	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	77 NA	•	1
	20.9	•	~	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	INA	•	••
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	91.1	•		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	n		
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Iraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	91.1 18.5		•• 个	· · · · · ·		-	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	10.5 74.3		7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	•	•• 1
ine expectancy at birth (years) idolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	74-3 8.2	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.4		
idolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) iirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	0.2 98.7		•• 个	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.6	•	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.7 97		→ →	Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	89.6	-	••
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	97 74		7	SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.8	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	6.4	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	60.1		→ ▲
iabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	18.7		→	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	838.2	•	1
ge-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	5.4		1	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements	62.1		••
ge standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) ge standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among	4•در			on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	62.4		- 1
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	14.3	•	\mathbf{v}	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.2	•	
	14.)		•	SDG13 – Climate Action			
5DG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	18.8		-
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99-4	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9		1
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5	•		CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	27,844.6		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	99.9	•	→	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)			••
ross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	21.8	•	÷		2.0		••
chool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	71.4	•	Ý	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
larmonized Test Scores	399	•	÷	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.1	•	7
SDCE Conder Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.3	•	\rightarrow
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 48.1	•	\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	69.2	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	92.0	•	\rightarrow	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.3	•	7
tatio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	34-7	•	\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	31.2	•	\rightarrow
ieats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.9	•	\rightarrow				
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3	•	\rightarrow	SDG15 – Life on Land			
/omen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	•	••	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
roportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	0.0	•	>	(per million population)	1.8	•	
fandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.0	•	→
5DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	_↓
Opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	•	Λ.		0.9	-	••
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	974.2	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	37.7	•	••	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.0	•	••
	3,509.3	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	90		••
egree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	57	•	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	99.2 51	-	
lortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of			-	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	51 NA	-	¥
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	32.4		↓
DC7 Affendable and Class Frances				Exports of major conventional weapons	52.4	•	×
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	•	• •
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	•	1	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.0	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	•	1	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	135.8		••
D_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	•	1	Imports of major conventional weapons		-	
enewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.2	•	\rightarrow	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	17.5	•	••
nergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	5.6	٠	→	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	8	•	••
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.6	٠	→
djusted GDP growth (%)	-1.6	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with		-				_	
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	74-3		↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0	•	••
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.6		, →	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	63.4	•	1
	0.2		→	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.7	•	1
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports I deaths per 400 000 I		•					
	62.5	-	- L				
abor freedom score	42.5 23.8	•	↓ 7				
abor freedom score Inemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	23.8	•	7				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) abor freedom score Inemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) ase of starting a business score Yoduct concentration index, exports		•	-				





SOMALIA



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS

1 NO	2 ZERO	3 GOOD HEALTH	4 QUALITY	5 GENDER	6 CLEAN WATER	7 AFFORDABLE AND	8 DECENT WORK AND	
POVERTY	HUNGER	AND WELL BEING	EDUCATION	EQUALITY	AND SANITATION	CLEAN ENERGY	ECONOMIC GROWTH	
10 REDUCED MEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOWWATER	15 UPE ON LAND	16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FORTHEGOALS	

 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating ψ 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
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	56.2	٠	\mathbf{V}	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	72.8	•	\checkmark	(worst 0-100 best)*	0.0	•	
Vorking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	81.6	•	••	Population using the internet (%)	2.0	•	
5DG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.6	•	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	53.1	•	→	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	•	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.0	•	7	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	•	
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.3	•	••	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)*	0.0	٠	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.3	•	>	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.5	•	\checkmark	(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	NA	•	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.2	•	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	52.8	•	
uman Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	NA	•	••	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	<i></i>			Palma ratio	NA 76.9	•	
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	620.7	•	7	Gini coefficient	36.8	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) iortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	36.0 111.8		→ オ	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
cidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 tive birdis)	250.0		→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			_
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA		~	2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)($\mu g/m_3$)	32.9		
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	100			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	30.4	•	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.2		
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution	4.02		7		1012	-	
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	237.9	•	••	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Producti	on		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.4	•	\checkmark	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	•	_
e expectancy at birth (years)	56.5	•	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0		
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	118.0	•	••	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0 NA		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	31.9	•	••	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.3		
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	42	•	→	SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0		
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	27	•	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	19.8	•	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.7	•	••	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	NA	•	
abetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	6.5	•	\checkmark	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
e-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	14.7	•	→	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	35.3	•	
e standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among				Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	•	
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	•	••	SDG13 – Climate Action			
DG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	•	
t primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	•	••	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	•	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	75.7	•	••	CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	0.0	•	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	NA	•	••	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	12,585.3	•	
oss enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	5.6	•	••				
hool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	•	••	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
armonized Test Scores	NA	•	••	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.9	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	•	
				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	2.1	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	58.0	٠	
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	NA	•	••	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	٠	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	45.1	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	9.4	•	
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	24.4	•	1	CDC1E Life and and			
tio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	•	→	SDG15 – Life on Land			
omen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	•	••	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
oportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	18.5	•	<i>⊼</i> →	(per million population)	0.0	•	
andatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	•	~	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	56.5 70.7	•	\rightarrow	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
ishwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	39.3			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	•	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	24.5		••	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	•	
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ₃ H₂O eq/capita)	4.9 85.9		••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	85	٠	
gree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	05.9 22		7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	5.9	٠	
rtality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of	22	•		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	12	•	
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	86.6	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	•	
				Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	44.2	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons		-	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	49.7	•	\checkmark	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	•	
pulation with access to elecutive (%)	3.2		¥ →	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	11.9 NA	•	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.0	•	Ý	Imports of major conventional weapons	INA		
newable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	9.8		* →	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0		
ergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	11.6	•	Ý	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	0.0		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.7	•	
justed GDP growth (%)	-4.9	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Justed GDP growth (%) Iults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with	4-7	•	••	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0		
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	38.7			Corporate Tax Haven Score (Dest 0-100 Worst) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	0		
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	20.4		↓	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	19.6 NA	•	
al work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0		• →	ססיברו ווופונו וופמנט מוט בטטנפנטון אַפווטוואַ (אַ טאר)	NA	•	
	26.5	•	Ú.				
oor needon score		1	Ĵ.				
	35.6	•	•				
nemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	35.6 46	•	••				
Labor freedom score Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) Ease of starting a business score Product concentration index, exports							



SUDAN



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS

1 NO	3 GOOD HEALTH	4 QUALITY	5 GENDER	6 CLEAN WATER	7 CLEANENERGY	8 ECCNT WORK AND	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
POVERTY	AND WELL BEING	EDUCATION	EQUALITY	AND SANITATION		ECONOMIC GROWTH	AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES 11 AND COMMUNITIES	5 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating ψ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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



SUDAN

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREN
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	25.4	•	↓	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	60.1	٠	1	(worst 0-100 best)*	0.0	•	••
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	49.2	•	••	Population using the internet (%)	28.4	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	42.0	•	7
5	40.9		-	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2,2		1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.8 36.0		↓ →	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Prevalence of subfiding in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.3		~	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2		
Prevalence of wasting in Children under Systems of age (76) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA		••	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	0.2	-	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.6	•	↓	(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	0.2	•	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.1	•	\rightarrow	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	37.8	•	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	•	••				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
				Palma ratio	1.4	•	••
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	270.4	•	\rightarrow	Gini coefficient	34.2	•	••
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	26.7 54.9		7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	58.0		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	•	1	2.5 microns of diameter (PM _{2.5})(µg/m ₃)	58.7		↓
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				Satisfaction with public transport (%)	33	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	22.8	•	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	68.6	•	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution							
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	145.3	٠	**	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	n		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.8	•	↓	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	٠	••
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.2	•	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	٠	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	86.8	•	••	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.1	٠	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77.7 81		↓	Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.4	•	••
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	44		→	SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	••
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	44		••	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	NA 25.1		→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	18.9	•	\mathbf{V}	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements	20.1	•	
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	4.8	•	1	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	57.6	•	••
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among				Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	•	••
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	•	••				
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
				$C\!O_{z}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_z/capita)	0.5	٠	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	67.1	•	••	CO ² emissions embodied in imports (tCO ² /capita)	0.0	٠	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) Lower secondary completion rate (%)	73.0		••	CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	40.6	•	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	50.8 47.4		••	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	7,141.7	•	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	16.9		••	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Harmonized Test Scores	379.6	•	\mathbf{V}	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	. (•	
				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.6 NA		••
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.0	•	•• 个
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	30.2	•	\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	44.4	•	÷.
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	81.3	•	7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.2	•	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	42.8	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	25.2	•	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	30.5	•	••				
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3	•	→	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	11.9	•	~	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	20.0 56		→ →	(per million population)	NA	•	••
Panuatory part materinity leave (days)	50	•	~	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.8	•	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.4	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	36.9	•	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	118.7	•	••	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.4		••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	71		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m_3 H_2 O eq/capita$)	230.2	•	••	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	67.3	•	
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	34	•	1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	22	•	→
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of	47.5	_		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	18.1	•	••
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	17.3	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	40.8	٠	7
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons			
Population with access to electricity (%)	55-4	•	→	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	•	••
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	54-7		ブオ	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) Prices population (per 100,000 persons)	0.3	•	••
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4		1	Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons	51.6	•	••
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	63.6	•	→	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.2	•	
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	4.6	•	÷	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10		••
CDC9 Decent Work and Economic Crowth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.9	•	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				CDCTZ Deducard in Carlo Carlo			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-9.4	•	••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0	•	••
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	15.3	•	••	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	39.2	•	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	18.5	•	¥	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.1	•	\downarrow
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	•	1				
Labor freedom score	42 34-5	•	¥				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	34-5 76.7		↓				
	,,	-	••				
Ease of starting a business score Product concentration index, exports	0.3	•	7				



SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS

1 POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	4 EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 ECONTWORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 NOUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 UFE ON LAND	16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTINERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating ψ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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



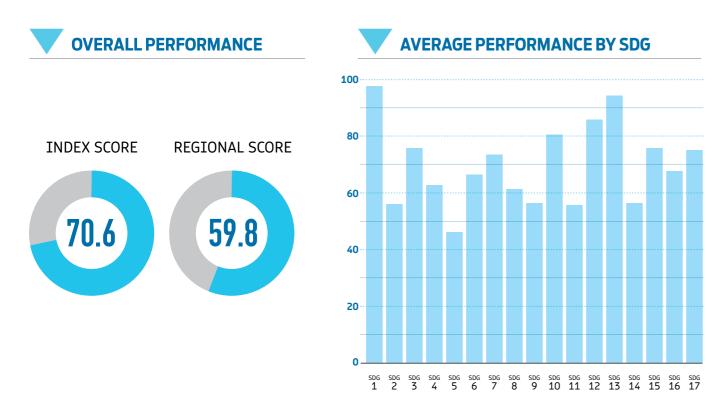
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

