2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard Report

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK
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For interactive visualization of the 2022 SDGs Index and Dashboard, or to download a copy of the dataset and the latest edition of the report, please visit: **www.ArabSDGIndex.com**
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To Inspire
and Enable
The Next Generation of Governments

The World Government Summit is a global platform dedicated to shaping the future of governments worldwide. Each year, the Summit sets the agenda for the next generation of governments with a focus on how they can harness innovation and technology to solve universal challenges facing humanity.

The World Government Summit is a knowledge exchange center at the intersection of government, futurism, technology, and innovation. It functions as a thought leadership platform and networking hub for policymakers, experts and pioneers in human development.

The Summit is a gateway to the future as it functions as the stage for analysis of future trends, concerns, and opportunities facing humanity. It is also an arena to showcase innovations, best practice, and smart solutions to inspire creativity to tackle these future challenges.

Executive Summary

The Arab region continues to face monumental developmental challenges on numerous fronts. The ongoing 'Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals' effectively started with a socioeconomic shock triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic. This further disrupted developmental trajectories in several countries in the Arab region, many of which were already going through violent conflicts or internal political turbulence.

Today, accelerating efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is more pressing than ever. Countries in the Arab region stand to gain – individually and collectively – if they manage to overcome the growing developmental challenges and accelerate efforts to achieve the SDGs. However, for these efforts to generate value and create impact through the many developmental pathways, there are several prerequisites. Among others, these include making available accurate and representative evidence for the many stakeholders, that first, enables an objective localized assessment of the current state of development, and second, empowers all stakeholders with the data that can inform policy options and chart the way forward towards achieving the SDGs. In essence, understanding the current state and changing trends through a data-driven lens should provide clarity on how to overcome the many obstacles highlighted.

At this crucial point in time, the objective of the *Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard* 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.

The *2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard* comprises 110 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 2022 Arab Region Index and Dashboard has 29 unique indicators that specifically reflect regional priorities and challenges. The selection of these indicators, along with related thresholds, was informed by regional expert consultations which took place to inform the 2019 edition. Compared to the global Sustainable Development Report 2021, and to reduce potential bias, the Arab Region Index also removes indicators where data coverage is currently insufficient.

Additionally, the Arab Region Index increases country coverage by including Palestine, which has so far not been included in the global reports. It also provides total SDG scores for two Arab countries (Libya and Comoros) that did not receive one in the global report due to low data availability.

How can policymakers perceive 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 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 also serve regional collaborative efforts, an important element towards achieving the SDGs.

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Furthermore, as the Arab region prepares to host two sessions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of Parties (COP) within the next years – COP 27 in Egypt and COP 28 in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) – this edition of the Arab Index, specifically includes a section dedicated to assessing progress on SDG7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action), in addition to featuring highlights on clean energy and climate action in the Arab region.

The findings of the study point to few positive - and several negative - results in terms of SDGs performance across the region. The key findings are:

The region displays diverse outcomes in terms of sustainable development, with common challenges around gender equality, decent work and economic growth, and sustainable food production systems, among others. The variances between the 22 Arab countries reflect significant differences in performance on many indicators. SDG 5 (Gender Equality) remains the most significant challenge across the region followed by SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).

Challenges remain as well in regards to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 14 (Life below Water) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). Other SDGs show more variation, which in turn require country-specific solutions to address such challenges.

Six countries have completed two-thirds of the road towards achieving the SDGs. Six countries managed to achieve a total index score of 66 or above. These are Jordan, Tunisia, UAE, Algeria, Morocco, and Oman. Taken as a whole, the Arab region does not

So far, only two Arab countries (the UAE and Lebanon) achieved SDG 1 (No Poverty). Meanwhile, Palestine is the only country that achieved SGD 14 (Life Below Water).

score high in terms of SDGs attainment, with an average score of 58.2 out of 100. Considerable efforts and collaboration across the region are required to achieve the SDGs within the remaining time frame.

Poor and conflict-affected countries face the highest risk of falling behind. Overall, the 22 Arab countries receive a 'red' score in almost half of all the 17 SDGs. Five Least Developed Countries (LDCs), in addition to two other countries suffering from (Syria and Libya) each have 10 or more SDGs in 'red' in the SDG Dashboard, indicating that they are far from achieving these goals. These countries will require tremendous efforts both domestically and by their regional and international partners to ensure they are not left behind.

Across the region, there are positive trends in three important areas relating to education, clean energy and climate change. Several countries are on track to achieving SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action), and there have shown moderate increases in performance across several other SDGs.

19 Arab countries have not yet achieved a single SDG. So far, only two Arab countries (the UAE and Lebanon) achieved SDG 1 (No Poverty). Meanwhile, Palestine is the only country that achieved SGD 14 (Life Below Water).

Significant gaps persist in data necessary to measure sustainable development performance in the region, particularly relating to income and wealth distribution and to clean energy in the LDCs. The most significant data gaps are currently found on SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). In both areas, the gaps are the result of lack of data on income and wealth distribution. There are also data gaps for SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) in the LDCs. The Arab region should prioritize and urgently invest more resources in generating and making available data in the areas outlined above. This will be essential not only for tracking SDG performance but also to enable impactful regional and country-level policies that help overcome challenges and accelerate developmental efforts.

This report contains five parts. Part 1 introduces and analyses the results of the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard.

Part 2 presents an analysis of the Arab Region current state of climate action and the way forward.

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 Dashboard methodology, including changes introduced in the 2022 Arab Region edition compared to the 2019 Arab Index and the global Sustainable Development Report (SDR) 2021.

Collectively, the five parts of the report provide comprehensive evidence and data-driven analysis on the current state and performance trajectories in relation to each of the SDGs, across the 22 Arab countries covered. The result is a rich dataset, valuable analysis and an informative policy- and decision-making tool that can support efforts towards developing policy options. The ultimate objective of this effort is to help chart future directions towards sustainable development for each Arab country individually, and for the region as a whole.

PART 1

The SDG Index and Dashboards

1.1. Introduction

The Index and Dashboards

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an ambitious agenda that aims to provide guidance for addressing global development challenges facing the international community. Global efforts towards achieving the SDGs offer an opportunity for collective contributions towards a better future for all. However, the early part of the decade has been dominated by a global pandemic that with a severe impact slowing down, halting and even sometimes reversing decades of progress on sustainable development across the globe. The human and economic tolls were unprecedented, and the pandemic further exposed significant inequalities between countries and within them. Despite these difficulties and transformations, the global community still has an opportunity to turn the tide and pursue a sustainable future through the common roadmap, provided by the SDGs. Efforts from policymakers, civil society, business, academia and each and every individual will be necessary to achieve these goals.

This global shock has also highlighted the importance of timely and high-quality data supporting robust decision-making like never before. For example, governments scrambled to gather accurate real-time data on numerous social activities, created new nation-wide and local tracking mechanisms and applied new technologies to gather data

Figure 1: The Sustainable Development Goals

related to health, safety and social mobility among numerous other societal activities and behaviors.[1] These trends need to be geared towards generating high-quality accessible data and information on all aspects of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Yet despite these trends, and with the 2030 Agenda deadline approaching, data availability and quality remains a major challenge.

In light of these challenges, and 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 up-to-date view of progress by countries worldwide. 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 important gaps with relevant data from reputable sources, which include international data providers (including the World Bank, World Health Organization, and International Labour Organization), research centres and non-governmental organizations.

These trends need to be geared towards generating high-quality accessible data and information on all aspects of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

1- United Nations Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA). https://www.un.org/en/desa/covid-19

Table 1: The 2022 Arab Region SDG Index

COUNTRY NAME	INDEX SCORE (0-100)
Jordan	67.4
Tunisia	67.3
United Arab Emirates	67.0
Algeria	67.0
Morocco	66.7
Oman	66.2
Lebanon	63.6
Egypt	63.6
Qatar	61.5
Saudi Arabia	60.9
Kuwait	59.8
Iraq	59.3
Bahrain	57.6
Libya	57.1
Mauritania	52.2
Djibouti	50.8
Syrian Arab Republic	50.8
Sudan	50.2
Yemen	46.6
Comoros	44.5
Somalia	42.3

Note: Palestine performance on the SDGs is included in the report, however, it could not be included in the index ranking due to insufficient data availability

The Arab SDG Index and Dashboard Report

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 2022 Arab Region SDG Index comprises 110 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 Sustainable Development Report (SDR) 2021, which contains the SDG Index and Dashboards for most of the UN Member States, the Arab Region Index covers 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 first Arab Region Index edition in 2019. Compared to the global index and the 2019 regional index, the 2022 edition of the Arab Region SDG Index also either removes or replaces indicators where data coverage is currently insufficient. Overall, the 2022 Arab Region Index comprises a total of 110 indicators.

In addition, the Arab Region Index expands coverage in relation to three countries in the region. It includes Palestine, which was not included in the global reports. It also introduces additional data on Libya and Comoros by providing the total SDG achievement score for the two countries, both of which did not receive one in the 2021 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 Arab Region SDG Index should not be compared with those of the 2019 edition or the 2021 global report. As new data becomes available and data coverage improves, the Arab Region Index evolved to include the most up-to-date data availabe. 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 2030 Agenda in the region.

The 2022 edition of the Arab index includes a part dedicated to climate action in the region. This is important as the Arab region prepares to host two sessions of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of Parties (COP) within the next years – COP 27 in Egypt and COP 28 in the United Arab Emirates. The section assesses the current state of climate action and provides a deeper analysis of countries' performance on SDG 7 and SDG 13 based on the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index results.

Structure of the Report

This report contains five parts. Part 1 introduces and analyzes the results of the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard.

Part 2 presents an analysis of Arab region's current state of climate action and the way forward. 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 2022 Arab Region edition compared to the 2019 Arab Index and the SDR 2021.

1.2 2022 Arab Region SDG Index

The 2022 Arab Region SDG Index assesses each Arab country's overall performance on the 17 SDGs, giving equal weight to each Goal. The score signifies a country's position between the worst possible outcome (0) and the best, or optimal target outcome (100). The difference between 100 and each country's scores is therefore the percentage improvement that needs to be completed to achieve the SDGs and goals.

Overall Scores

In 2022, six countries have managed to achieve two thirds of the overall score. Those are Jordan, Tunisia, the UAE, Algeria, Morocco, and Oman. Notably, the variation in scores between these six countries is small. Merely 1.2 points divides the first and the sixth ranked countries. While overall, this average score achieved by each of the top performing countries is seemingly similar, it is important to note that their performance scores for each of the 17 SDGs individually is significantly different. As such, it is important for the different stakeholders in each country to look beyond the overall average scores and identify the gaps, the challenges and the strengths in performance for each SDG independently.

On the other side of the balance, three countries have achieved less than half the overall score. Those are Yemen, Comoros, and Somalia. Similarly, the average scores of the low performing countries also have small variations.

Following the 2019 Arab Region Index, Palestine is featured in the 2022 report, however, without a total score due to limited data availability (just 65% of all indicators have data for Palestine).

Overall, the results show a significant variation in score across the region, with a 25-point difference between the highest and lowest performers (See Table 1). As a whole, the Arab region receives an average score of 58 out of 100.

Region-Specific

The 2022 Arab Index has 29 indicators that apply exclusively to the countries included this edition (see Table 2). The 2022 Index retains 28 of the 30 indicators that were newly introduced in the 2019 Arab Index. The two remaining indicators were replaced by others from the global 2021 SDR. Another indicator was added from previous SDR editions due to its relevance for the Arab region. A detailed list of all changes is presented in the methodology section.

Table 2: Region-Specific Indicators for the Arab Region Index and Dashboard Report

SDG	Indicator
1	Working poor at PPP $3.20 a day (% of total employment)
3	Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)
3	Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)
4	Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)
4	School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)
4	Harmonized Test Scores
5	Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)
5	Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)
5	Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)
5	Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)
6	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)
6	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)
7	Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)
7	Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(GJ/thousand 2015 USD)
8	Labor freedom score
8	Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
8	Ease of starting a business score
8	Product concentration index, exports
9	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$)
12	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)
12	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)
12	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)
13	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)
16	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)
16	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)
16	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)
16	Status of fundamental human rights treaties
16	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism

Data Gaps

The most significant data gaps in the region are currently found in data on SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). On SDG 1 and SDG 10, the gaps are the result of lack of data on income and wealth distribution, where significant data gaps exist, in particular for the GCC countries. For SDG 7, the gaps are due to lack of data from the Arab Least Developed Countries (LDCs) on energy-related carbon dioxide emissions and energy intensity.

1.3 2022 Arab Region SDG Dashboards

The 2022 Arab Region SDG Dashboards present an analysis of Arab countries' current state relating to SDGs achievement. The Dashboards use the same data as the Arab Region SDG Index (see methodology section for more information). A green color indicates achievement of an SDG, yellow indicates some challenges remaining, orange points to significant challenges remaining and red indicates major challenges remaining.

In addition, the Dashboards present trends both at overall SDG and specific indicator levels: an arrow sign shows 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).

Current Trends in the Arab Region

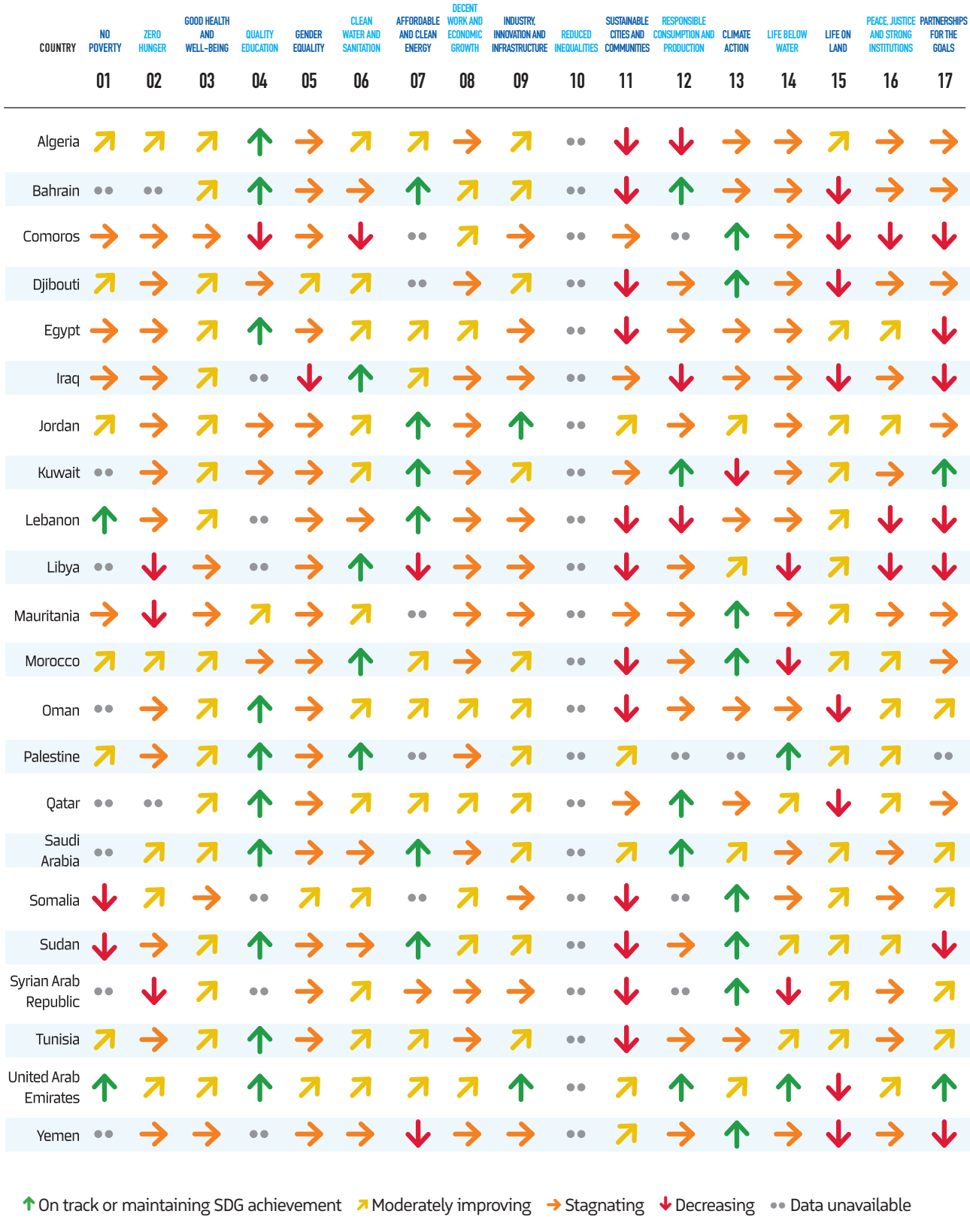
As indicated by the dashboard (Figure 2), many Arab countries still face major challenges in achieving the SDGs. SDG 5 (Gender Equality) stands out as the region's largest challenge, with all 22 countries receiving a red score on this goal. In addition, two-thirds or more of countries in the region received a red score on SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 14 (Life below Water) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

As for trends in SDG achievement (Figure 3), several Arab countries are on track to achieving SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 13 (Climate Action), while there are moderate increases in performance across other SDGs, including SDGs 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy). At the same time, most countries show a declining or stagnating trend on SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and performance on SDGs 5 and 8 appears to be largely stalling.

At an indicator level, there are a few that stand out for their relatively consistent trends across most of the region's countries. Positive trends can be seen where countries are on track or are moderately increasing their performance relate to human wellbeing. These include the rate of fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (SDG 8), which measures labor conditions across countries' supply chains, and mortality rates under five-year olds (SDG 3). On the other hand, declining trends are noticeable

Figure 2: SDG Dashboard for the Arab Region

Figure 4 | SDG Trend Dashboard for the Arab Region



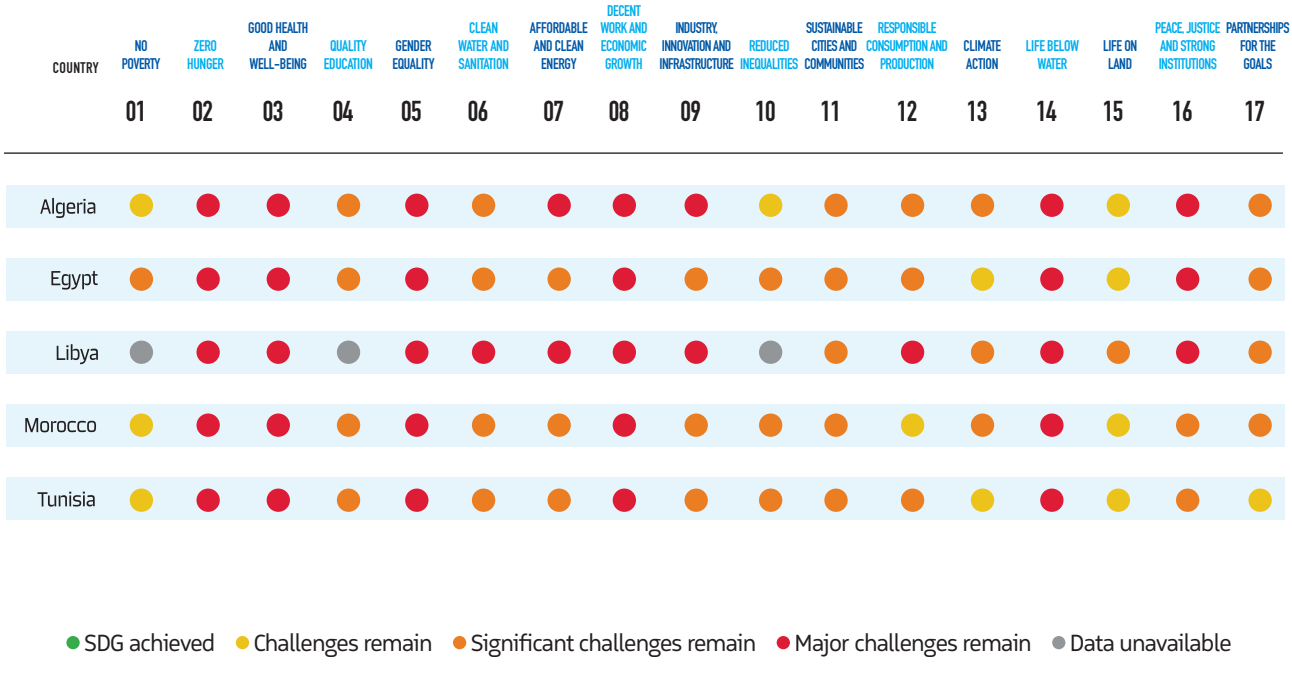
in health and gender equality indicators measuring the prevalence of obesity (SDG 2), annual mean concentration of particulate matter (SDG 11) and the ratio of female to male wages (SDG 5).

For the purposes of this Dashboards analysis, the Arab region was divided into four sub-groups based on income status and geographic location. Of these sub-groups, North Africa has the highest average SDG Index score (64), followed by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries (62), the Levant and Iraq (60) and the Least Developed Countries (48).

North Africa

The five most challenging SDGs for Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia are SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 14 (Life Below Water). In addition, major challenges remain on indicators of air quality (annual mean concentration of particulate matter) and innovation (research and development expenditure) where all countries within the sub-region scored red. Despite these challenges, Northern African countries score better than others on SDG 15 (Life on

Figure 4: SDG Dashboard for North Africa



Land) while there were also fewer challenges on SDG 1 (No Poverty).

The Trends Dashboard indicates positive trends on two SDGs, SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). Additionally, countries are on track on indicators related to health (mortality rate under five-year olds and new HIV infections) and decent work (fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports). SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) indicates a declining trend for the North African sub-region as a whole. One indicator for well-being (subjective wellbeing, measured by polling) is also showing a declining trend for the whole sub-region.

Gulf Cooperation Council

The six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member countries, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), face major challenges on SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). Major challenges also remain on indicators related to health

Figure 5: SDG Trend Dashboard for North Africa

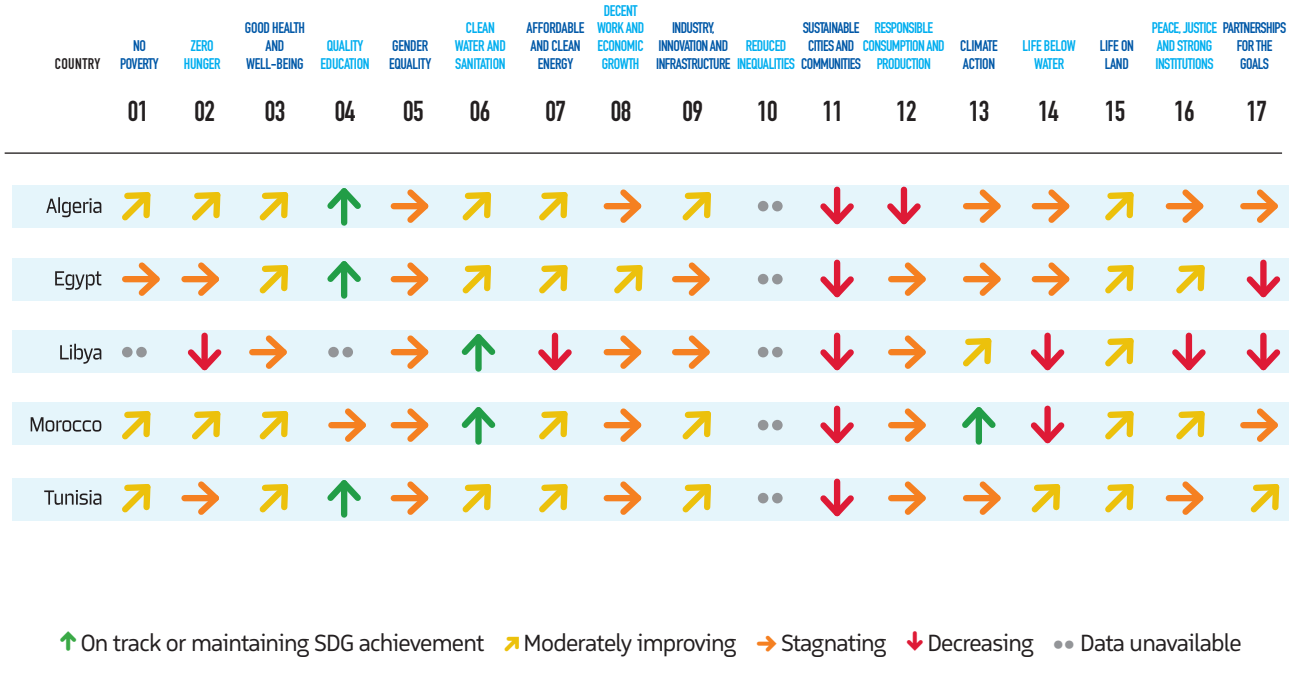
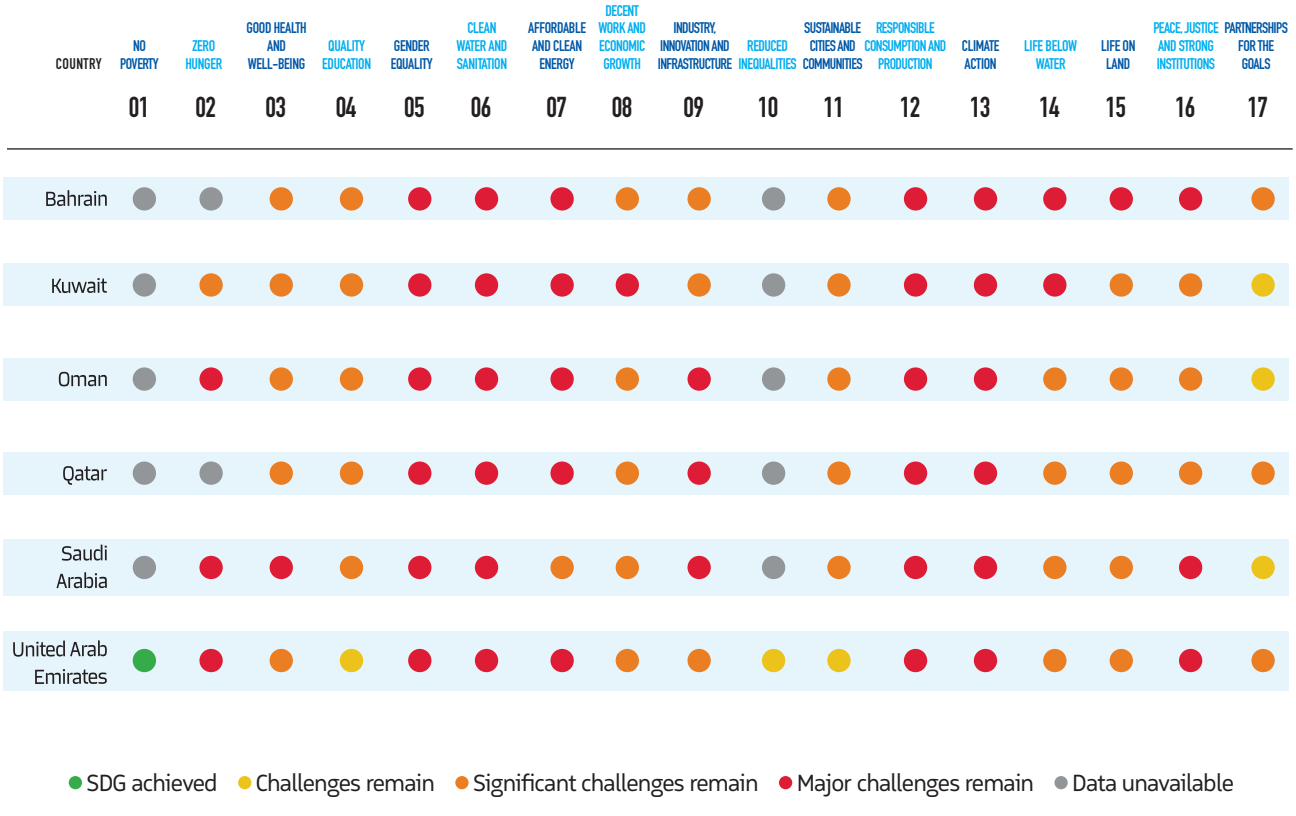


Figure 6: SDG Dashboard for the Gulf Cooperation Council



(prevalence of obesity), water scarcity (freshwater withdrawals as a share of total renewable water resources), clean energy (renewable electricity output), and air quality (annual mean concentration of particulate matter).

The UAE is one of only three countries to achieve a green score for an SDG, namely on SDG 1 (Zero Poverty). Underpinning this is a green score on all indicators related to ending poverty. In comparison with other sub-regions, the GCC scores better on SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Furthermore, none of the countries within the GCC sub-group scores red on SDGs 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

That said, significant data gaps remain on SDGs 1 and 10 (Reduced Inequalities) for the rest of the GCC, which hinder efforts to assess these countries' performance on these SDGs. For other SDGs, there are major data gaps on an indicator level related to marriage among girls below the age of 15,

Figure 7: SDG Trend Dashboard for the Gulf Cooperation Council

child labor, new HIV infections and battle-related deaths.

Regarding the Trends Dashboard, all GCC countries are on track to achieving SDG 4 (Quality Education), with the exception of Kuwait, and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), with the exception of Oman. Positive trends are also visible on SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure). Additionally, indicators related to peace (political stability and absence of violence/terrorism) and partnerships (Statistical Performance Index) show positive trends in the region. Also on the positive side, prevalence of obesity shows a declining trend for all GCC countries. On the downside, indicators related to biodiversity loss (Red List Index of species survival) and public spending (government health and education spending) showed negative trends across the sub-region except for Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, respectively.

Levant and Iraq

The five countries of Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria constitute the only sub-group with two green goals on the SDG Dashboard. Lebanon scores green on SDG 1 (No Poverty), while Palestine receives a green score on SDG 15 (Life on Land). The Levant and Iraq sub-region as a whole scores better than others on SDG 13 (Climate Action).

However, all countries in the Levant and Iraq sub-group receive red scores on SDGs 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Other remaining challenges are related to health (prevalence of obesity and subjective wellbeing), innovation (research and development expenditure), and pollution (annual mean concentration of particulate matter).

This sub-group shows a significant variation between the highest-performing country overall (Jordan, Index score of 67) and the lowest performing country (Syria, Index score of 50). In terms of data gaps, Palestine does not have high data coverage in international databases, indices and major studies, which presents challenges for measuring its SDGs performance and prevents the calculation of an overall Index score for the country.

Overall, the Trends Dashboard presents improvements on indicators related to sustainable diets (Human Trophic Level) in addition to multiple indicators related to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being). However, at the indicator level, there are declining trends in relation to justice and strong institutions (corruption perception) and health (prevalence of obesity) similar to other sub-regions.

Figure 8: SDG Dashboard for Levant and Iraq

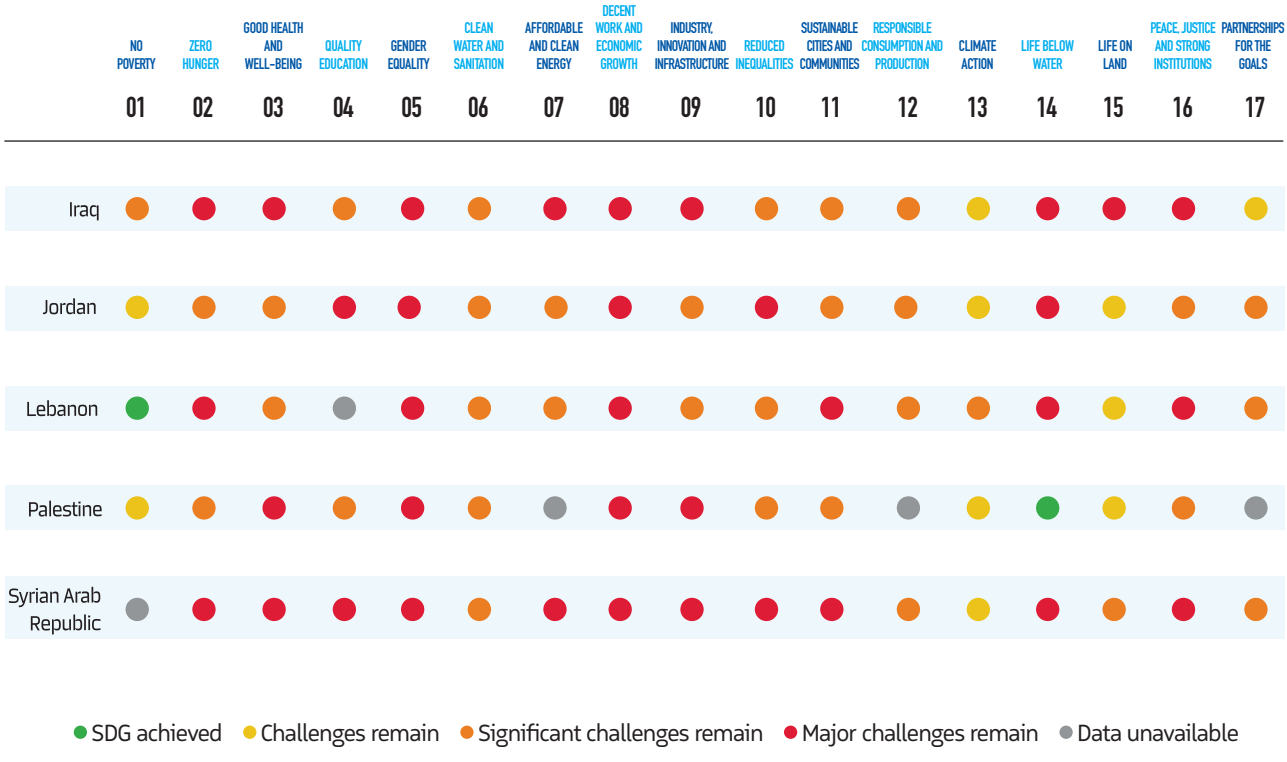


Figure 9: SDG Trend Dashboard for Levant and Iraq

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

The six Arab Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen, remain in danger of being left behind. All countries receive a red score for all SDGs from 1 through 6, as well as SDGs 8, 9 and 16. Data is missing for Yemen on SDG 1 and Somalia on SDG 4.

The sub-group's best performance is on SDG 13 (Climate Action), where the six countries score either yellow or orange, followed by SDG 15 (Life on Land), where only Comoros scores red. However, this performance is generally attributed to relatively low levels of consumption and does not reflect the fact that LDCs will require significant support to achieve related targets, such as climate change adaptation and nature conservation.

