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REPORT

# The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025

## Building Resilience

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
SOLUTIONS NETWORK
A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

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

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# Executive Summary

# Building Resilience for Sustainable Development in the Arab Region

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

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

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

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

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

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

## The Role of Data-driven Approaches

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

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

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

# Key Findings of the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Despite signs of improvement in data availability for the Arab region, significant data gaps are currently found on SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). In both areas, the gaps are the result of lack of data on income and wealth distribution. Filling these gaps is essential for designing targeted interventions to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities, and ultimately build resilience.

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

The thematic analysis in part 2 utilizes indicator data included in the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 to explore various aspects of development related to building resilience across various areas of sustainable development. Organized into five sections, following the five P's approach used in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnership, these indicators offer a deeper understanding of the Arab region's overall resilience against different shocks. The key findings from the thematic analysis highlight some challenges and opportunities.

# People:

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

**KEY INDICATOR LEVEL FINDINGS ARE:**

o   Performance on universal health coverage (UHC) remains insufficient across the Arab region.

o   While some countries score green on subjective well-being, overall, the Arab region performs poorly on this indicator, with red scores primarily concentrated in middle-income and least developed countries (LDCs).

o   Despite gains in female education, women's workforce participation remains a major challenge, hindering progress toward equal opportunities.

o   The gender wage gap is a widespread regional challenge, as most Arab countries receive a red score on the indicator "ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male."

o   Food security faces multiple challenges, particularly regarding nutrition indicators—most notably, the prevalence of obesity. Most countries score red, and all show declining trends on this indicator.

# Prosperity:

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

**KEY INDICATOR LEVEL FINDINGS ARE:**

o  Economic growth in the Arab region is marked by significant disparities, with most countries receiving a red score.

o  Greater efforts are needed to advance economic diversification across the Arab region, particularly in fossil fuel-dependent economies, as reflected in Arab countries› scores on the «Product concentration index, exports» indicator.

o  While several countries achieve a green score on the "unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)" indicator, unemployment remains a chronic economic challenge in the Arab region, particularly for middle-income and LDCs groups.

o  Apart from the GCC countries, most Arab nations receive a red score for access to financial services.

o  Major challenges persist in research and development (R&D) expenditure, as most Arab countries receive a red score.

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

# Planet:

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

**KEY INDICATOR LEVEL FINDINGS ARE:**

o   Most Arab countries receive a red score on the indicator "Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)," highlighting high levels of water stress across the region.

o   Despite recent efforts, most Arab countries receive a red score on the "renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)," underscoring the need for greater efforts to accelerate the region's transition to sustainable energy sector.

o   The Arab region exhibits stark disparities in $CO_2$ emissions levels and climate vulnerability.

o   Almost all Arab countries receive a red score on three indicators related to the protection of biodiversity in marine, terrestrial, and freshwater sites.

# Peace:

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

**KEY INDICATOR LEVEL FINDINGS ARE:**

o   Most Arab countries face major or significant challenges on the indicator "Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism," revealing regional political instability.

o   Many Arab countries score green on the indicator "birth registration with civil authority."

o   Many Arab countries achieve a red score on the «corruption perception index» indicator, with trends showing either stagnation or decline. A negative perception of public sector corruption can undermine trust in governments, deter private sector investment, and limit economic growth opportunities.

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

# Partnerships:

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

**KEY INDICATOR LEVEL FINDING IS:**

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

## The Index as a Policy Action Tool

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

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

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

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

# Section 1

## The Arab SDG Index and Dashboards

# The Index

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Structure of the Report

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



Figure 1: The Sustainable Development Goals

# Using the Index and Dashboards

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

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

# Overall Score

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Status of SDG Achievement in the Arab Region

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

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

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1- UN ESCWA (2024). Arab Sustainable Development Report 2024: https://www.unescwa.org/sites/default/files/pubs/pdf/arab-sustainable-development-report-2024-english.pdf

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

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

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

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

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

Additionally, the results of the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 highlight regional challenges on SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), most notably on indicators related to $CO_2$ emissions in energy production and inadequate renewable electricity output.