SDG1 – End Poverty		RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	•	••	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	TALUL	INALINO	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	•	••	(worst 0-100 best)*	0.0	•	••
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	63.0	•	••	Population using the internet (%)	35.8	•	\rightarrow
				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	17.4	٠	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	•	••	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.4	•	\rightarrow	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	٠	\rightarrow
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.5	•	**	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	•	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \ge 30 (% of adult population)	27.8	•	¥.	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	•	4	(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	2.7	•	\rightarrow
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	0.9	•	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	80.7	•	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	•	••	CDC10 Deduced Inequalities			
EDC2 Cood Health and Well Being				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.6	•	••
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	29.9	٠	1	Gini coefficient	37.5	•	••
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.8	٠	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.3	•	↑				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18.0	•	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	•	••	2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)(µg/m ₃)	46.2	•	\checkmark
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				Satisfaction with public transport (%)	15	•	**
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	22.1	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	70.5	•	\downarrow
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution				CDC12 Decrearcible Concurrentian and Dreductic			
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	94-5	•	••	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	וונ		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.9	•	↑ ▲	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	٠	••
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.7	•	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8	٠	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	54.0	•	••	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.2	•	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.2	•	••	Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.7	٠	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	48	•	\rightarrow	SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1	٠	••
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	56	•	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.2	٠	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	3.5	•	••	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	NA	•	••
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	14.9	•	¥	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.1	•	\rightarrow	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	NA	•	••
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among				Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	•	••
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	•	••	SDG13 – Climate Action			
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	17		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.0	•		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3 0.0		↑ ↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.1	•	••	CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA		- Tr
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	53.8	•	••	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)			
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	5.5	•	••)),0))//2		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	43.0	•	\rightarrow	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Harmonized Test Scores	NA	•	••	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.3	•	4
				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0		•••
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		•• →
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.3	•	\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	48.1		\rightarrow
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)		•	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	33.0		Ý
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	23.3	•	<i>→</i>	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	32.7		Ĵ.
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.2	•	\mathbf{V}		5.7		-
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	•	\rightarrow	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	•	••	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	10.3	•	\rightarrow	(per million population)	0.1		
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	120	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		••• →
				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.0		\rightarrow
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Ned List index of species survival (0 1)	0.9	•	~
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.9	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	89.7	•	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1	•	••
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	124.4	•	••	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	50.5		••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	48.0	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	32	•	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m_3 H_2 O eq/capita$)	412.1	•	••	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.0		••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	56	•	••	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	13		
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA		
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	3.7	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	27.2	•	<i>→</i>
				Exports of major conventional weapons	_,	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	89.1	•	\rightarrow	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	49.0		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.9	•	\rightarrow	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA	•	••
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.2	•	1	Imports of major conventional weapons		-	
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	4.5	•	>	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.6	•	••
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	10.5	•	$\mathbf{+}$	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	11	•	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.7	•	→
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA	•	••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
	1.47%			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	-	
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	0	•	~
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with	23.3	•					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	23.3 9.5	•	••		26.5		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	9.5		\mathbf{V}	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	26.5 6.5	•	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	9.5 0.0	•	↓ ↑			•	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) Labor freedom score	9.5		\mathbf{V}			•	
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+) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) Labor freedom score Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	9.5 0.0 57.8	•	↓ ↑ →			:	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) Labor freedom score	9.5 0.0 57.8 22.1	•	↓ ↑ ↓			:	





TUNISIA



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS

1 POVERTY	2 ZERO	3 GOOD HEALTH	4 QUALITY	5 GENDER	6 CLEAN WATER	7 AFFORDABLE AND	8 ECONTWORK AND	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
	HUNGER	AND WELL BEING	EDUCATION	EQUALITY	AND SANITATION	CLEAN ENERGY	ECONTMIC GROWTH	AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLECITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 action	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating ψ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

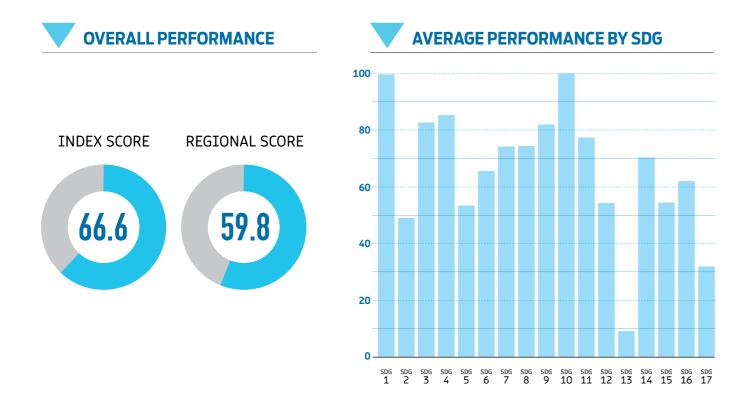
Note: The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

		TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RAIING	TR
0.8	•	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
1.6	•	↑	(worst 0-100 best)	22.0		
0.9	•	••				
				01.5	•	
3.1	٠	→		2.1	•	
8.6	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	•	
2.1	•		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	•	
26.9	•	\mathbf{V}	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			
1.5	•	7	(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	0.7	٠	
0.9	٠	\rightarrow	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	89.3	•	
2.2	•	→	SDC10 - Peduced Inequalities			
				4.7		
36.6	•	1	Gini coefficient	32.8		
11.5	•	1				
16.3	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
36.0	•	\rightarrow	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
0.0	٠	1	2.5 microns of diameter (PM₂₅)(µg/m₃)	40.3	•	
			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	29	•	
15.7	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.2	•	
			CDC12 Decrease into Concentration and Dreduction			
55-9	•	••	אטעוב – Responsible Consumption and Production	<u> </u>		
16.5			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	•	
77.0			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.3	•	
6.3	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.4	•	
99.5	•	••	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.4	•	
			SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9	٠	
					•	
	-			103.7	•	
				0		
2.2						
24.6	•	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.5	•	
2410			SDG13 – Climate Action			
				2.6		
99,2	•	•				
97.7	•					
87.9	•					
44.6	•		·			
32.8	•	¥	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
384.1	•	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.3	•	
					•	
			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3	•	
49) 62.7	•	\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	54-9	•	
;+) 85.3	•	7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.6	•	
39-5	•	>	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	46.0	•	
26.3	•					
0.3	•	\mathbf{V}	SDG15 – Life on Land			
	•	••	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
	•		(per million population)	0.3	•	
30	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.8	•	
			Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	٠	
97.5	•	1	SDG16 – Peace. Justice and Strong Institutions			
97-4	•	1				
96.0	•	••				
43.0	•	••				
1,292.0	•	••				
60	•	7				
1.0	•					
			Exports of major conventional weapons	-		
			(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	•	
100.0	٠	↑	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	
	٠	↑	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	191.5	•	
	•		Imports of major conventional weapons			
	•		(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.7	•	
2.0	•	т	-	15	•	
			Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.7	•	
-5.1	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
±+ن	-			-		
36.9	•	\rightarrow			•	
16.1	•	Ú.	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)		-	
	•	↑	פאיניייוויביר ורמומי מיומ במתמנומו שרומוויק (זמ מאר)	11.0	•	
0.0						
55.8	•	\mathbf{V}				
		\downarrow				
55.8	•					
	2.1 26.9 1.5 0.9 2.2 36.6 11.5 16.3 36.0 0.0 15.7 55.9 16.5 77.0 6.3 99.5 95 70 4.3 99.5 95 70 4.3 99.5 24.6 32.2 24.6 99.2 97.7 87.9 44.6 32.8 38.11 (4) 62.7 +) 85.3 39.5 26.3 0.0 29.2 300 20.2 300 20.2 300 20.2 300 20.2 300 20.2 300 20.2 300 20.2 300 20.2 300 20.2 300 20.2 300 20.2 300 20.2 300 20.2 300 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	3.1 8.6 2.1 9 26.9 9 1.5 0.9 2.2 0 36.6 11.5 16.3 3 36.0 0 0.57 0 15.7 0 55.9 1 99.5 9 99.5 9 70.0 6.3 6.3 0 99.5 0 99.5 0 99.5 0 99.7 0 4.3 0 384.1 0 99.5 0 97.5 0 97.5 0 97.5 0 97.5 0 97.4 0 96.0 0 1,292.0 0 10.0 0 10.0 0 10.0 0 1.1 0 4.4 3.8	3.1 \rightarrow 8.6 \rightarrow 26.9 \checkmark 1.5 7 0.9 \rightarrow 36.6 \uparrow 1.5 7 0.9 \rightarrow 2.2 \rightarrow 36.6 \uparrow 1.5 \uparrow 1.5 \uparrow 1.5 \uparrow 1.5 \uparrow 15.7 \uparrow 15.7 \uparrow 15.7 \uparrow 99.5 \bullet 99.2 \bullet 97.7 \bullet 84.1 \bullet 99.2 \bullet 97.7 \bullet 39.5 $- \rightarrow$ 26.3 \bullet	1 ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Mobile broadback advances from (per to population) 81.3 3.1 Mobile broadback advances from (per to population) Per doub consists (per Loss population)<td>Mobile brackamption [per solution] B.3.3 • 1.1 •</td>	Mobile brackamption [per solution] B.3.3 • 1.1 •





UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS

1 POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 affordableand clean energy	O ECONOMIC GROWTH 7 AND	
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE	14 LIFE BELOWWATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FORTHEGOALS	

 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating ψ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE RATING TREND			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE RATING TREND		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.1	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.2	٠	1	(worst 0-100 best)	44.2	٠	**
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.1	٠	••	Population using the internet (%)	100.0	٠	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	241.2	•	1
	- 6			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	()		↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.6 NA	•	↑	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0 1.3		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		••	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.5		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	31.7		↓	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	1.4		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	26.2		▲	(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	2.0	•	7
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.3			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	93.3	•	~
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.3	•	1		,5.5		••
	-			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	0.9	٠	1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9.3	•	1	Gini coefficient	26	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3-5	•	.				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.4	•	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.8	٠	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	•		2.5 microns of diameter (PM₂₅)(μg/m₃)	41.7	•	\rightarrow
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				Satisfaction with public transport (%)	86	•	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.5	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	•	••
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution				CDCI2 Deservatible Construction and Destination			
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	70.0	•	••	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	חנ		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.9	•	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	٠	••
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.1	•	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	76.2	•	\checkmark
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	3.7	•	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.0	٠	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.2	•	•• →	Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	42.0	•	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96 70	•		SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	19.1	•	**
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	78	-	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	52.5	٠	→ ↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	6.7			Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	582.6	•	т
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	16.4 5.2		÷	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among	5.2	•		on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	91.2	•	•• •
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA		••	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.1	•	
		÷		SDG13 – Climate Action			
SDG4 – Quality Education							
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3	•	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	21.9		→ ↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7			CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	5.5 31,020.7		••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	96.9	•	1	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)			
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	94.2	•	1	reopie anecteu by climate-relateu disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average,	J INA		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	53.7	•	••	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Harmonized Test Scores	448	•	\mathbf{V}	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6	•	
				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0		→ ••
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.6		 →
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 61.2	•	\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	71.3		7
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)		•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	4.9		1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	59-3	•	7	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	74.3	•	Ύ.
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	50.0	•	1				
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	٠	\checkmark	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	•	••	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	27.3	٠	↑	(per million population)	4.6	•	••
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	60	٠	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.6	•	\rightarrow
SDC6 Closp Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	•	\mathbf{V}
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	•	>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	٠	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	•	
	1,630.7	•	••	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	38.2	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	92.1	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	91	•	••
	6,346.4	•	•• 1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	•	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	79	•	т	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	67	•	→
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of		-		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	•	••
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	•	••	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	43.0	•	\checkmark
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons			
	100.0	-	↑	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.3	•	••
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	•	т ↑	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	••
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0		т 1	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	109.2	•	••
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	4.5		→ →	Imports of major conventional weapons			
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	4-5 3-4	-	→	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	15.0	٠	••
בויכים, ייישרוסוגין ניטשו בויבוצא סטאראין נובסן טא טער (דרא))(או אפן 2017, טסט אאר)	4-ر	•	1	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	6	٠	**
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.6	٠	→
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.7	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with	0./	-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-0		
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	85.7	•	1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)	98	•	••
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.7		→	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	59.7	•	个 个
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.4		÷	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.3	•	т
Labor freedom score	64.5	•	Ý				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	9.3	•	÷				
Ease of starting a business score	94.8	•	••				
Product concentration index, exports	0.3	•	\mathbf{V}				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	229.4	•	••			* Imputed	l data poin