Additionally, Arab LDCs performance on an indicator level shows high performance on: HIV prevalence (SDG 3); scarce water consumption embodied in imports (SDG 6); fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (SDG 8); electronic waste and nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (SDG 12); fish caught by trawling (SDG 14); prison population and weapons exports (SDG 16); and the corporate tax haven score (SDG 17).

The Trends Dashboard shows that all Arab LDCs are on track to achieving SDG 13, reflecting their current performance on this goal. On other SDGs, there is a variety of improving and deteriorating trends. On the indicator level, all Arab LDCs countries show deteriorating trends on unemployment rates (SDG 8) and government health and education spending (SDG 17).

Figure 10 SDG Dashboard for the Least Developed Countries

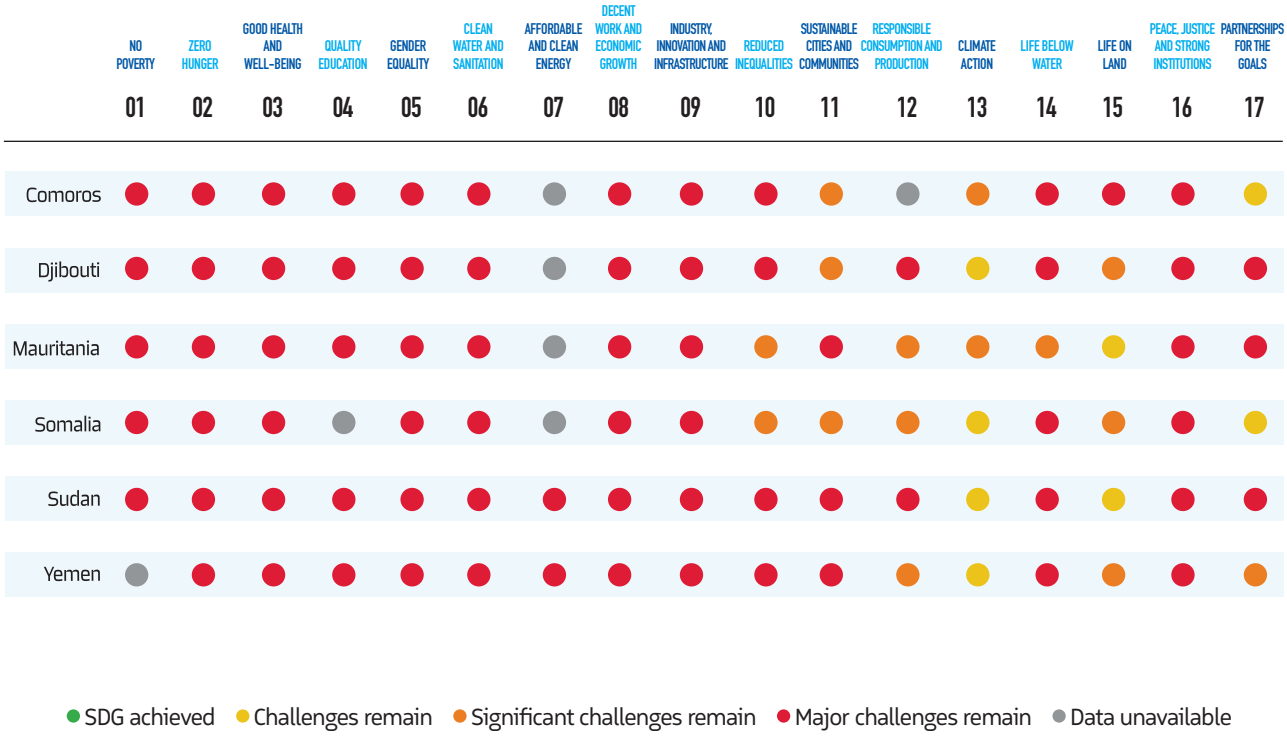
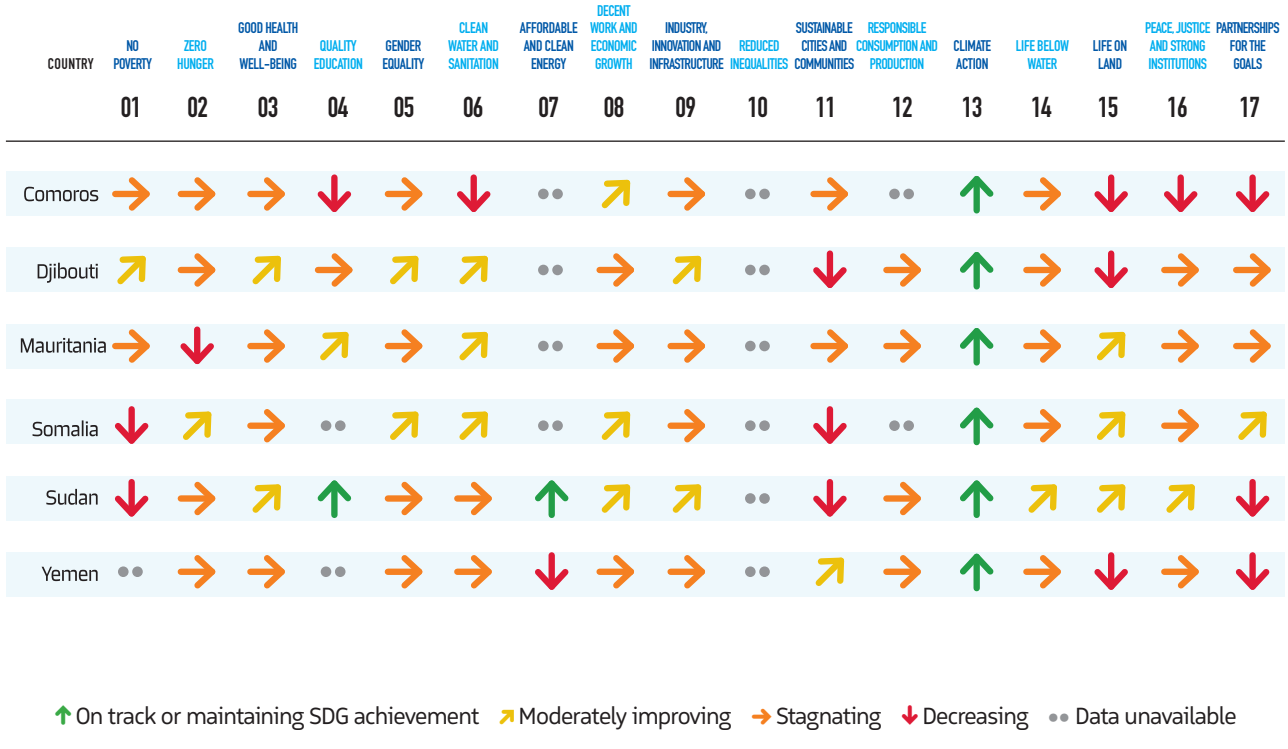


Figure 11 SDG Trend Dashboard for the Least Developed Countries



PART 2

The Arab Region Tackling Climate Change: Current State and Way Forward

2.1 Introduction

Countries within the Arab region have been repeatedly described as future climate change hotspots most affected by various kinds of negative climate impacts. Many of these impacts are starting to become visible. Droughts, floods and extreme heat are just a few of the many examples. These impacts also tend to aggravate existing socio-economic and environmental vulnerabilities and act as drivers of resource insecurity and displacement in weak and conflict-affected countries.[1] Climate change is also projected to exacerbate the region's existing natural resource challenges and risks as the region is already host to 12 of the world's most water-scarce countries[2] and has some of the world's highest food import-dependency levels.[3]

However, as in any crisis, there is an opportunity for the Arab countries in tackling the climate crisis. The pursuit of climate action - reducing green house gas (GHG) emissions and boosting resilience to climate impacts - has great potential to generate synergies with the pursuit of both national development priorities and the SDGs.[4] As the region prepares to host the next two annual UN climate change conferences, COP 27 in Egypt and COP 28 in the UAE, climate action is moving up on the regional agenda. Building on the various synergies between the SDGs and the goals of the Paris Agreement, the region is in an optimal position to address the multiple challenges it is facing such as poverty, gender inequality and pollution along with climate change through holistic and coherent action.

1- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN ESCWA) et al. (2017). *Arab Climate Change Assessment Report – Main Report. Beirut*, Lebanon. Document number E/ESCWA/SDPD/2017/RICCAR/Report.

2- World Bank (2015). By the numbers: Facts about water crisis in the Arab World. https://blogs.worldbank.org/arabvoices/numbers-facts-about-water-crisis-arab-world

3- World Bank (2015). MENA Has a Food Security Problem, But There Are Ways to Address It. https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/opinion/2021/09/24/mena-has-a-food-security-problem-but-there-are-ways-to-address-it

4- Dzebo et al. (2017). *Connections between the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda: The case for policy coherence*. Stockholm Environment Institute, Stockholm, Sweden. https://www.sei.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/connections-between-the-paris-agreement-and-the-2030-agenda.pdf

Although Arab countries collectively emit less than 6% of total global CO2 emissions,[5] efforts to reduce GHG emissions and decarbonize the region should remain a cornerstone of the region's climate action. Signalling a commitment to this, some Arab countries have already set targets to reach net-zero emissions by mid-century, but more detailed implementation roadmaps and more ambitious medium-term targets are still needed. However, equally importantly, the region needs to focus on adaptation. Increasing resilience to climate shocks is especially important for the poorest and most vulnerable Arab states. In order to maximize their impact, climate adaptation policies should also be aimed at addressing the most pressing social issues such as persistent poverty, youth unemployment and gender inequality.

This section analyzes the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard results for SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action), which are commonly considered to be the SDGs of the highest relevance to climate action. The section also provides highlights of where the region currently stands on these goals and explores the way forward for climate action in the region.

2.2 Analysis of the Index and Dashboard Results: Clean Energy and Climate Action

Dashboard Scores: Arab countries vary in their progress towards achieving the goals of affordable and clean energy (SDG 7) and climate action (SDG 13), based on the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index. On SDG 7, half of the 22 countries are facing major challenges and six face significant challenges. Five countries have insufficient data available for calculating a goal-level score. In terms of trends, six countries are on track for achieving SDG 7, and eight countries are on a moderately increasing trajectory to achieving this goal. Yemen and Libya show declining performance. (See Table 3)

No one Arab country has yet achieved SDG 13 (Climate Action), based on the 2022 regional Index. More than half of the countries face either major or significant challenges vis-à-vis this goal. Yet, in terms of trends, eight Arab countries appear to be on track to achieving SDG 13: Comoros, Djibouti, Morocco, Mauritania, Sudan, Somalia and Syria. Notably, these are all low-to-middle-income countries, which generally have very small per capita-based contributions to GHG emissions. Four countries are on a moderately increasing trajectory on this goal, namely the UAE, Jordan, Libya and Saudi Arabia. Kuwait is the only country showing a declining performance on this.

5- World Bank (2022). CO2 emissions (kt) - Arab World, World. https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.KT?locations=1A-1W (accessed 15 February 2022).

Table 3: SDG 7 and SDG 13 Dashboard & Trends

COUNTRY	SDG 7 DASHBOARD	SDG 7 TREND	SDG 13 DASHBOARD	SDG 13 TREND
Jordan	●	↑	●	↗
Tunisia	●	↗	●	→
United Arab Emirates	●	↗	●	↗
Algeria	●	↗	●	→
Morocco	●	↗	●	↑
Oman	●	↗	●	→
Lebanon	●	↑	●	→
Egypt	●	↗	●	→
Qatar	●	↗	●	→
Saudi Arabia	●	↑	●	↗
Kuwait	●	↑	●	↓
Iraq	●	↗	●	→
Bahrain	●	↑	●	→
Libya	●	↓	●	↗
Mauritania	●	••	●	↑
Djibouti	●	••	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	●	→	●	↑
Sudan	●	↑	●	↑
Yemen	●	↓	●	↑
Comoros	●	••	●	↑
Somalia	●	••	●	↑
Palestine	●	••	●	••

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

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

Trends Scores: Overall, countries with either a high-income status or large hydrocarbon resources appear to be on a more positive trajectory on SDG 7 compared to their current performance. Based on the SDG Trends Dashboard, countries either on track or a moderately increasing trajectory towards achieving SDG 7 include the six GCC countries, Algeria and Iraq. However, some net energy importers like Jordan and Lebanon are also on track to achieving SDG 7, and Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia have been making moderate progress. Despite their abundance of hydrocarbon resources, some oil- and gas-

producing countries have taken steps to invest in clean energy and decarbonize their energy systems. Based on the SDG Trend Dashboard, countries with high hydrocarbon resources are either on track (like Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Sudan) or moderately increasing their progress to achieving SDG 7 (UAE, Algeria, Iraq, Oman and Qatar). Additionally, net energy importers are showing progress, with Jordan and Lebanon on track and Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia moderately progressing towards achieving SDG 7.

Countries' abundance of energy resources and high income does not appear to dictate their progress in achieving SDG 13 (Climate Action). Based on the SDG Trends Dashboard, countries with lower income show more progress in achieving their SDG 13 than their wealthier counterparts. As noted above, eight lower-income Arab countries are on track to achieve SDG 13. In comparison, wealthier nations either show a moderate increase (UAE, Libya and Saudi Arabia), a flat trend (Oman and Qatar) or decreasing performance (Kuwait). This somewhat good performance on SDG 13 by low-income countries is attributable to relatively low levels of consumption. This is reflected in their per capita CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion, which underpin this trend indicator. However, a closer look at the indicator level shows that low-income countries within the region are struggling with high impacts from climate-related disasters. This underscores the need for further adaptation assistance to these countries.

2.3 Clean Energy and Climate Action Highlights in the Arab Region

All Arab countries, with the exception of Yemen and Libya, have ratified the Paris Agreement on climate change[6] and submitted nationally-determined contributions (NDCs), in which they set out national-level targets and plans aimed at addressing climate change both in terms of mitigation and adaptation. In 2021 and ahead of COP 26, 16 Arab countries had submitted an updated or new NDC.[7] Also, in 2021, three Arab countries, namely Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and the UAE, announced a mid-century net-zero emissions target.

Arab countries have highly varied national circumstances based on their income levels, population sizes, natural endowments or political stability. Their NDCs therefore also look very different, as will the actions and support necessary to reach each country's climate targets The following pages present an overview of how the region is approaching the dual challenges of climate change and the clean energy transition. By no means intended as an exhaustive analysis, by drawing on the region's NDCs, it provides snapshots from each country and shows the different ways in which Arab countries are pursuing the Paris Agreement goals and related SDGs.

6- United Nations Treaty Collection. (2022). CHAPTER XXVII ENVIRONMENT. 7. d Paris Agreement https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-7-d&chapter=27&clang=_en

7- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (2022). "National Reports from non-Annex I Parties." Accessed Febuary 28, 2022. https://unfccc.int/national-reports-from-non-annex-i-parties

North Africa

ALGERIA is a highly fossil-fuel revenue-dependent country where the oil and gas sector accounts for about 20% of the gross domestic product and 85% of the country's total exports.[8] The country has taken ambitious steps to transition to clean energy, including via the Ministry of Energy Transition and Renewable Energy, established in 2020. It has also committed in its first NDC, from 2016, to reduce its GHG emissions by 7% from a business-as-usual trajectory by 2030. This could increase to 22% with international support, as stated in its NDC. Yet, Algeria still has a long way to transitioning its energy mix, with renewable energy electricity capacity standing at 3% in 2020.[9]

Egypt has the largest population in the Arab region, crossing the 100 million mark in 2021.[10] Like other countries in the region, Egypt is considered vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, particularly with respect to water security, agriculture and livestock, health, and energy demand and supply. Egypt's first NDC, from 2017, mostly focuses on reducing vulnerability and poverty and achieving long-term sustainable development, and it does not contain a quantified emissions reduction target. Instead, the NDC lists actions across multiple sectors and emphasizes the conditionality of action on international support.

At the same time, Egypt has realized the potential of renewable energy and is taking significant steps in this area. This includes efforts to decarbonize its energy generation through renewable energy mega-projects such as the 1.8 GW Benban Solar Park. In 2020, renewable energy accounted for 9% of Egypt's electricity generation.[11] Egypt will host COP 27 in Sharm El-Sheikh in November 2022.

LIBYA is one of two Arab countries that have not yet ratified the Paris Agreement. Its economy depends primarily on the oil and gas sector, which accounts for about 60% of its GDP.[12] The global energy transition is expected to increase the risks to multiple sectors of the economy, including through potentially reduced oil export revenues. In parallel, the Libyan government is making efforts to diversify its energy mix by aiming for 22% of electricity generation to come from renewable energy by 2030.[13]

MOROCCO has submitted an enhanced NDC, aiming at a 45.5% reduction of its GHG emissions by 2030, compared to business-as-usual levels, with 27.2% of the reduction being conditional on international assistance.[14] In 2019, Morocco's renewable energy electricity generation share reached 19%.[15] However, the country's electricity mix continues to rely heavily on coal, which supplied over two-thirds of electricity demand

8- OPEC. Algeria facts and figures. https://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/about_us/146.htm
9- IRENA (2021) Energy profile Algeria. https://www.irena.org/IRENADocuments/Statistical_Profiles/Africa/Algeria_Africa_RE_SP.pdf
10- State Information Service (2021) CAPMAS: Egypt's population at home reached 102 million. https://sis.gov.eg/Story/156142/CAPMAS-Egypt's-population-at-home-reached-102-million?lang=en-us
11- IRENA (2021) Egypt Energy Profile. https://www.irena.org/IRENADocuments/Statistical_Profiles/Africa/Egypt_Africa_RE_SP.pdf
12- OPEC. Libya facts and figures. https://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/about_us/166.htm
13- RCREEE. Libya. https://www.rcreee.org/member-states/libya/4033
14- NDC Partnership. MOROCCO SUBMITS ENHANCED NDC, RAISING AMBITION TO 45.5 PERCENT BY 2030. https://ndcpartnership.org/news/morocco-submits-enhanced-ndc-raising-ambition-455-percent-2030
15- IRENA (2021) Morocco Energy Profile. https://www.irena.org/IRENADocuments/Statistical_Profiles/Africa/Morocco_Africa_RE_SP.pdf

in 2019. Morocco's adaptation efforts have been directed towards increasing the resilience of key infrastructure, vulnerable populations and fragile ecosystems, especially in the mountain, oasis and coastal areas.

TUNISIA is expected to experience adverse impacts from increased temperatures, increased aridity, reduced precipitation and rising sea levels. In its efforts to manage such risks, the country is adopting a systemic approach to improve its climate change resilience in its different dimensions including food, water, ecological, social, economic, and health. Tunisia has also pledged emission reductions in its enhanced NDC, with an unconditional reduction in carbon intensity of 28% in 2030 compared to 2010 levels, and a conditional contribution of an additional reduction of 17% if support is provided.[16]

Gulf Cooperation Council

BAHRAIN has in place a Joint National Committee on Climate Change, chaired by the Supreme Council for Environment, to oversee climate issues, including mitigation and adaptation measures. The Committee leads on preparing and communicating reports to the UNFCCC.[17] In October 2021, Bahrain set a net-zero emissions target for 2060.

KUWAIT'S domestic climate action is overseen by Kuwait's Environment Public Authority. The authority leads in Kuwait's reporting to international organizations and treaties such as the UNFCCC. In 2019, Kuwait issued a National Adaptation Plan 2019-2030, and aims at reducing its GHG emission on a voluntary basis.[18] In its enhanced NDC, Kuwait set a 7.4% GHG emissions reduction target for 2035 relative to a business-as-usual trajectory.

OMAN established in 2019 the National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change 2020-2040.

The Environment Authority (formerly the Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs) oversees the implementation of climate strategies and regulations. While the national strategy has still not been made publicly available, Oman has adopted other climate-related regulations, including a 2016 ministerial decision regarding regulations for the management of climate affairs, which requires GHG-emitting projects to obtain

16- Tunisia updated NDC 2021 https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Tunisia%20First/Tunisia%20Update%20NDC-french.pdf
17- Supreme Council of Environment. Climate Action in Bahrain. https://www.sce.gov.bh/en/ClimateActioninBahrain?cms=iQRpheuphYtJ6pyXUGiNqvAikN8jAcW4
18- Climate Change. Environment Public Authority. Kuwait. https://epa.org.kw/en-US/ClimateChange

a climate affairs permit, report their GHG emissions annually, use energy efficient technologies, and implement climate adaptation measures, among others.

QATAR'S Council of Ministers approved the National Climate Change Plan to inform climate-conscious decision across sectors.[19] In October 2021, Qatar formed an Environment and Climate Change Ministry to address climate related issues.[20] Qatar's updated NDC states that the country sees its exports of natural gas, which has a lower carbon intensity than other types of fossil fuels, as a contribution to international efforts to address climate change and promote sustainable development.

SAUDI ARABIA has adopted a 'circular carbon economy' approach as what it considers a holistic and technology-agnostic approach to climate mitigation at the national level. The approach calls for managing GHG emissions using all available climate mitigation options rather than advocating for one option over another or restricting the use of any fuel type as long as emissions are prevented from entering the atmosphere.[21] The Ministry of Energy oversees the development and implementation of Saudi Arabia's climate change mitigation policies and strategies, while the Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture has the responsibility to address climate adaptation matters. In October 2021, Saudi Arabia announced a net-zero emissions target for 2060, and its updated NDC from 2021 includes a goal to generate 50% of the country's electricity by 2030 from renewable energy and the other 50% from natural gas.

THE UAE was the first GCC state to announce a national long-term climate strategy in 2017, titled the National Climate Change Plan 2017–2050. The strategy was designed around three objectives: managing GHG emissions while sustaining economic growth; minimizing risks and improving capacity for adaptation to climate change; and enhancing the UAE's economic diversification agenda through innovative solutions.[22]

The UAE's Council on Climate Change and Environment under the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment, established in 2016, is responsible for both overseeing the implementation of the UAE's Green Agenda and advancing partnerships across ministries and local authorities with the private sector and academia. In October 2021, the UAE announced a net-zero emissions target for 2050, and its NDC update from 2020 foresees a GHG reduction of 23.5% below business-as-usual levels in 2030, which would roughly stabilize the country's emissions at pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels.

19- Environment and Sustainability. Government Communications Office. Qatar. https://www.gco.gov.qa/en/focus/environment-and-sustainability/
20- Qatar forms climate change ministry, appoints finance minister. Reuters. https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/qatar-emir-appoints-al-kawari-finance-minister-government-reshuffle-2021-10-19/
21- King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center (KAPSARC). Guide to the Circular Carbon Economy. https://www.cceguide.org/guide/
22- UAE. 2021. National Climate Change Plan of the UAE 2017–2050. Available at: https://u.ae/en/about-the-uae/strategies-initiatives-and-awards/federal-governments-strategies-and-plans/national-climate-change-plan-of-the-uae

Levant & Iraq

IRAQ'S economy is heavily dependent on fossil fuels. In 2019, oil revenues accounted for around 42% of its GDP.[23] However, according to its NDC, Iraq is aiming to attract US$100 billion in green economy investments from the private and public sectors over the next 10 years. Iraq has also set a target of generating 20% to 25% of its electricity, or 10 GW to 12 GW, from renewable energy by 2030. Iraq has further identified other mitigation measures such as switching from liquid fuels to natural gas and improving energy efficiency.

JORDAN'S updated NDC announced a 31% emission reduction target, compared to a business-as-usual scenario, by 2030.[24] It aims to achieve the target through a combination of national action and international support. Jordan's renewable energy electricity generation tripled between 2016–2019, reaching a 14% share in 2019.[25] The country also aims to improve climate risk-resilience and achieve low carbon development that focusses on resilient communities, sustainable water and agricultural resources, and thriving ecosystems.

Over the last few years, **LEBANON** has been impacted by multiple crises: an economic and financial crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic with its health and economic consequences and, lastly, the port of Beirut explosion of 2020. This, in addition to other factors, has led the government to focus primarily on reviving the economy. Yet, in its updated NDC, Lebanon has raised its GHG reduction ambition from 15% to 20% relative to business-as-usual (with a 31% conditional target) by 2030.[26] Moreover, it has committed to generate 18% of its electricity demand from renewable energy sources by 2030 (and up to 30% conditionally).

PALESTINE has announced a goal of reducing its emissions by 17.5% by 2040 relative to a business-as-usual scenario, with a further ambition of a 26.6% reduction in the case of independence. In support of this goal, the country managed to more than double its renewable energy electricity generation between 2017–2019, with renewables accounting for 15% of electricity generated in 2019.[27]

SYRIA'S energy mix, similar to that of many other countries in the region, remains heavily dependent on fossil fuels with only 3% of electricity generation coming from renewables in 2019.[28] However, Syria aims to increase the contribution of

23- World Bank (2021). The World Bank in Iraq. https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/iraq/overview#1
24- Jordan First NDC (Updated submission) 2021 https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Jordan%20First/UPDATED%20SUBMISSION%20OF%20JORDANS.pdf
25- IRENA (2021). Jordan Energy Profile.
https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2021/Feb/IRENA_RRA_Jordan_2021.pdf
26- Lebanon First NDC (Updated submission) 2020. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Lebanon%20First/Lebanon%27s%202020%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contribution%20Update.pdf
27- State of Palestine First NDC (Updated submission) 2021. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/State%20of%20Palestine%20First/Updated%20NDC_%20State%20of%20Palestine_2021_FINAL.pd
28- IRENA (2021). Syria Energy Profile. https://www.irena.org/IRENADocuments/Statistical_Profiles/Middle%20East/Syrian%20Arab%20Republic_Middle%20East_RE_SP.pdf

renewable energy to reach 10% of power production by 2030.

The target is conditional on support from international donors.[29] Syria has also laid out plans for mitigation measures for a variety of sectors including agriculture, industry and transport. In terms of adaptation, Syria has put together a national adaptation plan. The main actions in the plan relate to water resource management, coastal management, biodiversity conservation, land degradation and desertification, and early warning systems.

The Least Developing Countries

COMOROS is among the most climate vulnerable countries in the world, and 54.2% of the population live in at-risk areas. While climate adaptation is a priority, through its revised NDC, Comoros plans to reduce its GHG emissions, excluding Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF), of 23% and an increase in its net CO2 absorption sink of 47% by 2030 compared to a baseline scenario.

The government aims to integrate adaptation to climate change into several public policy

29- Syrian Arab Republic First NDC 2018. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Syrian%20Arab%20Republic%20First/FirstNDC-Eng-Syrian%20Arab%20Republic.pdf

documents and national strategies and intends to ensure that economic development is aligned with the sustainable management of natural resources and climate resilience, particularly of the agricultural sector and in rural communities. The Emerging Comoros Plan 2030 aims to make Comoros by 2030: "a country resilient to shocks in all dimensions of sustainable development."[30]

DJIBOUTI is similarly considered highly vulnerable to climate change and is expected to experience adverse impacts from increased temperatures, increased aridity, reduced precipitation, and rising sea levels. Socio-economic and environmental impacts would particularly affect water resources, agricultural and livestock, coastal zones, public health, and the tourism sector. In response, areas of climate adaptation outlined by the government include water resources, infrastructure, agriculture sectors and costal zones. A National Climate Change Committee was established already in 1999 but has not been effectively functional due to a lack of financial and technical resources.[31]

MAURITANIA'S economy is supported by agriculture, telecommunications, transport, electricity, and mining. Conditional to international support, Mauritania, in its updated NDC, aims to reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 11% in 2030, compared to a reference scenario. With greater support, Mauritania assures it could achieve carbon neutrality, namely a reduction of up to 92% compared to the reference scenario. In terms of adaption, Mauritania has adopted a number climate adaptation initiatives with support from international organisations such as UNEP.[32]

SOMALIA'S economy and subsistence are predicated on agricultural activities, which accounted for about 65% of the GDP and employment in 2017. Droughts and floods pose the most severe climate change-related hazards to the country's economy. Declining ground water levels have been driving up water prices and increasing the likelihood of a conflict over water. Somalia has a National Climate Change Policy established in 2020 and a National Adaptation Programme of Actions, from in 2013, comprising national policies, laws and plans for biodiversity protection, water resources management, drought, desertification and food security. Under its updated NDC, Somalia has committed to pursuing a low-emission sustainable development pathway and a target of 30% emissions reductions against a business-as-usual scenario by 2030.[33]

SUDAN'S economy revolves around the oil, agriculture and livestock sectors. The country's water, agriculture, coastal zone, and health sectors are the most vulnerable sectors to climate change impacts. Adaptation is thus a priority for Sudan as more than 70% of its population's subsistence is dependent on vulnerable sectors. Most of Sudan's

30- Climate Change Knowledge Portal For Development Practitioners and Policy Makers. Comoros. World Bank. https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/yemen-rep

31- Climate Change Knowledge Portal For Development Practitioners and Policy Makers. Djibouti. World Bank. https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/djibouti

32- Mauritania First NDC (Updated submission) 2021. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Mauritania%20First/CDN-actualis%C3%A9%202021_%20Mauritania.pdf

33- Somalia First NDC (Updated) 2021. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Somalia%20First/Final%20Updated%20NDC%20for%20Somalia%202021.pdf

climate-related finance and technical support needed to address climate change is provided through international organisations such as the World Bank and UNDP.[34]

YEMEN is the second Arab country that has not yet ratified the Paris Agreement. It has a predominantly rural and rapidly growing population of approximately 29.8 million (2020) people and a 38% poverty rate.[35] The country has been suffering one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world. Yemen is resource-constrained country: it is highly dependent on staple food imports, its water resources are A Critical Decade for Climate Action is depleting rapidly, and the country also struggles with infrastructure-related shortcomings. These challenges are expected to be exacerbated by the impacts of climate change. Yemen does not have a climate adaptation strategy, but has been implementing multiple programs and initiatives such as the national early warning system for natural disasters and climate change vulnerability assessment of key sectors. Most of Yemen's climate finance and technical support is provided through international organisations like the World Bank. While climate adaptation is a priority for Yemen, the country aspires to reduce its GHG emissions by 1% by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual scenario, with an additional 13% reduction achievable under certain conditions.[36]

2.4 A Critical Decade for Climate Action

While the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index indicates that the region as a whole is not on track to achieving SDG 7 and also needs further efforts to reach SDG 13, progress made in recent years in some aspects gives reason for hope for accelerated efforts in the critical next decade. Most Arab countries have submitted first or even enhanced NDCs, and many of these contain not only national plans for adaptation but also quantitative emission reduction targets. Many countries are scaling up renewable energy and have institutional structures in place to plan and implement more ambitious policies both to build resilience and transition towards low-carbon societies. As the world's eyes turn to COP 27 in Egypt and COP 28 in the UAE, attention across the Arab region on climate action and sustainable energy is certain to keep rising.