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

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

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

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

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

# Data Challenges

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

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

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

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

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

# Figure 2: Arab SDG Index Score Dashboard (2025)

| Country | 01 No Poverty | 02 Zero Hunger | 03 Good Health and Well-being | 04 Quality Education | 05 Gender Equality | 06 Clean Water and Sanitation | 07 Affordable and Clean Energy | 08 Decent Work and Economic Growth | 09 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 10 Reduced Inequalities | 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities | 12 Responsible Consumption and Production | 13 Climate Action | 14 Life Below Water | 15 Life on Land | 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 17 Partnerships for the Goals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | Green | Orange | Red | Red | Red | Orange | Red | Red | Red | Green | Orange | Orange | Yellow | Red | Red | Red | Yellow |
| Bahrain | Grey | Red | Orange | Orange | Red | Red | Red | Orange | Orange | Grey | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Orange |
| Comoros | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Orange | Grey | Green | Red | Red | Red | Red | Orange |
| Djibouti | Orange | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Yellow | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| Egypt | Orange | Red | Red | Red | Red | Orange | Red | Red | Orange | Red | Red | Orange | Orange | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| Iraq | Yellow | Red | Red | Orange | Red | Red | Red | Red | Yellow | Red | Orange | Red | Orange | Red | Red | Red | Orange |
| Jordan | Green | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Yellow | Red | Orange | Orange | Red | Yellow | Yellow | Orange | Red | Orange | Yellow |
| Kuwait | Grey | Red | Orange | Orange | Red | Red | Red | Orange | Red | Grey | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Yellow |
| Lebanon | Green | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Yellow | Yellow | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| Libya | Grey | Red | Red | Grey | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Grey | Grey | Red | Red | Red | Orange | Red | Red |
| Mauritania | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Yellow | Orange | Yellow | Orange | Red | Red | Red | Orange |
| Morocco | Orange | Orange | Red | Orange | Red | Orange | Red | Orange | Red | Orange | Orange | Yellow | Orange | Red | Orange | Red | Yellow |
| Oman | Grey | Red | Orange | Orange | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Grey | Red | Red | Red | Orange | Red | Orange | Yellow |
| Palestine | Yellow | Red | Red | Orange | Red | Red | Red | Red | Grey | Orange | Red | Yellow | Yellow | Green | Red | Red | Green |
| Qatar | Grey | Red | Orange | Orange | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Grey | Orange | Red | Red | Orange | Red | Orange | Orange |
| Saudi Arabia | Grey | Red | Yellow | Orange | Orange | Orange | Orange | Orange | Orange | Grey | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Yellow |
| Somalia | Red | Red | Red | Grey | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Grey | Orange | Orange | Orange | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| Sudan | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Orange | Red | Red | Orange | Orange | Orange | Yellow | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| Syrian Arab Republic | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Orange | Red | Red | Red | Yellow | Orange | Yellow | Yellow | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| Tunisia | Green | Red | Orange | Orange | Red | Orange | Red | Red | Orange | Orange | Yellow | Orange | Yellow | Red | Red | Red | Yellow |
| United Arab Emirates | Green | Red | Orange | Yellow | Red | Red | Orange | Red | Orange | Green | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Orange |
| Yemen | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Orange | Red | Yellow | Yellow | Red | Red | Red | Orange |

Legend: ● SDG achieved (Green)   ● Challenges remain (Yellow)   ● Significant challenges remain (Orange)   ● Major challenges remain (Red)   ● Data unavailable (Grey)

Figure 3: Arab SDG Index Trend Dashboard (2025)