YEMEN



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS

1 NO	2 ZERO	3 GOOD HEALTH		5 GENDER	6 CLEAN WATER	7 affordableand	8 DECENT WORK AND	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
POVERTY	HUNGER	AND WELL BEING		EQUALITY	AND SANITATION	clean energy	ECONOMIC GROWTH	ANDINFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

 \uparrow On track or maintaining SDG achievement \neg Moderately improving \rightarrow Stagnating ψ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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



YEMEN

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	66.0	•	*	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	87.3	•	\checkmark	(worst 0-100 best)*	0.0	•	••
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	79.5	•	••	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	26.7 5.0		↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	5.0	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	41.4	•	→	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	•	7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	35.1	•	÷	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	•	\rightarrow
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.4	•		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)*	0.0	•	>
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.1	•	\mathbf{V}	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	•	→	(kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	0.6	•	\downarrow
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	0.9	•	\mathbf{V}	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	62.9	٠	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2,1	٠	1	CDC10 Deduced Incomplities			
CDC2 Cood Hoalth and Wall Daing				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.6	•	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	183.4	•	\checkmark	Gini coefficient	36.7	٠	••
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.3	٠	¥.	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	61.9	•	$\mathbf{+}$				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0	•	\rightarrow	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	•	\rightarrow	2.5 microns of diameter (PM₂.5)(µg/m₃)	51.9	•	\rightarrow
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47	•	7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	27.6	•	\checkmark	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.7	•	\rightarrow
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	186.3	•	↓				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.4 66.6		¥	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	•	••
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adalescent fortility rate (births per 4,000 females ared 45 to 40)	67.2	-	••	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.2	•	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)			••	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	•	••
Births attended by skilled nealth personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	44.7	-	•• →	Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.0	•	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHU-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	71 44	-	→	SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1	•	•• 个
Universal neatth coverage (UHL) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	44 3.6	-	÷	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	6.9	•	T →
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	5.4		1	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	9.5	•	~
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	7.1		Ψ.	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements	67.0		
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among	/12			on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	63.2		••
persons aged 15 years or older (%)	20.3	•	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0		
	-			SDG13 – Climate Action			
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	•	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	84.4	٠	••	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	77.0	٠	••	CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	•	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	53.1	•	••	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	813.9	•	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	1.6	٠	••				
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	10.2	٠	••	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Harmonized Test Scores	321.3	٠	\rightarrow	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6	•	\rightarrow
CDCE Condex Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.6	•	→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	40.5	٠	\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	51.3	•	$\mathbf{+}$
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	56.0	•	7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.8	•	\rightarrow
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	8.8	•	\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	59.5	•	\downarrow
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	0.0	•	>				
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.1	•	$\mathbf{+}$	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	9-5	•	••	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	0.0	•	¥	(per million population)	0.0	•	••
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	٠	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.9	•	\rightarrow
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	•	\mathbf{V}
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	607		→	SDC16 Doaco Justico and Strong Institutions			
	60.7		→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	54.1 160.8			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.3	•	••
	169.8		••	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	70.9	•	**
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m- H-O en/canita)	0.0 z60 z	-	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53	٠	\checkmark
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m₅ H₂O eq/capita) Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	369.3 36	-	4	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	30.7	•	
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of	20	•		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	16	•	$\mathbf{+}$
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	10.2	•	••	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	•	••
-10-22 the region hologoni	LUIL	-	-	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	32.8	•	\checkmark
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons			
Population with access to electricity (%)	73.8	•	_	(TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	٠	••
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	61.5	-	⊼ →	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	21.1	•	••
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	5.0	-	→	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	32.4	•	••
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	17.0	-	* 7	Imports of major conventional weapons	. -	-	
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	NA		~	(TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties	0.0	•	••
		-	-	Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	10 -2.6		•• →
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					-2.0	•	7
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-11.3	•	••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0	•	
a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	6.5	•	• •	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	36.8	•	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	13.3	•	\rightarrow	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.9		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	•	1				
Labor freedom score	30.7	•	$\mathbf{+}$				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	25.6	•	$\mathbf{+}$				
Ease of starting a business score	76.8	•	••				
			_				
Product concentration index, exports Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4 1.1	•	7			* Imputed	data



PART 4 INDICATOR PROFILES



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



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

COUNTRY



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

VALUE RATING TREND

1.0

NA

NA

19.5

8.7

1.2

32.6 ...

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COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan



PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT (%)



COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Libya

Iraq

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

VALUE RATING TREND

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1

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8.6

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6.9

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52.2

12.8

12.7

7.5

4.4

12.4

18.0

36.0

25.4

8.6

> NA

35.1 🔴

Source: UNICEF et. al.

Reference year: 2022

Trends years: 2015 - 2022

Mauritania 22.1



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

VALUE RATING TREND

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2.7

NA

11.2

10.6

9.5

3.0

0.6

2.3

1.4

10.2

2.3 ...

9.3

1.3

NA

4.4

16.3

14.3 🔴

11.5 🔴

2.1 🔵

NA

16.4

Source: UNICEF et. al.

Reference year: 2021

Trends years: 2015 - 2020

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Mauritania 13.6

Libya

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND

Algeria 0.9 • Bahrain* NA • Comoros 18.7 • Djibouti 12.9 • Egypt 2.5 • Iraq* NA • Jordan 0.6 • Jordan 0.6 • Jordan 0.6 • Kuwait* NA • Lebanon 0.6 • Mauritania 5.3 • Morocco 1.4 • Palestine 1.1 • Qatar* NA • Somalia 56.2 • Sudan 25.4 • Sudan 25.4 • Syrian NA • Arab NA • United Arab • Arab 0.1 • Vinited • • Arab 0.1 • Panestine • • Sudan 25.4 • •				
Comoros 18.7 • • Djibouti 12.9 • 7 Egypt 2.5 • • Iraq* NA • • Jordan 0.6 • • Jordan 0.6 • • Jordan 0.6 • • Kuwait* NA • • Kuwait* NA • • Lebanon 0.6 • • Mauritania 5.3 • • Morocco 1.4 • • Oman* NA • • Qatar* NA • • Somalia 5.6.2 • • Sudan 25.4 • • Syrian NA • • Arab NA • • Tunisia 0.8 • • United Arab •.1 • Arab 0.1 • • Emirates •	Algeria	0.9		1
Djibouti 12.9	Bahrain*	NA		••
Egypt2.5 \bullet Iraq*NA \bullet Jordan0.6 \bullet Kuwait*NA \bullet Lebanon0.6 \bullet Libya*NA \bullet Mauritania5.3 \bullet Mauritania5.3 \bullet Morocco1.4 \bullet Palestine1.1 \bullet Qatar*NA \bullet Somalia56.2 \bullet SyrianArabia* \bullet ArabiaNA \bullet Iunisia0.8 \bullet United0.1 \bullet	Comoros	18.7	•	→
Iraq* NA • Jordan 0.6 • Jordan 0.6 • Kuwait* NA • Kuwait* NA • Lebanon 0.6 • Libya* NA • Mauritania 5.3 • Morocco 1.4 • Oman* NA • Palestine 1.1 • Qatar* NA • Saudi Arabia* 0.0 • Somalia 56.2 • Sudan 25.4 • Syrian Arab Republic NA • Iunisia 0.8 • United Arab 0.1 •	Djibouti	12.9		7
Jordan 0.6 • Kuwait* NA • Lebanon 0.6 • Libya* NA • Mauritania 5.3 • Morocco 1.4 • Oman* NA • Palestine 1.1 • Qatar* NA • Somalia 56.2 • Sudan 25.4 • Syrian NA • Arabba NA • United 0.8 • Arab 0.1 •	Egypt	2.5	•	4
Kuwait*NAImage: Comment of the sector	Iraq*	NA		••
Lebanon0.6•Libya*NA•Mauritania5.3•Morocco1.4•Oman*NA•Palestine1.1•Palestine1.1•Qatar*NA•Saudi Arabia*0.0•Somalia56.2•Sudan Arab Republic•Tunisia0.8•United Arab Republic0.1	Jordan	0.6		1
Libya*NAImage: Constraint of the	Kuwait*	NA		••
LinguaHarakCommentMauritania5.37Morocco1.44Oman*NA4Palestine1.14Qatar*NA4Saudi Arabia*0.01Somalia56.24Sudan25.44Syrian Arab RepublicNA4Tunisia0.84United Arab Emirates0.14	Lebanon	0.6		→
Morocco1.4●Oman*NA●Palestine1.1●Qatar*NA●Saudi Arabia*0.0•Somalia56.2●Sudan25.4●Syrian Arab RepublicNA●Tunisia0.8●United Arab Emirates0.1●	Libya*	NA		••
Oman*NAImage: NAPalestine1.1Image: Image: Im	Mauritania	5.3	•	7
Palestine1.1●Qatar*NA●Saudi Arabia*0.0●Somalia56.2●↓Sudan25.4●↓Syrian Arab RepublicNA●Tunisia0.8●↑United Arab Emirates0.1●	Morocco	1.4	٠	→
Qatar*NA●Saudi Arabia*0.0●Somalia56.2●Sudan25.4●Syrian Arab RepublicNA●Tunisia0.8●United Arab Emirates0.1●	0man*	NA		••
Saudi Arabia*0.0●↑Somalia56.2●↓Sudan25.4●↓Syrian Arab RepublicNA●↓Tunisia0.8●↑United Arab Emirates0.1●↑	Palestine	1.1		→
Arabia*0.0•Arabia*56.2•Sudan25.4•Syrian Arab RepublicNA•Tunisia0.8•United Arab Emirates0.1•	Qatar*	NA		••
Sudan 25.4 • Syrian NA • Arab NA • Tunisia 0.8 • United 0.1 •	0000	0.0	•	Ť
Sudan25.4●↓Syrian Arab RepublicNA●●Tunisia0.8●↑United Arab Emirates0.1●↑	Somalia	56.2		4
Arab RepublicNA●●●Tunisia0.8●↑United Arab Emirates0.1●↑	Sudan	25.4	•	
United Arab 0.1 • ↑ Emirates	Arab	NA	•	••
Arab 0.1 • ↑ Emirates	Tunisia	0.8		1
Yemen 66.0 ● 🖊	Arab	0.1	•	1
	Yemen	66.0	٠	Ŧ

Algeria	1.8		1
Bahrain*	NA		••
Comoros	36.4	•	→
Djibouti	27.2	•	7
Egypt	10.5	•	→
Iraq*	NA		••
Jordan	1.0		1
Kuwait*	NA		••
Lebanon	0.9		→
Libya*	NA		••
Mauritania	20.0	•	→
Morocco	8.9	•	>
0man*	NA		••
Palestine	4.9	•	→
Qatar*	NA		••
Saudi Arabia*	0.0	•	↑
Somalia	72.8		4
Sudan	60.1	•	↓ ↓
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•	••
Tunisia	1.6		1
United Arab Emirates	0.2	•	↑
Yemen	87.3	٠	¥
Source: Wo	rld Dat	ta Lab	

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

Kuwait NA ... Lebanon 0.7 ... NA Libya ... Mauritania 15.2 ... Morocco 5.3 ... Oman NA ... Palestine 2.0 Qatar NA 🌑 •• Saudi NA ... Arabia Somalia 81.6 ... Sudan 49.2 ... Syrian •• Arab 63.0 🔴 Republic Tunisia 0.9 ... United Arab 0.1 🔵 ... Emirates 79.5 🔴