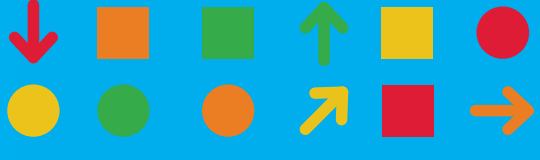
34- Sudan National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). UNDP. Climate Change Adaptation. Sudan. https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/sudan-national-adaptation-programme-action-napa

35- Climate Change Knowledge Portal For Development Practitioners and Policy Makers. World Bank. https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/yemen-rep

36-Yemen First NDC 2015. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Yemen/1/Yemen%20INDC%2021%20Nov.%202015.pdf

PART 3

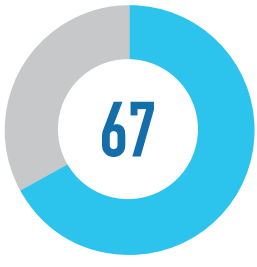
Country Profiles



ALGERIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

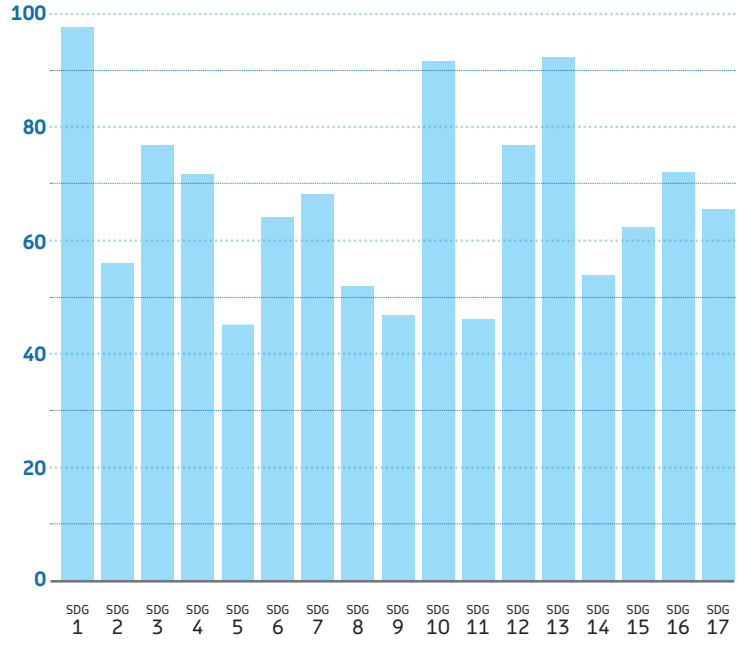


REGIONAL SCORE

SDG RANKING
[ARAB REGION]

04 / 21

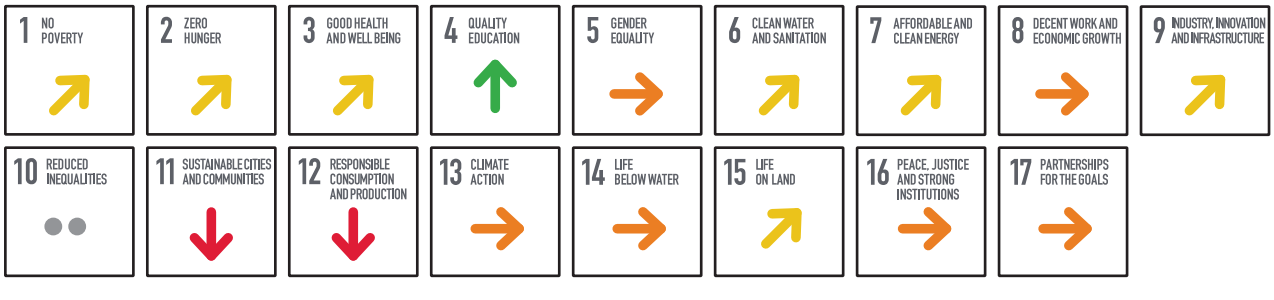
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Moderately improving | Stagnating | Decreasing | Data unavailable

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

ALGERIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	2.9	●	→
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	1.3	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.8	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.7	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	27.4	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.8	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	112	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.3	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	23.3	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	61.0	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.05	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	14.2	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	50	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	20.9	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.1	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	9.8	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.6	●	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	78	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	6.7	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	2.6	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	97.4	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	82.9	●	↑
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	79.1	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	51.4	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	374.1	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	77.2	●	↗
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	92.8	●	↑
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	25.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25.8	●	↓
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.2	●	↓
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.0	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	14.7	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	●	••

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.6	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.6	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	137.9	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	33.1	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	3.5	●	↑
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	54	●	↗
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1.9	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	92.6	●	↑
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.9	●	↗
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	1.0	●	••
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	5.2	●	••

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	-5.3	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	42.8	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	12.8	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	●	↑
Labor freedom score	51.3	●	→
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	29.5	●	→
Ease of starting a business score	78	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.4	●	→

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	27.8	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	59.6	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	96.0	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●	↓
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	→
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	1.0	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.0	●	••
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	31.5	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	41.3	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	43	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.1	●	••
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	5.3	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.9	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	40.3	●	••
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	304.6	●	↓
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	65.6	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	4.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	0.2	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	190.2	●	••
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	941.0	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	11.8	●	••
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.9	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	41.6	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	45.5	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	20.7	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.3	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↑

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.4	●	••
Unsentenced detainees	12.0	●	↑
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	51	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	4.1	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	99.6	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	36	●	→
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	3.7	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	45.5	●	↓
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.1	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	149	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	3.0	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.9	●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

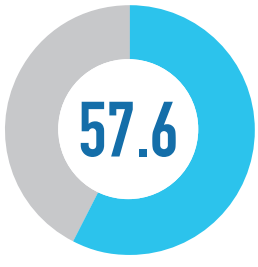
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	55.1	●	↑
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.4	●	↓

* Imputed data point

BAHRAIN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

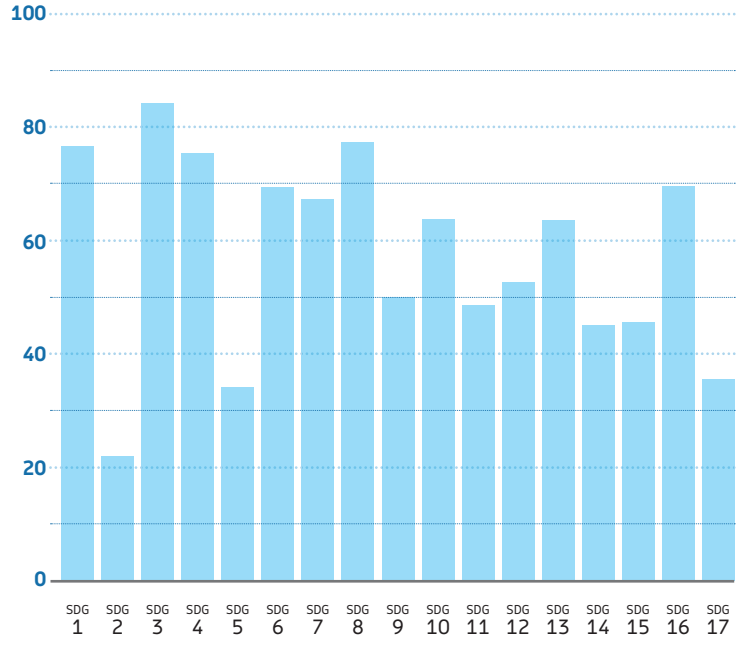


REGIONAL SCORE

SDG RANKING
[ARAB REGION]

13 / 21

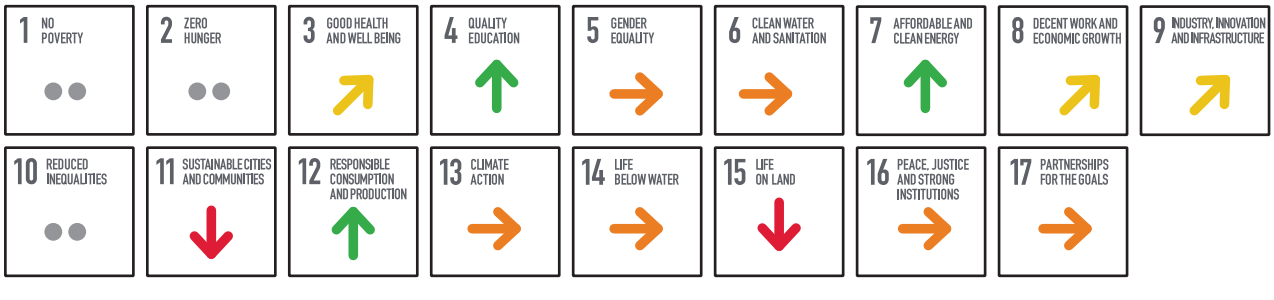
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

BAHRAIN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)*	NA		
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)*	NA		
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	29.8		↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9		↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	NA		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	14		↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.9		↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.9		↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0		↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	NA		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	11.3		↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	40		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	5.18		↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.8		↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	13.2		↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99		↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	77		↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.2		↑
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	15.6		
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	7.2		↓

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.7		↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.7		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	93.5		↑
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	52.6		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	55.6		
Harmonized Test Scores	451.7		

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)*	58.9		→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	93.8		↓
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	51.9		→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	15.0		↗
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.3		→
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA		
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	4.5		→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	60		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0		↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0		↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	133.7		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	86.9		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	30.1		→
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	39		↓
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	100.0		↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0		↑
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.1		↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0		
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	9.2		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	-2.8		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	82.6		↑
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	4.1		↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	1.0		↑
Labor freedom score	71.4		↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	4.6		↑
Ease of starting a business score	89.6		
Product concentration index, exports	0.3		↓

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)*	4.6		
Population using the internet (%)	99.7		↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	122.6		↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.7		↓
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2		↗
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1		
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	0.4		→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	NA		
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	72.8		↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70		↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.9		
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.5		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	15.9		
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	87.5		
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.3		
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.3		
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	26.9		
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	469.8		↑
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	81.2		

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	20.9		→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.5		
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0		
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	17.3		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	54.6		→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	41.0		→
Fish caught by trawling (%)	11.4		↑

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.1		
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7		↓

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5		
Unsentenced detainees	25.7		↑
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	60		
Property Rights (1-7)	5.8		↑
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	42		↓
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA		
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	60.1		↓
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA		
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	233		
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.9		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0		
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9		
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.6		↗

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

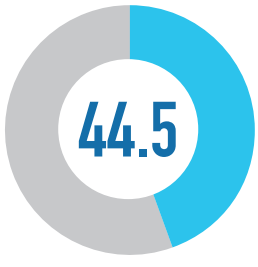
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	NA		
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	54.5		↑
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.8		↓

* Imputed data point

COMOROS

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

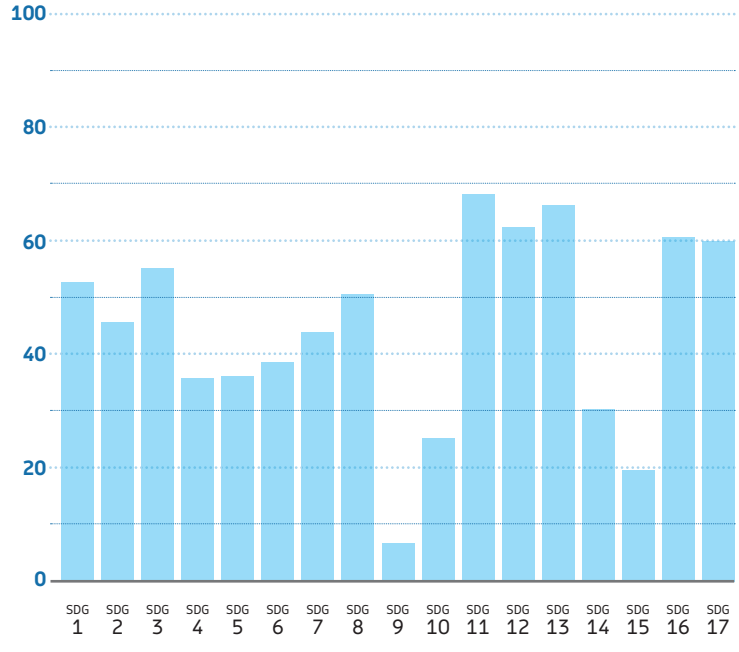
INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE

SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION] **20**/21

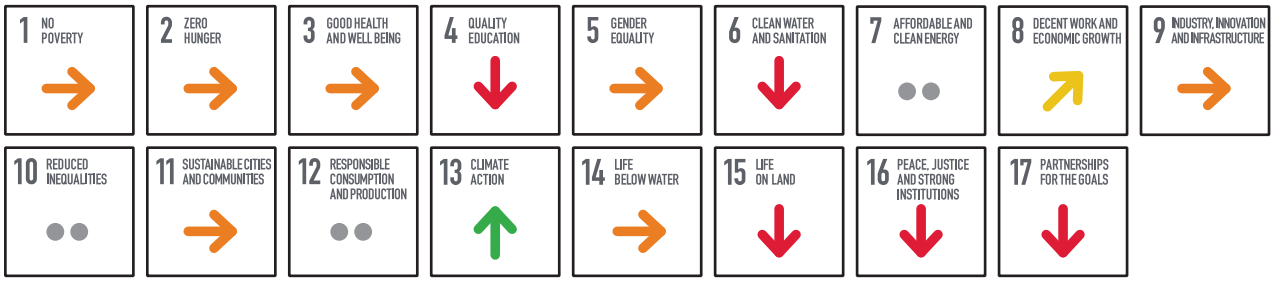
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

COMOROS

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	22.4	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	40.8	●	↓
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	29.3	●	→

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.1	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.2	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7.8	●	↑
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.4	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.1	●	••

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	273	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.8	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	62.9	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.9	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	172	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	26.57	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	67.4	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	64.1	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.2	●	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	52	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.6	●	••
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	12.3	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	8.5	●	→

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	81.8	●	↓
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	78.3	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	48.3	●	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	21.8	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	9.0	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	392.2	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	28.8	●	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	66.7	●	→
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	60.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.7	●	↑
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.6	●	→
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	10.0	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	10.0	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	●	••

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.2	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	35.9	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.8	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.1	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	NA	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	20	●	↓
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	50.7	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	81.9	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	9.3	●	→
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	NA	●	••
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	NA	●	••
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	NA	●	••

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	-4.9	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	21.7	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	8.4	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	NA	●	••
Labor freedom score	60.4	●	↑
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	9.9	●	↑
Ease of starting a business score	76.5	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.6	●	→

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best) *	0.0	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	8.5	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	9.5	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	●	↓
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	→
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	NA	●	••

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	2.5	●	••
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	45.6	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	20.4	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54	●	••

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	NA	●	••
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	NA	●	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	36.3	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.3	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	NA	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	39,710.3	●	••
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	41.7	●	••
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.1	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	38.6	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	38.6	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.0	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	NA	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.3	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)*	7.7	●	••
Unsentenced detainees	60.4	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	67	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	87.3	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	21	●	↓
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	20.4	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	29.8	●	↓
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	27	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	6	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.3	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	NA	●	••
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.0	●	↓

*** Imputed data point**

DJIBOUTI

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

SDG RANKING
[ARAB REGION]

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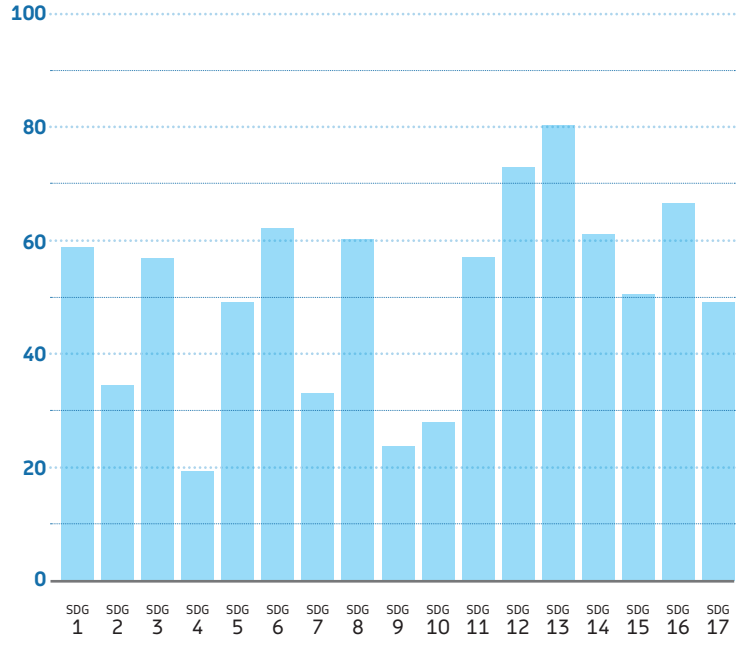
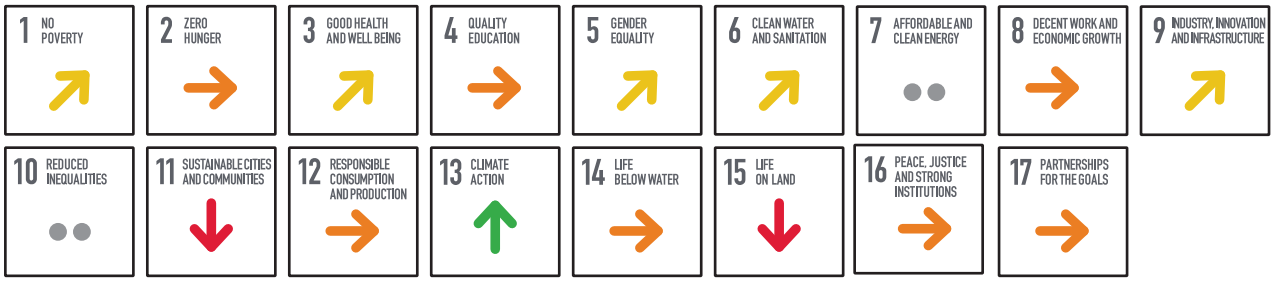
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Moderately improving | Stagnating | Decreasing | Data unavailable

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

DJIBOUTI

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	13.1		
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	33.1		
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.5		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.5		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	13.5		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.1		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.2		
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.1		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	248		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.5		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	57.5		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	234.0		
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.14		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	19.6		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	159		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	23.5		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.8		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	18.4		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.4		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	47		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.4		
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	5.1		
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	12.0		

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	67.0		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	49.8		
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	11.6		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	5.3		
Harmonized Test Scores	NA		

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)*	48.8		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	NA		
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	74.0		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.2		
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.6		
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.3		
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	13.0		
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	75.6		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	63.6		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	6.3		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	2.0		
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	NA		
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	31.3		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	60.4		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	11.5		
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	NA		
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	NA		
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	NA		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.6		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	12.3		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	11.6		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1		
Labor freedom score	49.4		
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	20.8		
Ease of starting a business score	84.3		
Product concentration index, exports	0.1		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)*	0.0		
Population using the internet (%)	55.7		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	23.6		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	NA		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	2.0		
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	53.2		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	47.4		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4		
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.0		
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	147.2		
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.6		
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	19.6		
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	NA		
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	9.1		
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	43.4		

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.4		
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	0.1		
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	12,989.9		
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	0.0		

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	51.7		
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	42.6		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.0		

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.0		
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.8		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)*	6.5		
Unsentenced detainees	38.0		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	72		
Property Rights (1-7)	NA		
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	91.7		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	27		
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA		
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	76.7		
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA		
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	69		
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.6		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0		
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9		
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.3		

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

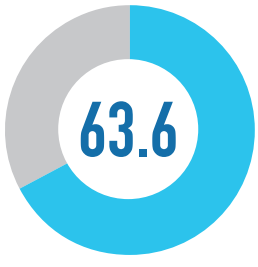
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0		
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	36.6		
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.8		

* Imputed data point

EGYPT

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE

SDG RANKING
[ARAB REGION]

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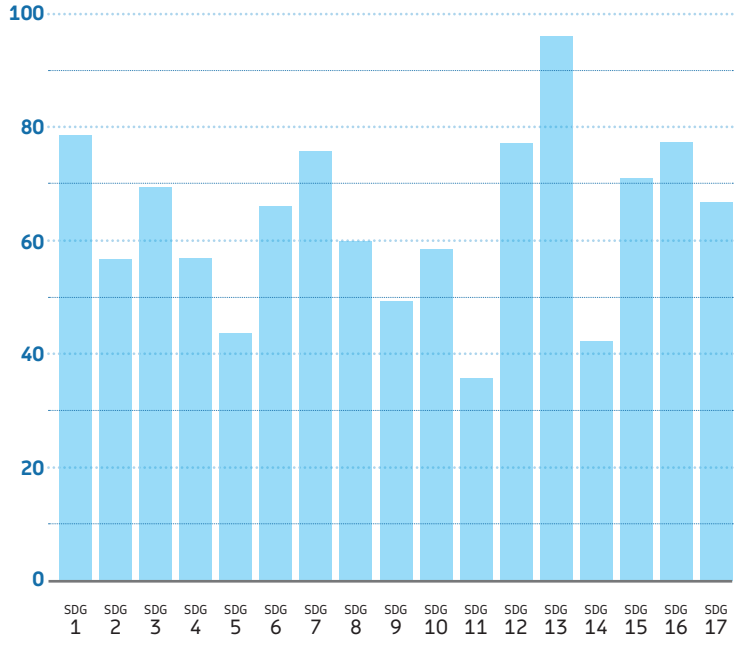
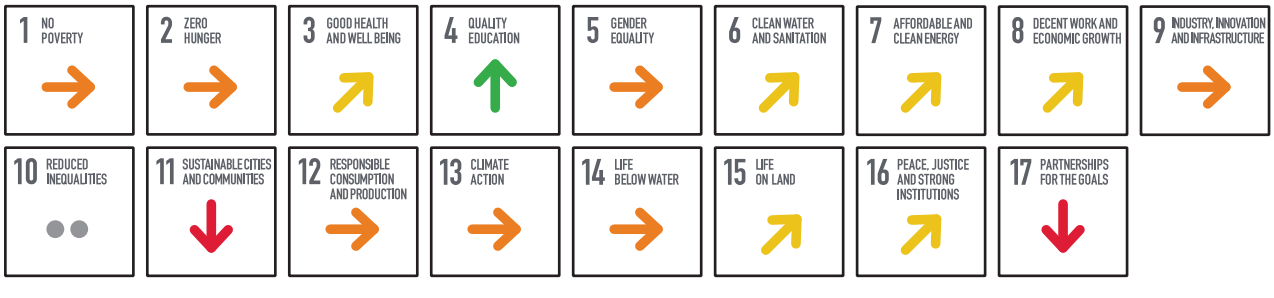
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Moderately improving | Stagnating | Decreasing | Data unavailable

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

EGYPT

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2.4		
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	24.8		
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	11.9		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.7		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.3		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	32.0		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	7.1		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6		
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	37		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.1		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.3		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0		
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.05		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	27.7		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	109		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	10.1		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.8		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	53.1		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.5		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	68		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.5		
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	17.2		
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	3.4		

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	88.2		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	88.4		
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	29.3		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	35.2		
Harmonized Test Scores	356.0		

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	80		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	84.0		
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	25.9		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	15.1		
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.3		
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	2.0		
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	24.2		
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	90		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.1		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.2		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	117.3		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	42.0		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	1.6		
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	42		
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	2		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	100.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	97.6		
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.2		
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	9.4		
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	3.1		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	-3.4		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	32.8		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	10.4		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1		
Labor freedom score	51.4		
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	31.1		
Ease of starting a business score	87.8		
Product concentration index, exports	0.1		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	40.5		
Population using the internet (%)	57.3		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	59.3		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7		
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	0.7		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.2		
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	49.6		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	91.3		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4		
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.9		
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.8		
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7		
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.9		
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	44.7		
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	157.8		
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	56.3		

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	2.5		
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.1		
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	25.9		
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	54.2		

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	30.3		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.0		
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	50.4		
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	28.6		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	34.6		

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.1		
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.4		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.6		
Unsentenced detainees	9.9		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	82		
Property Rights (1-7)	5.2		
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	99.4		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	33		
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	3.6		
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	56.8		
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.5		
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	112		
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.6		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0		
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10		
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.2		

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0		
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	74.1		
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.2		

* Imputed data point

IRAQ

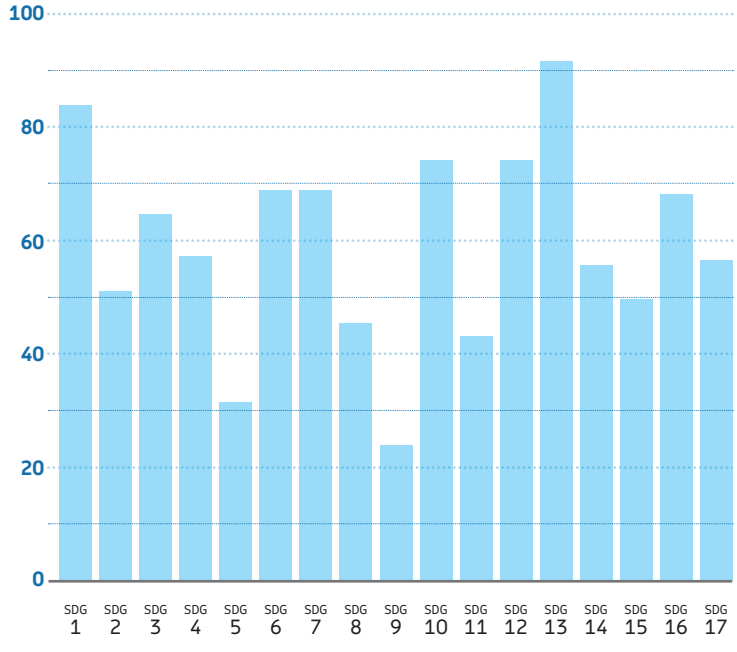
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION] **12**/21

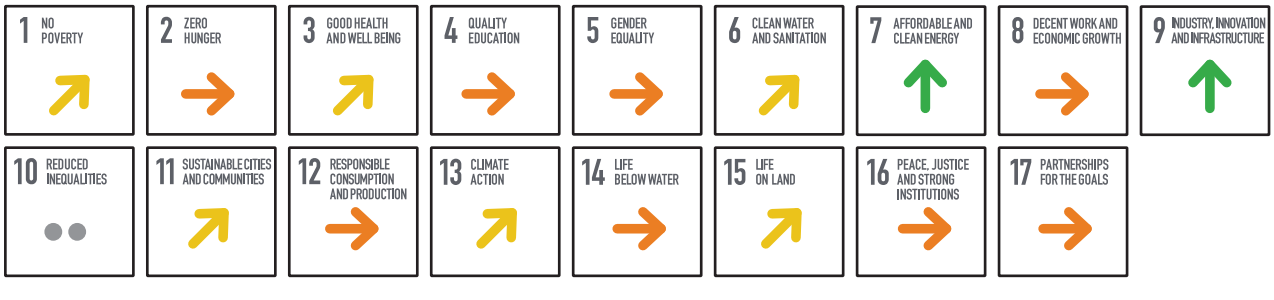
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

IRAQ

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2.0		
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	19.6		
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	6.8		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	23.7		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.6		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.0		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	30.4		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.6		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8		
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.1		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	79		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.3		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25.9		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	41.0		
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	NA		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.3		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	75		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	27.29		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.4		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	71.7		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.6		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	61		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7		
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	8.8		
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	4.7		

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.8		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	93.5		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	48.4		
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	NA		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA		
Harmonized Test Scores	363.4		

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	53.7		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	69.8		
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	15.5		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.4		
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.1		
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	7.2		
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	9.1		
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.5		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.1		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	54.1		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	19.5		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	1.9		
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	38		
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	3		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	99.9		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	97.6		
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	2.0		
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	2.0		
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	5.4		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	-2.0		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	22.7		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	13.7		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1		
Labor freedom score	45.6		
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	25.1		
Ease of starting a business score	77.3		
Product concentration index, exports	0.8		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	17.7		
Population using the internet (%)	49.4		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	42.1		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0		
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	2.7		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.1		
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41.8		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	61.9		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3		
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.1		
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	30.0		
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.1		
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.2		
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	51.9		
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	189.0		
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	58.5		

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	5.6		
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	0.2		
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	26.9		
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.2		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	45.0		
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	38.3		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	7.8		

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.0		
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.8		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.1		
Unsentenced detainees	26.5		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	67		
Property Rights (1-7)	NA		
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	98.8		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	21		
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	3.1		
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	55.4		
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	15.8		
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	105		
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	2.5		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0		
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10		
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.5		

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

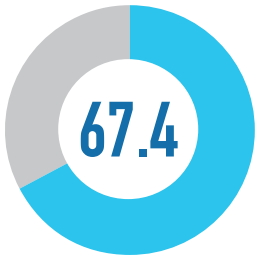
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0		
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	34.8		
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA		

* Imputed data point

JORDAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE

SDG RANKING
[ARAB REGION]

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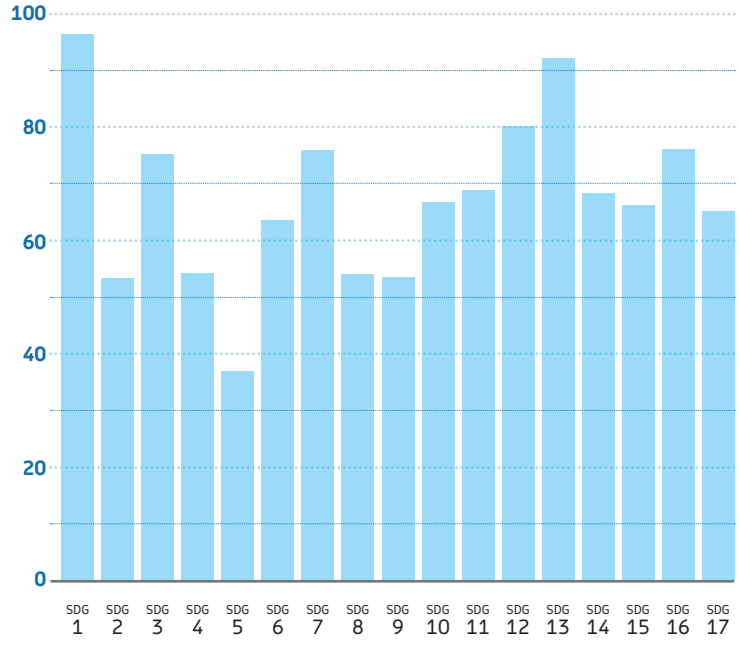
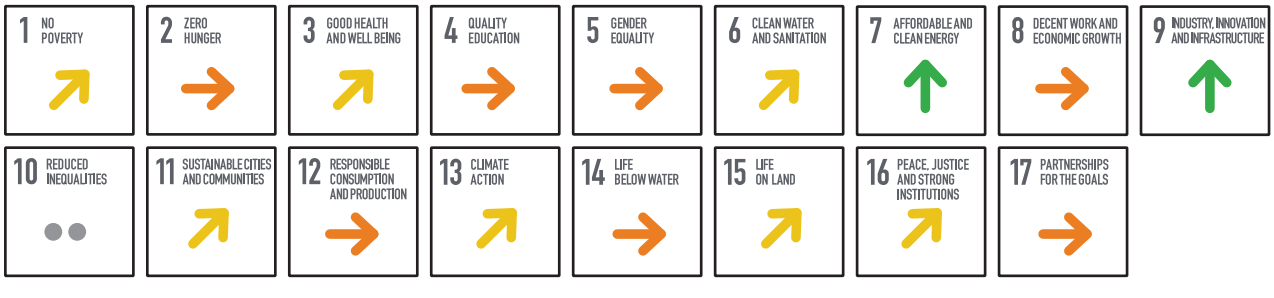
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Moderately improving | Stagnating | Decreasing | Data unavailable

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

JORDAN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	4.8	●	→
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	1.4	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	8.5	●	→
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.8	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.4	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	35.5	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	46	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.2	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.6	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.5	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	NA	●	••
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	19.2	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	51	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	16	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.9	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	25.8	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	●	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	76	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.1	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	12.7	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	2.0	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	81.3	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.3	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	64.3	●	↓
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	31.5	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	34.4	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	430.0	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	56.7	●	↓
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	96.3	●	↑
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	22.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	15.4	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.2	●	→
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.5	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	9.4	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	●	••

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.3	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	100.1	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	18.6	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	26.3	●	↑
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	64	●	→
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.6	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	99.9	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	99.1	●	↑
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.2	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	14.6	●	••
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	4.1	●	••

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	-3.1	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	42.5	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	18.5	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.3	●	↑
Labor freedom score	52.8	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	35	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	84.5	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	↓

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	34.2	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	66.8	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	77.0	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.7	●	↑
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3	●	↑
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	0.2	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.4	●	••
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41.1	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	33.5	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.4	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.4	●	••
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	29.1	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.0	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.0	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	NA	●	••
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	85.7	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	71.0	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	2.6	●	↗
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	0.6	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.0	●	••
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	●	••
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	47.3	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	35.0	●	→
Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.0	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.2	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.5	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	↑

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.4	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees	41.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	83	●	↑
Property Rights (1-7)	5.15	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	98	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	49	●	↓
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	1.2	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	42.1	●	→
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.1	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	160	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	2.6	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.4	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.3	●	↗

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	62.0	●	↗
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.9	●	↓

* Imputed data point

KUWAIT

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

SDG RANKING
[ARAB REGION]

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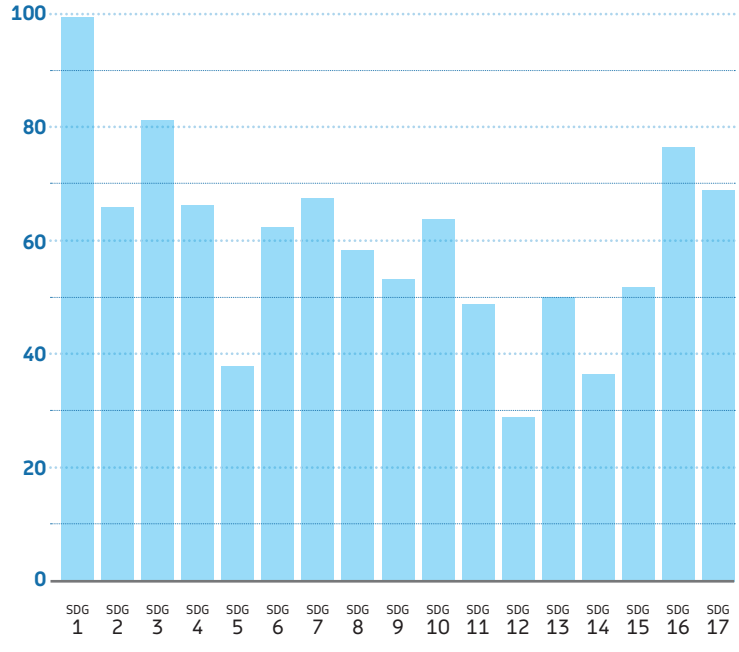
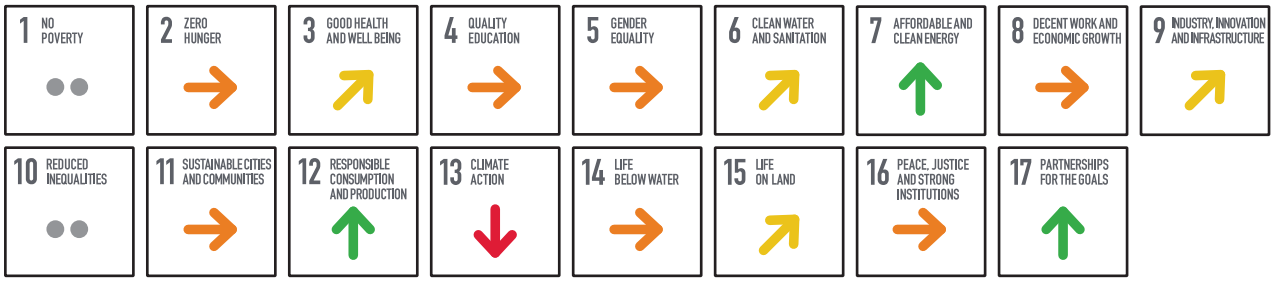
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

KUWAIT

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)*	NA	●	••
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)*	NA	●	••
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.6	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	37.9	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	10.5	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2	●	↓

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	12	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.5	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.9	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	22.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	NA	●	••
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.4	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	104	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	15.43	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.0	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	7.9	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	76	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.1	●	↑
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	12.2	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	2.7	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	82.8	●	↓
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.1	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	92.4	●	↑
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	60.2	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	55.3	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	383.4	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)*	66.6	●	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	117.6	●	↑
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	56.8	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	6.3	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.4	●	↓
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	6.7	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	●	••

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2075	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.1	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	287.9	●	↗
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	94	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	↑
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.3	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.1	●	••
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	8.6	●	••

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	0.8	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	79.8	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	6.8	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	5.7	●	↗
Labor freedom score	62.2	●	→
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	15.8	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	88.4	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.6	●	→

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	17.7	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	99.5	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	131.8	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.0	●	↑
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	●	→
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●	↓
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	1.0	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	NA	●	••
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	60.7	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	57.8	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	15.8	●	••
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	284.2	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	35.5	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	32.0	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	43.9	●	••
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	1,308.1	●	↑
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	56.7	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	25.6	●	↓
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	4.7	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	●	••
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.3	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	76.4	●	••
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.1	●	↑
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	59.8	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	25.7	●	→
Fish caught by trawling (%)	49.0	●	↓

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	5.2	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.6	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8	●	••
Unsentenced detainees	9.1	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	90	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	4.7	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	42	●	↓
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	34.3	●	↓
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	148	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	3.6	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.2	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

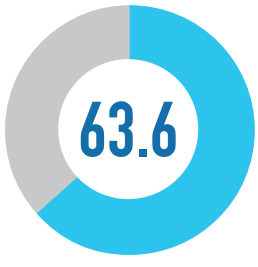
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	64.2	●	↑
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.2	●	↑

* Imputed data point

LEBANON

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE

SDG RANKING
[ARAB REGION]