| COUNTRY | NO POVERTY 01 | ZERO HUNGER 02 | GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 03 | QUALITY EDUCATION 04 | GENDER EQUALITY 05 | CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 06 | AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 07 | DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 08 | INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 09 | REDUCED INEQUALITIES 10 | SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 11 | RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 12 | CLIMATE ACTION 13 | LIFE BELOW WATER 14 | LIFE ON LAND 15 | PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 16 | PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | ↑ | ↗ | ↗ | → | ↓ | → | → | → | → | •• | ↓ | ↗ | ↗ | ↓ | → | ↓ | ↗ |
| Bahrain | •• | ↓ | → | → | → | ↗ | ↗ | ↓ | ↗ | •• | ↓ | → | → | → | ↓ | → | → |
| Comoros | → | ↓ | → | → | → | ↓ | → | → | ↗ | •• | ↓ | •• | → | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | → |
| Djibouti | ↗ | → | → | → | ↗ | → | → | → | ↗ | •• | ↗ | → | → | → | ↓ | ↓ | → |
| Egypt | → | → | ↗ | ↗ | → | ↑ | ↗ | ↗ | ↗ | → | → | ↗ | ↗ | → | → | → | ↗ |
| Iraq | → | → | ↗ | → | → | ↗ | → | → | ↗ | •• | ↓ | ↗ | ↗ | → | ↓ | ↓ | ↑ |
| Jordan | → | ↓ | → | → | → | → | ↗ | → | ↗ | •• | ↓ | ↗ | ↑ | ↗ | → | → | → |
| Kuwait | •• | ↗ | ↗ | → | → | ↑ | → | ↗ | ↗ | •• | ↓ | → | → | → | → | → | ↑ |
| Lebanon | → | ↓ | → | → | ↗ | ↗ | → | ↗ | ↗ | •• | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | → | ↗ | ↗ | ↗ |
| Libya | •• | ↓ | → | •• | → | ↗ | ↓ | ↓ | ↗ | •• | •• | → | → | → | → | ↓ | → |
| Mauritania | → | → | → | → | → | ↗ | → | → | ↗ | •• | ↗ | → | ↓ | → | → | → | → |
| Morocco | ↗ | ↓ | ↗ | ↗ | → | ↗ | ↗ | → | ↑ | •• | ↓ | → | ↓ | → | → | → | ↗ |
| Oman | •• | → | ↗ | → | ↗ | ↑ | ↗ | ↗ | ↗ | •• | → | → | → | → | ↓ | → | ↗ |
| Palestine | ↗ | → | ↗ | → | → | ↑ | ↗ | → | •• | •• | ↓ | ↑ | ↗ | •• | ↗ | → | ↑ |
| Qatar | •• | → | ↗ | ↗ | → | ↑ | → | ↗ | ↗ | •• | ↓ | → | → | ↗ | ↓ | ↓ | → |
| Saudi Arabia | •• | ↗ | ↗ | ↗ | → | ↗ | ↗ | ↗ | ↑ | •• | ↓ | ↗ | ↗ | → | → | → | ↑ |
| Somalia | → | → | → | •• | → | → | → | → | → | •• | → | ↗ | ↗ | ↓ | ↓ | → | ↑ |
| Sudan | ↓ | → | → | ↓ | → | ↓ | ↗ | → | ↗ | •• | ↗ | → | ↑ | → | → | → | → |
| Syrian Arab Republic | → | → | ↗ | ↑ | → | ↗ | → | → | → | •• | ↓ | ↑ | ↗ | ↓ | ↗ | ↓ | → |
| Tunisia | ↑ | → | → | → | → | ↗ | → | → | ↗ | ↓ | → | → | → | → | → | → | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | ↑ | ↗ | ↗ | ↗ | ↗ | ↗ | ↗ | → | ↑ | •• | → | → | → | → | → | → | ↑ |
| Yemen | ↓ | → | → | → | → | → | → | → | → | •• | → | ↗ | ↑ | ↓ | ↓ | → | ↓ |

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

# Building Resilience: Insights from the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Defining Resilience

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

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

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

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

# Thematic Framework: Analysing Resilience

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

## 1

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

## 2

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

## 3

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

## 4

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

## 5

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

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

# Resilience Related Indicator Selection

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

## Indicator Selection Criteria

Indicators were assessed and included in the framework based on

the following key considerations:

## 1

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

## 2

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

## 3

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

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5 - Lama Zakzak and Mari Luomi.

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

## Building Resilience: People

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

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

Enhancing data availability on poverty and inequalities is essential to designing targeted interventions that address the needs of vulnerable populations. Scaling up universal health coverage (UHC) is crucial to ensuring equitable access to healthcare services and reducing financial hardship caused by out-of-pocket medical expenses.