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

Yemen

Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020

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

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

* Imputed data point

Source: World Data Lab

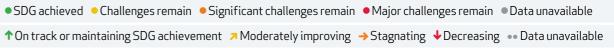
Trends years: 2015 - 2023

Reference year: 2023

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	2.5		1
Bahrain	NA		••
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	13.5	•	→
Egypt	5.1	٠	→
Iraq	15.9	•	7
Jordan	16.9	•	4
Kuwait	2.7		->
Lebanon	10.9	•	4
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	10.1	•	4
Morocco	5.6	٠	→
Oman	9.8	•	4
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	NA		••
Saudi Arabia	3.7	•	↑
Somalia	53.1		->
Sudan	12.8	•	4
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	٠	••
Tunisia	3.1		->
United Arab Emirates	5.6	•	↑
Yemen	41.4	•	→

Source: FAO



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



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

2 ZERO HUNGER	
\$\$\$	

CEREAL YIELD (TONNES PER HECTARE OF HARVESTED LAND)

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.4	•	→
Bahrain			••
Comoros	1.4	•	→
Djibouti	2.0	•	4
Egypt	7.1		1
Iraq	2.7		1
Jordan	2.3	•	1
Kuwait	11.2		1
Lebanon	2.2	•	4
Libya	0.7	•	→
Mauritania	2.0	•	1
Morocco	2.3	•	1
Oman	16.5		1
Palestine	2.3	•	1
Qatar	8.4		1
Saudi Arabia	5.0	•	→
Somalia	0.5		4
Sudan	0.6	٠	4
Syrian Arab Republic	0.8	•	¥
Tunisia	1.5	٠	7
United Arab Emirates	26.2	•	1
Yemen	0.8	٠	→

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





SUSTAINABLE NITROGEN MANAGEMENT INDEX (BEST 0-1.41 WORST)



HUMAN TROPHIC LEVEL (BEST 2-3 WORST)

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COUNTRY



MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY



NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



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

VALUE RATING TREND

1

1

7

7

1

1

1

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7

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1

1

1

1

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7

1

4

1

22.3 🔵

6.9

49.7

54.1

14.6

8.7

8.2

10.8

18.0

10.1

14.8

> 6.7

111.8

54.9

22.3 🔵

16.3 🔴

6.4

61.9

Source: UNICEF et. al.

Reference year: 2021

Trends years: 2015 - 2021

5.3 🔴

19.0 🔵

24.5 🔵

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Mauritania 40.5

Libya

Iraq



INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

VALUE RATING TREND

7

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7

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54.0

15.0

35.0

204.0

24.0

4.2

20.0

9.7

59.0

94.0

5.9

0.6

42.0

8.2

250.0

58.0

18.0 🔶

36.0 😑

48.0 🔴

0.8

10.0 🔵

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Source: WHO

Reference year: 2021

Trends years: 2015 - 2021

Somalia

Mauritania 81.0

Libya

Algeria	0.8	•	-
Bahrain	1.4	•	1
Comoros	1.3	•	-

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

Djibouti	0.9		→	
Egypt	0.6		4	
Iraq	1.0	•	$\mathbf{\Phi}$	
Jordan	1.0	•	→	
Kuwait	1.0	•	4	
Lebanon	0.8	•	4	
Libya	1.1	•	$\mathbf{+}$	
Mauritania	1.0	•	→	
Morocco	0.7	•	$\mathbf{\Phi}$	
Oman	1.1		4	
Palestine	1.3	•	4	
Qatar	1.3	•	→	
Saudi Arabia	1.2	•	¥	
Somalia	1.2	•	→	
Sudan	1.1	٠	→	
Syrian Arab Republic	0.9	•	↑	
Tunisia	0.9	•	→	
United Arab Emirates	1.3	•	→	
Yemen	0.9	٠	4	

Algeria	2.2		
Bahrain	NA		
Comoros	2.1		
Djibouti	2.1		
Egypt	2.2		
Iraq	2.1		
Jordan	2.2	•	
Kuwait	2.2	•	
Lebanon	2.2		
Libya	2.2		
Mauritania	2.3	•	
Morocco	2.2	٠	
Oman	2.3	•	
Palestine	2.2	٠	
Qatar	NA		
Saudi Arabia	2.3	•	
Somalia	NA		
Sudan	2.4	•	
Syrian Arab Republic	2.2	•	
Tunisia	2.2	•	
United Arab Emirates	2.3	•	
Yemen	2.1	٠	
с р			

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

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

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

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

183.4

Yemen

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Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

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

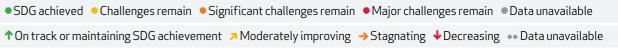
↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 🛪 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

* Imputed data point

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	15.6	•	4
Bahrain	3.0		1
Comoros	25.8	•	7
Djibouti	29.6	٠	→
Egypt	10.0	٠	1
Iraq	14.1	•	1
Jordan	8.5	٠	1
Kuwait	4.9	٠	1
Lebanon	4.8	٠	1
Libya	5.8		1
Mauritania	22.6	•	7
Morocco	11.1		1
Oman	4.6		1
Palestine	9.3	٠	1
Qatar	3.3		1
Saudi Arabia	3.3	•	↑
Somalia	36.0		→
Sudan	26.7	•	→
Syrian Arab Republic	10.8	•	↑
Tunisia	11.5	٠	1
United Arab Emirates	3.5	•	↑
Yemen	28.3	٠	4

Source: UNICEF et al.



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







NEW HIV INFECTIONS (PER 1,000 UNINFECTED POPULATION)

3	GOOD HEALTH And Well Being
_	-///•

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.0		1	Algeria	13.9		1
Bahrain	0.1		1	Bahrain	16.1	•	7
Comoros	0.0		1	Comoros	20.6	•	→
Djibouti	0.1		1	Djibouti	22.0	•	→
Egypt	NA		••	Egypt	28.0	•	7
[raq	NA		••	Iraq	23.6	•	→
Jordan	NA		••	Jordan	15.3	•	$\mathbf{+}$
Kuwait	NA		••	Kuwait	11.9		→
ebanon	0.0		1	Lebanon	19.9	•	→
Libya	0.1		1	Libya	18.6	•	$\mathbf{+}$
Mauritania	0.1		1	Mauritania	16.1	•	→
Morocco	0.0		1	Morocco	24.1	•	→
Oman	0.1		1	Oman	21.5	•	7
Palestine	NA		••	Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	0.1		→	Qatar	10.7		1
audi rabia	NA	•	••	Saudi Arabia	20.9	•	7
Somalia	NA		••	Somalia	30.4		→
Sudan	0.1	•	1	Sudan	22.8	•	→
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	22.1	•	¥
Tunisia	0.0		1	Tunisia	15.7	•	1
Jnited Arab Emirates	NA	•	••	United Arab Emirates	18.5	•	↑
Yemen	0.0	٠	→	Yemen	27.6	٠	≁

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

Algeria	13.9		1
Bahrain	16.1	•	7
Comoros	20.6	•	→
Djibouti	22.0		→
Egypt	28.0	•	7
Iraq	23.6		→
Jordan	15.3	•	4
Kuwait	11.9		→
Lebanon	19.9	•	→
Libya	18.6	•	4
Mauritania	16.1	•	→
Morocco	24.1	•	→
Oman	21.5	•	7
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	10.7		1
Saudi Arabia	20.9	•	7
Somalia	30.4		→
Sudan	22.8	•	→
Syrian Arab Republic	22.1	•	¥
Tunisia	15.7	•	1
United Arab Emirates	18.5	•	↑
Yemen	27.6	•	4

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





Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Libya

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

0man

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Source: WHO

Trends years: NA

Mauritania 128.4

Irag

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

> 49.8

68.1

164.6

177.9

105.6

89.7

38.7

45.2

58.6

53.9

66.6

104.0

NA

90.8

237.9

145.3

94.5

70.0

186.3

Reference year: 2019

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VALUE RATING TREND

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TRAFFIC DEATHS (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Source: WHO

Reference year: 2019

Trends years: 2015 - 2019

Yemen

Arab

Mauritania 25.6

Libya

Irag

VALUE RATING TREND

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17.0

15.4

16.4

21.3

17.0

10.6

> NA

18.5

27.4

26.8

14.9

16.5 🔴

8.9

29.4

7.3 🔴

26.6



LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)

VALUE RATING TREND

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77.1

75.8

67.4

65.8

72.4

77.9

81.0

76.4

75.8

68.4

73.0

73.9

> NA

74.3

56.5

69.2

72.7 🔴

77.0 😑

76.1 😑

66.6

77.2 😑

71.8 🔴

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COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Libya

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Yemen

Source: WHO

Reference year: 2019

Trends years: 2015 - 2019

Arab



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

COUNTRY VALUE RATING TREND

Algeria	12.0	٠	••
Bahrain	12.5	٠	••
Comoros	38.0	•	••
Djibouti	21.0	٠	••
Egypt	46.9	•	7
Iraq	70.0	٠	••
Jordan	27.0	•	••
Kuwait	6.2		→
Lebanon	11.7	٠	••
Libya	10.9	٠	••
Mauritania	84.0	•	••
Morocco	22.5	٠	••
Oman	7.5	٠	1
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	7.2		1
Saudi Arabia	8.2	•	••
Somalia	118.0		••
Sudan	86.8	٠	••
Syrian Arab Republic	54.0	•	••
Tunisia	6.3	٠	1
United Arab Emirates	3.7	•	1
Yemen	67.2	٠	••

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

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

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

* Imputed data point

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

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

SURVIVING INFANTS WHO RECEIVED 2 WHO-RECOMMENDED VACCINES (%) VALUE RATING TREND COUNTRY VALUE RATING TREND ... Algeria 80 98 -Bahrain ... Comoros 82 50 ... Djibouti •• 96 🔵 Egypt ... 75 Iraq 76 ... Jordan

GOOD HEALTH And Well Being

Kuwait	99.9		1	Kuwait	94		
Lebanon	98.2		••	Lebanon	67		
Libya	99.9	٠	••	Libya	73	•	
Mauritania	70.4	•	->	Mauritania	63	•	
Morocco	86.6	٠	••	Morocco	99		
Oman	99.9		1	Oman	99		
Palestine	99.7		1	Palestine	95		
Qatar	100.0		1	Qatar	98	•	
Saudi Arabia	98.7	•	1	Saudi Arabia	97	•	
Somalia	31.9		••	Somalia	42	•	
Sudan	77.7	•	••	Sudan	81	•	
Syrian Arab Republic	96.2	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	48	•	
Tunisia	99.5		••	Tunisia	95	٠	
United Arab Emirates	99.2	•	••	United Arab Emirates	96	•	
Yemen	44.7	٠	••	Yemen	71	•	

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

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

BIRTHS ATTENDED

PERSONNEL (%)

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Iraq

BY SKILLED HEALTH

98.8

99.6

82.2

87.4

91.5

95.6

99.7

•

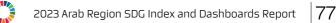
Source: WHO and UNICEF Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

SDG achieved Ochallenges remain Osignificant challenges remain One Major challenges remain Ochallenges remain

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

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

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

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Algeria	75	•	→
Bahrain	71	•	↓
Comoros	44		→
Djibouti	48	•	→
Egypt	70	•	1
Iraq	55		7
Jordan	60	•	→
Kuwait	70	•	7
Lebanon	72	•	1
Libya	60	•	→
Mauritania	40	•	→
Morocco	73	•	1
Oman	69	•	7
Palestine	65	•	4
Qatar	74	•	1
Saudi Arabia	74	•	7
Somalia	27		→
Sudan	44	•	→
Syrian Arab Republic	56	•	→
Tunisia	70	•	1
United Arab Emirates	78	•	→
Yemen	44	٠	→

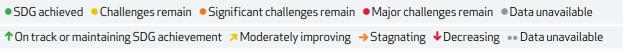
Source: WHO Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019



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

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

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





3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	
· V ·	

DIABETES PREVALENCE (% OF POPULATION AGES 20 TO 79)

COUNTRY



AGE-STANDARDIZED SUICIDE RATES (PER 100 000 POPULATION)

VALUE RATING TREND

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2.6

7.2

8.5

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros



COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Yemen

Arab

Arab

Mauritania 10.7

Libya

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

> 21

14.9

20.3

> NA

24.3

18.5

34.8

17.9

38.2

14.5

8

NA

11.8 😑

14.3 😑

NA

NA

ΝΔ

24.6 🔴

20.3 🔴

NA ...