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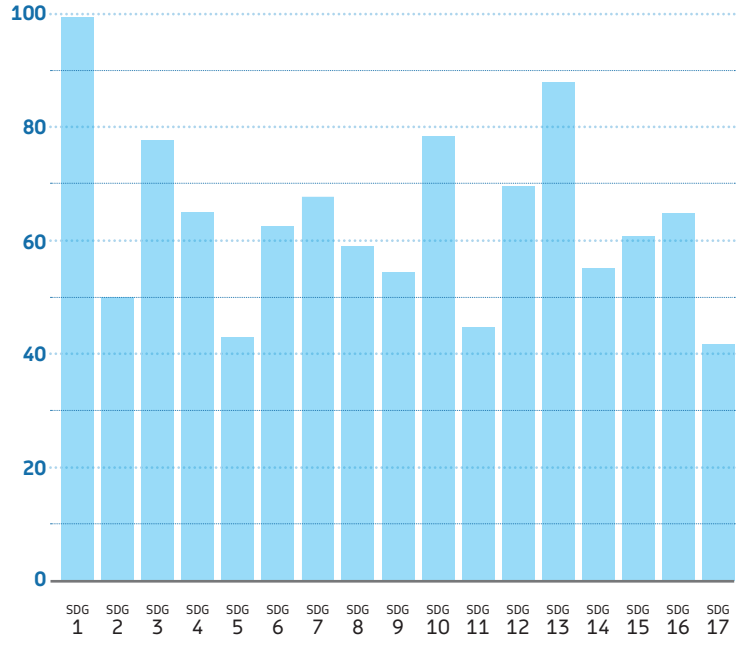
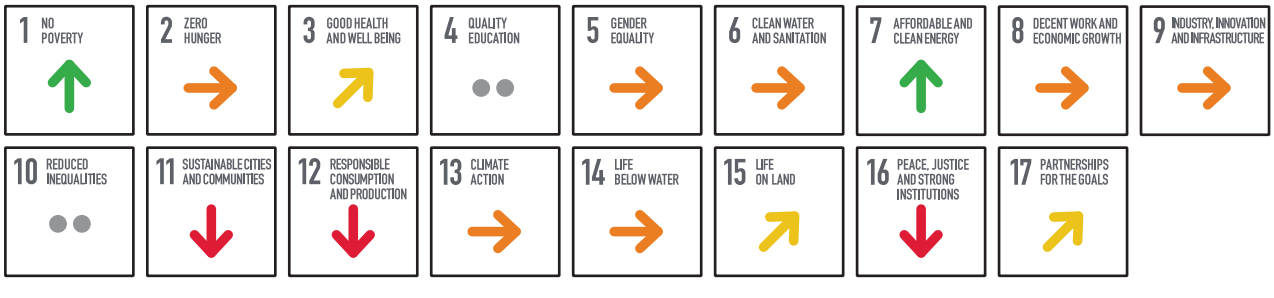
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Moderately improving | Stagnating | Decreasing | Data unavailable

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

LEBANON

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	0.9	●	↑
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.2	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5.7	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.5	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.6	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	32.0	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.2	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	29	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.2	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.2	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	13.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.03	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.9	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	51	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	16.44	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.4	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	14.2	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.2	●	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	73	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	11.2	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	2.8	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.8	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	●	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	NA	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	389.9	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)*	60.6	●	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	95.5	●	→
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	32.0	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	4.7	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.3	●	→
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.4	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	31.6	●	↑
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	●	••

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.6	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.5	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	58.8	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	38.2	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	45.8	●	→
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	25	●	↓
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.8	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	NA	●	••
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.3	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	5.1	●	••
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	3.9	●	••

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	-6.7	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	44.8	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	6.6	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.6	●	↑
Labor freedom score	47.4	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	17.6	●	→
Ease of starting a business score	78.2	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.3	●	↓

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	34.0	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	78.2	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	42.8	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●	↗
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3	●	↑
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	0.3	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.2	●	••
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	36.2	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	30.6	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	33	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.9	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	8.q	●	••
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	55.5	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.9	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.1	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	NA	●	••
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	394.5	●	↓
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	84.5	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	4.1	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.9	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	53.9	●	••
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.3	●	••
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.6	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	33.1	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	34.7	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.0	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.6	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.3	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↑

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees	42.3	●	↓
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	54	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.8	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	99.5	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	25	●	↓
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	33.2	●	↓
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	92	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.8	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	7	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.6	●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)	72.8	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	51.9	●	↑
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.6	●	→

*** Imputed data point**

LIBYA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

SDG RANKING
[ARAB REGION]

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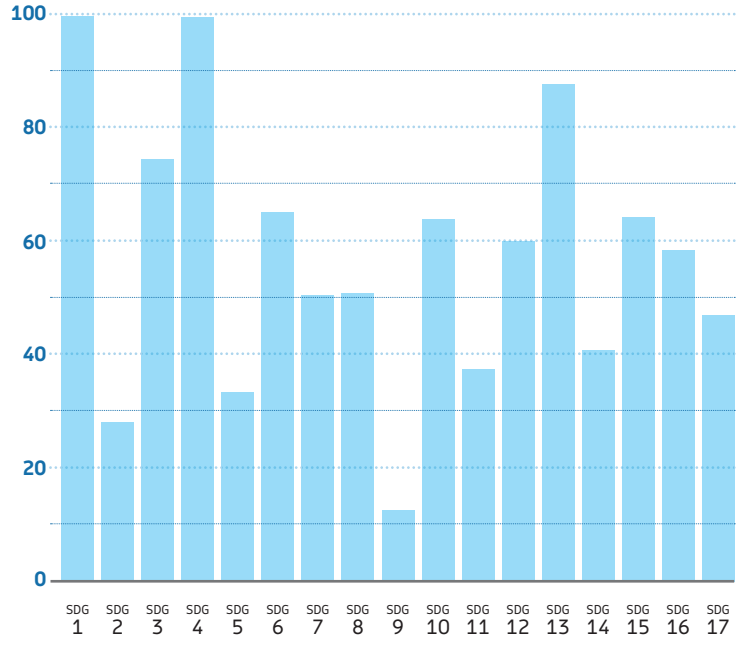
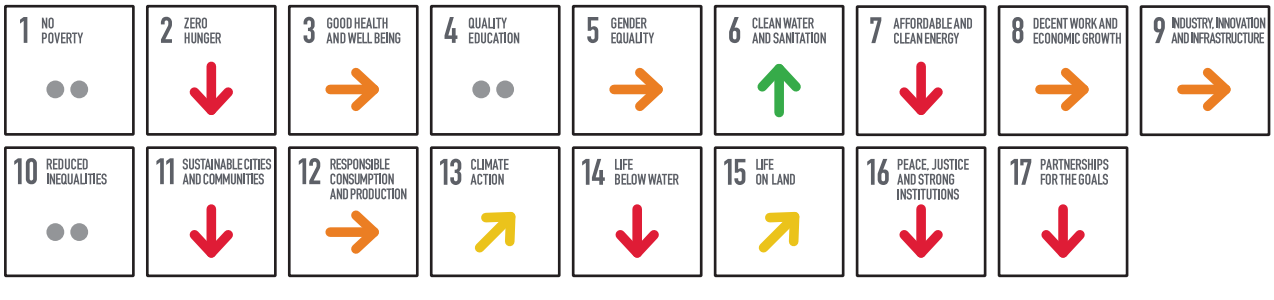
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

LIBYA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)*	NA		
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)*	NA		
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.4		↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.1		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.2		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	32.5		↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.7		↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9		→
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	72		↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.5		↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.5		↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	59.0		↓
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.07		↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.1		→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	72		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	21.3		→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.8		→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	5.7		↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	73		↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	64		→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3		↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	10.2		
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	4.5		↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.6		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA		
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	NA		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA		
Harmonized Test Scores	NA		

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	24		→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	118.1		↑
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	52.1		↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.0		→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.4		↓
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA		
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	5.6		→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.5		↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0		↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	817.1		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.6		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	5.0		↑
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	60		↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.6		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	67.0		↓
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	NA		
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.4		↓
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0		
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	8.0		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	6.0		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	65.7		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	19.4		↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1		↑
Labor freedom score	55.3		→
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	50.5		→
Ease of starting a business score	73.1		
Product concentration index, exports	0.6		→

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best) *	0.0		
Population using the internet (%)	21.8		→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	35.8		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2		↓
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		↓
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	5.9		↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	NA		
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	55.5		↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	43		↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1		
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.9		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	11.5		
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	42.4		
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.1		
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	19.7		
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	26.8		
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	661.5		→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	62.4		

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	6.9		→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.4		
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	291.6		
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1,089.1		

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	22.7		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	55.6		↓
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	34.5		↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	17.6		→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.1		
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0		↑

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)*	2.5		
Unsentenced detainees	86.7		↑
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	58		
Property Rights (1-7)	NA		
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	17		→
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA		
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	55.8		→
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	12.6		
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	97		
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.4		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0		
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10		
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.5		↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0		
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	21.4		↓
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.1		

*** Imputed data point**

MAURITANIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

SDG RANKING
[ARAB REGION]

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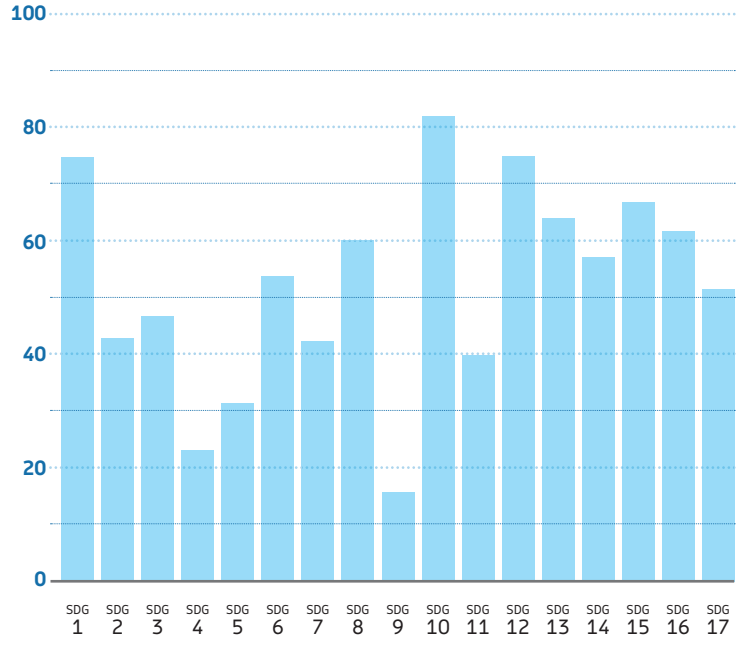
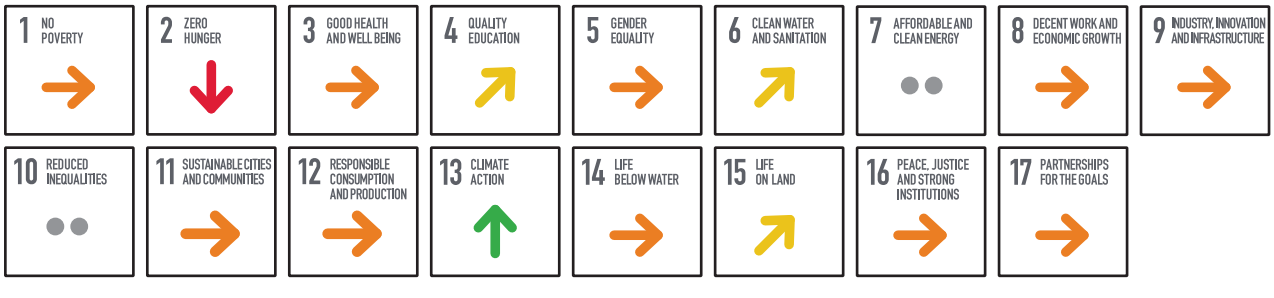
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

MAURITANIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	6.3		
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	25.7		
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	15.9		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	11.9		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.8		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.5		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	12.7		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.3		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9		
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.3		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	766		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	72.9		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	89.0		
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	NA		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	18.1		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	169		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	25.6		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.4		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	69.6		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.3		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	41		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.2		
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	7.1		
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	5.5		

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	76.9		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	63.9		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	45.9		
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	10.5		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	5.8		
Harmonized Test Scores	342.1		

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	30.4		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	67.9		
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	44.8		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.3		
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.4		
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	17.8		
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	21.7		
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	70.7		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	48.4		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	13.2		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	1.6		
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	47		
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	38.6		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	44.5		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	46.6		
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	NA		
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	NA		
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	NA		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	-2.9		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	20.9		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	10.7		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1		
Labor freedom score	52.8		
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	14.8		
Ease of starting a business score	92.2		
Product concentration index, exports	0.4		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best) *	0.0		
Population using the internet (%)	20.8		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	55.5		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0		
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	NA		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.3		
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	32.6		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	50.4		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5		
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.4		
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	33.0		
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8		
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	36.9		
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	40.5		
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	13.7		
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	58.7		

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.9		
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.1		
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	26,395.5		
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA		

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.8		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.0		
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	61.2		
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	38.6		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	6.9		

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.1		
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.2		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)*	9.9		
Unsentenced detainees	41.0		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	51		
Property Rights (1-7)	2.8		
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	65.6		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	29		
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	12.6		
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	32.5		
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA		
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	46		
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.4		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0		
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10		
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.8		

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

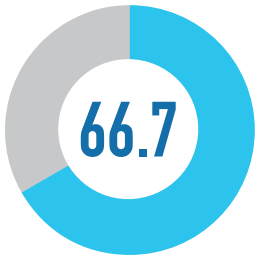
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0		
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	48.1		
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.5		

* Imputed data point

MOROCCO

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE

SDG RANKING
[ARAB REGION]

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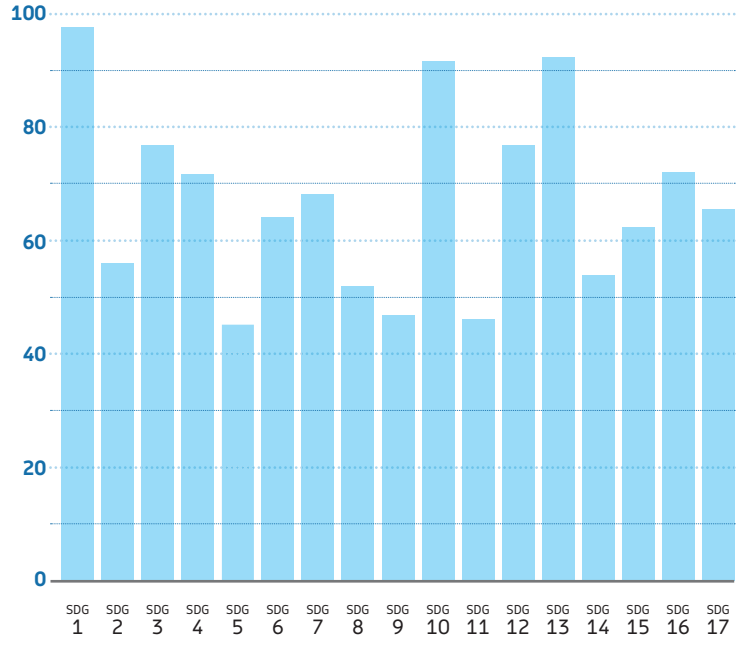
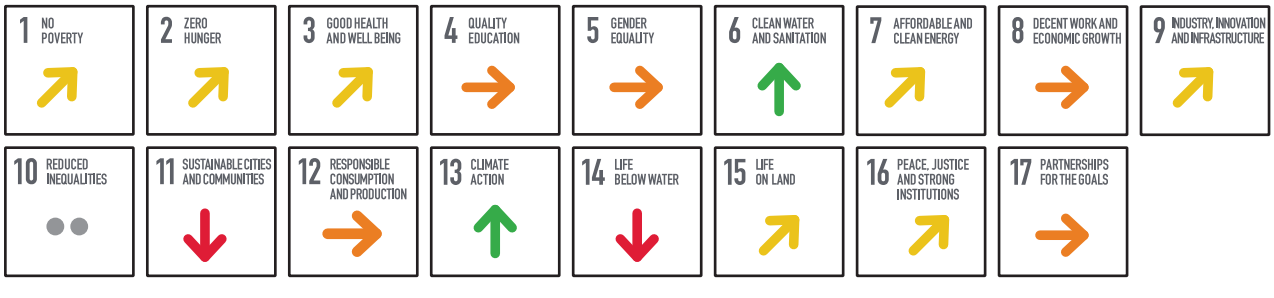
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Moderately improving | Stagnating | Decreasing | Data unavailable

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

MOROCCO

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.3	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	6.4	●	↗
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	5.0	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.3	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.1	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.3	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	70	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.6	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.4	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	97.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.02	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	12.4	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	49	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	16.96	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.0	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	30.7	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.6	●	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	70	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.8	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	7	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	7.3	●	→

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	97.7	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	64.4	●	↓
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	60.4	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	38.5	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	380.4	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	72	●	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	71.2	●	↑
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	30.8	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.5	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.3	●	↓
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.5	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	15.8	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	●	••

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	86.8	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.5	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	50.8	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.4	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	2.0	●	↑
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	71	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1.9	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	96.8	●	↑
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.8	●	↗
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	18.5	●	••
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	3.4	●	••

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	-4.0	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	28.6	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	10.1	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	●	↑
Labor freedom score	33.2	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	22.1	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	93	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	21.0	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	74.4	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	64.9	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	↗
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	0.4	●	↗

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.8	●	••
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	39.8	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	33.4	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.6	●	••
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	12.8	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.3	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	56.0	●	••
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	11.2	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	90.3	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	2.0	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1,673.1	●	••
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.3	●	••
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	55.3	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	43.2	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	70.8	●	↓

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.1	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.8	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.4	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees	23.4	●	↑
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	61	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	5.3	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	96.1	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	40	●	↗
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	42.9	●	↓
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	233	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.7	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	11	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.3	●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

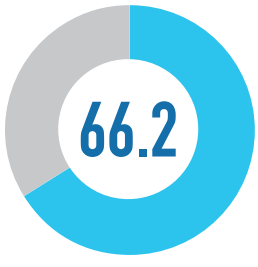
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	59.0	●	→
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.4	●	→

* Imputed data point

OMAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE

SDG RANKING
[ARAB REGION]

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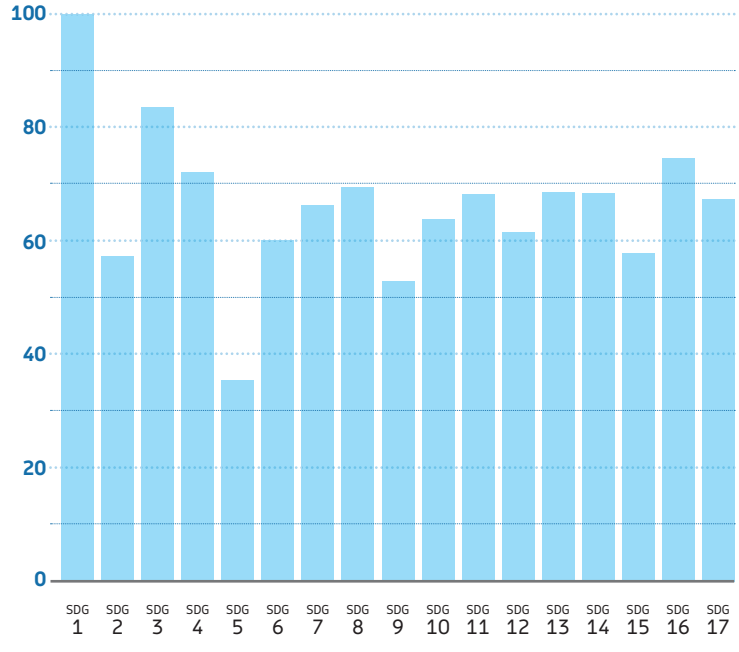
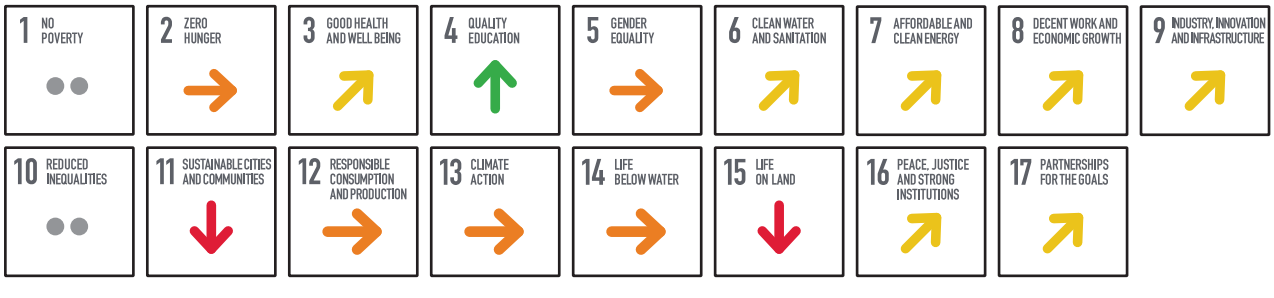
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Moderately improving | Stagnating | Decreasing | Data unavailable

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

OMAN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)*	NA	●	••
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)*	NA	●	••
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.2	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.8	●	→
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.4	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.3	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	27	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	13.4	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	↗
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.3	●	↗

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	19	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.3	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.4	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.5	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.04	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.8	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	54	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	10.59	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.9	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	12.7	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1	●	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	69	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.9	●	••
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	10.1	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	4.5	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.2	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.6	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	105.9	●	↑
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	56.7	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	40.4	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	423.5	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	39.6	●	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	112.8	●	↑
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	43.0	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2.3	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.2	●	↓
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.2	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	12.0	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	50	●	••

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.9	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	116.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.4	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	55.5	●	→
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	79	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	95.2	●	↑
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.9	●	↗
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	●	••
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	6.9	●	••

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	-5.6	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	73.6	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.0	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	1.1	●	↑
Labor freedom score	61.0	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	13.2	●	↑
Ease of starting a business score	93.5	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.4	●	↓

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	27.6	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	92.4	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	109.1	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.2	●	↑
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	●	→
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●	↓
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	1.7	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	NA	●	••
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	45.1	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73	●	••

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.7	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	15.8	●	••
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	49.4	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.0	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	23.0	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	31.7	●	••
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	21.6	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	72.9	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	14.4	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.4	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.3	●	••
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4,896.1	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.0	●	••
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.4	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	66.2	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	63.4	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.0	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.7	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.8	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↓

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees	NA	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	5.5	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	54	●	↑
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	43.4	●	↓
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	6.8	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.1	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.4	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	58.5	●	↑
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.6	●	↓

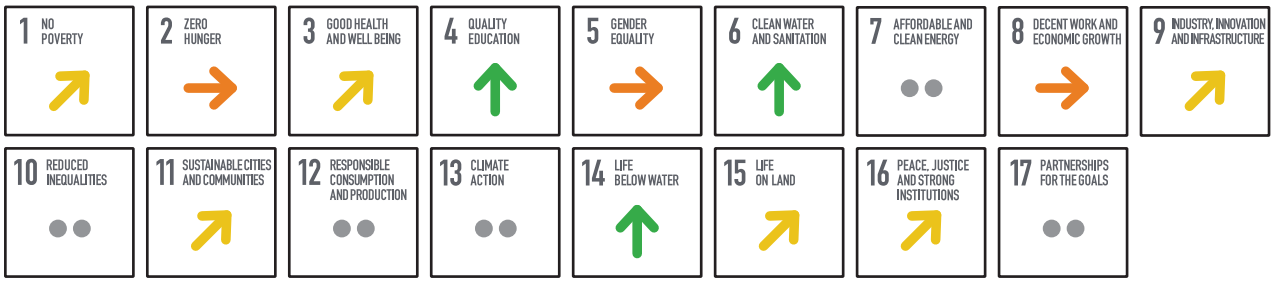
* Imputed data point

PALESTINE

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Moderately improving | Stagnating | Decreasing | Data unavailable

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

PALESTINE

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.5	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	7.5	●	↓
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	1.4	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.2	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	NA	●	••
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.8	●	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.2	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2	●	••

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	27	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.7	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	19.4	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.5	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	NA	●	••
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	NA	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	●	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	51.9	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	●	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	NA	●	••
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.5	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	9.5	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.5	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.3	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	93.5	●	↑
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	58.1	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	43.2	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	412.3	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	61	●	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	94.7	●	→
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	25.9	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	NA	●	••
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.2	●	↓
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.7	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	NA	●	••
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	●	••

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.8	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.9	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	41.1	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.8	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	2.4	●	↑
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	NA	●	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	NA	●	••
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	NA	●	••
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	NA	●	••
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	NA	●	••

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	25.0	●	→
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	27.4	●	↓
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)	42	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	70.2	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	NA	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	70.6	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	19.3	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	→
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	NA	●	••

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.3	●	••
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	33.7	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	32.2	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.9	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.2	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	NA	●	••
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	NA	●	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	50.3	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	0.3	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	588.1	●	••
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	●	••
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	1.4	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.0	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.4	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↑

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees	49.6	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	67	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	95.9	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	NA	●	••
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	1.8	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	44.1	●	••
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	22	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.0	●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)	NA	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	70.4	●	↑
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••

* Imputed data point

QATAR

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

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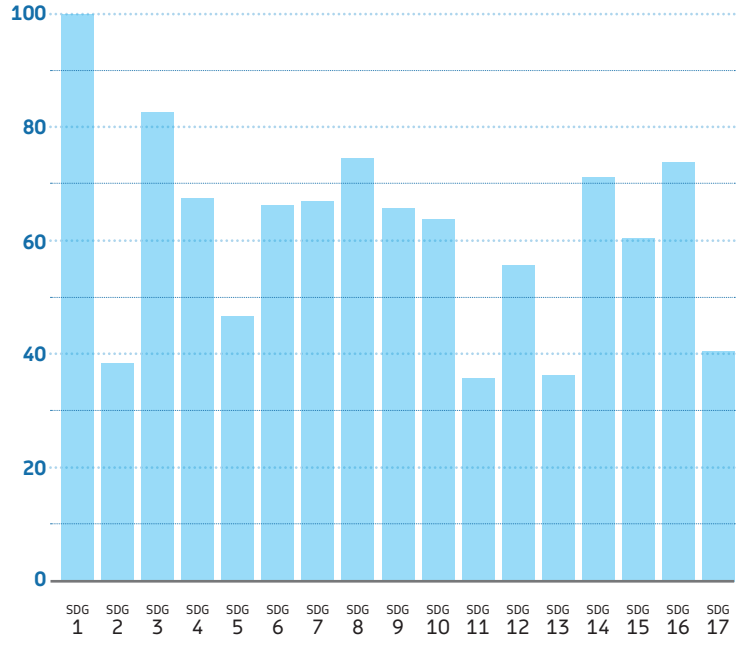
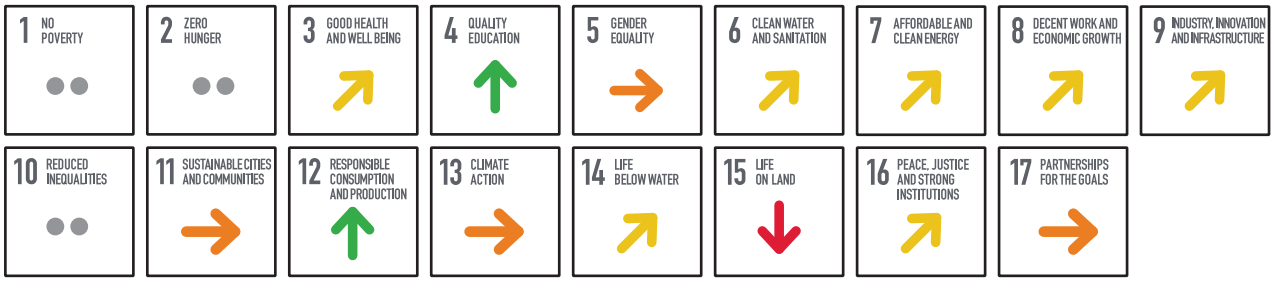
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Moderately improving | Stagnating | Decreasing | Data unavailable

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

QATAR

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)*	NA	●	••
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)*	NA	●	••
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.1	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	35.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	8.7	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	NA	●	••

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.5	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	NA	●	••
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	15.3	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	47	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	7.27	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.2	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	9.6	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100	●	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	68	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.4	●	••
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	15.6	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	4.7	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.1	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	94.6	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.8	●	↑
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	62.5	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	18.9	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	427.5	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	68.9	●	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	120.2	●	↑
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	59.8	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	9.8	●	↗
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.4	●	↓
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.0	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	7.1	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	50	●	••

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	432.4	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	70.0	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	83.6	●	↗
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	81	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	98.5	●	↑
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.9	●	↗
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	●	••
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	6.9	●	••

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	0.7	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	65.9	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	3.5	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	1.3	●	↑
Labor freedom score	65.9	●	→
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	0.4	●	↑
Ease of starting a business score	86.1	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.4	●	↗

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	46.8	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	99.7	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	124.8	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.4	●	↑
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5	●	↑
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5	●	↓
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	1.4	●	↓

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	NA	●	••
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	93.8	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65	●	••

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.7	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	13.6	●	••
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	66.7	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.1	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	33.2	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	32.7	●	••
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	180.3	●	↑
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	73.7	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	38.6	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.7	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	52.1	●	••
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	101,832.5	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.0	●	••
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	62.3	●	↗
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	72.8	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.0	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	1.0	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.4	●	••
Unsentenced detainees	43.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	92	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	5.6	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	63	●	↑
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	42.5	●	↓
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	47	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	36.9	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.2	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.7	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	NA	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	63.0	●	↑
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.6	●	↓

* Imputed data point

SAUDI ARABIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

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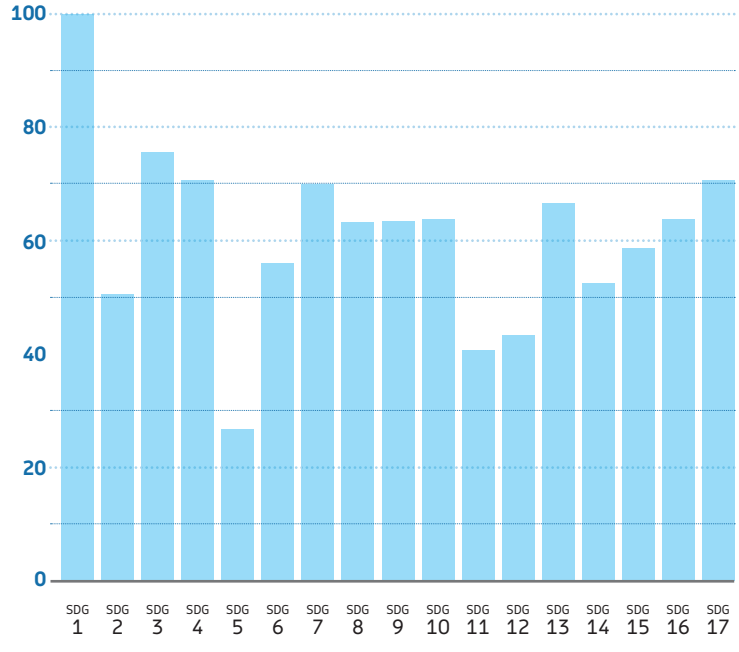
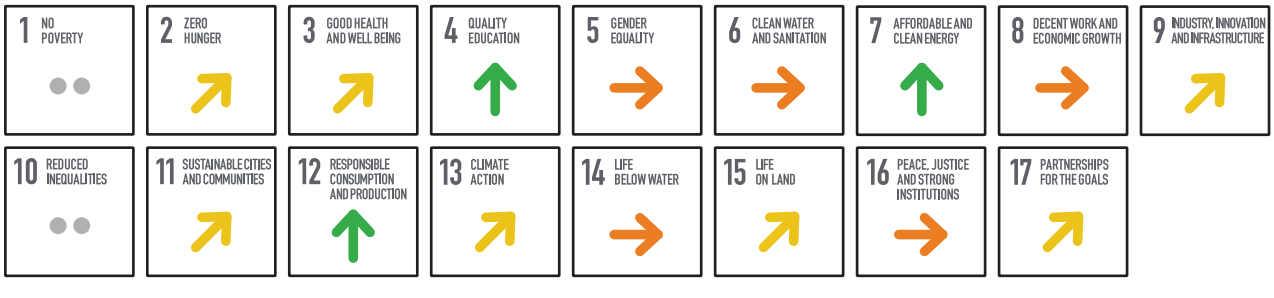
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Moderately improving | Stagnating | Decreasing | Data unavailable

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

SAUDI ARABIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)*	NA	●	••
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)*	NA	●	••
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.1	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.8	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.3	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.8	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	35.4	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.6	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.3	●	→

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.6	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.9	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	NA	●	••
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.4	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	84	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	35.94	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.3	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	7.1	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98	●	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	74	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.6	●	↑
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	15.8	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	5.4	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.2	●	••
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.3	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	105.5	●	↑
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	21.8	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	70.9	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	399.0	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)*	43.6	●	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	93.3	●	↑
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	28.2	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.9	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.2	●	→
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	0.0	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	●	••

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	883.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	11.8	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	70.3	●	↓
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	57	●	→
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	96.0	●	↑
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.4	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.1	●	••
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	5.6	●	••

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	-1.9	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	71.7	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	8.2	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	1.2	●	↑
Labor freedom score	63.3	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	28.6	●	→
Ease of starting a business score	93.1	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.5	●	→

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	47.8	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	95.7	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	116.9	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.1	●	↑
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3	●	↗
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.8	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	1.4	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	NA	●	••
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	88.3	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.3	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	17.6	●	••
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	72.3	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.1	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	32.9	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	23.2	●	••
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	838.2	●	↑
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	62.4	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	17.0	●	↗
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.5	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	2.6	●	••
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	220.7	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.3	●	••
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	62.6	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	31.2	●	→
Fish caught by trawling (%)	20.9	●	↓

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	1.8	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↑

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees	48.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	85	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	5.8	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	53	●	→
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	62.1	●	↓
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.1	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	206	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	10.0	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	7	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.7	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	63.4	●	↑
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.1	●	↓

* Imputed data point

SOMALIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

SDG RANKING
[ARAB REGION]