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

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

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

## Figure 5: Building Resilience – People: Society Indicators

| | 1 NO POVERTY | | | | | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **POVERTY** | | | | | | **ABSENCE OF DISEASE** | | **HEALTH COVERAGE** | | **SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING** |
| | POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATIO AT $2.15/DAY (2017 PPP, %) | | POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATIO AT $3.65/DAY (2017 PPP, %) | | WORKING POOR AT PPP$3.65 A DAY (% OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)* | | AGE-STANDARDIZED DEATH RATE DUE TO CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE, CANCER, DIABETES, OR CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE IN ADULTS AGED 30 TO 70 YEARS (%) | | UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE (UHC) INDEX OF SERVICE COVERAGE (WORST 0–100 BEST) | | SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING (AVERAGE LADDER SCORE, WORST 0–10 BEST) |
| | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GCC Countries** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahrain | grey | •• | grey | •• | green | •• | yellow | ↗ | yellow | ↑ | yellow | ↓ |
| Kuwait | grey | •• | grey | •• | green | •• | green | → | yellow | ↗ | green | ↑ |
| Oman | grey | •• | grey | •• | red | •• | orange | ↗ | yellow | → | green | •• |
| Qatar | grey | •• | grey | •• | green | •• | green | ↑ | yellow | ↑ | green | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | grey | •• | grey | •• | green | •• | orange | ↗ | yellow | ↗ | green | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | green | •• | yellow | ↑ | green | ↑ | green | ↑ |
| **North Africa** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | green | •• | green | ↑ | yellow | → | yellow | ↗ |
| Egypt | yellow | → | orange | → | orange | •• | red | ↗ | yellow | ↗ | red | ↓ |
| Libya | grey | •• | grey | •• | grey | •• | yellow | ↓ | orange | → | yellow | ↑ |
| Morocco | green | ↑ | orange | → | orange | •• | orange | → | orange | ↗ | red | ↓ |
| Tunisia | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | green | •• | orange | ↑ | orange | ↗ | red | ↓ |
| **Levant & Iraq** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iraq | green | → | yellow | → | green | •• | orange | → | red | → | orange | ↑ |
| Jordan | green | → | green | → | green | •• | red | ↓ | red | ↓ | red | ↓ |
| Lebanon | green | → | green | → | orange | •• | yellow | → | yellow | ↗ | red | ↓ |
| Palestine | green | ↑ | yellow | ↗ | green | •• | grey | •• | grey | •• | red | → |
| Syria | green | ↑ | red | ↓ | red | •• | orange | ↓ | orange | → | red | •• |
| **Least Developed Countries** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoros | red | → | red | → | red | •• | orange | → | red | → | red | •• |
| Djibouti | orange | ↗ | red | ↗ | grey | •• | orange | → | red | → | red | •• |
| Mauritania | yellow | ↗ | red | → | red | •• | yellow | → | red | → | red | → |
| Somalia | red | → | red | → | red | •• | red | → | red | → | red | •• |
| Sudan | red | ↓ | red | ↓ | red | •• | orange | → | red | → | red | •• |
| Yemen | red | ↓ | red | ↓ | red | •• | red | ↓ | red | → | red | → |