NA

VALUE RATING TREND

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NET PRIMARY ENROLLMENT RATE (%)

COUNTRY VALUE RATING TREND

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Source: UNESCO

Reference year: 2021

Trends years: 2015 - 2020

Mauritania 76.5

Libya

Iraq

LITERACY RATE (% OF POPULATION AGED 15 TO 24)

VALUE RATING TREND

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74.0

100.0

81.2

> NA

93.5

99.4

99.3

99.8

99.6

98.4

98.6

99.2

94.6

99.5

75.7

73.0

96.1

97.7

99.7

77.0

91.5 😑



LOWER SECONDARY COMPLETION RATE (%)

VALUE RATING TREND

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82.9 😑

93.5

43.7

55.0

88.4

48.4

68.8

86.6

NA

NA

75.6

115.5

93.0

99.9

NA

50.8

53.8

87.9

96.9

53.1

92.3 🔵

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Source UNESCO

Reference year: 2021

Trends years: 2015 - 2020

Mauritania 45.9

Libya

Iraq

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

Djibouti	12.0	•	
Egypt	3.4	•	
Iraq	4.7	•	
Jordan	2.0		
Kuwait	2.7		
Lebanon	2.8		
Libya	4.5		
Mauritania	5.5	•	
Morocco	7.3	•	
Oman	4.5		
Palestine	NA	•	
Qatar	4.7		
Saudi Arabia	5.4	•	
Somalia	14.7	•	
Sudan	4.8	٠	
Syrian Arab Republic	2.1	•	
Tunisia	3.2		
United Arab Emirates	5.2	•	
Yemen	7.1	•	
Source: WH	10		

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

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

Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

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

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

* Imputed data point

Source: World Bank (World

Development Indicators)

Trends years: 2011 - 2021

Reference year: 2021

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

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

Source: UNESCO

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

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

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







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



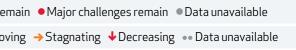
Source: UNESCO Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2020



SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, TERTIARY (% GROSS)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	53.7		1
Bahrain	64.5		1
Comoros	9.0	•	••
Djibouti	5.3		••
Egypt	38.9	•	••
Iraq	NA		••
Jordan	33.6	•	4
Kuwait	61.1		1
Lebanon	NA		••
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	5.9	•	→
Morocco	43.4	•	1
Oman	47.4	•	1
Palestine	42.7	•	4
Qatar	25.0	•	7
Saudi Arabia	71.4	٠	1
Somalia	NA		••
Sudan	16.9	•	••
Syrian Arab Republic	43.0	•	→
Tunisia	32.8	•	4
United Arab Emirates	53.7	•	••
Yemen	10.2	٠	••

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







HARMONIZED TEST SCORES

NA 🔵

384.1 🔴

321.3 🔴

448.0

Source: World Bank

(Human Capital Index)

Reference year: 2020

Trends years: 2017 - 2020

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374.1 🔴

451.7

392.2

NA

356.0

363.4

430.0

383.4

389.9

380.4

423.5

412.3

427.5

399.0

NA

379.6

NA

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Libya

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

0man

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Mauritania 342.1

Irag



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

VALUE RATING TREND

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66.3

58.9

28.8

52.8

53.8

56.7

67.6

62.6

24.0

72.0

39.6

61.0

68.9

2.1

30.2

53.3

62.7 🔴

61.2 🔴

40.5 🔴

48.1

80.0 🔵

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain*

Comoros

Djibouti*

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait*

Lebanon*

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia*

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates*

Source: UNDESA

Trends years: NA

Reference year: 2023

Yemen

Arab

Mauritania 22.4

Libya

Irag



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

VALUE RATING TREND

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7

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7

91.7

96.5

65.5

86.0

92.9

117.1

95.2

117.4

72.6

105.4

99.6

120.9

92.0

NA

81.3

85.3

97.8

56.0

82.7 🔴

NA

104.1 🔵

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Yemen

Source: UNDP

Reference year: 2021

Trends years: 2015 - 2021

Arab

Mauritania 87.0

Libya



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

COUNTRY VALUE RATING TREND

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

Source: II O 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

* 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



COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Mauritania 20.

Libya

Iraq

SEATS HELD BY WOMEN IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS (%)

5 GENDER EQUALITY

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

VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
8.1	•	4	Algeria	0.2	•	4
15.0	•	7	Bahrain	0.3	•	$\mathbf{+}$
16.7	•	7	Comoros	0.5	•	→
26.2	•	1	Djibouti	0.3	•	→
27.7	•	1	Egypt	0.2	•	$\mathbf{+}$
28.9	•	→	Iraq	0.1	•	$\mathbf{+}$
11.5	•	↓	Jordan	0.2	•	→
1.5	•	→	Kuwait	0.4	•	$\mathbf{+}$
4.7	•	→	Lebanon	0.2	•	4
16.0	•	→	Libya	0.5	•	→
20.3	•	↓	Mauritania	0.3	•	$\mathbf{+}$
22.8	•	7	Morocco	0.3	•	$\mathbf{+}$
2.3	•	→	Oman	0.2	•	$\mathbf{+}$
NA		••	Palestine	0.2	•	→
4.4	•	→	Qatar	0.4	•	→
19.9	•	→	Saudi Arabia	0.3	٠	→
24.4	•	1	Somalia	0.4	•	→
30.5	•	••	Sudan	0.3	•	→
11.2	•	¥	Syrian Arab Republic	0.2	•	→
26.3	•	4	Tunisia	0.3	٠	4
50.0	•	↑	United Arab Emirates	0.4	•	¥
0.0	٠	→	Yemen	0.1	٠	¥

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

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

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

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





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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.0		••
Bahrain	NA		••
Comoros	10.0	•	••
Djibouti	1.4	•	••
Egypt	2.0	•	••
Iraq	7.2	•	••
Jordan	1.5	•	••
Kuwait	NA		••
Lebanon	1.4	•	••
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	15.5	•	••
Morocco	0.5	•	••
Oman	1.2	•	••
Palestine	0.7	•	••
Qatar	0.0		••
Saudi Arabia	NA	•	••
Somalia	NA		••
Sudan	11.9	•	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•	••
Tunisia	0.0		••
United Arab Emirates	NA	•	••
Yemen	9.5	٠	••

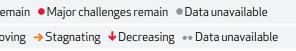
Source: UNICEE Reference year: 2021 Trends years: NA



PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN MINISTERIAL POSITIONS (%)

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

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





MANDATORY PAID MATERNITY LEAVE (DAYS)

VALUE RATING TREND

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98

60

98

182

90

98

70

70

70

98

98

98

50

70

50

70

56

98 🔴

120 🔵

30 🔴

70

60

Source: World Bank (World

Development Indicators)

Trends years: 2015 - 2022

Reference year: 2022

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Libya

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

0man

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Irag



COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Source: IMP

Yemen

Arab

Mauritania 71.7

Libya

Irag

POPULATION USING AT LEAST BASIC DRINKING WATER SERVICES (%)

94.4

100.0

80.2

76.0

98.4

98.9

100.0

92.6

99.9

90.4

92.2

97.9

99.6 🔵

100.0

56.5

60.4

93.9 😑

97.5 😑

100.0

> 60.7

Reference year: 2020

Trends years: 2015 - 2020

99.4

VALUE RATING TREND

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COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Yemen

Source: JMP

Reference year: 2020

Trends years: 2015 - 2020

Arab

Mauritania 49.8

Libya

POPULATION USING AT LEAST BASIC SANITATION SERVICES (%)

VALUE RATING TREND

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100.0

35.9 ÷

66.7

97.3

100.0

97.1

100.0

99.2

92.1

87.3 1

99.3

98.6

100.0

39.3

36.9

89.7 😑

97.4

99.2

54.1 🔴

100.0 🔵



FRESHWATER WITHDRAWAL (% OF AVAILABLE FRESHWATER RESOURCES)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	137.9	٠	••
Bahrain	133.7	•	••
Comoros	0.8		••
Djibouti	6.3		••
Egypt	141.2	٠	••
Iraq	79.5	•	••
Jordan	104.3	•	••
Kuwait	3850.5	•	••
Lebanon	58.8	•	••
Libya	817.1		••
Mauritan	ia 13.2	٠	••
Morocco	50.8	•	••
Oman	116.7	•	••
Palestine	47.0	•	••
Qatar	431.0	•	••
Saudi Arabia	974.2	•	••
Somalia	24.5		••
Sudan	118.7	٠	••
Syrian Arab Republic	124.4	•	••
Tunisia	96.0	٠	••
United Arab Emirates	1,630.7	•	••
Yemen	169.8	٠	••

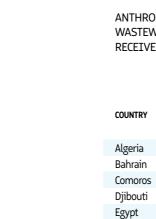
Source: FAO Reference year: 2019 Trends years: NA

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

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

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

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





ANTHROPOGENIC WASTEWATER THAT RECEIVES TREATMENT (%)

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Libya

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
Ŧ

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

VALUE RA	TING TR	END	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREN
33.1	• •	•	Algeria	801.9		••
88.0	• •	•	Bahrain	5,166.9	•	••
10.1	• •	•	Comoros	NA		••
0.0	• •	•	Djibouti	3,888.0	•	••
42.0	•	•	Egypt	369.5		••
13.1	• •	•	Iraq	909.9		••
18.6	• •	•	Jordan	2,627.2	•	••
43.1	• •	•	Kuwait	6,422.3	•	••
38.2	•	•	Lebanon	3,351.5	•	••
9.6	• •	•	Libya	NA		••
0.0	• •	•	Mauritan	ia 709.4		••
5.4	• •	•	Morocco	1,062.6	•	••
13.4	• •	•	Oman	3,789.9		••
14.3	• •	•	Palestine	2,051.6	•	••
70.0	• •	•	Qatar	10,937.6	•	••
37.7	• •	•	Saudi Arabia	3,509.3	•	••
4.9	• •	•	Somalia	85.9		••
0.0	• •	•	Sudan	230.2	٠	••
48.0	• •	•	Syrian Arab Republic	412.1	•	••
43.0	• •	•	Tunisia	1,292.0	•	••
92.1	••	•	United Arab Emirates	26,346.4	•	••
0.0	• •	٠	Yemen	369.3	٠	••

Source: FPL Reference year: 2020 Trends years: NA

Source: UNFP Reference year: 2018 Trends years: NA

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

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

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







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

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

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



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

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

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



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Source: IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO

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99.8

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86.7

61.8

100.0

100.0

99.9

100.0

100.0

69.7

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

49.7

55.4

89.1 -

100.0

100.0

73.8 7

Reference year: 2020

Trends years: 2015 - 2020



ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (%)