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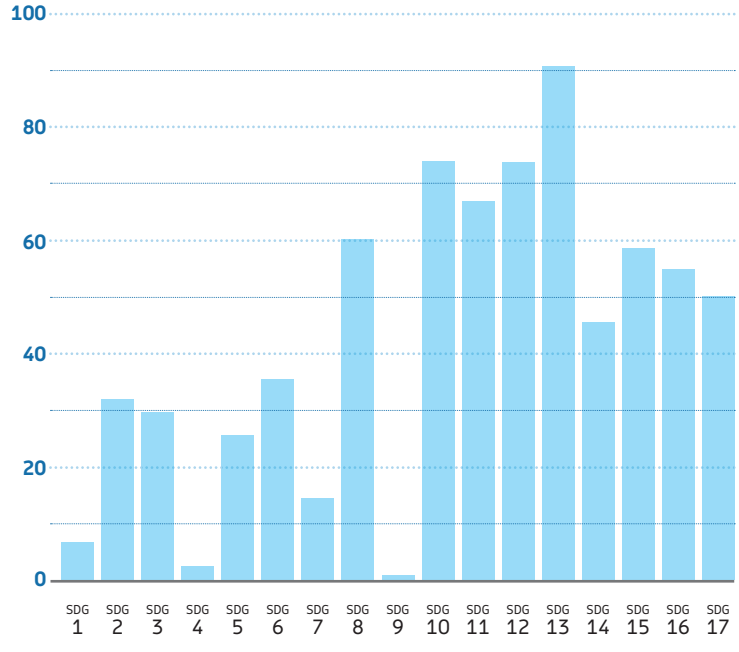
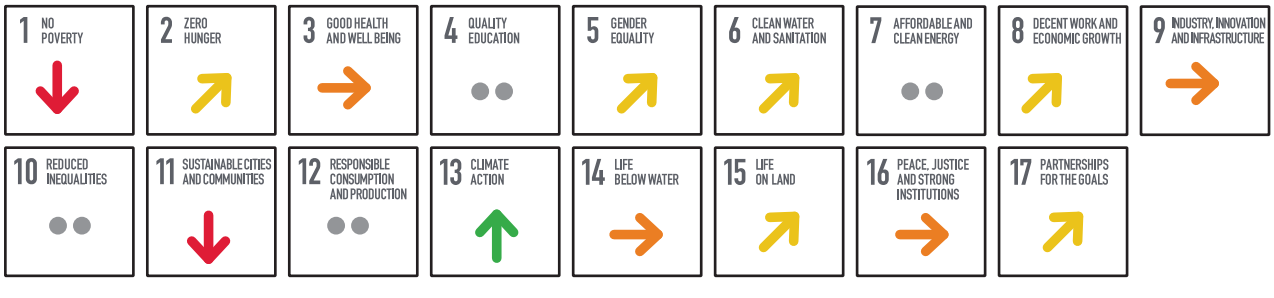
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

SOMALIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	60.9	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	86.2	●	↓
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	85.9	●	→

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.3	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.3	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.3	●	↑
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.8	●	↗
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	NA	●	••

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	829	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	36.9	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	117	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	258.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.03	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.8	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	213	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	27.4	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	56.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	97.6	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	9.4	●	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	42	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	25	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7	●	••
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	5.1	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	14.7	●	→

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	●	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	5.6	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	NA	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	2.1	●	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	NA	●	••
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	30.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	24.4	●	↑
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	NA	●	••
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	16.8	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	18.5	●	↗
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	●	••

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	52.4	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	38.3	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	24.5	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	0.0	●	↑
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	22	●	↗
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	86.6	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	35.3	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.3	●	→
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	NA	●	••
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	NA	●	••
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	NA	●	••

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	38.7	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	13.1	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	●	↑
Labor freedom score	91.8	●	••
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	17	●	→
Ease of starting a business score	46	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.3	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best) *	0.0	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	2.0	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	2.5	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.8	●	↗
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	→
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)*	0.0	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	NA	●	••

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	NA	●	••
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)*	36.8	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	32.9	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62	●	••

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	10.2	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	30.8	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	NA	●	••
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	NA	●	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	35.3	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.0	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	0.0	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	6,715.4	●	••
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	0.0	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.5	●	••
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	61.1	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	9.4	●	→
Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.0	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.0	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↑

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)*	4.3	●	••
Unsentenced detainees	NA	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	85	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	3	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	12	●	→
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	55.5	●	↗
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	11.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	6	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.5	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	19.6	●	↗
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••

* Imputed data point

SUDAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

SDG RANKING
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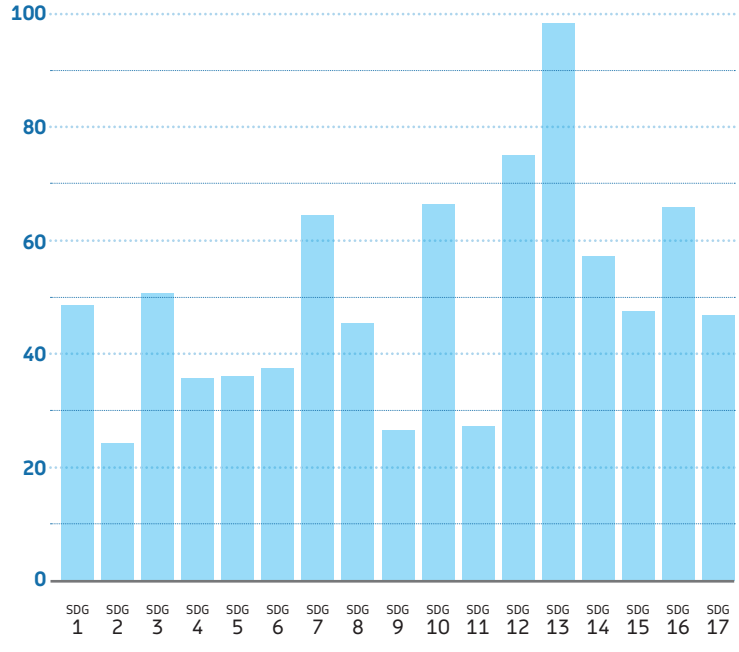
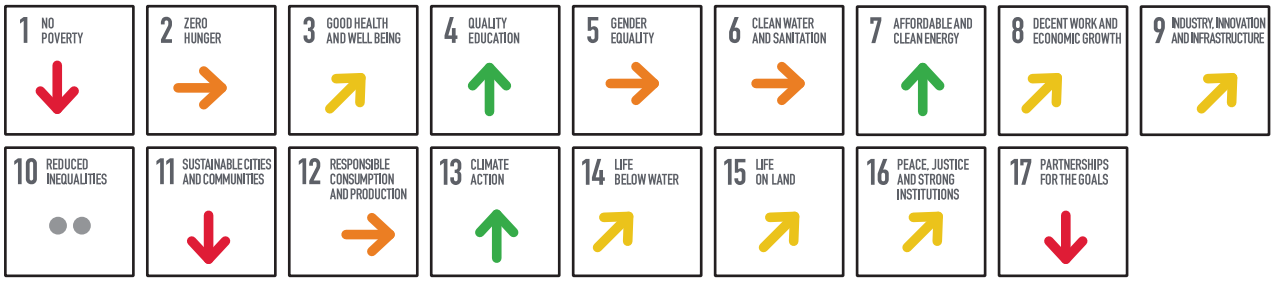
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

SUDAN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	21.9	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	57.0	●	↓
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	21.5	●	↗

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	12.4	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.2	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.3	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	NA	●	••
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.7	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.4	●	••

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	295	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.2	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	58.4	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	67.0	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.08	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	26	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	185	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	26.76	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.1	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	60.8	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.5	●	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	44	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.1	●	••
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	22.1	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	4.8	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	67.1	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	73.0	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	57.5	●	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	47.4	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	16.9	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	379.6	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	30.1	●	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	78.6	●	↗
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	43.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	30.5	●	••
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.3	●	→
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	11.9	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	20.0	●	↗
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	56	●	••

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.3	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	36.6	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	118.6	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	0.0	●	↑
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	34	●	↓
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	17.3	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	59.8	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	41.3	●	↗
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.2	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	59.7	●	••
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	4.1	●	••

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	-10.2	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	15.3	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	17.7	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	●	↑
Labor freedom score	60.4	●	↑
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	31.4	●	→
Ease of starting a business score	76.7	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.3	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best) *	0.0	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	30.9	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	37.9	●	↗
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●	↑
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	→
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	0.2	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.4	●	••
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	40.3	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	58.7	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	33	●	••

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	2.1	●	••
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	57.0	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	26.4	●	••
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	25.1	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	57.6	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.5	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	0.0	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	734.8	●	••
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	●	••
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.0	●	↑
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	45.3	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	25.2	●	→
Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.0	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	NA	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.8	●	↗
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↑

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.1	●	••
Unsentenced detainees	20.4	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	71	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	67.3	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	16	●	→
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	15.3	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	55.3	●	↑
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	1.4	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	52	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.2	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	7	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.8	●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	39.2	●	→
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.2	●	↓

* Imputed data point

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

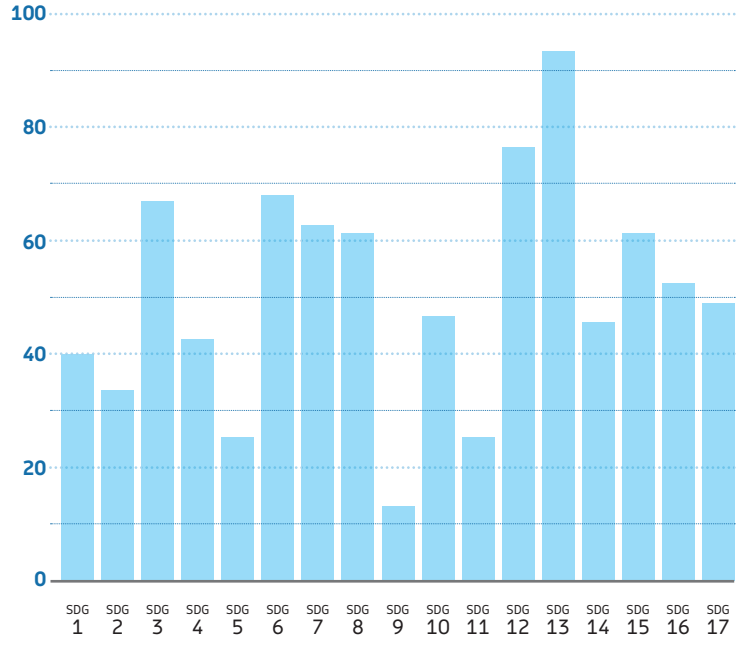
INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

SDG RANKING
[ARAB REGION]

17/21

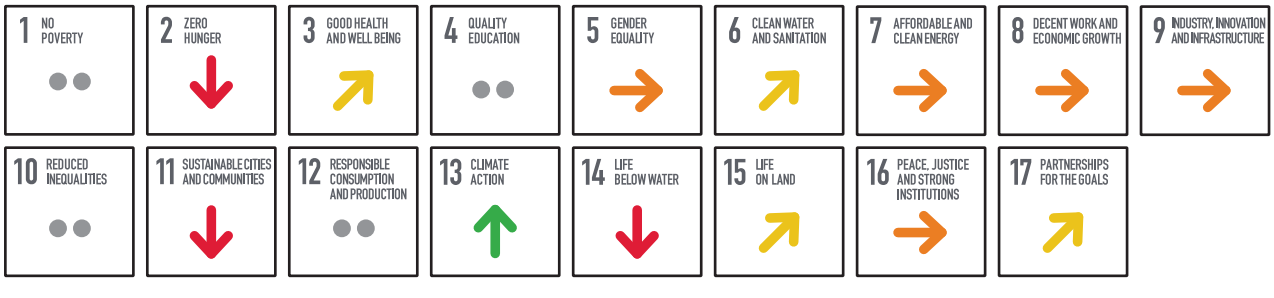
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	NA	●	••
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	NA	●	••
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	53.8	●	↓

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.9	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.5	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	27.8	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.2	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2	●	••

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	31	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.8	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.5	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	19.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.8	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	75	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	14.94	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.7	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	38.0	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.2	●	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	54	●	↗
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	60	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.5	●	••
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	13.5	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	2.1	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	72.4	●	••
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	92.5	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	53.8	●	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	5.5	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	40.1	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	NA	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	53.3	●	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	82.1	●	→
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	19.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.2	●	↓
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.2	●	→
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	10.3	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	120	●	••

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.2	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.2	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	126	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	48.0	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	1.9	●	↑
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	56	●	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	3.7	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	86.0	●	↓
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	99.0	●	↑
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.5	●	↓
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	4.3	●	••
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	9.8	●	••

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	23.3	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	9.0	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	●	↑
Labor freedom score	57.8	●	→
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	20.9	●	→
Ease of starting a business score	80.1	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best) *	0.0	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	34.3	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	11.5	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5	●	↑
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	→
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	2.9	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	NA	●	••
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	46.5	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	46.2	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	15	●	••

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.2	●	••
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	24.9	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.4	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	NA	●	••
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	NA	●	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	53.9	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	1.6	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	0.2	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1,071.6	●	••
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.5	●	••
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	37.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	32.7	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	31.3	●	↓

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.1	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↑

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	●	••
Unsentenced detainees	50.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	32	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	96	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	14	●	↓
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	72.6	●	→
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	139.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.3	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.7	●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	26.5	●	↗
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.7	●	••

*** Imputed data point**

TUNISIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

SDG RANKING
[ARAB REGION]

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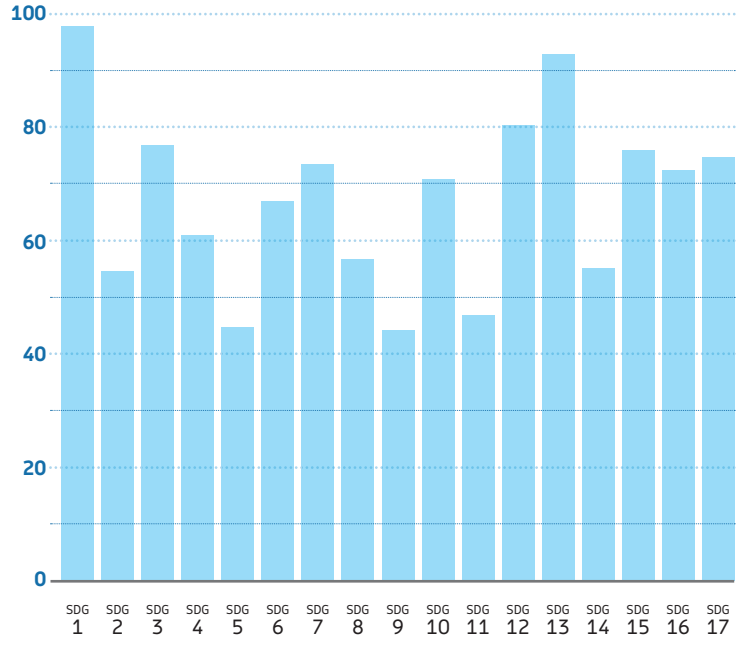
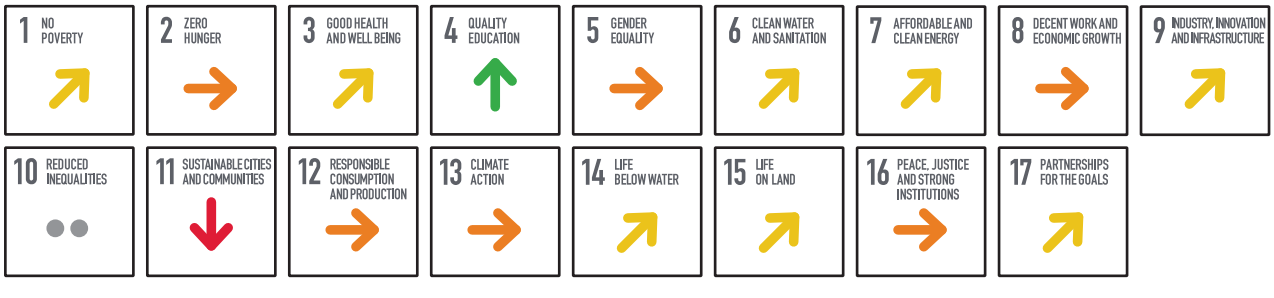
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Moderately improving | Stagnating | Decreasing | Data unavailable

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

TUNISIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	2.9	●	→
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.9	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.4	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.9	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.4	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2	●	→

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	43	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.9	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.9	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.05	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.1	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	56	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	16.49	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.0	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	7.9	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.6	●	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	70	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	8.5	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	3.2	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.0	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	96.2	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	77.4	●	↑
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	44.6	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	31.8	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	384.1	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	62.7	●	↓
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	81.3	●	→
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	36.1	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	24.9	●	↓
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.3	●	↓
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.0	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	29.2	●	↑
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	30	●	••

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.3	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	90.9	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	121.1	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.0	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	10.1	●	↑
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	60	●	↗
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	99.8	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	99.1	●	↑
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.3	●	↗
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	3.7	●	••
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	3.9	●	••

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	-3.9	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	36.9	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	16.7	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.3	●	↑
Labor freedom score	49.7	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	36.3	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	94.6	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.1	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	17.7	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	66.7	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	77.8	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●	↓
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5	●	↑
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6	●	↓
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	0.7	●	↗

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.3	●	••
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	40.0	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	40.3	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	43	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.4	●	••
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	21.1	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.5	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.7	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	50.0	●	••
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	103.7	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	83.3	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	2.7	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	203.1	●	••
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.7	●	••
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.6	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	49.2	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	46.0	●	↗
Fish caught by trawling (%)	20.1	●	↗

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.3	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	↑

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.1	●	••
Unsentenced detainees	50.9	●	→
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	52	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.5	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	99.9	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	44	●	↗
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	1.8	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	29.5	●	↗
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.1	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	195	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.6	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.6	●	↗

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

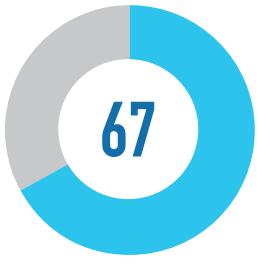
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	64.1	●	↗
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.8	●	↑

*** Imputed data point**

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE

SDG RANKING
[ARAB REGION]

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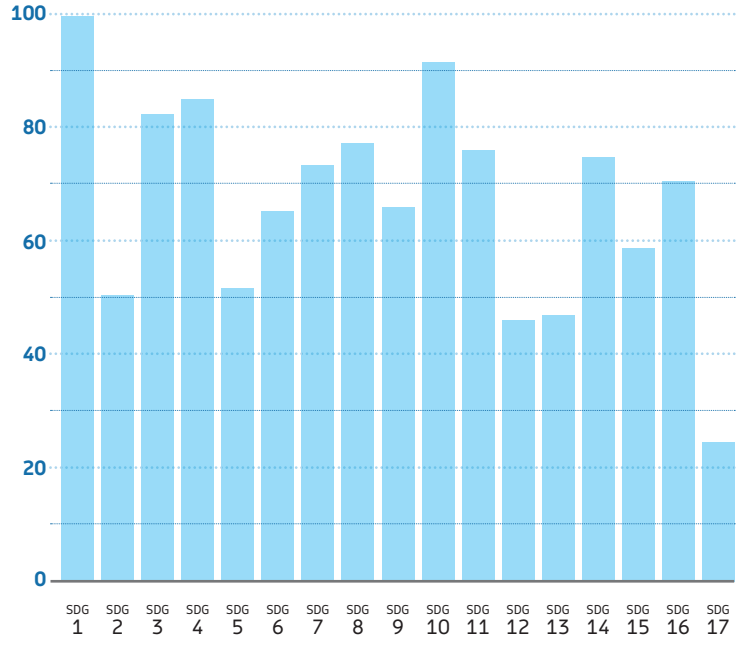
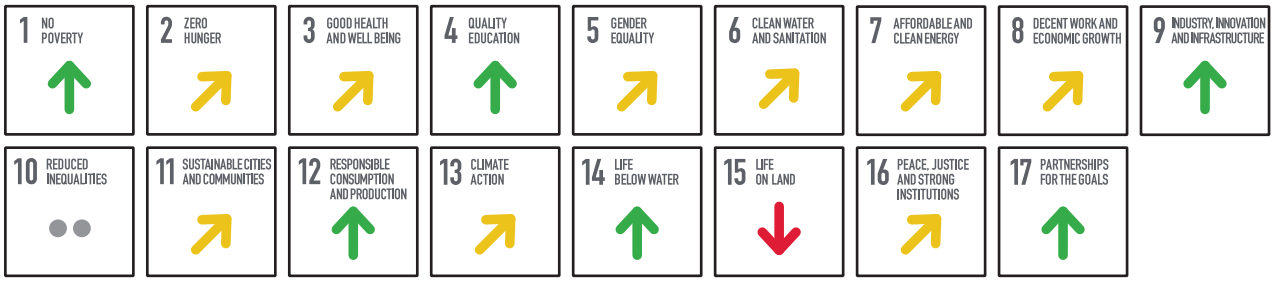
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Moderately improving | Stagnating | Decreasing | Data unavailable

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

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	0.3	●	↑
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.4	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	3.1	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	31.7	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	27.6	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.2	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.3	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.5	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1.0	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	NA	●	••
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.8	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	55	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	8.9	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.1	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	5.9	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	76	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.3	●	↑
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	16.3	●	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	5.2	●	→

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.8	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.4	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	81.7	●	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	94.2	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	448.0	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49) *	59.5	●	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	94.4	●	↓
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	55.7	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	50.0	●	↑
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.3	●	→
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	27.3	●	↑
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	45	●	••

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.0	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.6	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1708	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	76.8	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	91.4	●	→
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	79	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	98.5	●	↑
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.5	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	2.7	●	••
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	3.4	●	••

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.8	●	••
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	88.2	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.0	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	4.0	●	↗
Labor freedom score	81.6	●	↑
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	7.3	●	↑
Ease of starting a business score	94.8	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	41.5	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	99.2	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	239.9	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.0	●	↑
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3	●	↑
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.3	●	↑
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	2.3	●	↗

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.2	●	••
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)*	26.0	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	41.7	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	80	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	22.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	15.0	●	••
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	43.4	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	25.2	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	41.4	●	••
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	31.9	●	••
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	582.6	●	↑
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	91.2	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	19.5	●	↗
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	4.3	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.9	●	••
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	6587.0	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6	●	••
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	68.3	●	↑
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	74.3	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)*	0.0	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	4.6	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↓

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees	35.8	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	95	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	5.6	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	71	●	↑
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	••
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	42.7	●	↓
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	107	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	10.4	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.1	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	6	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.6	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

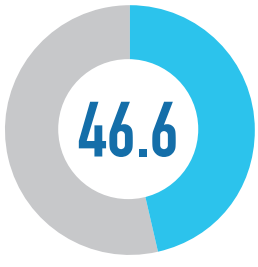
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)	98.3	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	59.7	●	↑
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••

* Imputed data point

YEMEN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

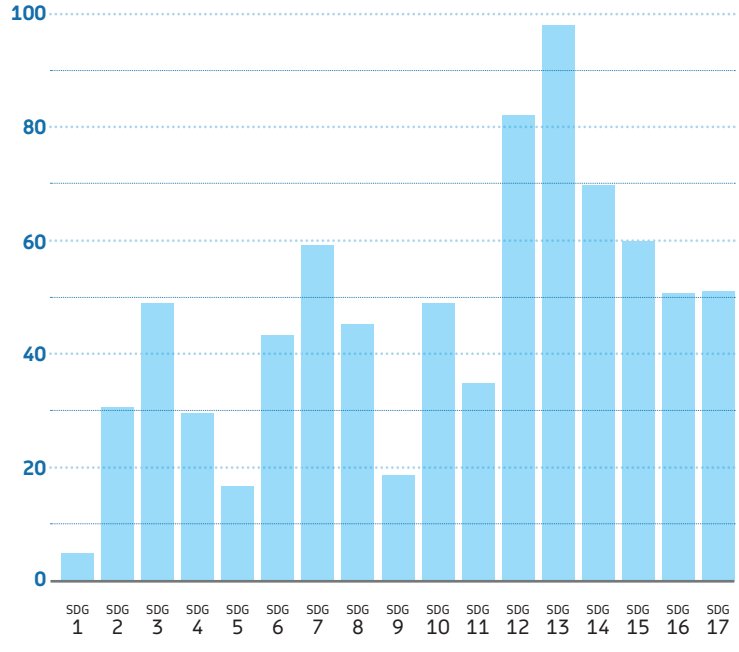


REGIONAL SCORE

SDG RANKING
[ARAB REGION]

19/21

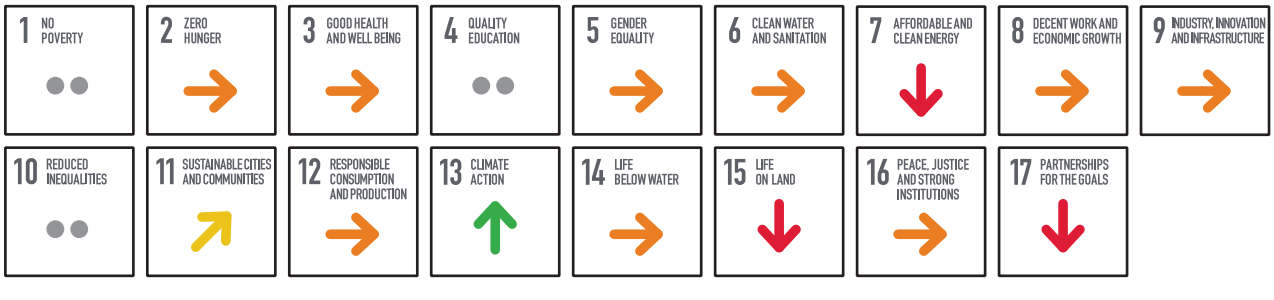
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

YEMEN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)*	NA		
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)*	NA		
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	85.1		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	46.4		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.4		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	17.1		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.8		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8		
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.1		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	164		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.7		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	58.4		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0		
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.04		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	30.6		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	194		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	29.36		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.6		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	59.2		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44.7		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	67		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	42		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.2		
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	5.4		
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	7.1		

SDG4 – Quality Education	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	84.4		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	77.0		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	53.1		
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	1.6		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	10.2		
Harmonized Test Scores	321.3		

SDG5 – Gender Equality	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	40.5		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	56.9		
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	8.6		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	0.3		
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.1		
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	9.4		
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	0.0		
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	63.5		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	59.1		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	169.8		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	1.6		
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	36		
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	10.2		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Access to electricity (% population)	62.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	64.9		
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	2.3		
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	13.4		
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	1.5		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Adjusted Growth (%)	NA		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	6.4		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	13.4		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1		
Labor freedom score	57.7		
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	24		
Ease of starting a business score	76.8		
Product concentration index, exports	0.7		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best) *	0.0		
Population using the internet (%)	26.7		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	6.0		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)*	0.0		
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US$)	0.5		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Palma ratio	1.6		
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	49.0		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	51.9		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	37		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3		
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.5		
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	11.0		
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7		
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.8		
Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	50.3		
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	9.5		
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	58.2		

SDG13 – Climate Action	VALUE	RATING	TREND
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.4		
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.1		
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	207.1		
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA		

SDG14 – Life Below Water	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.2		
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	53.5		
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	59.5		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.6		

SDG15 – Life on Land	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.0		
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.4		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.8		
Unsentenced detainees	70.9		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	52		
Property Rights (1-7)	3.2		
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	30.7		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	15		
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA		
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	58.3		
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	12.5		
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	54		
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0		
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9		
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.7		

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0		
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	36.8		
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.6		

* Imputed data point

PART 4

INDICATOR PROFILES

POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATIO AT $1.90/DAY (% POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	0.1	●	↑
Tunisia	0.2	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	0.2	●	↑
Algeria	0.4	●	↑
Morocco	0.3	●	↑
Oman*	NA	●	••
Lebanon	0.2	●	↑
Egypt	2.4	●	↓
Qatar*	NA	●	••
Saudi Arabia*	NA	●	••
Kuwait*	NA	●	••
Iraq	2.0	●	↓
Bahrain*	NA	●	••
Libya*	NA	●	••
Mauritania	6.3	●	→
Djibouti	13.1	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••
Sudan	21.9	●	↓
Yemen*	NA	●	••
Comoros	22.4	●	↓
Somalia	60.9	●	↓
Palestine	0.5	●	↑

Source: World Data Lab
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: 2015 - 2021

POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATIO AT $3.20/DAY (% POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	4.8	●	→
Tunisia	2.9	●	→
United Arab Emirates	0.3	●	↑
Algeria	2.9	●	→
Morocco	6.4	●	↗
Oman*	NA	●	••
Lebanon	0.9	●	↑
Egypt	24.8	●	↓
Qatar*	NA	●	••
Saudi Arabia*	NA	●	••
Kuwait*	NA	●	••
Iraq	19.6	●	↓
Bahrain*	NA	●	••
Libya*	NA	●	••
Mauritania	25.7	●	↓
Djibouti	33.1	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••
Sudan	57.0	●	↓
Yemen*	NA	●	••
Comoros	40.8	●	↓
Somalia	86.2	●	↓
Palestine	7.5	●	↓

Source: World Data Lab
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: 2015 - 2021

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	1.4	●	↑
Tunisia	0.9	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	0.4	●	↑
Algeria	1.3	●	↑
Morocco	5.0	●	↑
Oman	0.2	●	↑
Lebanon	0.2	●	↑
Egypt	11.9	●	→
Qatar	0.1	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	0.1	●	↑
Kuwait	0.6	●	↑
Iraq	6.8	●	↗
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Libya	0.4	●	↑
Mauritania	15.9	●	→
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	53.8	●	↓
Sudan	21.5	●	↗
Yemen	85.1	●	↓
Comoros	29.3	●	→
Somalia	85.9	●	→
Palestine	1.4	●	↑

Source: UNDP (Human Development Data)/ILO data
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: 2015 - 2019

PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT (% POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	8.5	●	→
Tunisia	2.5	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	3.1	●	↑
Algeria	2.8	●	↑
Morocco	4.3	●	↑
Oman	7.8	●	→
Lebanon	5.7	●	↑
Egypt	4.7	●	↑
Qatar	NA	●	••
Saudi Arabia	4.8	●	↑
Kuwait	2.5	●	↑
Iraq	23.7	●	↓
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Mauritania	11.9	●	↓
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••
Sudan	12.4	●	↓
Yemen	NA	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

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

● 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

PREVALENCE OF STUNTING (LOW HEIGHT-FOR-AGE) IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	7.8	●	●●
Tunisia	8.4	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	●●
Algeria	11.7	●	●●
Morocco	15.1	●	●●
Oman	11.4	●	●●
Lebanon	16.5	●	●●
Egypt	22.3	●	●●
Qatar	NA	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	9.3	●	●●
Kuwait	6.4	●	●●
Iraq	12.6	●	●●
Bahrain	NA	●	●●
Libya	38.1	●	●●
Mauritania	22.8	●	●●
Djibouti	33.5	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	27.9	●	●●
Sudan	38.2	●	●●
Yemen	46.4	●	●●
Comoros	31.1	●	●●
Somalia	25.3	●	●●
Palestine	7.4	●	●●

Source: UNICEF et. al.
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: NA

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	2.4	●	●●
Tunisia	2.1	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	●●
Algeria	4.1	●	●●
Morocco	2.6	●	●●
Oman	9.3	●	●●
Lebanon	6.6	●	●●
Egypt	9.5	●	●●
Qatar	NA	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	11.8	●	●●
Kuwait	2.5	●	●●
Iraq	3.0	●	●●
Bahrain	NA	●	●●
Libya	10.2	●	●●
Mauritania	11.5	●	●●
Djibouti	21.5	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	11.5	●	●●
Sudan	16.3	●	●●
Yemen	16.4	●	●●
Comoros	11.2	●	●●
Somalia	14.3	●	●●
Palestine	1.2	●	●●

Source: UNICEF et. al.
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: NA

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

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

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

CEREAL YIELD (T/HA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	1.5	●	↓
Tunisia	1.4	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	27.6	●	↑
Algeria	1.8	●	↑
Morocco	2.3	●	↑
Oman	13.4	●	↑
Lebanon	3.2	●	↑
Egypt	7.1	●	↑
Qatar	8.7	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	5.6	●	↑
Kuwait	10.5	●	↑
Iraq	2.6	●	↑
Bahrain	NA	●	●●
Libya	0.7	●	↓
Mauritania	1.3	●	↓
Djibouti	2.1	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	1.2	●	→
Sudan	0.7	●	→
Yemen	0.8	●	↓
Comoros	1.4	●	→
Somalia	0.8	●	↗
Palestine	1.8	●	●●

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

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SUSTAINABLE NITROGEN MANAGEMENT INDEX

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

Source: Zhang and Davidson (2016)
Reference year: 2015
Trends years: 2012 - 2015

HUMAN TROPHIC LEVEL (BEST 2 – 3 WORST)

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

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

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	46	●	↑
Tunisia	43	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	3	●	↑
Algeria	112	●	→
Morocco	70	●	↑
Oman	19	●	↑
Lebanon	29	●	↑
Egypt	37	●	↑
Qatar	9	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	17	●	↑
Kuwait	12	●	↑
Iraq	79	●	↑
Bahrain	14	●	↑
Libya	72	●	↓
Mauritania	766	●	→
Djibouti	248	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	31	●	↑
Sudan	295	●	↗
Yemen	164	●	↗
Comoros	273	●	→
Somalia	829	●	→
Palestine	27	●	↑

Source: WHO
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2014 - 2017

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	9.2	●	↑
Tunisia	11.9	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	4.0	●	↑
Algeria	16.3	●	↓
Morocco	13.6	●	↑
Oman	5.3	●	↑
Lebanon	4.2	●	↑
Egypt	11.1	●	↑
Qatar	3.4	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	3.7	●	↑
Kuwait	4.5	●	↑
Iraq	15.3	●	↑
Bahrain	2.9	●	↑
Libya	6.5	●	↑
Mauritania	32.0	●	→
Djibouti	30.5	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	10.8	●	↑
Sudan	27.2	●	→
Yemen	26.7	●	↓
Comoros	29.8	●	↗
Somalia	36.9	●	→
Palestine	10.7	●	↑

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	15.6	●	↑
Tunisia	16.9	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	7.5	●	↑
Algeria	23.3	●	↑
Morocco	21.4	●	↑
Oman	11.4	●	↑
Lebanon	7.2	●	↑
Egypt	20.3	●	↑
Qatar	6.5	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	6.6	●	↑
Kuwait	7.9	●	↑
Iraq	25.9	●	↑
Bahrain	6.9	●	↑
Libya	11.5	●	↑
Mauritania	72.9	●	↗
Djibouti	57.5	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	21.5	●	↑
Sudan	58.4	●	↗
Yemen	58.4	●	↓
Comoros	62.9	●	↗
Somalia	117.0	●	↗
Palestine	19.4	●	↑

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

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	5.5	●	↑
Tunisia	35.0	●	→
United Arab Emirates	1.0	●	↑
Algeria	61.0	●	↗
Morocco	97.0	●	→
Oman	8.5	●	↑
Lebanon	13.0	●	→
Egypt	12.0	●	↑
Qatar	35.0	●	→
Saudi Arabia	9.9	●	↑
Kuwait	22.0	●	→
Iraq	41.0	●	→
Bahrain	12.0	●	↑
Libya	59.0	●	↓
Mauritania	89.0	●	↗
Djibouti	234.0	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	19.0	●	→
Sudan	67.0	●	↑
Yemen	48.0	●	→
Comoros	35.0	●	→
Somalia	258.0	●	→
Palestine	0.5	●	↑

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

NEW HIV INFECTIONS (PER 1,000)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	NA	●	••
Tunisia	0.05	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	••
Algeria	0.05	●	↑
Morocco	0.02	●	↑
Oman	0.04	●	↑
Lebanon	0.03	●	↑
Egypt	0.05	●	↑
Qatar	NA	●	••
Saudi Arabia	NA	●	••
Kuwait	NA	●	••
Iraq	NA	●	••
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Libya	0.07	●	↑
Mauritania	NA	●	••
Djibouti	0.14	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	0	●	↑
Sudan	0.08	●	↑
Yemen	0.04	●	↑
Comoros	0	●	↑
Somalia	0.03	●	↑
Palestine	NA	●	••

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

AGE-STANDARDIZED DEATH RATE DUE TO CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE, CANCER, DIABETES, AND CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE IN POPULATIONS AGE 30–70 YEARS (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	19.2	●	↗
Tunisia	16.1	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	16.8	●	↑
Algeria	14.2	●	↑
Morocco	12.4	●	↑
Oman	17.8	●	↑
Lebanon	17.9	●	→
Egypt	27.7	●	→
Qatar	15.3	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	16.4	●	↑
Kuwait	17.4	●	↑
Iraq	21.3	●	↗
Bahrain	11.3	●	↑
Libya	20.1	●	→
Mauritania	18.1	●	↓
Djibouti	19.6	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	21.8	●	→
Sudan	26	●	→
Yemen	30.6	●	→
Comoros	22.9	●	→
Somalia	21.8	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	••

Source: WHO
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: 2010 - 2016

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

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

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

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

Source: WHO
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: NA

TRAFFIC DEATHS RATE (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	16	●	↑
Tunisia	16.49	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	8.91	●	↑
Algeria	20.9	●	→
Morocco	16.96	●	↗
Oman	10.59	●	↑
Lebanon	16.44	●	↓
Egypt	10.1	●	↑
Qatar	7.27	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	35.94	●	↓
Kuwait	15.43	●	↑
Iraq	27.29	●	↓
Bahrain	5.18	●	↑
Libya	21.3	●	↗
Mauritania	25.6	●	→
Djibouti	23.5	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	14.94	●	↑
Sudan	26.76	●	↓
Yemen	29.36	●	↓
Comoros	26.57	●	→
Somalia	27.4	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	●●

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	77.9	●	→
Tunisia	77.0	●	→
United Arab Emirates	76.1	●	↗
Algeria	77.1	●	↗
Morocco	73.0	●	→
Oman	73.9	●	↗
Lebanon	76.4	●	→
Egypt	71.8	●	↗
Qatar	77.2	●	↗
Saudi Arabia	74.3	●	↗
Kuwait	81.0	●	↑
Iraq	72.4	●	↗
Bahrain	75.8	●	↓
Libya	75.8	●	↗
Mauritania	68.4	●	→
Djibouti	65.8	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	72.7	●	↑
Sudan	69.1	●	→
Yemen	66.6	●	↓
Comoros	67.4	●	→
Somalia	56.5	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	●●

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

ADOLESCENT FERTILITY RATE (BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN AGES 15-19)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	25.8	●	↑
Tunisia	7.9	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	5.9	●	↑
Algeria	9.8	●	↑
Morocco	30.7	●	↗
Oman	12.7	●	↑
Lebanon	14.2	●	↑
Egypt	53.1	●	→
Qatar	9.6	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	7.1	●	↑
Kuwait	7.9	●	↑
Iraq	71.7	●	→
Bahrain	13.2	●	↑
Libya	5.7	●	↑
Mauritania	69.6	●	→
Djibouti	18.4	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	38.0	●	↗
Sudan	60.8	●	↑
Yemen	59.2	●	↗
Comoros	64.1	●	↗
Somalia	97.6	●	→
Palestine	51.9	●	↗

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

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

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BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	99.7	●	●●
Tunisia	73.6	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	99.9	●	●●
Algeria	96.6	●	●●
Morocco	73.6	●	●●
Oman	99.1	●	●●
Lebanon	98.2	●	●●
Egypt	91.5	●	●●
Qatar	100	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	98	●	●●
Kuwait	99.9	●	●●
Iraq	95.6	●	●●
Bahrain	99.7	●	●●
Libya	99.9	●	●●
Mauritania	69.3	●	●●
Djibouti	87.4	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	96.2	●	●●
Sudan	77.5	●	●●
Yemen	44.7	●	●●
Comoros	82.2	●	●●
Somalia	9.4	●	●●
Palestine	99.6	●	●●

Source: UNICEF
Reference year: 2015
Trends years: 2014 - 2017

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	87	●	↓
Tunisia	92	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	99	●	↑
Algeria	80	●	↓
Morocco	99	●	↑
Oman	99	●	↑
Lebanon	82	●	→
Egypt	95	●	↑
Qatar	98	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	95	●	↑
Kuwait	91	●	↑
Iraq	82	●	↑
Bahrain	99	●	↑
Libya	73	●	↓
Mauritania	78	●	↑
Djibouti	83	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	54	●	↗
Sudan	90	●	↑
Yemen	67	●	→
Comoros	90	●	↑
Somalia	42	●	→
Palestine	99	●	↑

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

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE TRACER INDEX (0-100)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	76	●	↗
Tunisia	70	●	↗
United Arab Emirates	76	●	↑
Algeria	78	●	↑
Morocco	70	●	↑
Oman	69	●	→
Lebanon	73	●	↑
Egypt	68	●	↗
Qatar	68	●	→
Saudi Arabia	74	●	↑
Kuwait	76	●	↑
Iraq	61	●	↗
Bahrain	77	●	↑
Libya	64	●	→
Mauritania	41	●	→
Djibouti	47	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	60	●	→
Sudan	44	●	↗
Yemen	42	●	→
Comoros	52	●	↗
Somalia	25	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	●●

Source: WHO
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2010 - 2017

SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING (AVERAGE LADDER SCORE, 0-10)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	4.1	●	↓
Tunisia	4.7	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	6.3	●	↑
Algeria	4.7	●	↓
Morocco	4.8	●	↓
Oman	6.9	●	●●
Lebanon	4	●	↓
Egypt	4.5	●	↓
Qatar	6.4	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	6.6	●	↑
Kuwait	6.1	●	↑
Iraq	4.7	●	↗
Bahrain	6.2	●	↑
Libya	5.3	●	↓
Mauritania	4.2	●	↗
Djibouti	4.4	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	3.5	●	●●
Sudan	4.1	●	●●
Yemen	4.2	●	↑
Comoros	4.6	●	●●
Somalia	4.7	●	●●
Palestine	4.5	●	↓

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

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DIABETES PREVALENCE (% OF POPULATION AGES 20 TO 79)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	12.7	●	••
Tunisia	8.5	●	••
United Arab Emirates	16.3	●	••
Algeria	6.7	●	••
Morocco	7	●	••
Oman	10.1	●	••
Lebanon	11.2	●	••
Egypt	17.2	●	••
Qatar	15.6	●	••
Saudi Arabia	15.8	●	••
Kuwait	12.2	●	••
Iraq	8.8	●	••
Bahrain	15.6	●	••
Libya	10.2	●	••
Mauritania	7.1	●	••
Djibouti	5.1	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	13.5	●	••
Sudan	22.1	●	••
Yemen	5.4	●	••
Comoros	12.3	●	••
Somalia	5.1	●	••
Palestine	9.5	●	••

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	2.0	●	↑
Tunisia	3.2	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	5.2	●	→
Algeria	2.6	●	↑
Morocco	7.3	●	→
Oman	4.5	●	↑
Lebanon	2.8	●	↑
Egypt	3.4	●	↑
Qatar	4.7	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	5.4	●	↑
Kuwait	2.7	●	↑
Iraq	4.7	●	↑
Bahrain	7.2	●	↓
Libya	4.5	●	↑
Mauritania	5.5	●	→
Djibouti	12.0	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	2.1	●	↑
Sudan	4.8	●	↑
Yemen	7.1	●	↓
Comoros	8.5	●	→
Somalia	14.7	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	••

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

NET PRIMARY ENROLLMENT RATE (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	81.3	●	↑
Tunisia	99.0	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	99.8	●	↑
Algeria	99.6	●	↑
Morocco	99.6	●	↑
Oman	97.2	●	↑
Lebanon	NA	●	••
Egypt	99.3	●	↑
Qatar	98.1	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	98.2	●	••
Kuwait	82.8	●	↓
Iraq	92.8	●	••
Bahrain	97.7	●	↑
Libya	NA	●	••
Mauritania	76.9	●	↗
Djibouti	67.0	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	72.4	●	••
Sudan	67.1	●	↑
Yemen	84.4	●	••
Comoros	81.8	●	↓
Somalia	NA	●	••
Palestine	96.5	●	↑

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

LITERACY RATE OF 15-24 YEAR OLDS, BOTH SEXES (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	99.3	●	••
Tunisia	96.2	●	••
United Arab Emirates	99.4	●	••
Algeria	97.4	●	••
Morocco	97.7	●	••
Oman	98.6	●	••
Lebanon	99.8	●	••
Egypt	88.2	●	••
Qatar	94.6	●	••
Saudi Arabia	99.3	●	••
Kuwait	99.1	●	••
Iraq	93.5	●	••
Bahrain	99.7	●	••
Libya	99.6	●	••
Mauritania	63.9	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	92.5	●	••
Sudan	73.0	●	••
Yemen	77.0	●	••
Comoros	78.3	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Palestine	99.3	●	••

Source: UNESCO
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: NA

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LOWER SECONDARY COMPLETION RATE (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	64.3	●	↓
Tunisia	77.4	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	81.7	●	••
Algeria	82.9	●	↑
Morocco	64.4	●	↓
Oman	105.9	●	↑
Lebanon	NA	●	••
Egypt	88.4	●	↑
Qatar	94.8	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	105.5	●	↑
Kuwait	92.4	●	↑
Iraq	48.4	●	••
Bahrain	93.5	●	↑
Libya	NA	●	••
Mauritania	45.9	●	↗
Djibouti	49.8	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	53.8	●	••
Sudan	57.5	●	••
Yemen	53.1	●	••
Comoros	48.3	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Palestine	93.5	●	↑

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	31.5	●	••
Tunisia	44.6	●	••
United Arab Emirates	94.2	●	••
Algeria	79.1	●	••
Morocco	60.4	●	••
Oman	56.7	●	••
Lebanon	NA	●	••
Egypt	29.3	●	••
Qatar	62.5	●	••
Saudi Arabia	21.8	●	••
Kuwait	60.2	●	••
Iraq	NA	●	••
Bahrain	52.6	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Mauritania	10.5	●	••
Djibouti	11.6	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	5.5	●	••
Sudan	47.4	●	••
Yemen	1.6	●	••
Comoros	21.8	●	••
Somalia	5.6	●	••
Palestine	58.1	●	••

Source: UNESCO
Reference year: 2020
Trends years: NA

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, TERTIARY (% GROSS)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	34.4	●	••
Tunisia	31.8	●	••
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	••
Algeria	51.4	●	••
Morocco	38.5	●	••
Oman	40.4	●	••
Lebanon	NA	●	••
Egypt	35.2	●	••
Qatar	18.9	●	••
Saudi Arabia	70.9	●	••
Kuwait	55.3	●	••
Iraq	NA	●	••
Bahrain	55.6	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Mauritania	5.8	●	••
Djibouti	5.3	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	40.1	●	••
Sudan	16.9	●	••
Yemen	10.2	●	••
Comoros	9.0	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Palestine	43.2	●	••

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

HARMONIZED TEST SCORES

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

Source: World Bank (Human Capital Index)
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: NA

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DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING SATISFIED BY MODERN METHODS (% WOMEN MARRIED OR IN UNIONS, AGES 15-49)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	56.7	●	↓
Tunisia	62.7	●	↓
United Arab Emirates*	59.5	●	→
Algeria	77.2	●	↗
Morocco	72	●	→
Oman	39.6	●	→
Lebanon*	60.6	●	→
Egypt	80	●	↑
Qatar	68.9	●	→
Saudi Arabia*	43.6	●	→
Kuwait*	66.6	●	→
Iraq*	53.7	●	→
Bahrain*	58.9	●	→
Libya	24	●	→
Mauritania	30.4	●	→
Djibouti*	48.8	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	53.3	●	→
Sudan	30.1	●	→
Yemen	40.5	●	→
Comoros	28.8	●	→
Somalia	2.1	●	→
Palestine	61	●	→

Source: UNDESA
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: NA

RATIO OF FEMALE TO MALE MEAN YEARS OF SCHOOLING OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND ABOVE

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	96.3	●	↑
Tunisia	81.3	●	→
United Arab Emirates	94.4	●	↓
Algeria	92.8	●	↑
Morocco	71.2	●	↑
Oman	112.8	●	↑
Lebanon	95.5	●	→
Egypt	84.0	●	↗
Qatar	120.2	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	93.3	●	↑
Kuwait	117.6	●	↑
Iraq	69.8	●	→
Bahrain	93.8	●	↓
Libya	118.1	●	↑
Mauritania	67.9	●	↗
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	82.1	●	→
Sudan	78.6	●	↗
Yemen	56.9	●	↑
Comoros	66.7	●	→
Somalia	NA	●	••
Palestine	94.7	●	↗

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

RATIO OF FEMALE TO MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	22.8	●	→
Tunisia	36.1	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	55.7	●	→
Algeria	25.1	●	→
Morocco	30.8	●	↓
Oman	43.0	●	↗
Lebanon	32.0	●	→
Egypt	25.9	●	↓
Qatar	59.8	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	28.2	●	→
Kuwait	56.8	●	↓
Iraq	15.5	●	↓
Bahrain	51.9	●	→
Libya	52.1	●	↓
Mauritania	44.8	●	→
Djibouti	74.0	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	19.8	●	→
Sudan	43.1	●	→
Yemen	8.6	●	↓
Comoros	60.8	●	→
Somalia	30.1	●	→
Palestine	25.9	●	→

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

SEATS HELD BY WOMEN IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	15.4	●	→
Tunisia	24.9	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	50.0	●	↑
Algeria	25.8	●	↓
Morocco	20.5	●	→
Oman	2.3	●	→
Lebanon	4.7	●	→
Egypt	15.1	●	→
Qatar	9.8	●	↗
Saudi Arabia	19.9	●	→
Kuwait	6.3	●	→
Iraq	26.4	●	↓
Bahrain	15.0	●	↗
Libya	16.0	●	→
Mauritania	20.3	●	↓
Djibouti	26.2	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	11.2	●	↓
Sudan	30.5	●	••
Yemen	0.3	●	→
Comoros	16.7	●	↑
Somalia	24.4	●	↑
Palestine	NA	●	••

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

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

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

Source: UNDP (Human Development Data)
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: 2015 - 2019

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	1.5	●	••
Tunisia	0.0	●	••
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	••
Algeria	0.0	●	••
Morocco	0.5	●	••
Oman	1.2	●	••
Lebanon	1.4	●	••
Egypt	2.0	●	••
Qatar	0.0	●	••
Saudi Arabia	NA	●	••
Kuwait	NA	●	••
Iraq	7.2	●	••
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Mauritania	17.8	●	••
Djibouti	1.3	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••
Sudan	11.9	●	••
Yemen	9.4	●	••
Comoros	10.0	●	••
Somalia	16.8	●	••
Palestine	0.7	●	••

Source: UNICEF
Reference year: 2020
Trends years: NA

PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN MINISTERIAL POSITIONS (%)

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

Source: World Bank from Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). Women in Politics.
Reference year: 2020
Trends years: 2015 - 2020

MANDATORY PAID MATERNITY LEAVE (DAYS)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	70	●	••
Tunisia	30	●	••
United Arab Emirates	45	●	••
Algeria	98	●	••
Morocco	98	●	••
Oman	50	●	••
Lebanon	70	●	••
Egypt	90	●	••
Qatar	50	●	••
Saudi Arabia	70	●	••
Kuwait	70	●	••
Iraq	98	●	••
Bahrain	60	●	••
Libya	98	●	••
Mauritania	98	●	••
Djibouti	98	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	120	●	••
Sudan	56	●	••
Yemen	70	●	••
Comoros	98	●	••
Somalia	98	●	••
Palestine	70	●	••

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

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

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POPULATION USING AT LEAST BASIC DRINKING WATER SERVICES (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	98.9	●	↑
Tunisia	96.3	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	98.0	●	↑
Algeria	93.6	●	→
Morocco	86.8	●	↑
Oman	91.9	●	↑
Lebanon	92.6	●	↗
Egypt	99.1	●	↑
Qatar	99.6	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	100.0	●	↑
Kuwait	100.0	●	↑
Iraq	96.5	●	↑
Bahrain	100.0	●	↑
Libya	98.5	●	↑
Mauritania	70.7	●	↗
Djibouti	75.6	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	97.2	●	↑
Sudan	60.3	●	→
Yemen	63.5	●	→
Comoros	80.2	●	↓
Somalia	52.4	●	↗
Palestine	96.8	●	↑

Source: JMP
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2014 - 2017

POPULATION USING AT LEAST BASIC SANITATION SERVICES (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	97.3	●	↑
Tunisia	90.9	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	98.6	●	↑
Algeria	87.6	●	→
Morocco	88.5	●	↑
Oman	100.0	●	↑
Lebanon	98.5	●	↑
Egypt	94.2	●	↑
Qatar	100.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	100.0	●	↑
Kuwait	100.0	●	↑
Iraq	94.1	●	↑
Bahrain	100.0	●	↑
Libya	100.0	●	↑
Mauritania	48.4	●	↗
Djibouti	63.6	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	91.2	●	→
Sudan	36.6	●	→
Yemen	59.1	●	→
Comoros	35.9	●	→
Somalia	38.3	●	→
Palestine	96.9	●	↑

Source: JMP
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2014 - 2017

FRESHWATER WITHDRAWAL AS % TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	100.1	●	••
Tunisia	121.1	●	••
United Arab Emirates	1708	●	••
Algeria	137.9	●	••
Morocco	50.8	●	••
Oman	116.7	●	••
Lebanon	58.8	●	••
Egypt	117.3	●	••
Qatar	432.4	●	••
Saudi Arabia	883.3	●	••
Kuwait	2075	●	••
Iraq	54.1	●	••
Bahrain	133.7	●	••
Libya	817.1	●	••
Mauritania	13.2	●	••
Djibouti	6.3	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	126	●	••
Sudan	118.6	●	••
Yemen	169.8	●	••
Comoros	0.8	●	••
Somalia	24.5	●	••
Palestine	41.1	●	••

Source: FAO
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: NA

ANTHROPOGENIC WASTEWATER THAT RECEIVES TREATMENT (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	18.6	●	••
Tunisia	43.0	●	••
United Arab Emirates	76.8	●	••
Algeria	33.1	●	••
Morocco	5.4	●	••
Oman	13.4	●	••
Lebanon	38.2	●	••
Egypt	42.0	●	••
Qatar	70.0	●	••
Saudi Arabia	11.8	●	••
Kuwait	43.1	●	••
Iraq	19.5	●	••
Bahrain	86.9	●	••
Libya	9.6	●	••
Mauritania	0.0	●	••
Djibouti	0.0	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	48.0	●	••
Sudan	0.0	●	••
Yemen	0.0	●	••
Comoros	0.1	●	••
Somalia	0.0	●	••
Palestine	0.8	●	••

Source: EPI
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: NA

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SCARCE WATER CONSUMPTION EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (M³/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	26.3	●	↑
Tunisia	10.1	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	91.4	●	→
Algeria	3.5	●	↑
Morocco	2.0	●	↑
Oman	55.5	●	→
Lebanon	45.8	●	→
Egypt	1.6	●	↑
Qatar	83.6	●	↗
Saudi Arabia	70.3	●	↓
Kuwait	287.9	●	↗
Iraq	1.9	●	↑
Bahrain	30.1	●	→
Libya	5.0	●	↑
Mauritania	1.6	●	↑
Djibouti	2.0	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	1.9	●	↑
Sudan	0.0	●	↑
Yemen	1.6	●	↑
Comoros	NA	●	••
Somalia	0.0	●	↑
Palestine	2.4	●	↑

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

DEGREE OF INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	64	●	→
Tunisia	60	●	↗
United Arab Emirates	79	●	↑
Algeria	54	●	↗
Morocco	71	●	↑
Oman	79	●	↑
Lebanon	25	●	↓
Egypt	42	●	→
Qatar	81	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	57	●	→
Kuwait	94	●	↑
Iraq	38	●	↑
Bahrain	39	●	↓
Libya	60	●	↑
Mauritania	47	●	→
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	56	●	••
Sudan	34	●	↓
Yemen	36	●	↓
Comoros	20	●	↓
Somalia	22	●	↗
Palestine	NA	●	••

Source: UN DESA/UN Stats
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
Jordan	0.6	●	••
Tunisia	1	●	••
United Arab Emirates	0.1	●	••
Algeria	1.9	●	••
Morocco	1.9	●	••
Oman	0.1	●	••
Lebanon	0.8	●	••
Egypt	2	●	••
Qatar	0.1	●	••
Saudi Arabia	0.1	●	••
Kuwait	0.1	●	••
Iraq	3	●	••
Bahrain	0.1	●	••
Libya	0.6	●	••
Mauritania	38.6	●	••
Djibouti	31.3	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	3.7	●	••
Sudan	17.3	●	••
Yemen	10.2	●	••
Comoros	50.7	●	••
Somalia	86.6	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

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

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (% POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	99.9	●	↑
Tunisia	99.8	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	100.0	●	↑
Algeria	100.0	●	↑
Morocco	100.0	●	↑
Oman	100.0	●	↑
Lebanon	100.0	●	↑
Egypt	100.0	●	↑
Qatar	100.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	100.0	●	↑
Kuwait	100.0	●	↑
Iraq	99.9	●	↑
Bahrain	100.0	●	↑
Libya	67.0	●	↓
Mauritania	44.5	●	→
Djibouti	60.4	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	86.0	●	↓
Sudan	59.8	●	↑
Yemen	62.0	●	↓
Comoros	81.9	●	↑
Somalia	35.3	●	→
Palestine	100.0	●	↑

Source: SE4All
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015 - 2018

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

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

Source: SE4All
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: 2013 - 2016

CO_2 EMISSIONS FROM FUEL COMBUSTION / ELECTRICITY OUTPUT ($MtCO_2$/TWH)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	1.2	●	↑
Tunisia	1.3	●	↗
United Arab Emirates	1.5	●	→
Algeria	1.9	●	↗
Morocco	1.8	●	↗
Oman	1.9	●	↗
Lebanon	1.3	●	↑
Egypt	1.2	●	↗
Qatar	1.9	●	↗
Saudi Arabia	1.4	●	↑
Kuwait	1.3	●	↑
Iraq	2.0	●	→
Bahrain	1.1	●	↑
Libya	1.4	●	↓
Mauritania	NA	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	1.5	●	↓
Sudan	1.2	●	↑
Yemen	2.3	●	↓
Comoros	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

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

RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY OUTPUT (% OF TOTAL ELECTRICITY OUTPUT)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	14.6	●	••
Tunisia	3.7	●	••
United Arab Emirates	2.7	●	••
Algeria	1.0	●	••
Morocco	18.5	●	••
Oman	0.0	●	••
Lebanon	5.1	●	••
Egypt	9.4	●	••
Qatar	0.0	●	••
Saudi Arabia	0.1	●	••
Kuwait	0.1	●	••
Iraq	2.0	●	••
Bahrain	0.0	●	••
Libya	0.0	●	••
Mauritania	NA	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	4.3	●	••
Sudan	59.7	●	••
Yemen	13.4	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

Source: IEA
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: NA

ENERGY INTENSITY (TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES) BY GDP (PPP))(GJ/ THOUSAND 2015 USD)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	4.1	●	••
Tunisia	3.9	●	••
United Arab Emirates	3.4	●	••
Algeria	5.2	●	••
Morocco	3.4	●	••
Oman	6.9	●	••
Lebanon	3.9	●	••
Egypt	3.1	●	••
Qatar	6.9	●	••
Saudi Arabia	5.6	●	••
Kuwait	8.6	●	••
Iraq	5.4	●	••
Bahrain	9.2	●	••
Libya	8.0	●	••
Mauritania	NA	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	9.8	●	••
Sudan	4.1	●	••
Yemen	1.5	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

Source: IEA
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: NA

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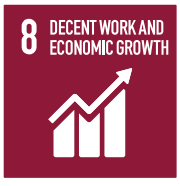
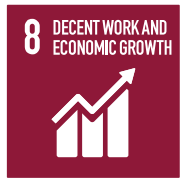


ADJUSTED GROWTH (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	-3.1	●	●●
Tunisia	-3.9	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	-0.8	●	●●
Algeria	-5.3	●	●●
Morocco	-4.0	●	●●
Oman	-5.6	●	●●
Lebanon	-6.7	●	●●
Egypt	-3.4	●	●●
Qatar	0.7	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	-1.9	●	●●
Kuwait	0.8	●	●●
Iraq	-2.0	●	●●
Bahrain	-2.8	●	●●
Libya	6.0	●	●●
Mauritania	-2.9	●	●●
Djibouti	-0.6	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	●●
Sudan	-10.2	●	●●
Yemen	NA	●	●●
Comoros	-4.9	●	●●
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Palestine	NA	●	●●

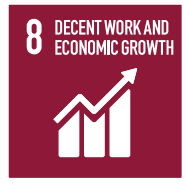
Source: World Bank
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: NA



ADULTS (15 YEARS AND OLDER) WITH AN ACCOUNT AT A BANK OR OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

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

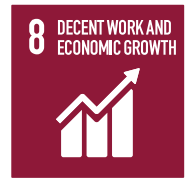
Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al. (2019)
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2014 - 2017



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (% TOTAL LABOR FORCE)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	18.5	●	↓
Tunisia	16.7	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	5.0	●	↑
Algeria	12.8	●	↓
Morocco	10.1	●	↓
Oman	5.0	●	↑
Lebanon	6.6	●	→
Egypt	10.4	●	↗
Qatar	3.5	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	8.2	●	↓
Kuwait	6.8	●	↓
Iraq	13.7	●	↓
Bahrain	4.1	●	↑
Libya	19.4	●	↓
Mauritania	10.7	●	↓
Djibouti	11.6	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	9.0	●	↓
Sudan	17.7	●	↓
Yemen	13.4	●	↓
Comoros	8.4	●	↓
Somalia	13.1	●	→
Palestine	27.4	●	↓

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



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	0.3	●	↑
Tunisia	0.3	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	4.0	●	↗
Algeria	0.1	●	↑
Morocco	0.1	●	↑
Oman	1.1	●	↑
Lebanon	0.6	●	↑
Egypt	0.1	●	↑
Qatar	1.3	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	1.2	●	↑
Kuwait	5.7	●	↗
Iraq	0.1	●	↑
Bahrain	1.0	●	↑
Libya	0.1	●	↑
Mauritania	0.1	●	↑
Djibouti	0.1	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	0.1	●	↑
Sudan	0.0	●	↑
Yemen	0.1	●	↑
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Somalia	0.0	●	↑
Palestine	0.1	●	↑

Source: Alsamawi et al. (2017)
Reference year: 2015
Trends years: 2010 - 2015

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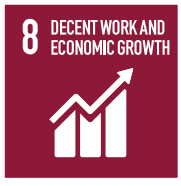
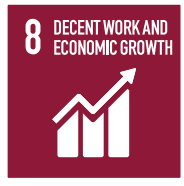


LABOR FREEDOM SCORE

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	52.8	●	↓
Tunisia	49.7	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	81.6	●	↑
Algeria	51.3	●	→
Morocco	33.2	●	↓
Oman	61.0	●	↓
Lebanon	47.4	●	↓
Egypt	51.4	●	→
Qatar	65.9	●	→
Saudi Arabia	63.3	●	↓
Kuwait	62.2	●	→
Iraq	45.6	●	↓
Bahrain	71.4	●	↓
Libya	55.3	●	→
Mauritania	52.8	●	↓
Djibouti	49.4	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	57.8	●	→
Sudan	60.4	●	↑
Yemen	57.7	●	↗
Comoros	60.4	●	↑
Somalia	91.8	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

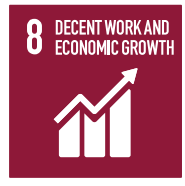
Source: The Heritage Foundation
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: 2017 - 2021



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	35	●	↓
Tunisia	36.3	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	7.3	●	↑
Algeria	29.5	●	→
Morocco	22.1	●	↓
Oman	13.2	●	↑
Lebanon	17.6	●	→
Egypt	31.1	●	→
Qatar	0.4	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	28.6	●	→
Kuwait	15.8	●	↓
Iraq	25.1	●	↓
Bahrain	4.6	●	↑
Libya	50.5	●	→
Mauritania	14.8	●	→
Djibouti	20.8	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	20.9	●	→
Sudan	31.4	●	→
Yemen	24	●	→
Comoros	9.9	●	↑
Somalia	17	●	→
Palestine	42	●	↓

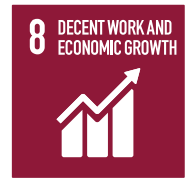
Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators), ILO
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: 2015 - 2019



EASE OF STARTING A BUSINESS SCORE

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	84.5	●	••
Tunisia	94.6	●	••
United Arab Emirates	94.8	●	••
Algeria	78	●	••
Morocco	93	●	••
Oman	93.5	●	••
Lebanon	78.2	●	••
Egypt	87.8	●	••
Qatar	86.1	●	••
Saudi Arabia	93.1	●	••
Kuwait	88.4	●	••
Iraq	77.3	●	••
Bahrain	89.6	●	••
Libya	73.1	●	••
Mauritania	92.2	●	••
Djibouti	84.3	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	80.1	●	••
Sudan	76.7	●	••
Yemen	76.8	●	••
Comoros	76.5	●	••
Somalia	46	●	••
Palestine	70.2	●	••

Source: World Bank (Doing Business)
Reference year: 2020
Trends years:NA



PRODUCT CONCENTRATION INDEX, EXPORTS

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	0.2	●	↓
Tunisia	0.1	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	0.2	●	↑
Algeria	0.4	●	→
Morocco	0.2	●	↑
Oman	0.4	●	↓
Lebanon	0.3	●	↓
Egypt	0.1	●	↑
Qatar	0.4	●	↗
Saudi Arabia	0.5	●	→
Kuwait	0.6	●	→
Iraq	0.8	●	→
Bahrain	0.3	●	↓
Libya	0.6	●	→
Mauritania	0.4	●	↓
Djibouti	0.1	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	0.2	●	↑
Sudan	0.3	●	↑
Yemen	0.7	●	↓
Comoros	0.6	●	→
Somalia	0.3	●	↑
Palestine	0.2	●	↑

Source: UNCTAD Stat
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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	34.2	●	••
Tunisia	17.7	●	••
United Arab Emirates	41.5	●	••
Algeria	27.8	●	••
Morocco	21.0	●	••
Oman	27.6	●	••
Lebanon	34.0	●	••
Egypt	40.5	●	••
Qatar	46.8	●	••
Saudi Arabia	47.8	●	••
Kuwait	17.7	●	••
Iraq	17.7	●	••
Bahrain*	4.6	●	••
Libya*	0.0	●	••
Mauritania*	0.0	●	••
Djibouti*	0.0	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic*	0.0	●	••
Sudan*	0.0	●	••
Yemen*	0.0		••
Comoros*	0.0	●	••
Somalia*	0.0	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

Source: Times Higher Education
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: NA

POPULATION USING THE INTERNET (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	66.8	●	↑
Tunisia	66.7	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	99.2	●	↑
Algeria	59.6	●	↑
Morocco	74.4	●	↑
Oman	92.4	●	↑
Lebanon	78.2	●	↑
Egypt	57.3	●	↑
Qatar	99.7	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	95.7	●	↑
Kuwait	99.5	●	↑
Iraq	49.4	●	↓
Bahrain	99.7	●	↑
Libya	21.8	●	→
Mauritania	20.8	●	→
Djibouti	55.7	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	34.3	●	→
Sudan	30.9	●	→
Yemen	26.7	●	→
Comoros	8.5	●	→
Somalia	2.0	●	→
Palestine	70.6	●	↑

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

MOBILE BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER 100 INHABITANTS)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	77.0	●	↑
Tunisia	77.8	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	239.9	●	↑
Algeria	96.0	●	↑
Morocco	64.9	●	↑
Oman	109.1	●	↑
Lebanon	42.8	●	↓
Egypt	59.3	●	↑
Qatar	124.8	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	116.9	●	↑
Kuwait	131.8	●	↑
Iraq	42.1	●	↑
Bahrain	122.6	●	↑
Libya	35.8	●	••
Mauritania	55.5	●	↑
Djibouti	23.6	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	11.5	●	↓
Sudan	37.9	●	↗
Yemen	6.0	●	••
Comoros	9.5	●	→
Somalia	2.5	●	••
Palestine	19.3	●	↗

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

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDEX: QUALITY OF TRADE- AND TRANSPORT-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE (1=LOW TO 5=HIGH)

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

Source: World Bank
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2014 - 2018

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NUMBER OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL JOURNAL ARTICLES (PER 1,000 POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	0.3	●	↑
Tunisia	0.5	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	0.3	●	↑
Algeria	0.1	●	→
Morocco	0.1	●	↗
Oman	0.2	●	→
Lebanon	0.3	●	↑
Egypt	0.1	●	→
Qatar	0.5	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	0.3	●	↗
Kuwait	0.2	●	→
Iraq	0.2	●	↑
Bahrain	0.2	●	↗
Libya	0.0	●	↓
Mauritania	0.0	●	→
Djibouti	0.0	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●	→
Sudan	0.0	●	→
Yemen	0.0	●	→
Comoros	0.0	●	→
Somalia	0.0	●	→
Palestine	0.1	●	→

Source: National Science Foundation
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015 - 2018