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Libya

0man

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Mauritania 47.3

Irag



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

99.7

100.0

8.4

9.7

99.0

99.9

100.0

> NA

NA

98.1

> NA

100.0

100.0

3.2

54.7

96.9

100.0

61.5

99.8 🔵

100.0

99.9 🔵

VALUE RATING TREND

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COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Source: WHO

Reference year: 2020

Trends years: 2015 - 2020

Yemen

Arab

Mauritania 42.6

Libya

Irag



CO., EMISSIONS FROM FUEL COMBUSTION / ELECTRICITY OUTPUT (MtCO₂/TWH)

VALUE RATING TREND

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2.6

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0.9

1.5

2.0

1.6

1.9

NA

2.0

1.5

2.0

1.4

2.2

1.4

5.0

Reference year: 2019

Trends years: 2015 - 2019

1.1 🔴

1.2 😑

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Yemen

Source: IFA

Arab

Libya



RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY OUTPUT (% OF TOTAL ELECTRICITY OUTPUT)



Source: Our World in Data Reference vear: 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

* Imputed data point

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

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

U ECU		GRUWTH
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DECENT WORK AND

ADJUSTED GDP GROWTH (%)

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

Source: IFA Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019 Source: World Bank Reference year: 2021 Trends years: NA

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

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



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

44.1	•	↓
82.6		••
21.7	•	••
12.3	•	••
27.4	•	→
18.6	•	→
47.1	•	7
79.8	•	••
20.7	•	4
65.7	•	••
20.9	•	••
44.4	•	••
73.6	•	••
33.6	•	→
65.9	•	••
74.3	•	Ť
38.7		••
15.3	٠	••
23.3	•	••
36.9	•	→
85.7	•	Ť
6.5	٠	••
	82.6 21.7 12.3 27.4 18.6 47.1 79.8 20.7 65.7 20.9 44.4 73.6 33.6 65.9 74.3 38.7 15.3 23.3 36.9 85.7	82.6 9 21.7 9 12.3 9 27.4 9 18.6 9 47.1 9 79.8 9 20.7 9 65.7 9 73.6 9 33.6 9 65.9 9 74.3 9 38.7 9 15.3 9 23.3 9 36.9 9 85.7 9

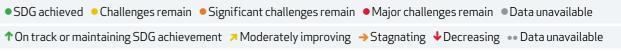
Source: Global Findex Database Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2014 - 2021



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

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

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







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

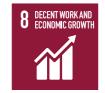
VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

Arab

Emirates

Yemen



COUNTRY

LABOR FREEDOM SCORE

VALUE RATING TREND



COUNTRY

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

VALUE RATING TREND



EASE OF STARTING A BUSINESS SCORE

VALUE RATING TREND

...

78.0 ••

89.6

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain



COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

Libya

Iraq

PRODUCT CONCENTRATION INDEX, EXPORTS

VALUE RATING TREND

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0.3

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0.6

0.6

0.4

0.3

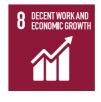
0.2 🔵

0.1 🔵

0.3 😑

0.4 😑

0.2 🔵



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

VALUE RATING TREND

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11.0 🔵

117.4

NA

48.3

11.7

27.8

106.8

49.8

35.3

9.6 ...

10.7

81.1

31.9

255.0 🔴

0.0 🔵

0.1 🔵

1.5 🔵

13.5 🔵

229.4 🛛 🔴

1.1 🔴

83.2

3.5 🔵

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Libya

Algeria	0.0		1
Bahrain	0.2		→
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	0.1		→
Egypt	0.0		1
Iraq	0.0		1
Jordan	0.1		1
Kuwait	0.2	٠	1
Lebanon	0.1		→
Libya	0.1		→
Mauritania	0.0		1
Morocco	0.0		→
Oman	0.1		1
Palestine	0.1		→
Qatar	0.5		1
Saudi Arabia	0.2	•	1
Somalia	0.0		->
Sudan	0.0	٠	1
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	•	↑
Tunisia	0.0	٠	1
United			

0.4 🔵

0.0 🔵

Source: "Alsamawi et al. (2017)

data updated to 2018"

Reference year: 2018

Trends years: 2015 - 2018

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Algeria	51.4		→
Bahrain	53.6	•	4
Comoros	55.6	•	->
Djibouti	50.8	•	↓
Egypt	33.4	•	↓
Iraq	56.8	•	4
Jordan	57.4	•	4
Kuwait	52.1	•	4
Lebanon	53.3		→
Libya	48.6	• • • •	4
Mauritania	49.3	•	4
Morocco	47.6	•	7
Oman	45.7	•	4
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	52.6	•	↓
Saudi Arabia	42.5	•	¥
Somalia	26.5	•	↓
Sudan	42.0	•	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	57.8	•	→
Tunisia	55.8	•	↓
United Arab Emirates	64.5	•	¥
Yemen	30.7	٠	¥
Source: The	e Herita	age	

Algeria	29.0	•	→
Bahrain	6.6		→
Comoros	20.3	•	4
Djibouti	77.2	•	4
Egypt	17.1	•	1
Iraq	34.6	•	4
Jordan	39.4	•	4
Kuwait	15.4	•	→
Lebanon	25.5		4
Libya	51.5		↓
Mauritania	21.9	•	4
Morocco	24.9	•	4
Oman	7.5	•	↑ ↓
Palestine	40.7	٠	
Qatar	0.3		1
Saudi Arabia	23.8	٠	7
Somalia	35.6	•	4
Sudan	34.5	•	4
Syrian Arab Republic	22.1	•	¥
Tunisia	37.1	٠	4
United Arab Emirates	9.3	•	→

25.6

Source: World Bank (World

Development Indicators)

Trends years: 2015 - 2022

Reference year: 2022

Yemen

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Damain	09.0	-	
Comoros	76.5	•	••
Djibouti	84.3	•	••
Egypt	87.8	•	••
Iraq	77.3	•	••
Jordan	84.5	•	••
Kuwait	88.4	•	••
Lebanon	78.2	•	••
Libya	73.1	•	••
Mauritania	92.2		••
Morocco	93.0	٠	••
Oman	93.5	•	••
Palestine	70.2	•	••
Qatar	86.1	•	••
Saudi Arabia	93.1	•	••
Somalia	46.0	•	••
Sudan	76.7	٠	••
Syrian Arab Republic	80.1	•	••
Tunisia	94.6	•	••
United Arab Emirates	94.8	•	••
Yemen	76.8	•	••

Source: World Bank (Doing Business) 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 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

Foundation

Reference year: 2023

Trends years: 2017 - 2022

United Arab Emirates Yemen

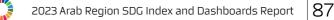
> Source: UNCTAD WDS Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022

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

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

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

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





COUNTRY

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

VALUE RATING TREND

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

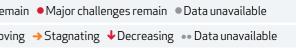
Source: Times Higher Education Reference year: 2022 Trends years: NA



POPULATION USING THE INTERNET (%)

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

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



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



Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Libya

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

0man

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Source: ITU

Mauritania 70.8

Irag

MOBILE BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER 100 POPULATION)

97.1

135.2

42.0

35.9

47.5

65.3

136.6

77.8

17.0

82.0

112.6

19.7

144.0

119.5

2.6

42.0 7

17.4

241.2

5.0

Reference year: 2021

Trends years: 2015 - 2021

81.3 🔵

61.4 😑

VALUE RATING TREND

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COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Source: World Bank

Reference year: 2018

Trends years: 2014 - 2018

Yemen

Arab

Mauritania 2.3

Libya

Irag

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

> 2.4

2.7

2.3

2.8

2.7

3.0

2.6

2.2

2.4

NA

1.8

2.2

2.5

4.0

2.1 🔴

2.1 🔴

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VALUE RATING TREND

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COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Yemen

Arab

Libya

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

0.2

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Source: Scimago Jounal Rank

Trends years: 2015 - 2021

Reference year: 2021

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VALUE RATING TREND

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EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (% OF GDP)

COUNTRY VALUE RATING TREND

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

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

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

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

2023 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard Report

* Imputed data point

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

88

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



COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Libya

Iraq

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

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTUR

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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
	1.5	•	4	Algeria	86.2	•	••
	0.4	•	→	Bahrain	99.8		••
	NA		••	Comoros	55.3	•	••
	NA		••	Djibouti	71.5	•	••
	0.5	•	→	Egypt	88.1	•	••
	2.3	•	4	Iraq	69.6	•	••
	0.2	•	1	Jordan	89.0	•	••
	1.7	•	$\mathbf{+}$	Kuwait	77.4	•	••
	0.5	•	$\mathbf{+}$	Lebanon	98.3	٠	••
	1.6	•	$\mathbf{+}$	Libya	76.4	•	••
ia	NA		••	Mauritania	47.0	٠	••
	0.4	•	→	Morocco	91.6		••
	1.8	•	→	Oman	81.4	•	••
	NA		••	Palestine	NA		••
	1.2	•	4	Qatar	99.1		••
	1.1	•	7	Saudi Arabia	61.1	•	••
	NA		••	Somalia	52.8	•	••
	0.2	•	1	Sudan	37.8	٠	••
	2.7	•	→	Syrian Arab Republic	80.7	•	••
	0.7	•	→	Tunisia	89.3	•	••
	2	•	R	United Arab Emirates	93.3	•	••
	0.6	•	Ŧ	Yemen	62.9	•	••

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

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

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

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





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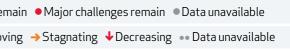
VALUE BATTNG TREND

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.0		••
Bahrain	NA		••
Comoros	2.5	•	••
Djibouti	2.0	•	7
Egypt	1.2	•	7
Iraq	1.1	•	••
Jordan	1.4	•	••
Kuwait	NA		••
Lebanon	1.2	•	••
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	1.3	•	••
Morocco	1.8	•	••
Oman	NA		••
Palestine	1.3	•	••
Qatar	NA		••
Saudi Arabia	NA	٠	••
Somalia	NA		••
Sudan	1.4	•	••
Syrian Arab Republic	1.6	•	••
Tunisia	1.3	•	••
United Arab Emirates	0.9	•	1
Yemen	1.6	٠	••

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	27.6		••
Bahrain	NA		••
Comoros	45.3	•	••
Djibouti	41.6		7
Egypt	31.5	•	1
Iraq	29.5		••
Jordan	33.7	•	••
Kuwait	NA		••
Lebanon	31.8	•	••
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	32.6	•	••
Morocco	39.5	•	••
Oman	NA		••
Palestine	33.7	•	••
Qatar	NA		••
Saudi Arabia	NA	•	••
Somalia	36.8	•	••
Sudan	34.2	•	••
Syrian Arab Republic	37.5	•	••
Tunisia	32.8	•	••
United Arab Emirates	26	•	↑
Yemen	36.7	•	••

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



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



Algeria

ANNUAL MEAN CONCENTRA-TION OF PARTICULATE MATTER OF LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS OF DIAMETER ($PM_{2.5}$)(μ G/ M_3)

VALUE RATING TREND

- ↓



COUNTRY

SATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC TRANSPORT (%)

VALUE RATING TREND

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

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY



MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (KG/CAPITA/DAY)

VALUE RATING TREND

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0.9

0.4

0.5

1.2

0.9

0.4

0.2

1.2 🔴

1.4 🔴

0.6 🔵

0.7 🌒

0.5 🔵

1.6 ...

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Yemen

Arab

Arab

Libya

Iraq



Source: UNEP

Reference year: 2018

Trends years: 2015 - 2018

NITROGEN EMISSIONS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (KG/CAPITA)

ELECTRONIC WASTE (KG/CAPITA)

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

Dahr 70 0 (

41.3 🔴

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

Algeria	42	•	
Bahrain	70	•	
Comoros	38	•	
Djibouti	61	•	
Egypt	68	•	
Iraq	63	•	
Jordan	58	•	
Kuwait	95		
Lebanon	32	•	
Libya	47	•	
Mauritania	42		
Morocco	57	•	
Oman	73		
Palestine	67	•	
Qatar	65	•	
Saudi Arabia	77	•	
Somalia	62	•	
Sudan	33	•	
Syrian Arab Republic	15	•	
Tunisia	29	•	
United Arab Emirates	86	•	
Yemen	47	•	
Source: Gal			

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

Source: Oita et al. IHME Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019

Source: Gallup Reference year: 2022 Trends years: 2015 - 2022 Source: WHO and UNICEF Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020 Source: World Bank Reference year: 2019 Trends years: NA

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

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

* Imputed data point

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



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

Source: UNU-IAS

Trends years: NA

Reference year: 2019

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

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



PRODUCTION-BASED SO2 EMISSIONS (KG/CAPITA)



SO2 EMISSIONS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (KG/CAPITA)

VALUE DATING TREND

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUN
Algeria	2.1		••	Alge
Bahrain	8.5		••	Bahr
Comoros	NA		••	Com
Djibouti	10.0		••	Djibo
Egypt	8.8		••	Egyp
Iraq	33.5	•	••	Iraq
Jordan	15.2		••	Jorda
Kuwait	155.0		••	Kuwa
Lebanon	30.1	•	••	Leba
Libya	27.7		••	Libya
Mauritania	3.0		••	Mau
Morocco	9.2		••	Morc
Oman	8.7		••	0ma
Palestine	1.8		••	Pale
Qatar	17.1		••	Qata
Saudi Arabia	89.6	•	••	Sauc Arab
Somalia	0.3		••	Som
Sudan	2.4	٠	••	Suda
Syrian Arab Republic	7.7	٠	••	Syria Arab Repu
Tunisia	4.4	•	••	Tunis
United Arab Emirates	42.0	•	••	Unite Arab Emir
Yemen	2.0	٠	••	Yeme

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.0		••
Bahrain	7.6		••
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	2.3		••
Egypt	0.4	٠	••
Iraq	1.0		••
Jordan	2.2		••
Kuwait	8.1		••
Lebanon	2.4		••
Libya	1.5		••
Mauritania	0.5		••
Morocco	0.8		••
Oman	4.4		••
Palestine	1.6		••
Qatar	17.5	•	••
Saudi Arabia	4.8	•	••
Somalia	0.0		••
Sudan	0.0		••
Syrian Arab Republic	0.1	•	••
Tunisia	0.9	٠	••
United Arab Emirates	19.1	•	••
Yemen	0.1	٠	••

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





12	RESPONSIBLE Consumption And production
	20

PRODUCTION-BASED NITROGEN EMISSIONS (KG/CAPITA)



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



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



EXPORTS OF PLASTIC WASTE (KG/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE F	RATING	TREND	COUN	RY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE F	ATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	Т
Algeria	13.5		1	Alger	ia	304.6	•	4	Algeria	87.5	•	••	Algeria	0.0	•	
Bahrain	34.4	•	7	Bahr		469.8	٠	1	Bahrain	81.2	•	••	Bahrain	0.6	•	
Comoros	NA		••	Com	oros	NA		••	Comoros	48.3	•	••	Comoros	NA		
Djibouti	18.1		1	Djibo	uti	9.1	•	->	Djibouti	43.4	•	••	Djibouti	NA		
Egypt	15.1		1	Egyp	t	157.8	•	→	Egypt	75.0	•	••	Egypt	0.0		
Iraq	22.7	•	1	Iraq		189	•	4	Iraq	58.5	•	••	Iraq	0.2		
Jordan	11.0		1	Jorda	n	85.7	•	→	Jordan	71.0	•	••	Jordan	0.1		
Kuwait	43.1		7	Kuwa	nit 1	1308.1	•	1	Kuwait	56.7	•	••	Kuwait	2.0	•	
Lebanon	25.4	•	4	Leba	non	394.5	•	4	Lebanon	84.5	•	••	Lebanon	1.3	•	
Libya	47.8		→	Libya		661.5	•	→	Libya	62.4	•	••	Libya	0.6		
Mauritania	37.9	•	7	Mau	itania	13.7	•	->	Mauritania	58.7	•	••	Mauritania	0.6		
Morocco	16.7		1	Morc	ссо	11.2	•	→	Morocco	90.3		••	Morocco	0.1	٠	
Oman	38.3		7	Oma	n	21.6	•	→	Oman	72.9	•	••	Oman	0.5		
Palestine	0.9		1	Pales	tine	NA		••	Palestine	NA		••	Palestine	0.0	٠	
Qatar	59.4	٠	1	Qata		180.3	•	1	Qatar	73.7	•	••	Qatar	0.0		
Saudi Arabia	60.1	•	→	Sauc Arab		838.2	•	1	Saudi Arabia	62.4	•	••	Saudi Arabia	1.2	•	
Somalia	19.8		1	Som	alia	NA		••	Somalia	35.3	•	••	Somalia	NA		
Sudan	NA		••	Suda	n	25.1	•	->	Sudan	57.6	•	••	Sudan	0.3	•	
Syrian Arab Republic	11.2	•	1	Syria Arab Repu		NA	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•	
Tunisia	17.2	٠	1	Tunis	ia	103.7	•	→	Tunisia	83.3	•	••	Tunisia	2.3	•	
United Arab Emirates	52.5	•	→	Unite Arab Emir		582.6	•	¢	United Arab Emirates	91.2	•	••	United Arab Emirates	1.1	•	
Yemen	6.9	٠	Ť	Yeme	en	9.5	•	→	Yemen	63.2	٠	••	Yemen	0.0	٠	

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

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

Reference year: 2020 Trends years: NA

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

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

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

* Imputed data point

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

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



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

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

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



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

Reference year: 2021

Trends years: 2015 - 2021

CO₂ EMISSIONS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (TCO₂/CAPITA)

13 CLIMATE ACTION

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TR
Algeria	4.0	٠	→	Algeria	0.3		
Bahrain	26.7	•	4	Bahrain	3.2	٠	•
Comoros	0.4		→	Comoros	NA		
Djibouti	0.3	٠	1	Djibouti	1.2	•	•
Egypt	2.3	•	→	Egypt	0.1		
Iraq	4.3	•	→	Iraq	0.3		
Jordan	2.3	•	1	Jordan	0.6	•	
Kuwait	25.0	•	4	Kuwait	3.1		2
Lebanon	4.4	•	→	Lebanon	0.8	•	
Libya	11.1	•	4	Libya	0.6	•	•
Mauritania	0.9		→	Mauritania	0.2		
Morocco	1.9		→	Morocco	0.3		-
Oman	18.0	•	$\mathbf{+}$	Oman	1.7	•	
Palestine	0.6	٠	1	Palestine	0.5	•	•
Qatar	35.5	•	→	Qatar	6.8	•	•
Saudi Arabia	18.8	٠	→	Saudi Arabia	1.9	٠	
Somalia	0.0		1	Somalia	0.0		
Sudan	0.5		1	Sudan	0.0		
Syrian Arab Republic	1.3	•	↑	Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	•	
Tunisia	2.6	•	→	Tunisia	0.3	٠	
United Arab Emirates	21.9	•	→	United Arab Emirates	5.5	•	•
Yemen	0.4	٠	1	Yemen	0.0	٠	
Source: Gl			Project	Source: Le			012





Reference year: 2018

Trends years: 2015 - 2019



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

VALUE RATING TREND

COUNTRY

13 CLIMATE ACTION

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

COUNTRY

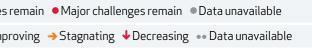
VALUE RATING TREND

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

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

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

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







Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Libya

Irag

FISH CAUGHT THAT ARE THEN DISCARDED (%)

12.9

17.7

52.3

> 0.9

2.8

0.0

79.7

0.3

10.4

5.9

7.8

1.0

0.0

4.0 🔵

6.1 🔴

14.9 🔴

1.6 🔵

8.3 😑

9.3 🔴

0.6 🔵

0.6

Source: Sea around Us

Reference year: 2019

Trends years: 2015 - 2019

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14.9 🔴

VALUE RATING TREND

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MARINE BIODIVERSITY THREATS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (PER MILLION POPULATION)

VALUE RATING TREND

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0.0

0.0 ...

NA

NA ...

0.0

0.2

0.4 ...

0.2

0.0

0.1

0.0

0.0

0.5

NA

NA

0.0

0.1 🔵

1.0 🔴

0.0 🔵

Source: "Lenzen et al. (2012)

data updated to 2018

Reference year: 2016

Trends years: NA

0.1 🔵

0.1 🔵

0.0 🔵

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COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Yemen

Arab

Libya

Irag



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

VALUE RATING TREND

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1

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-

74.5

> 0.0 -

0.0 •

46.4 •

0.0

NA

32.1 7

10.8

0.0

58.0 7

22.1

NA

60.0

25.3

0.0

0.0 🔴

48.0

40.3 ->

48.6

Source: Birdlife International

Reference year: 2022

Trends years: 2015 - 2022

30.6 🔴

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13.7

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Yemen

Arab

Mauritania 37.2

Libya



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

COUNTRY VALUE RATING TREND

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

Source: Ocean Health Index 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

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

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



FISH CAUGHT BY TRAWLING OR DREDGING (%)

Source: Sea Around Us

Reference year: 2019

Trends years: 2015 - 2019

OCEAN HEALTH INDEX **GOAL - FISHERIES**

4 LIFE BELOW WATER

(0-100)

	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TRE
	21.9	•	4	Algeria	45.5	٠	
	11.2	•	→	Bahrain	41.0	•	-
)S	0.0		••	Comoros	38.6	•	•
	0.0		••	Djibouti	42.6	٠	•
	49.5	•	→	Egypt	28.6	•	
	7.1	•	4	Iraq	38.3	٠	
n	0.0	٠	••	Jordan	35.0	٠	
it	42.0	•	7	Kuwait	25.7	•	
non	9.0	•	••	Lebanon	34.7	•	
а	32.1	•	4	Libya	34.5	•	
iritania	1.0		1	Mauritania	38.6	•	
rocco	13.3	•	7	Morocco	43.2	٠	
an	3.1		••	Oman	63.4	•	
lestine	0.8		••	Palestine	NA		
tar	0.0		••	Qatar	72.8		
udi abia	18.3	•	7	Saudi Arabia	31.2	•	
malia	0.0		••	Somalia	9.4		
ıdan	11.2	•	••	Sudan	25.2	٠	
rian ab epublic	33.0	•	¥	Syrian Arab Republic	32.7	•	
unisia	18.6	•	→	Tunisia	46.0	•	
nited rab mirates	4.9	•	↑	United Arab Emirates	74.3	•	
emen	2.8	٠	→	Yemen	59.5	٠	

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

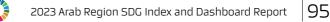
* Imputed data point Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

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

Source: Ocean Health Index

Trends years: 2015 - 2020

Reference year: 2020





COUNTRY

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

VALUE RATING TREND

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

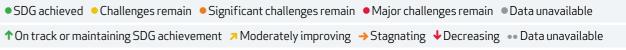
Source: Lenzen et al. (2012) data updated to 2018 Reference year: 2018 Trends years: NA



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

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

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





RED LIST INDEX OF SPECIES SURVIVAL (0-1)



HOMICIDES (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

VALUE RATING TREND

J

1.6

COUNTRY

Algeria



UNSENTENCED DETAINEES (% OF PRISON POPULATION)

VALUE RATING TREND

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12.0

NA

NA

35.8

9.9 ...