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE (% GDP)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	0.7	●	••
Tunisia	0.6	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	1.3	●	↑
Algeria	0.5	●	••
Morocco	0.7	●	••
Oman	0.2	●	↓
Lebanon	NA	●	••
Egypt	0.7	●	→
Qatar	0.5	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	0.8	●	••
Kuwait	0.1	●	↓
Iraq	0.0	●	→
Bahrain	0.1	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Mauritania	0.0	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●	••
Sudan	0.3	●	••
Yemen*	0.0	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Somalia*	0.0	●	••
Palestine	0.5	●	••

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	0.2	●	↑
Tunisia	0.7	●	↗
United Arab Emirates	2.3	●	↗
Algeria	1.0	●	→
Morocco	0.4	●	↗
Oman	1.7	●	→
Lebanon	0.3	●	→
Egypt	0.7	●	→
Qatar	1.4	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	1.4	●	→
Kuwait	1.0	●	↑
Iraq	2.7	●	↓
Bahrain	0.4	●	→
Libya	5.9	●	↑
Mauritania	NA	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	2.9	●	→
Sudan	0.2	●	↑
Yemen	0.5	●	→
Comoros	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

Source: IEA/UNSD/UNIDO
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015 - 2018

PALMA RATIO

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

Source: OECD & UNDP
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: NA

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

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GINI COEFFICIENT ADJUSTED FOR TOP INCOME (1-100)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	41.1	●	●●
Tunisia	40.0	●	●●
United Arab Emirates*	26.0	●	●●
Algeria	31.5	●	●●
Morocco	39.8	●	●●
Oman	NA	●	●●
Lebanon	36.2	●	●●
Egypt	49.6	●	●●
Qatar	NA	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	NA	●	●●
Kuwait	NA	●	●●
Iraq	41.8	●	●●
Bahrain	NA	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	32.6	●	●●
Djibouti	53.2	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	46.5	●	●●
Sudan	40.3	●	●●
Yemen	49.0	●	●●
Comoros	45.6	●	●●
Somalia*	36.8	●	●●
Palestine	33.7	●	●●

Source: Chandy, L., Seidel B. (2017)
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: NA

ANNUAL MEAN CONCENTRATION OF PARTICULATE MATTER OF LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS OF DIAMETER (PM2.5) (µG/M3)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	33.5	●	→
Tunisia	40.3	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	41.7	●	→
Algeria	41.3	●	↓
Morocco	33.4	●	↓
Oman	45.1	●	↓
Lebanon	30.6	●	→
Egypt	91.3	●	↓
Qatar	93.8	●	→
Saudi Arabia	88.3	●	→
Kuwait	60.7	●	→
Iraq	61.9	●	→
Bahrain	72.8	●	↓
Libya	55.5	●	↓
Mauritania	50.4	●	→
Djibouti	47.4	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	46.2	●	↓
Sudan	58.7	●	↓
Yemen	51.9	●	→
Comoros	20.4	●	→
Somalia	32.9	●	↓
Palestine	32.2	●	→

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

SATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC TRANSPORT (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	65	●	↑
Tunisia	43	●	→
United Arab Emirates	80	●	↑
Algeria	43	●	↓
Morocco	55	●	→
Oman	73	●	●●
Lebanon	33	●	↓
Egypt	65	●	→
Qatar	65	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	71	●	↑
Kuwait	61	●	↓
Iraq	55	●	→
Bahrain	70	●	↓
Libya	43	●	↓
Mauritania	42	●	→
Djibouti	61	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	15	●	●●
Sudan	33	●	●●
Yemen	37	●	↗
Comoros	54	●	●●
Somalia	62	●	●●
Palestine	73	●	↑

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

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (KG/CAPITA/DAY)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	0.8	●	●●
Tunisia	0.9	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	1.8	●	●●
Algeria	1.1	●	●●
Morocco	0.8	●	●●
Oman	1.2	●	●●
Lebanon	1.0	●	●●
Egypt	1.4	●	●●
Qatar	1.0	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	1.6	●	●●
Kuwait	1.1	●	●●
Iraq	1.3	●	●●
Bahrain	1.9	●	●●
Libya	1.1	●	●●
Mauritania	0.5	●	●●
Djibouti	0.4	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	1.2	●	●●
Sudan	0.5	●	●●
Yemen	1.3	●	●●
Comoros	1.0	●	●●
Somalia	0.9	●	●●
Palestine	1.0	●	●●

Source: World Bank
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: NA

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

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NITROGEN EMISSIONS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (KG/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	3.4	●	●●
Tunisia	2.3	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	22.5	●	●●
Algeria	1.0	●	●●
Morocco	0.7	●	●●
Oman	7.7	●	●●
Lebanon	5.9	●	●●
Egypt	0.6	●	●●
Qatar	10.7	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	9.3	●	●●
Kuwait	57.8	●	●●
Iraq	0.6	●	●●
Bahrain	7.5	●	●●
Libya	1.9	●	●●
Mauritania	0.7	●	●●
Djibouti	0.8	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	0.5	●	●●
Sudan	0.0	●	●●
Yemen	0.4	●	●●
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Somalia	0.0	●	●●
Palestine	NA	●	●●

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

E-WASTE GENERATED (KG/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	5.4	●	●●
Tunisia	6.4	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	15.0	●	●●
Algeria	7.1	●	●●
Morocco	4.6	●	●●
Oman	15.8	●	●●
Lebanon	8.2	●	●●
Egypt	5.9	●	●●
Qatar	13.6	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	17.6	●	●●
Kuwait	15.8	●	●●
Iraq	7.1	●	●●
Bahrain	15.9	●	●●
Libya	11.5	●	●●
Mauritania	1.4	●	●●
Djibouti	1.0	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	5.2	●	●●
Sudan	2.1	●	●●
Yemen	1.5	●	●●
Comoros	0.7	●	●●
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Palestine	NA	●	●●

Source: UNU-IAS
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: NA

PRODUCTION-BASED SO_2 EMISSIONS (KG/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	29.1	●	●●
Tunisia	21.1	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	43.4	●	●●
Algeria	5.3	●	●●
Morocco	12.8	●	●●
Oman	49.4	●	●●
Lebanon	55.5	●	●●
Egypt	8.8	●	●●
Qatar	66.7	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	72.3	●	●●
Kuwait	284.2	●	●●
Iraq	30.0	●	●●
Bahrain	87.5	●	●●
Libya	42.4	●	●●
Mauritania	33.0	●	●●
Djibouti	147.2	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	24.9	●	●●
Sudan	0.0	●	●●
Yemen	11.0	●	●●
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Somalia	10.2	●	●●
Palestine	2.9	●	●●

Source: Zhang et. al. (2017)
Reference year: 2012
Trends years: NA

SO_2 EMISSIONS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (KG/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	4.0	●	●●
Tunisia	2.5	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	25.2	●	●●
Algeria	1.4	●	●●
Morocco	1.2	●	●●
Oman	8.0	●	●●
Lebanon	5.9	●	●●
Egypt	0.7	●	●●
Qatar	11.1	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	9.1	●	●●
Kuwait	35.5	●	●●
Iraq	1.1	●	●●
Bahrain	9.3	●	●●
Libya	3.1	●	●●
Mauritania	1.8	●	●●
Djibouti	1.6	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	1.0	●	●●
Sudan	0.0	●	●●
Yemen	0.7	●	●●
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Somalia	0.0	●	●●
Palestine	2.2	●	●●

Source: Zhang et. al. (2017)
Reference year: 2012
Trends years: NA

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

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PRODUCTION-BASED NITROGEN EMISSIONS (KG/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	10.0	●	●●
Tunisia	13.7	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	41.4	●	●●
Algeria	9.9	●	●●
Morocco	10.3	●	●●
Oman	23.0	●	●●
Lebanon	15.1	●	●●
Egypt	10.9	●	●●
Qatar	33.2	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	32.9	●	●●
Kuwait	32.0	●	●●
Iraq	13.2	●	●●
Bahrain	17.3	●	●●
Libya	19.7	●	●●
Mauritania	36.9	●	●●
Djibouti	19.6	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	10.4	●	●●
Sudan	57.0	●	●●
Yemen	9.8	●	●●
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Somalia	30.8	●	●●
Palestine	NA	●	●●

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

VALUE REALIZATION SCORE (RESOURCE GOVERNANCE INDEX)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	NA	●	●●
Tunisia	50.0	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	31.9	●	●●
Algeria	40.3	●	●●
Morocco	56.0	●	●●
Oman	31.7	●	●●
Lebanon	NA	●	●●
Egypt	44.7	●	●●
Qatar	32.7	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	23.2	●	●●
Kuwait	43.9	●	●●
Iraq	51.9	●	●●
Bahrain	26.9	●	●●
Libya	26.8	●	●●
Mauritania	40.5	●	●●
Djibouti	NA	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	●●
Sudan	26.4	●	●●
Yemen	50.3	●	●●
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Palestine	NA	●	●●

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	85.7	●	→
Tunisia	103.7	●	→
United Arab Emirates	582.6	●	↑
Algeria	304.6	●	↓
Morocco	11.2	●	→
Oman	21.6	●	→
Lebanon	394.5	●	↓
Egypt	157.8	●	→
Qatar	180.3	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	838.2	●	↑
Kuwait	1,308.1	●	↑
Iraq	189.0	●	↓
Bahrain	469.8	●	↑
Libya	661.5	●	→
Mauritania	13.7	●	→
Djibouti	9.1	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	●●
Sudan	25.1	●	→
Yemen	9.5	●	→
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Somalia	N/A	●	●●
Palestine	NA	●	●●

Source: IEA/OECD
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: 2015-2019

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	71.0	●	●●
Tunisia	83.3	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	91.2	●	●●
Algeria	65.6	●	●●
Morocco	90.3	●	●●
Oman	72.9	●	●●
Lebanon	84.5	●	●●
Egypt	56.3	●	●●
Qatar	73.7	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	62.4	●	●●
Kuwait	56.7	●	●●
Iraq	58.5	●	●●
Bahrain	81.2	●	●●
Libya	62.4	●	●●
Mauritania	58.7	●	●●
Djibouti	43.4	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	53.9	●	●●
Sudan	57.6	●	●●
Yemen	58.2	●	●●
Comoros	36.3	●	●●
Somalia	35.3	●	●●
Palestine	50.3	●	●●

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

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

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

* Imputed data point
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CO_2 EMISSIONS FROM FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION AND CEMENT PRODUCTION (tCO_2/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	2.6	●	↗
Tunisia	2.7	●	→
United Arab Emirates	19.5	●	↗
Algeria	4.0	●	→
Morocco	2.0	●	↑
Oman	14.4	●	→
Lebanon	4.1	●	→
Egypt	2.5	●	→
Qatar	38.6	●	→
Saudi Arabia	17.0	●	↗
Kuwait	25.6	●	↓
Iraq	5.6	●	→
Bahrain	20.9	●	→
Libya	6.9	●	↗
Mauritania	0.9	●	↑
Djibouti	0.4	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	1.6	●	↑
Sudan	0.5	●	↑
Yemen	0.4	●	↑
Comoros	0.3	●	↑
Somalia	0.0	●	↑
Palestine	NA	●	••

Source: Global Carbon Project
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: 2015-2019

CO_2 EMISSIONS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (tCO_2/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	0.6	●	••
Tunisia	0.5	●	••
United Arab Emirates	4.3	●	••
Algeria	0.2	●	••
Morocco	0.2	●	••
Oman	1.4	●	••
Lebanon	0.9	●	••
Egypt	0.1	●	••
Qatar	1.7	●	••
Saudi Arabia	1.5	●	••
Kuwait	4.7	●	••
Iraq	0.2	●	••
Bahrain	1.5	●	••
Libya	0.4	●	••
Mauritania	0.1	●	••
Djibouti	0.1	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	0.2	●	••
Sudan	0.0	●	••
Yemen	0.1	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Somalia	0.0	●	••
Palestine	0.3	●	••

Source: Lenzen et al. (2020)
Reference year: 2015
Trends years: NA

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	1.0	●	••
Tunisia	203.1	●	••
United Arab Emirates	1.9	●	••
Algeria	190.2	●	••
Morocco	1,673.1	●	••
Oman	1.3	●	••
Lebanon	53.9	●	••
Egypt	25.9	●	••
Qatar	52.1	●	••
Saudi Arabia	2.6	●	••
Kuwait	0.0	●	••
Iraq	26.9	●	••
Bahrain	0.0	●	••
Libya	291.6	●	••
Mauritania	26,395.5	●	••
Djibouti	12,989.9	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	1,071.6	●	••
Sudan	734.8	●	••
Yemen	207.1	●	••
Comoros	39,710.3	●	••
Somalia	6,715.4	●	••
Palestine	588.1	●	••

Source: EM-DAT
Reference year: 2020
Trends years: NA

CO_2 EMISSIONS EMBODIED IN FOSSIL FUEL EXPORTS (KG/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	0.7	●	••
Tunisia	0.0	●	••
United Arab Emirates	6,587.0	●	••
Algeria	941.1	●	••
Morocco	0.0	●	••
Oman	4,896.1	●	••
Lebanon	0.0	●	••
Egypt	54.2	●	••
Qatar	101,832.5	●	••
Saudi Arabia	220.7	●	••
Kuwait	0.3	●	••
Iraq	0.0	●	••
Bahrain	0.0	●	••
Libya	1,089.1	●	••
Mauritania	NA	●	••
Djibouti*	0.0	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••
Sudan	0.0	●	••
Yemen	NA	●	••
Comoros	0.0	●	••
Somalia*	0.0	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

Source: UN Comtrade
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: NA

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

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FISH CAUGHT THAT ARE THEN DISCARDED (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	0.0	●	●●
Tunisia	9.7	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	0.6	●	●●
Algeria	11.8	●	●●
Morocco	9.3	●	●●
Oman	1.0	●	●●
Lebanon	0.3	●	●●
Egypt	30.3	●	●●
Qatar	5.0	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	6.3	●	●●
Kuwait	76.4	●	●●
Iraq	2.2	●	●●
Bahrain	17.3	●	●●
Libya	22.7	●	●●
Mauritania	7.8	●	●●
Djibouti	0.0	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	5.5	●	●●
Sudan	0.0	●	●●
Yemen	0.6	●	●●
Comoros	41.7	●	●●
Somalia	14.5	●	●●
Palestine	0.0	●	●●

Source: Sea around Us
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: NA

MARINE BIODIVERSITY THREATS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (PER MILLION POPULATION)

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

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	NA	●	●●
Tunisia	39.6	●	→
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	●●
Algeria	48.9	●	→
Morocco	45.0	●	→
Oman	10.4	●	→
Lebanon	12.6	●	→
Egypt	43.0	●	→
Qatar	40.0	●	→
Saudi Arabia	25.3	●	→
Kuwait	32.1	●	↑
Iraq	0.0	●	→
Bahrain	0.0	●	→
Libya	0.0	●	→
Mauritania	16.0	●	→
Djibouti	0.0	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●	→
Sudan	48.0	●	↑
Yemen	35.2	●	→
Comoros	7.1	●	→
Somalia	0.0	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	●●

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	47.3	●	↓
Tunisia	49.2	●	→
United Arab Emirates	68.3	●	↑
Algeria	41.6	●	→
Morocco	55.3	●	↓
Oman	66.2	●	↓
Lebanon	33.1	●	→
Egypt	50.4	●	↓
Qatar	62.3	●	↗
Saudi Arabia	62.6	●	→
Kuwait	59.8	●	↓
Iraq	45.0	●	↓
Bahrain	54.6	●	→
Libya	55.6	●	↓
Mauritania	61.2	●	↓
Djibouti	51.7	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	37.3	●	→
Sudan	45.3	●	↓
Yemen	53.5	●	↓
Comoros	38.6	●	↓
Somalia	61.1	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	●●

Source: Ocean Health Index
Reference year: 2020
Trends years: 2015 - 2020

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

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OCEAN HEALTH INDEX GOAL - FISHERIES (0-100)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	35.0	●	→
Tunisia	46.0	●	↗
United Arab Emirates	74.3	●	↑
Algeria	45.5	●	↓
Morocco	43.2	●	↓
Oman	63.4	●	↓
Lebanon	34.7	●	↓
Egypt	28.6	●	↓
Qatar	72.8	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	31.2	●	→
Kuwait	25.7	●	→
Iraq	38.3	●	→
Bahrain	41.0	●	→
Libya	34.5	●	↓
Mauritania	38.6	●	↓
Djibouti	42.6	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	32.7	●	↓
Sudan	25.2	●	→
Yemen	59.5	●	↓
Comoros	38.6	●	↓
Somalia	9.4	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	••

Source: Ocean Health Index
Reference year: 2020
Trends years: 2015 - 2020

FISH CAUGHT BY TRAWLING (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	0.0	●	↑
Tunisia	20.1	●	↗
United Arab Emirates*	0.0	●	↑
Algeria	20.7	●	→
Morocco	70.8	●	↓
Oman	0.0	●	↑
Lebanon	0.0	●	↑
Egypt	34.6	●	↗
Qatar	0.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	20.9	●	↓
Kuwait	49.0	●	↓
Iraq	7.8	●	↗
Bahrain	11.4	●	↑
Libya	17.6	●	→
Mauritania	6.9	●	↑
Djibouti	0.0	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	31.3	●	↓
Sudan	0.0	●	↑
Yemen	2.6	●	↑
Comoros	0.0	●	↑
Somalia	0.0	●	↑
Palestine	1.4	●	↑

Source: Sea Around Us
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: 2013 - 2016

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

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

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	13.5	●	→
Tunisia	40.1	●	→
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	••
Algeria	16.6	●	→
Morocco	53.8	●	↑
Oman	11.8	●	→
Lebanon	12.3	●	→
Egypt	39.4	●	→
Qatar	40.0	●	→
Saudi Arabia	22.0	●	→
Kuwait	51.6	●	↑
Iraq	5.8	●	→
Bahrain	0.0	●	→
Libya	0.0	●	→
Mauritania	11.2	●	→
Djibouti	0.8	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●	→
Sudan	17.8	●	↗
Yemen	19.4	●	→
Comoros	8.3	●	→
Somalia	0.0	●	→
Palestine	24.4	●	→

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

● 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

RED LIST INDEX OF SPECIES SURVIVAL (0-1)

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

Source: IUCN and Birdlife International
Reference year: 2020
Trends years: 2015 - 2020

HOMICIDES (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	1.4	●	↑
Tunisia	3.1	●	••
United Arab Emirates	0.5	●	↑
Algeria	1.4	●	••
Morocco	1.4	●	↑
Oman	0.3	●	↑
Lebanon	2.5	●	↑
Egypt	2.6	●	••
Qatar	0.4	●	••
Saudi Arabia	1.3	●	↑
Kuwait	1.8	●	••
Iraq	10.1	●	••
Bahrain	0.5	●	••
Libya*	2.5	●	••
Mauritania*	9.9	●	••
Djibouti*	6.5	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	0.9	●	••
Sudan	5.1	●	••
Yemen	6.8	●	••
Comoros*	7.7	●	••
Somalia*	4.3	●	••
Palestine	0.5	●	↑

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

UNSENTENCED DETAINEES (% OF PRISON POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	41.7	●	••
Tunisia	50.9	●	→
United Arab Emirates	35.8	●	••
Algeria	12.0	●	↑
Morocco	23.4	●	↑
Oman	NA	●	••
Lebanon	42.3	●	↓
Egypt	9.9	●	••
Qatar	43.5	●	••
Saudi Arabia	48.3	●	••
Kuwait	9.1	●	••
Iraq	26.5	●	••
Bahrain	25.7	●	↑
Libya	86.7	●	••
Mauritania	41.0	●	••
Djibouti	38.0	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	50.5	●	••
Sudan	20.4	●	••
Yemen	70.9	●	••
Comoros	60.4	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Palestine	49.6	●	••

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	83	●	↑
Tunisia	52	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	95	●	••
Algeria	51	●	••
Morocco	61	●	↓
Oman	NA	●	••
Lebanon	54	●	↓
Egypt	82	●	↑
Qatar	92	●	••
Saudi Arabia	85	●	••
Kuwait	90	●	••
Iraq	67	●	↑
Bahrain	60	●	••
Libya	58	●	••
Mauritania	51	●	↗
Djibouti	72	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	32	●	••
Sudan	71	●	••
Yemen	52	●	↓
Comoros	67	●	••
Somalia	85	●	••
Palestine	67	●	↗

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

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

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PROPERTY RIGHTS (1-7)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	5.1	●	↑
Tunisia	4.5	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	5.6	●	↑
Algeria	4.1	●	↑
Morocco	5.3	●	↑
Oman	5.5	●	↑
Lebanon	3.8	●	↓
Egypt	5.2	●	↑
Qatar	5.6	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	5.8	●	↑
Kuwait	4.7	●	↑
Iraq	NA	●	••
Bahrain	5.8	●	↑
Libya	NA	●	••
Mauritania	2.8	●	→
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••
Sudan	NA	●	••
Yemen	3.2	●	↗
Comoros	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

Source: World Economic Forum
Reference year: 2020
Trends years: 2017 - 2020

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	98	●	••
Tunisia	99.9	●	••
United Arab Emirates	100	●	••
Algeria	99.6	●	••
Morocco	96.1	●	••
Oman	100	●	••
Lebanon	99.5	●	••
Egypt	99.4	●	••
Qatar	100	●	••
Saudi Arabia	NA	●	••
Kuwait	NA	●	••
Iraq	98.8	●	••
Bahrain	100	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Mauritania	65.6	●	••
Djibouti	91.7	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	96	●	••
Sudan	67.3	●	••
Yemen	30.7	●	••
Comoros	87.3	●	••
Somalia	3	●	••
Palestine	95.9	●	••

Source: UNICEF
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: NA

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX (0-100)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	49	●	↓
Tunisia	44	●	↗
United Arab Emirates	71	●	↑
Algeria	36	●	→
Morocco	40	●	↗
Oman	54	●	↑
Lebanon	25	●	↓
Egypt	33	●	↓
Qatar	63	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	53	●	→
Kuwait	42	●	↓
Iraq	21	●	→
Bahrain	42	●	↓
Libya	17	●	→
Mauritania	29	●	↓
Djibouti	27	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	14	●	↓
Sudan	16	●	→
Yemen	15	●	↓
Comoros	21	●	↓
Somalia	12	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	••

Source: Transparency International (2019)
Reference year: 2020
Trends years: 2015 - 2020

CHILDREN 5–14 YEARS OLD INVOLVED IN CHILD LABOR (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	1.2	●	••
Tunisia	1.8	●	••
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	••
Algeria	3.7	●	••
Morocco	NA	●	••
Oman	NA	●	••
Lebanon	NA	●	••
Egypt	3.6	●	••
Qatar	NA	●	••
Saudi Arabia	NA	●	••
Kuwait	NA	●	••
Iraq	3.1	●	••
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Mauritania	12.6	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••
Sudan	15.3	●	••
Yemen	NA	●	••
Comoros	20.4	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Palestine	1.8	●	••

Source: UNICEF
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

FREEDOM OF PRESS INDEX (BEST 0 – 100 WORST)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	42.1	●	→
Tunisia	29.5	●	↗
United Arab Emirates	42.7	●	↓
Algeria	45.5	●	↓
Morocco	42.9	●	↓
Oman	43.4	●	↓
Lebanon	33.2	●	↓
Egypt	56.8	●	↓
Qatar	42.5	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	62.1	●	↓
Kuwait	34.3	●	↓
Iraq	55.4	●	↓
Bahrain	60.1	●	↓
Libya	55.8	●	→
Mauritania	32.5	●	↓
Djibouti	76.7	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	72.6	●	→
Sudan	55.3	●	↑
Yemen	58.3	●	↗
Comoros	29.8	●	↓
Somalia	55.5	●	↗
Palestine	44.1	●	••

Source: Reporters sans frontières
Reference year: 2020
Trends years: 2015 - 2022

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	0.1	●	••
Tunisia	0.1	●	••
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	••
Algeria	0.1	●	••
Morocco	NA	●	••
Oman	NA	●	••
Lebanon	0.5	●	••
Egypt	0.5	●	••
Qatar	NA	●	••
Saudi Arabia	0.1	●	••
Kuwait	NA	●	••
Iraq	15.8	●	••
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Libya	12.6	●	••
Mauritania	NA	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	139.5	●	••
Sudan	1.4	●	••
Yemen	12.5	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Somalia	11.8	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

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

PRISON POPULATION (PER 100,000 PERSONS)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	160	●	••
Tunisia	195	●	••
United Arab Emirates	107	●	••
Algeria	149	●	••
Morocco	233	●	••
Oman	NA	●	••
Lebanon	92	●	••
Egypt	112	●	••
Qatar	47	●	••
Saudi Arabia	206	●	••
Kuwait	148	●	••
Iraq	105	●	••
Bahrain	233	●	••
Libya	97	●	••
Mauritania	46	●	••
Djibouti	69	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••
Sudan	52	●	••
Yemen	54	●	••
Comoros	27	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Palestine	22	●	••

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	2.6	●	••
Tunisia	0.6	●	••
United Arab Emirates	10.4	●	••
Algeria	3.0	●	••
Morocco	0.7	●	••
Oman	6.8	●	••
Lebanon	0.8	●	••
Egypt	1.6	●	••
Qatar	36.9	●	••
Saudi Arabia	10.0	●	••
Kuwait	3.6	●	••
Iraq	2.5	●	••
Bahrain	1.9	●	••
Libya	0.4	●	••
Mauritania	0.4	●	••
Djibouti	0.6	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	0.3	●	••
Sudan	0.2	●	••
Yemen	0.0	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Somalia	0.0	●	••
Palestine	0.0	●	••

Source: Stockholm Peace Research Institute
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

EXPORTS OF MAJOR CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS (TIV CONSTANT MILLION USD PER 100,000 POPULATION, 5 YEAR AVERAGE)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	0.4	●	●●
Tunisia*	0.0	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	1.1	●	●●
Algeria	0.0	●	●●
Morocco*	0.0	●	●●
Oman	0.1	●	●●
Lebanon*	0.0	●	●●
Egypt	0.0	●	●●
Qatar	0.2	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	0.0	●	●●
Kuwait*	0.0	●	●●
Iraq*	0.0	●	●●
Bahrain*	0.0	●	●●
Libya*	0.0	●	●●
Mauritania*	0.0	●	●●
Djibouti*	0.0	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic*	0.0	●	●●
Sudan*	0.0	●	●●
Yemen*	0.0	●	●●
Comoros*	0.0	●	●●
Somalia*	0.0	●	●●
Palestine	NA	●	●●

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

STATUS OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	9	●	●●
Tunisia	10	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	6	●	●●
Algeria	10	●	●●
Morocco	11	●	●●
Oman	9	●	●●
Lebanon	7	●	●●
Egypt	10	●	●●
Qatar	9	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	7	●	●●
Kuwait	9	●	●●
Iraq	10	●	●●
Bahrain	9	●	●●
Libya	10	●	●●
Mauritania	10	●	●●
Djibouti	9	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	10	●	●●
Sudan	7	●	●●
Yemen	9	●	●●
Comoros	6	●	●●
Somalia	6	●	●●
Palestine	9	●	●●

Source: UNOHCHR
Reference year: 2020
Trends years: NA

POLITICAL STABILITY AND ABSENCE OF VIOLENCE/TERRORISM

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	-0.3	●	↗
Tunisia	-0.6	●	↗
United Arab Emirates	0.6	●	↑
Algeria	-0.9	●	→
Morocco	-0.3	●	→
Oman	0.4	●	↓
Lebanon	-1.6	●	→
Egypt	-1.2	●	→
Qatar	0.7	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	-0.7	●	↓
Kuwait	0.2	●	↑
Iraq	-2.5	●	↓
Bahrain	-0.6	●	↗
Libya	-2.5	●	↓
Mauritania	-0.8	●	↓
Djibouti	-0.3	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	-2.7	●	→
Sudan	-1.8	●	→
Yemen	-2.7	●	→
Comoros	-0.3	●	↓
Somalia	-2.5	●	↓
Palestine	-2.0S	●	→

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

CORPORATE TAX HAVEN SCORE (BEST 0–100 WORST)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan*	0.0	●	●●
Tunisia*	0.0	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	98.3	●	●●
Algeria*	0.0	●	●●
Morocco*	0.0	●	●●
Oman*	0.0	●	●●
Lebanon	72.8	●	●●
Egypt*	0.0	●	●●
Qatar*	NA	●	●●
Saudi Arabia*	0.0	●	●●
Kuwait*	0.0	●	●●
Iraq*	0.0	●	●●
Bahrain*	NA	●	●●
Libya*	0.0	●	●●
Mauritania*	0.0	●	●●
Djibouti*	0.0	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic*	0.0	●	●●
Sudan*	0.0	●	●●
Yemen*	0.0	●	●●
Comoros*	0.0	●	●●
Somalia*	0.0	●	●●
Palestine	NA	●	●●

Source: Tax Justice Network
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

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX (WORST 0-100 BEST)

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

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

GOVERNMENT HEALTH AND EDUCATION SPENDING (% GDP)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	6.9	●	↓
Tunisia	10.8	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	••
Algeria	8.4	●	↓
Morocco	7.4	●	→
Oman	8.6	●	↓
Lebanon	6.6	●	→
Egypt	5.2	●	↓
Qatar	4.6	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	9.1	●	↓
Kuwait	8.2	●	↑
Iraq	NA	●	••
Bahrain	4.8	●	↓
Libya	6.1	●	••
Mauritania	3.5	●	↓
Djibouti	4.8	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	6.7	●	••
Sudan	3.2	●	↓
Yemen	5.6	●	••
Comoros	3.0	●	↓
Somalia	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••

Source: UNESCO
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: 2015 - 2018

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

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

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

PART 5

Methodology

Part 5. Methodology

The 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard report assesses the progress of the 22 Arab countries on the 17 SDGs and identifies areas where additional effort is needed. The report is an update to the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard and uses the most up-to-date data available for 110 indicators. 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 online and in the appendix.

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 could be different from the SDG Index global report.

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

The SDG Trends Dashboards indicate whether a country is on track to achieve a particular goal by 2030 based on recent past performance for 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 the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard relative to the global SDG Index and Dashboards:

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

Direct comparisons between the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index with other editions of the Arab Index or the SDR are not recommended as a number of changes were introduced in the 2022 edition to ensure the best balance between up-to-date data, data quality and data coverage.

5.1 Comparison between the 2022 and 2019 SDG Index Arab Region and Global Editions

Table 4: Changes in the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index Compared to the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index

SDG	Indicator	Change
1	Working poor at PPP$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	Indicator changed by its original data source to "Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)"
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000)	IHME data imputations no longer used
6	Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	Replaced by SDR 2021 indicator –"Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)"
9	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	Included – Data availability for the Arab region improved
12	Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	Replaced with SDR 2021 indicator "Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)"
12	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	Indicator name changed to "Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)"
13	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	Indicator name changed to "Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)"
14	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	Included – Data availability for the Arab region improved
14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	Included – Data availability for the Arab region improved
15	Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	Introduced in SDR 2020 indicator "Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)"
17	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	Replaced with SDR 2021 indicator "Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)"
17	Statistical capacity score	Replaced by SDR 2021 indicator "Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)"

5.2 Comparison between the 2022 SDG Index Arab Region and the Sustainable Development Report 2021

The 2022 Arab Region SDG Index contains a total of 110 indicators, of which 81 indicators originate from the 2021 SDR. Changes made to the indicators included from the 2021 SDR are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Changes in the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index Compared to the SDR 2021

SDG	Indicator	Change
2	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)
4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	Change in threshold (green lowered from 98 to 95)
4	Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	Change in threshold (red lowered from 85 to 80)
5	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	Change in threshold (green raised from 70 to 75)
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)
11	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)
13	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	Retained from previous global SDR editions
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)
14	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)
15	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)
16	Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	Change in threshold (green raised from 2 to 0)
16	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)
17	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)

5.3 Data Selection

Indicator Selection Criteria

Where possible, the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards uses official SDG indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission. Where insufficient data is available for an official indicator, and to close data gaps, other metrics from official and unofficial sources are included. These include metrics published in peer-reviewed literature in addition to major databases and reports on development and environmental indicators.[1]

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

1. Global relevance and applicability to a broad range of country settings: The indicators are relevant for monitoring achievement of the SDGs and applicable to the entire continent. They are internationally comparable and allow for direct comparison of performance across countries. In particular, they allow for the definition of quantitative performance thresholds that signify SDG achievement.

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

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

4. Data quality: Data had to be 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 (65% of indicators currently included in the Arab SDG Index). In other words, for inclusion, an indicator had to provide recent data for at least 15 out of the 19 other Arab countries. Exceptions to this rule are listed in Table 6.

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

Table 6: Indicators Included in the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index despite Lower Data Coverage

SDG	Indicator	Justification
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%)	Importance for SDG 1
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (%)	Importance for SDG 1
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	For consistency with the 2019 Arab SDG Index
10	Palma ratio	Importance for SDG 10
16	Property rights	For consistency with the 2019 Arab SDG Index
16	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	Relevance to the region.
16	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	Relevance to the region.

Missing Data and Imputations

The purpose of the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards is to guide countries' discussions of their SDG priorities based on available and robust data. For this reason, and since many SDG priorities lack widely accepted statistical models for imputing country-level data, no imputation or modeling for any missing data was conducted. A few exceptions were considered for the following variables, many of which would otherwise not have been included because of excessive missing data:

SDG 5: Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49): Modelled estimates from the UN Population Division were imputed for countries with missing empirical data points.

SDG 10: Gini coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100): The World Bank Gini coefficients for were imputed for those countries missing data on the adjusted Gini coefficient from Brookings Institute.

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 avoid excessive bias through missing data. The Index therefore only includes countries that have data for at least 75% of the indicators used. In this report, only one country (Palestine) out of the 22 countries in the Arab region could not be included in the index ranking due to insufficient data availability (65%). Although Palestine is not ranked in the Index, more detailed information about the country is available in its respective country profile and dashboard.

For more details, the raw data included in the construction of the 2022 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 Arab Region Index and Dashboard Report: (1) excluding extreme values from the distribution of each indicator; (2) rescaling the data to ensure comparability across indicators; and (3) aggregating the indicators within and across SDGs. For more details on the steps followed and the Index method used for the 2022 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 exclusion 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 they equates to goal achievement, with four exceptions (see Table 5). For the Arab region indicators, thresholds, both red and green, were retained from the 2019 Arab region report. These thresholds were established based on a combination of analysis of the data distribution and consultation with experts.[2]

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 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards is presented in Appendix 3.