NA

36.9 7

17.0

39.9

90.0

NA

18.1

NA

52.3

36.0 😑

20.4 🔵

50.5 🔴

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

Libya

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Yemen

Source: UNODC

Arab



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

VALUE RATING TREND

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58

60

60

72

85

74

80

96

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53

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Iraq



COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Source: UNICEF

Reference year: 2022

Libya

Iraq

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

> 99.6

100.0

87.3

91.7

98.8

98.0

98.9

NA

65.6

96.9

100.0

99.2

99.2

5.9

67.3

96.0 🔴

99.9 🔵

100.0 🔵

30.7

100.0 🔵

NA

99.4 🔵

VALUE RATING TREND

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CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX (WORST 0-100 BEST)

VALUE RATING TREND

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J

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J

33

44

19

30

23

47

42

24

17

30

38

44

NA

58

51

22

12 🔴

13 🔴

40 🔴

67 🔵

16

Source: Transparency

International

30 🔴

COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Libya

Algeria	0.9		→
Bahrain	0.7	•	4
Comoros	0.7		4

VALUE RATING TREND

	,		•
Djibouti	0.8	•	4
Egypt	0.9	٠	→
Iraq	0.8	•	↓ →
Jordan	1.0		→
Kuwait	0.8		4
Lebanon	0.9		→
Libya	1.0		→
Mauritania	1.0		→
Morocco	0.9	•	4
Oman	0.9	•	4
Palestine	0.9	•	→
Qatar	0.8	•	4
Saudi Arabia	0.9	•	¥
Somalia	0.9	•	4
Sudan	0.9		→
Syrian Arab Republic	0.9	•	→
Tunisia	1.0		→
United Arab Emirates	0.8	•	¥
Yemen	0.8	•	4

Bahrain	0.1		1
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	NA		••
Egypt	1.3		••
Iraq	9.4	•	••
Jordan	1.0		1
Kuwait	0.3		••
Lebanon	2.3	•	1
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	1.0		••
Morocco	1.9	•	- ↓
Oman	0.2		1
Palestine	0.9		1
Qatar	0.3		→
Saudi Arabia	0.8	•	••
Somalia	NA		••
Sudan	NA		••
Syrian Arab Republic	2.1	•	••
Tunisia	4.6	•	••
United Arab Emirates	0.5	•	↑
Yemen	6.3	٠	••
Source: UN		001	

Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2020

20.0 Arabia Somalia NA

→	Lebanon	50	٠
••	Libya	63	
••	Mauritania	53	•
1	Morocco	68	٠
••	Oman	NA	
••	Palestine	72	۲
••	Qatar	92	۲
••	Saudi Arabia	90	•
••	Somalia	85	۲
••	Sudan	71	۲
••	Syrian Arab Republic	32	•
••	Tunisia	58	٠
••	United Arab Emirates	91	•

Source: Gallup 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

* Imputed data point

Source: IUCN and Birdlife

Trends years: 2015 - 2023

Reference year: 2023

International

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

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

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Reference year: 2022 Trends years: NA Trends years: 2015 - 2022

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

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







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



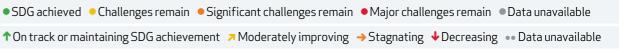
PRESS FREEDOM INDEX (WORST 0-100 BEST)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	2.5	•	••
Bahrain	NA		••
Comoros	28.5		••
Djibouti	NA		••
Egypt	4.8	•	••
Iraq	4.5	•	••
Jordan	1.7		••
Kuwait	NA		••
Lebanon	NA		••
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	14.0	•	••
Morocco	NA		••
Oman	NA		••
Palestine	7.3	•	••
Qatar	NA		••
Saudi Arabia	NA	•	••
Somalia	NA		••
Sudan	18.1	•	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•	••
Tunisia	2.3	•	••
United Arab Emirates	NA	•	••
Yemen	NA	٠	••

Source: UNICEF Reference year: 2021 Trends years: NA

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	45.7	•	4
Bahrain	30.6	۲	4
Comoros	62.3	•	1
Djibouti	35.9	•	→
Egypt	33.4		4
Iraq	32.9	•	4
Jordan	42.8	•	4
Kuwait	38.8		$\mathbf{+}$
Lebanon	50.5	•	1
Libya	40.2	•	4
Mauritania	59.5	•	4
Morocco	43.7		1
Oman	37.9	٠	4
Palestine	37.9	٠	4
Qatar	55.3	•	4
Saudi Arabia	32.4	•	↓
Somalia	44.2	•	7
Sudan	40.8	٠	7
Syrian Arab Republic	27.2	•	→
Tunisia	50.1	•	1
United Arab Emirates	43.0	•	¥
Yemen	32.8	٠	Ŧ

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







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



COUNTRY

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

VALUE RATING TREND



COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Libya

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian

Republic

Tunisia

United

Emirates

Yemen

Arab

Arab

Lebanon 101.4

Mauritania 43.8

PRISON POPULATION (PER 100,000 PERSONS)

214.5

239.2

47.1

62.6

106.2

169.3

162.0

NA

98.5

239.9

46.8

85.9

70.0

135.8

NA

51.6

NΔ

191.5

109.2

32.4

VALUE RATING TREND

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



STATUS OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES

VALUE RATING TREND

11

9

6

12

10

9

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8

12

12

15

9

14

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8

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COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Mauritania

Morocco

Palestine

Oman

Qatar

Saudi

Arabia

Somalia

Emirates

Libya

Iraq

POLITICAL STABILITY AND ABSENCE OF

PEACE, JUSTICE

AND STRONG

VIOLENCE/TERRORISM

VALUE RATING TREND

-0.9

-0.5

-0.2

-0.7

-2.4

-2.7

-0.7

0.6

Source: World Bank

Indicators)

(Worldwide Governance

Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

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COUNTRY

Algeria

Bahrain

Comoros

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

COUNTRY	VALUE RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.0 ●	••

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

Source: Stockholm Peace

Research Institute

Trends years: NA

Reference year: 2021

Algeria	0.1	٠	••
Bahrain	NA		••
Comoros	NA		••
Djibouti	NA		••
Egypt	0.4	٠	••
Iraq	6.4	•	••
Jordan	NA		••
Kuwait	NA		••
Lebanon	1.3	•	••
Libya	10.2	•	••
Mauritania	NA		••
Morocco	NA		••
Oman	NA		••
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	NA		••
Saudi Arabia	0.0	•	••
Somalia	11.9		••
Sudan	0.3	•	••
Syrian Arab Republic	49.0	•	••
Tunisia	NA		••
United Arab Emirates	NA	•	••
Yemen	21.1	٠	••
Source: Wa	rld Dar	ok (Me	eld

. . Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators Reference year: 2021

Source: UNODC Reference year: 2021 Trends years: NA

Research Institute Reference year: 2021 Trends years: NA

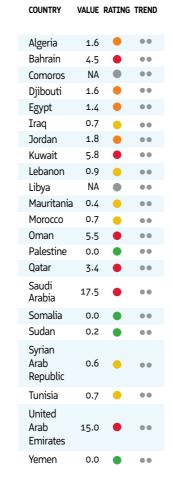
•SDG achieved • Challenges remain • Significant challenges remain • Major challenges remain • Data unavailable

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

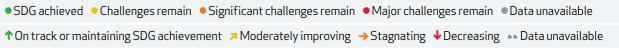
* Imputed data point Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

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

Trends years: NA



Source: Stockholm Peace



* 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



Arab

Republic

Tunisia

United

Arab

Emirates

Yemen

Sudan	10	•	••
Syrian Arab Republic	11	•	••
Tunisia	15		••
United Arab	6	•	••

...

Yemen 10 Source: UNOHCHR

Reference year: 2021 Trends years: NA



CORPORATE TAX HAVEN SCORE (BEST 0-100 WORST)



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX (WORST 0-100 BEST)

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		••
Oman	0		••
Palestine	0		••
Qatar	NA		••
Saudi Arabia	0	•	••
Somalia	0		••
Sudan	0		••
Syrian Arab Republic	0	•	••
Tunisia	0		••
United Arab Emirates	98	•	••
Yemen	0	•	••

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

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

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



GOVERNMENT HEALTH AND EDUCATION SPENDING (% GDP)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	11.0		→
Bahrain	4.6	•	4
Comoros	3.3	٠	→
Djibouti	4.6	•	4
Egypt	3.9	•	4
Iraq	7.5	•	1
Jordan	6.9	•	4
Kuwait	12.2		1
Lebanon	4.3	•	4
Libya	6.1	•	••
Mauritania	3.2	٠	4
Morocco	9.4	•	1
Oman	10.2		1
Palestine	NA		••
Qatar	6.5	•	4
Saudi Arabia	11.7	•	↑
Somalia	NA		••
Sudan	3.1	٠	4
Syrian Arab Republic	6.5	•	••
Tunisia	11.0	٠	1
United Arab Emirates	7.3	•	↑
Yemen	5.9	•	••

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

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

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

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



PART 4 | INDICATOR PROFILES

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PART 5 Methodology ↓ ■ ■ ↑ ■ ● ● ● **↗ ■ →**

5. Methodology

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

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

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

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

The SDG Index overall score and 'scores by

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

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

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

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

- An additional 29 indicators fill gaps and capture issues particular to the Arab region context.
- Several indicators from the global SDG Index were removed due to insufficient data coverage for the Arab region (see Table 5).
- For Arab region-specific indicators, ٠ the same methodology was used to create the upper bound as in the global Sustainable Development Report.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

5.3. Data Selection

Indicator Selection Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Missing Data and Imputations

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

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

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

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

5.4. Index Method

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

5.5. Dashboard Method (Thresholds, Normalization, Aggregation)

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

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



Thresholds

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

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

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

Weighting and Aggregation

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

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

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

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

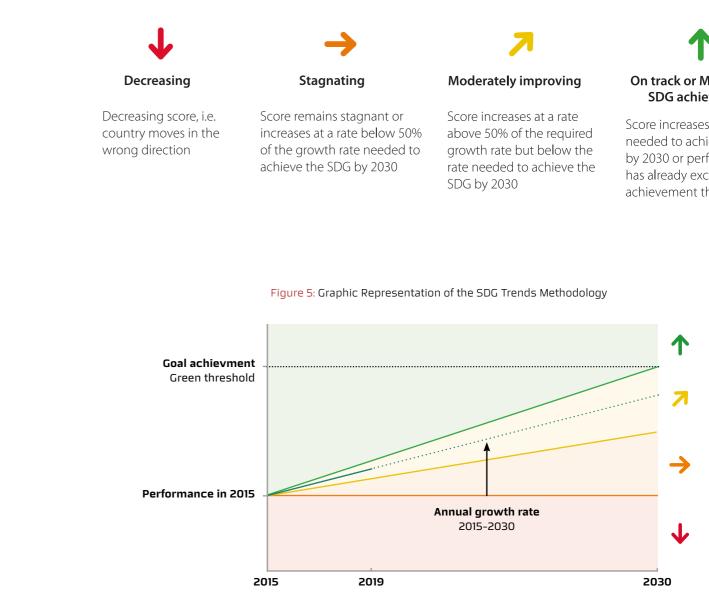
Afterwards, the average of the two rescaled variables on which the country performed worst was taken to identify the rating for the goal. The added rule was applied such that, to score green for the goal both indicators had to be green - otherwise the goal would be rated yellow. Similarly, a red score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

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

5.6. Trends

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

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



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.



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



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

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

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