Weighting and Aggregation

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

Averaging across all indicators for an SDG might hide areas of policy concern if a country performs well on most indicators but faces serious shortfalls on one or two metrics within the same SDG (frequently

2- For more information on the indicator selection and thresholds please refer to the 2019 Arab Region Index and Dashboard Report.

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 in order to score green for the goal both indicators had to be green – otherwise the goal would be rated yellow. Similarly, a red score was applied only if both worst-performing indicators score red. If the country had only one data point under a particular goal, then the color rating for that indicator determined the overall rating for the goal.

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

5.6 Trends

Estimates using historic data reveal how fast a country has been progressing towards an SDG and determine whether - if continued into the future - this pace will be sufficient to achieve the SDG by 2030. For each indicator, SDG achievement is defined by the green threshold set for the SDG Dashboards. The difference in percentage points between the green threshold and the normalized country score denotes the gap that must be closed to meet that goal. To estimate trends at the indicator level, linear annual growth rates (i.e. annual percentage improvements) needed to achieve the target by 2030 (i.e. 2015–2030) is calculated and compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period (e.g. 2015–2020). Progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using a 4-arrow system (figure 12). Figure 13 illustrates the methodology graphically.[3]

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

3- For detailed information on trends, please refer to the SDR 2021 report

Figure 12: The Four-Arrow System for Denoting SDG Trends

Decreasing

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

Stagnating

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

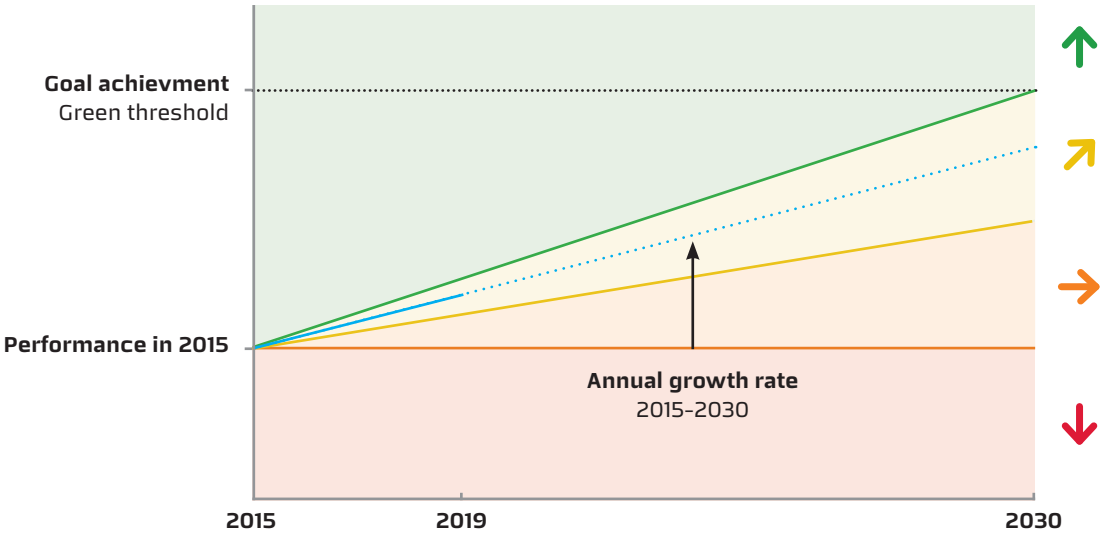
Moderately improving

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

On track or Maintaining SDG achievement

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

Figure 13: Graphic Representation of the SDG Trends Methodology



Appendix I. Indicator Descriptions

SDG	Indicator	Reference Year	Source	Link	Description
1	Poverty head-count ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2021	World Data Lab	http://worldpoverty.io/	Estimated percentage of the population that is living under the poverty threshold of US$1.90 a day. Estimated using historical estimates of income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.
1	Poverty head-count ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	2021	World Data Lab	http://worldpoverty.io/	Estimated percentage of the population that is living under the poverty threshold of US$3.20 a day. Estimated using historical estimates of income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.

1	Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	2019	UNDP (Human Development Data)/ILO data	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data	Proportion of employed people who live on less than US$3.20 (in purchasing power parity terms) a day, expressed as a percentage of the total employed population ages 15 and older. Original source: ILOSTAT database, www.ilo.org/ilostat.
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2018	FAO	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SN.ITK.DEFC.ZS	The percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements over a minimum of one year. Dietary energy requirements are defined as the amount of dietary energy required by an individual to maintain body functions, health and normal activity. FAO et al. (2015) report 14.7 million undernourished people in developed regions, which corresponds to an average prevalence of 1.17%. We assumed a 1.2% prevalence rate for each high-income country (World Bank 2019) with missing data.

2	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2018	UNICEF et. al.	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.STNT.ZS	The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years that are stunted, measured as the percentage that fall below two standard deviations from the median height for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards. UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of stunting in high-income countries of 2.58%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2018	UNICEF et. al.	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.WAST.ZS	The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years whose weight falls below two standard deviations from the median weight for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards. UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 0.75%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	2016	WHO	http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.CTRY2450A?lang=en	The percentage of the adult population that has a body mass index (BMI) of 30kg/m2 or higher, based on measured height and weight.

2	Cereal yield (t/ha)	2018	FAO	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.YLD.CREL.KG	Cereal yield, measured as tons per hectare of harvested land. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only and excludes crops harvested for hay or green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing. The source data was converted from kg/ha to t/ha.
2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	2015	Zhang and Davidson (2016)	https://www.nature.com/articles/nature15743	The Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (SNMI) is a one-dimensional ranking score that combines two efficiency measures in crop production: Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE) and land use efficiency (crop yield).
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2017	Bonhommeau et al. (2013)	https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1305827110	Trophic levels are a measure of the energy intensity of diet composition and reflect the relative amounts of plants as opposed to animals eaten in a given country. A higher trophic level represents a greater level of consumption of energy-intensive animals.
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2017	WHO	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.MMRT	The estimated number of women, between the age of 15-49, who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2019	UNICEF et. al.	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.NMRT	The number of newborn infants (neonates) dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births.

3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2019	UNICEF et. al.	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.MORT	The probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year, per 1,000 live births.
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2019	WHO	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.TBS.INCD	The estimated rate of new and relapse cases of tuberculosis in a given year, expressed per 100,000 people. All forms of tuberculosis are included, including cases of people living with HIV.
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000)	2019	UNAIDS	http://aidsinfo.unaids.org/	Number of new HIV infections among uninfected populations expressed per 1000 uninfected population in the year before the period.
3	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	2016	WHO	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=3.4.1	The probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the percent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from these diseases, assuming current mortality rates at every age and that individuals would not die from any other cause of death (e.g. injuries or HIV/AIDS).

3	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	2016	WHO	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=3.9.1	Mortality rate that is attributable to the joint effects of fuels used for cooking indoors and ambient outdoor air pollution. Calculated as number of deaths divided by the total population.
3	Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	2019	WHO	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.TRAF.P5	Estimated number of fatal road traffic injuries per 100,000 people.
3	Life Expec-tancy at birth (years)	2019	WHO	http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.688	Average number of years that a person can expect to live in full health by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury. It adds up life expectancy for different health states, adjusted for severity distribution, capturing both fatal and non-fatal health outcomes in a summary measure of average levels of population health.
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	2018	UNDESA	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.ADO.TFRT	The number of births per 1,000 by women between the age of 15-19.
3	Births attend-ed by skilled health per-sonnel (%)	2015	UNICEF	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.BRTC.ZS	The percentage of births attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	2019	WHO and UNICEF	http://data.unicef.org/child-health/immunization.html	Estimated national routine immunization coverage of infants, expressed as the percentage of surviving infant children under the age of 12 months who received two WHO-recommended vaccines (3rd dose of DTP and 1st dose of measles).
3	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	2017	IWHO	http://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/global-burden-disease-study-2017-gbd-2017-health-related-sustainable-development-goals-sdg	Coverage of essential health services, as defined by 9 tracer interventions and risk-standardized death rates from 32 causes amenable to personal healthcare.
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	2020	Gallup	https://analytics.gallup.com/SignIn/Default.aspx	Subjective self-evaluation of life, where respondents are asked to evaluate where they feel they stand on a ladder where 0 represents the worst possible life and 10 the best possible life.
3	Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	2019	World Bank (World Development Indicators)	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.DIAB.ZS	Diabetes prevalence refers to the percentage of people ages 20-79 who have type 1 or type 2 diabetes.
3	Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2019	WHO	https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/mental-health/suicide-rates	The age-standardized mortality rate is a weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates per 100,000 persons, where the weights are the proportions of persons in the corresponding age groups of the WHO standard population.

4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	2019	UNESCO	http://data.uis.unesco.org/ (Under Education > Participation > enrollment ratios : Net enrollment rate by level of education)	The percentage of children of the official school age population who are enrolled in primary education.
4	Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	2018	UNESCO	http://data.uis.unesco.org/ (Under Education > Literacy : Literacy rate)	The percentage of youth, aged between 15-24 years old, who can both read and write a short simple statement on everyday life with understanding.
4	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	2019	UNESCO	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.SEC.CMPT.LO.ZS	Lower secondary education completion rate measured as the gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (general and pre-vocational). It is calculated as the number of new entrants in the last grade of lower secondary education, regardless of age, divided by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of lower secondary education.
4	Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	2020	UNESCO	http://data.uis.unesco.org	Total enrollment in a given level of education (pre-primary, primary, secondary or tertiary), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population for the same level of education.

4	School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	2019	World Bank (World Development Indicators)	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/se.ter.enrr	The ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.
4	Harmonized Test Scores	2020	World Bank (Human Capital Index)	https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/human-capital-index	The database harmonizes scores across major international student achievement testing programs measured in TIMMS-equivalent units, where 300 is minimal attainment and 625 is advanced attainment. Most recent estimates as of 2020 are used.
5	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	2019	UNDESA	http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/dataset/contraception/wcu2019.shtml http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/theme/family-planning/cp model.shtml	The percentage of women of reproductive age, either married or in a union, whose demand for family planning has been met using modern methods of contraception.
5	Estimated demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)		UNDESA	http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/theme/family-planning/cp_model.shtml	The percentage of women of reproductive age, either married or in a union, whose demand for family planning has been met using modern methods of contraception.

5	Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	2019	UNDESA	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data (education > mean years of schooling)	The number of years of schooling that a female child of school entrance age can expect to receive divided by the number of years of schooling a male child can expect to receive, assuming that prevailing patterns of age-specific enrollment rates persist throughout their life. The ratio was calculated as: mean years of schooling (female) / mean years of schooling (male).
5	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	2019	ILO	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.CACT.FM.ZS	Modelled estimate of the proportion of the female population aged 15 years and older that is economically active, divided by the same proportion for men. The ratio was calculated as: labor force participation rate (female) / labor force participation (male)
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2020	IPU	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.GEN.PARL.ZS	The number of seats held by women in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.
5	Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	2019	UNDP (Human Development Data)	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data	Ratio of female to male wages; female and male shares of economically active population and gross national income (in 2017 purchasing power parity terms).

5	Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	2020	UNICEF	https://data.unicef.org/	Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15.
5	Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	2020	World Bank from Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). Women in Politics.	https://databank.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.GEN.MNST.ZS?id=2ddc971b&report_name=Gender_Indicators_Report&populartype=series	Women in ministerial level positions is the proportion of women in ministerial or equivalent positions (including deputy prime ministers) in the government. Prime Ministers/Heads of Government are included when they hold ministerial portfolios. Vice-Presidents and heads of governmental or public agencies are excluded.
5	Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	2019	World Bank	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data	The mandatory minimum number of calendar days that legally must be paid by the government, the employer or both. It refers to leave related to the birth of a child that is only available to the mother; it does not cover parental leave that is available to both parents.
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	2017	JMP	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.H2O.BASW.ZS	The percentage of the population using at least a basic service; that is, drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.

6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	2017	JMP	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.BASS.ZS	The percentage of the population using an at least basic sanitation service, that is, an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households.
6	Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2017	FAO	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=6.4.2	Total renewable freshwater withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins, divided by the total available renewable water resource. Withdrawals include both surface water withdrawal and groundwater withdrawal.
6	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2018	EPI	http://epi.yale.edu/	The percentage of collected, generated, or produced wastewater that is treated, normalized by the population connected to centralized wastewater treatment facilities. Scores were calculated by multiplying the wastewater treatment summary values, based on decadal averages, with the sewerage connection values to arrive at an overall total percentage of wastewater treated.

6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	2013	Lenzen et al. (2013)	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0921800913002176	Water scarcity is measured as water consumption weighted by scarcity indices. In order to incorporate water scarcity into the virtual water flow calculus, a new satellite account was constructed where water use entries are weighted so that they reflect the scarcity of the water being used. The weight used is a measure of water withdrawals as a percentage of the existing local renewable freshwater resources. The Water Scarcity Index was used for converting total water use into scarce water use.
6	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	2020	UN DESA/ UN Stats	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	The indicator measures the degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), measured in %(%) from 0 (implementation not yet started) to 100 (fully implemented) is currently being measured in terms of different stages of development and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).

6	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	2016	World Bank (World Development Indicators)	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.WASH.P5?view=chart	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene is deaths attributable to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene focusing on inadequate WASH services per 100,000 population. Death rates are calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the total population. In this estimate, only the impact of diarrhoeal diseases, intestinal nematode infections, and protein-energy malnutrition are taken into account.
7	Access to electricity (% population)	2018	SE4All	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS	The percentage of the total population who has access to electricity.
7	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2016	SE4All	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.CFT.ACCS.ZS	The percentage of total population primarily using clean cooking fuels and technologies for cooking. Under WHO guidelines, kerosene is excluded from clean cooking fuels.
7	CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	2018	IEA	https://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/co2-emissions-from-fuel-combustion-highlights-2016.html	A measure of the carbon intensity of energy production, calculated by dividing CO2 emissions from the combustion of fuel by electricity output. This indicator was calculated by dividing national data on Total CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heat (MtCO2) over Electricity output (TWh).

7	Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	2019	IEA	https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics	Renewable electricity is the share of electricity generated by renewable energy sources (Solar PV, Solar Thermal, Wind, Biofuels & Hydro power) in total electricity generated by all types of energy sources (Fossil Fuels, Renewable Energy & Other Sources). (Hydro power includes generation from pumped-hydro power stations).
7	Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	2019	IEA	https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics	Energy intensity level is the ratio between total energy supply and gross domestic product measured at purchasing power parity. Energy intensity is an indication of how much energy is used to produce one unit of economic output. Lower ratio indicates that less energy is used to produce one unit of output. Note: IEA considers Total energy supply (TES) as production + imports - exports - international marine bunkers - international aviation bunkers ± stock changes.
8	Adjusted Growth (%)	2019	World Bank	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD	The growth rate of GDP adjusted to income levels (where rich countries are expected to grow less) and expressed relative to the US growth performance. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy, plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products.

8	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	2017	Demirguc-Kunt et al. (2019)	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FX.OWN.TOTL.ZS	The percentage of adults, 15 years and older, who report having an account (by themselves or with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution, or who have personally used a mobile money service within the past 12 months.
8	Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	2020	ILO	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS	Modeled estimate of the share of the labor force that is without work but is available and actively seeking employment. The indicator reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for people who want to work but are not doing so.
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	2015	Alsamawi et al. (2017)	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2016.12.110	The number of fatal work-related accidents associated with imported goods. Calculated using exte nsions to a multiregional input-output table.

8	Labor freedom score	2021	The Heritage Foundation	https://www.heritage.org/index/explore	The labor freedom component is a quantitative measure that considers various aspects of the legal and regulatory framework of a country's labor market, including regulations concerning minimum wages, laws inhibiting layoffs, severance requirements, and measurable regulatory restraints on hiring and hours worked, plus the labor force participation rate as an indicative measure of employment opportunities in the labor market. Seven quantitative sub-factors are equally weighted, with each sub-factor counted as one seventh of the labor freedom component: Ratio of minimum wage to the average value added per worker, Hindrance to hiring additional workers, Rigidity of hours, Difficulty of firing redundant employees, Legally mandated notice period, Mandatory severance pay, and Labor force participation rate. (https://www.heritage.org/index/pdf/2021/book/02_2021_IndexOfEconomicFreedom_METHODOLOGY.pdf)

8	Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	2019	World Bank (World Development Indicators), ILO	http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/110906	Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labour force and unemployment differ by country.
8	Ease of starting a business score	2020	World Bank (Doing Business)	https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/data/exploretopics/starting-a-business	Procedures to legally start and formally operate a company (number), time required to complete each procedure (calendar days), cost required to complete each procedure (% of income per capita), Paid-in minimum capital (% of income per capita)
8	Product concentration index, exports	2020	UNCTAD Stat	https://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/	Concentration index, also named Herfindahl-Hirschmann Index (Product HHI), is a measure of the degree of product concentration. The export concentration index shows to which degree exports of individual economies are concentrated on a few products rather than being distributed in a more homogeneous manner among several products.

9	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	2021	Times Higher Education	https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2020/world-ranking	The average score of the top three universities in each country that are listed in the global top 1,000 universities in the world. For countries with at least one university on the list, only the score of the ranked university was taken into account. When a university score was missing in the Times Higher Education World University Ranking, an indicator from the Global Innovation Index on the top 3 universities in Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) University Ranking was used as a source when available.
9	Population using the internet (%)	2019	ITU	https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx	The percentage of the total population who used the internet from any location in the last three months. Access could be via a fixed or mobile network.
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	2019	ITU	https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx	The percentage of the total population who used the internet from any location in the last three months via a mobile network.

9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2018	World Bank	https://lpi.worldbank.org/international/global	Survey-based average assessment of the quality of trade and transport related infrastructure, e.g. ports, roads, railroads and information technology, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best).
9	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2018	National Science Foundation	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IP.JRN.ARTC.SC	The number of scientific and technical journal articles published, that are covered by the Science Citation Index (SCI) or the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Articles are counted and assigned to a country based on the institutional address(es) listed in the article. The data are reported per capita.
9	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2018	UNESCO	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/GB.XPD.RSDV.GD.ZS	Gross domestic expenditure on scientific research and experimental development (R&D) expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). We assumed zero R&D expenditure for low-income countries that did not report any data for this variable.

9	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$)	2018	IEA/UNSD/ UNIDO	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/unsdg	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015 US$) measures the carbon intensity of the manufacturing economic output, and its trends result from changes in the average carbon intensity of the energy mix used, in the structure of the manufacturing sector, in the energy efficiency of production technologies in each sub-sector, and in the economic value of the various outputs.
10	Palma ratio	2018	OECD & UNDP	http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=IDD http://hdr.undp.org/en/data	The share of all income received by the 10% people with highest disposable income divided by the share of all income received by the 40% people with the lowest disposable income.
10	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	2016	Chandy, L., Seidel B. (2017)	https://www.brookings.edu/opinions/how-much-do-we-really-know-about-in-equality-within-countries-around-the-world/	The Gini coefficient adjusted for top revenues unaccounted for in household surveys. This indicator takes the average of the unadjusted gini and the adjusted gini as calculated by Chandy, L., Seidel B., 2017.
10	Gini (for imputations)		UNU-WID-ER	https://www.wider.unu.edu/database/world-income-inequality-database-wiid4	

11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m3)	2019	IHME	http://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/global-burden-disease-study-2017-gbd-2017-health-related-sustainable-development-goals-sdg	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m3)
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	2020	Gallup	https://analytics.gallup.com/SignIn/Default.aspx	The percentage of the surveyed population that responded 'Yes' to the question 'In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the public transportation systems?'.
12	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2016	World Bank	https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/30317	The amount of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. Waste from agriculture and from industries are not included. Urban population is used as the denominator.

12	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2010	Oita et al. (2016)	https://www.nature.com/ngeo/journal/v9/n2/full/ngeo2635.html	Emissions of reactive nitrogen embodied in imported goods and services. Reactive nitrogen corresponds here to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.
12	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	2019	UNU-IAS	https://i.unu.edu/media/unu.edu/news/52624/UNU-1stGlobal-E-Waste-Monitor-2014-small.pdf	Waste from electrical and electronic equipment that is generated, expressed in kilos per capita. Estimated based on figures for domestic production, imports and exports of electronic products, as well as product lifespan data.
12	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	2012	Zhang et. al. (2017)	https://www.nature.com/articles/nature21712	SO2 emissions associated with the production of goods and services, which are then either exported or consumed domestically. The health impacts of outdoor air pollution are felt locally as well as in neighboring regions, due to transboundary atmospheric transport of the pollutants.

12	SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2012	Zhang et. al. (2017)	http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v543/n7647/full/nature21712.html	Net imports of SO2 emissions associated with the trade in goods and services. These have severe health impacts and are a significant cause of premature mortality worldwide. Trade in goods mean that health impacts of air pollution occur far away from the point of consumption.
12	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	2010	Oita et al. (2016)	https://www.nature.com/ngeo/journal/v9/n2/full/ngeo2635.html	Reactive nitrogen emitted during the production of commodities, which are then either exported or consumed domestically. Reactive nitrogen corresponds to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.

12	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	2017	Natural Resource Governance Institute (Resource Governance Index)	https://resourcegovernanceindex.org/	Value realization measures the quality of governance around exploration, production, environmental protection, revenue collection and state-owned enterprises (SOEs) for those countries that have an SOE. In those assessments without a SOE, this component includes only the first three subcomponents. These are the aspects of resource governance that together work to realize public value from a country's oil, gas and minerals, and that protect a country's local environment and communities. Value realization closely maps to precepts 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the Natural Resource Charter.
12	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	2019	IEA/OECD	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/unsdg	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant United States dollars)

12	Compliance with multi-lateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	2020	UNEP/UN Stats	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/unsdg	Compliance with four multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) on hazardous waste and other chemicals: Basel Convention, Montreal Protocol, Rotterdam Convention and Stockholm Convention. Data from 2015-2020. Absence of compliance data for a convention equals to a score 0 for the convention in question.
13	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	2019	Global Carbon Project	https://www.globalcarbonproject.org/carbonbudget/20/data.htm	Emissions from the combustion and oxidation of fossil fuels and from cement production. The indicator excludes emissions from fuels used for international aviation and maritime transport.
13	CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	2015	Lenzen et al. (2020)	Data provided by Malik, A.	CO_2 emissions embodied in imported goods and services.
13	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	2020	EM-DAT	www.emdat.be	The yearly average number of people that have died, been left injured, homeless or in need of basic survival needs due to climate related disasters over a five-year period (2016-2020) per 100,000 population.

13	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/ capita)	2019	UN Com-trade	https://comtrade.un.org/data/	CO_2 emissions embodied in the exports of coal, gas, and oil. Calculated using a 5-year average of fossil fuel exports and converting exports into their equivalent CO_2 emissions. Exports for each fossil fuel are capped at the country's level of production.
14	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2016	Sea around Us	http://www.seaaroundus.org/data/#/search	The percentage of fish that are caught only to be later discarded.
14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2018	Lenzen et al. (2012)	https://www.nature.com/articles/nature11145	Threats to marine species embodied in imports of goods and services.
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2019	Birdlife Interna-tional et al. (2019)	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=14.5.1	The mean percentage area of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of marine biodiversity) that is covered by protected areas.
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	2020	Ocean Health Index	http://ohi-science.org/ohi-global/download	The clean waters subgoal of the Ocean Health Index measures to what degree marine waters under national jurisdictions have been contaminated by chemicals, excessive nutrients (eutrophication), human pathogens or trash.

14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	2020	Ocean Health Index	http://ohi-science.org/ohi-global/download	The Fisheries sub-goal of the Ocean Health Index assesses the amount of wild-caught seafood harvested and its sustainability for human consumption. The model compares landings with Maximum Sustainable Yield. A score of 100 means the country is harvesting seafood to the ecosystem's production potential in an sustainable manner.
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	2016	Sea Around Us	http://www.seaaroundus.org/data/#/search	The percentage of a country's total fish catch, in tons, caught by trawling, a method of fishing in which industrial fishing vessels drag large nets (trawls) along the seabed.
15	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2018	Lenzen et al. (2012)	https://www.nature.com/articles/nature11145	Threats to terrestrial and freshwater species embodied in imports of goods and services.
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2019	Birdlife Interna-tional et al. (2019)	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=15.1.2	The mean percentage area of terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by protected areas.

15	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	2020	IUCN and Birdlife International	http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=15.5.1	The change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. The index is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2018	UNODC	https://dataunodc.un.org/crime/intentional-homicide-victims	The number of intentional homicides per 100,000 people. Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; e.g. killing in armed conflict.
16	Unsentenced detainees	2018	UNODC	https://dataunodc.un.org/crime/total-prison-population	Unsentenced prisoners, as a proportion of overall prison population. Persons held unsentenced or pre-trial refers to persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions who are untried, pre-trial or awaiting a first instance decision on their case from a competent authority regarding their conviction or acquittal.

16	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	2020	Gallup	https://analytics.gallup.com/SignIn/Default.aspx	The percentage of the surveyed population that responded 'Yes' to the question 'Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?'.
16	Property Rights (1-7)	2020	World Economic Forum	https://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2019/downloads/	Survey-based assessment of protection of property rights, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 7 (best). The indicator reports respondents' qualitative assessment of government efficiency, an aggregate measure based on respondents' answers to several questions on the protection of property rights and intellectual property rights protection.
16	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	2019	UNICEF	http://data.unicef.org/child-protection/birth-registration.html	The percentage of children under the age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities.
16	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	2020	Transparency International (2019)	https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption perceptions index 2017	The perceived levels of public sector corruption, on a scale from 0 (highest level of perceived corruption) to 100 (lowest level of perceived corruption). The CPI aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts.

16	Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	2019	UNICEF	http://www.data.unicef.org/child-protection/child-labour.html	The percentage of children, between the age of 5-14 years old, involved in child labor at the time of the survey. A child is considered to be involved in child labor under the following conditions: (a) children 5-11 years old who, during the reference week, did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores, or (b) children 12-14 years old who, during the reference week, did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores. We assumed 0% child labor for high-income countries for which no data was reported.
16	Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	2020	Reporters sans frontières	https://rsf.org/en/ranking/2019	The degree of freedom available to journalists in 180 countries and regions, determined by pooling the responses of experts to a questionnaire devised by RSF.

16	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	2019	World Bank (SDGs)	https://databank.worldbank.org/source/sustainable-development-goals-(sdgs)#	Battle-related deaths are deaths in battle-related conflicts between warring parties, usually involving armed forces. This includes traditional battlefield fighting, guerrilla activities, and all kinds of bombardments of military units, cities, and villages, etc. All deaths-military as well as civilian-incurred in such situations, are counted as battle-related deaths.
16	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	2018	UNDP (Human Development Data)/ UNODC	http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/128306	As per UN-CTS definition, prison population is composed of Persons Held in Prisons, Penal Institutions or Correctional Institutions. It refers to persons held on a specified day and it should exclude non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes, for example, persons held pending investigation into their immigration status or foreign citizens without a legal right to stay. Latest year available (2013-2018)

16	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	2019	Stockholm Peace Research Institute	http://armstrade.sipri.org/armstrade/page/values.php	Figures are SIPRI Trend Indicator Values (TIVs) expressed in millions. SIPRI TIV figures do not represent sales prices for arms transfers. They should therefore not be directly compared with gross domestic product (GDP), military expenditure, sales values or the financial value of export licences in an attempt measure the economic burden of arms imports or the economic benefits of exports.
16	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	2019	Stockholm Peace Research Institute	https://sipri.org/databases/armstransfers https://www.sipri.org/databases/armsindustry	The volume of major conventional weapons exported, expressed in constant 1990 US$ millions per 100 000 people. It is calculated based on the trend-indicator value (TIV), which is based on the known unit production cost of a core set of weapons, and does not reflect the financial value of the exports. Small arms, light weapons, ammunition and other support material are not included.
16	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	2020		https://indicators.ohchr.org/	Ratification of 11 fundamental International Human Rights Treaties: ICERD, ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW, CAT, CRC, ICMW, CRC-AC, CRC-SC, ICPED and CRPD.

16	Political stability and absence of violence/ terrorism	2020	World Bank (Worldwide Governance Indicators)	www.govindicators.org	Measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/ or politically motivated violence, including terrorism.
17	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)	2019	Tax Justice Network	https://corporatetaxhaven-index.org/	The Corporate Tax Haven Score measures a jurisdiction's potential to poach the tax base of others, as enshrined in its laws, regulations and documented administrative practices. For countries with multiple jurisdictions, the value of the worst-performing jurisdiction was retained.
17	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	2019	World Bank	https://databank.world-bank.org/Statistical-Performance-Indicators-(SPI)/id/c6cc9909	The Statistical Performance Index is a weighted average of the statistical performance indicators that evaluate the performance of national statistical systems. It aggregates five pillars of statistical performance: data use, data services, data products, data sources, and data infrastructure.
17	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	2019	UNESCO	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.XPD.GHED.GD.ZS http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS	Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on health and education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of GDP.

Appendix 2. Trend Indicators

SDG	Indicator	Years Used
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2015 - 2021
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	2015 - 2021
1	Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	2015 - 2019
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2015 - 2018
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	2013 - 2016
2	Cereal yield (t/ha)	2015 - 2018
2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	2012 - 2015
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2014 - 2017
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2014 - 2017
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2015 - 2019
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2015 - 2019
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2015 - 2019
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000)	2015 - 2019
3	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	2010 - 2016
3	Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	2015 - 2019
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	2015 - 2019
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	2015 - 2018
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	2014 - 2017
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	2015 - 2019
3	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	2010 - 2017
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	2015 - 2020
3	Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2015 - 2019
4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	2015 - 2019
4	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	2015 - 2019
5	Estimated demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	2014 - 2017
5	Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	2015 - 2019
5	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	2015 - 2019
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2015 - 2020
5	Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	2015 - 2019
5	Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	2015 - 2020
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	2014 - 2017
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	2014 - 2017
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	2010 - 2013
6	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	2017 - 2020
7	Access to electricity (% population)	2015 - 2018
7	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2013 - 2016
7	CO2 emissions from fuel combustion/electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	2015 - 2018
8	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	2014 - 2017

8	Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	2015 - 2020
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	2010 - 2015
8	Labor freedom score	2017 - 2021
8	Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	2015 - 2019
8	Product concentration index, exports	2015 - 2020
9	Population using the internet (%)	2015 - 2019
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	2015 - 2019
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2014 - 2018
9	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2015 - 2018
9	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2015 - 2018
9	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$)	2015 - 2018
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m3)	2015 - 2019
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	2015 - 2020
12	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	2015 - 2019
13	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	2015 - 2019
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015 - 2019
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	2015 - 2020
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	2015 - 2020
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	2013 - 2016
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015 - 2019
15	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	2015 - 2020
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2015 - 2018
16	Unsentenced detainees	2015 - 2018
16	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	2015 - 2020
16	Property Rights (1-7)	2017 - 2020
16	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	2015 - 2020
16	Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	2015 - 2020
16	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	2015 - 2020
17	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	2016 - 2019
17	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	2015 - 2018

Appendix 3. Thresholds for Indicators

SDG	Indicator	Green threshold	Red threshold
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2	13
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	2	13
1	Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	2	13
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.5	15
2	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.5	15
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5	10
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	10	25
2	Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.5	1.5
2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.3	0.7
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2	2.4
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	70	140
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12	18
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25	50
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10	75
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.2	1
3	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	15	25
3	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	18	150
3	Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	8.4	16.8
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	80	70
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	25	50
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98	90
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	80
3	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	80	60
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6	5
3	Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	3	13
3	Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	5	10
4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95	80
4	Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	95	80
4	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90	75
4	Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	90	50
4	School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	50	25
4	Harmonized Test Scores	500	350
5	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	80	60
5	Estimated demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	80	60

5	Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	98	75
5	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	75	50
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	40	20
5	Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.8	0.6
5	Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0	2
5	Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	40	20
5	Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	120	90
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98	80
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95	75
6	Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	25	75
6	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	50	15
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	25	50
6	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	80	40
6	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1	10
7	Access to electricity (% population)	98	80
7	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	85	50
7	CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1	1.5
7	Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	60	10
7	Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	3.5	7
8	Adjusted Growth (%)	0	-3
8	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	80	50
8	Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5	10
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	1	2.5
8	Labor freedom score	75	50
8	Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	10	20
8	Ease of starting a business score	90	75
8	Product concentration index, exports	0.2	0.6
9	Population using the internet (%)	80	50
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	75	40
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3	2
9	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5	0.05
9	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.5	1
9	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$)	0.2	1
10	Palma ratio	1	1.3
10	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	30	40
10	Gini (for imputations)		

11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m3)	10	25
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72	43
12	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1	2
12	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5	15
12	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5	10
12	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	10	30
12	SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1	15
12	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8	50
12	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	70	30
12	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	0	400
12	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	90	50
13	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	2	4
13	CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	1
13	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	100	500
13	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	100	8000
14	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5	15
14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	1
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	50	10
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	70	60
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	70	60
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	7	60
15	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1	3
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	50	10
15	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	0.8
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5	4
16	Unsentenced detainees	30	50
16	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	80	50
16	Property Rights (1-7)	4.5	3
16	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	98	75
16	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	60	40
16	Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	0	10
16	Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	25	50
16	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0	1
16	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	100	200
16	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.2	2.5

16	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1	2.5
16	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	11	8
16	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.5	-1
17	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)	60	70
17	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	80	50
17	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10	5

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

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

- applied research in public policy and management;
- master's degrees in public policy and public administration;
- executive education for senior officials and executives; and,
- knowledge forums for scholars and policy makers.

The MBRSG Research Department focuses on the following seven priority policy areas:

1. Future Government and Innovation
2. Education Policy
3. Health Policy
4. Public Leadership
5. Social Policy, Wellbeing and Happiness
6. Sustainable Development Policy
7. Economic Policy

For more information on research at the Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government, please visit: http://www.mbrsg.ae/home/research.aspx

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About Anwar Gargash Diplomatic Academy (AGDA)
AGDA is a globally recognized diplomatic center of excellence in Abu Dhabi, UAE. It delivers accredited academic programmes and high-impact executive training to develop future diplomats, as well as the government and business leaders of tomorrow. AGDA brings together an intellectual community from the world of diplomacy, academia and research. As a respected and evolving regional think tank, AGDA produces research that advances knowledge and capabilities relevant to the UAE's foreign policy objectives. The Academy is a producer of leading resources, including indices and publications.
Learn more at: http://agda.ac.ae/

About Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)
The UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) mobilizes scientific and technical expertise from academia, civil society, and the private sector to support practical problem solving for sustainable development at local, national, and global scales. The SDSN has been operating since 2012 under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General. The SDSN is building national and regional networks of knowledge institutions, solution-focused thematic networks, and the SDG Academy, its flagship online education initiative.

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