* Arab Only Indicators

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

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

# Figure 5: Building Resilience – People: Society Indicators (Continued)

**4 QUALITY EDUCATION** | **5 GENDER EQUALITY**

**EDUCATION QUALITY** | **EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES**

| | HARMONIZED TEST SCORES * | | RATIO OF FEMALE-TO-MALE MEAN YEARS OF EDUCATION RECEIVED (%) | | RATIO OF FEMALE-TO-MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) | | RATIO OF ESTIMATED GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA, FEMALE/MALE (2017 PPP $)* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND |
| **GCC Countries** | | | | | | | | |
| Bahrain | yellow | ↓ | yellow | ↑ | orange | → | red | → |
| Kuwait | orange | → | green | ↑ | orange | ↓ | red | ↓ |
| Oman | orange | ↓ | green | ↑ | red | → | red | → |
| Qatar | yellow | ↓ | green | ↑ | yellow | ↑ | red | → |
| Saudi Arabia | orange | ↓ | yellow | → | red | ↗ | red | → |
| United Arab Emirates | yellow | ↓ | yellow | ↑ | orange | ↗ | orange | ↑ |
| **North Africa** | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | orange | → | yellow | → | red | → | red | → |
| Egypt | orange | ↓ | green | ↑ | red | ↓ | red | ↓ |
| Libya | grey | •• | green | ↑ | orange | → | red | ↓ |
| Morocco | orange | → | red | → | red | ↓ | red | ↓ |
| Tunisia | orange | → | orange | ↗ | red | → | red | → |
| **Levant & Iraq** | | | | | | | | |
| Iraq | orange | → | red | → | red | ↓ | red | ↓ |
| Jordan | yellow | ↗ | yellow | → | red | ↓ | red | ↓ |
| Lebanon | orange | ↓ | yellow | ↓ | red | → | red | → |
| Palestine | orange | → | green | ↑ | red | → | red | ↓ |
| Syria | grey | •• | orange | → | red | → | red | ↓ |
| **Least Developed Countries** | | | | | | | | |
| Comoros | orange | → | red | → | orange | → | red | ↗ |
| Djibouti | grey | •• | red | → | red | → | red | ↓ |
| Mauritania | red | → | red | → | red | → | red | → |
| Somalia | grey | •• | red | •• | red | → | red | •• |
| Sudan | orange | ↓ | yellow | ↗ | red | ↓ | red | ↓ |
| Yemen | red | → | red | → | red | ↓ | red | ↓ |

* Arab Only Indicators

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

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

# Section 2

## Figure 6: Building Resilience – People: Food Security Indicators

**2 ZERO HUNGER**

| | NUTRITION | | | | | | | | PRODUCTION | |
| | Prevalence of Undernourishment (%) | | Prevalence of Stunting in Children Under 5 Years of Age (%) | | Prevalence of Wasting in Children Under 5 Years of Age (%) | | Prevalence of Obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | Cereal Yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | |
| | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GCC Countries** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahrain | Grey | •• | Grey | •• | Grey | •• | Red | ↓ | Grey | •• |
| Kuwait | Green | ↑ | Green | → | Green | ↑ | Red | ↓ | Green | ↑ |
| Oman | Green | ↑ | Orange | •• | Orange | •• | Red | ↓ | Green | ↑ |
| Qatar | Grey | •• | Grey | •• | Grey | •• | Red | ↓ | Green | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | Green | ↑ | Yellow | ↑ | Green | ↑ | Red | ↓ | Green | → |
| United Arab Emirates | Green | ↑ | Grey | •• | Grey | •• | Red | ↓ | Green | ↑ |
| **North Africa** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | Green | ↑ | Yellow | •• | Green | •• | Orange | ↓ | Orange | → |
| Egypt | Green | → | Red | •• | Orange | •• | Red | ↓ | Green | ↑ |
| Libya | Yellow | ↓ | Red | •• | Red | •• | Red | ↓ | Red | → |
| Morocco | Green | → | Orange | •• | Green | •• | Orange | ↓ | Red | ↓ |
| Tunisia | Green | → | Yellow | •• | Green | •• | Red | ↓ | Orange | ↗ |
| **Levant & Iraq** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iraq | Red | → | Orange | •• | Green | •• | Red | ↓ | Green | ↑ |
| Jordan | Grey | •• | Green | •• | Green | •• | Red | ↓ | Red | → |
| Lebanon | Grey | •• | Green | •• | Green | •• | Red | ↓ | Yellow | ↓ |
| Palestine | Grey | •• | Yellow | ↓ | Orange | → | Red | ↓ | Yellow | ↑ |
| Syria | Red | ↓ | Red | •• | Red | •• | Red | ↓ | Red | ↓ |
| **Least Developed Countries** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoros | Orange | → | Red | •• | Red | •• | Yellow | ↓ | Orange | ↓ |
| Djibouti | Red | ↗ | Red | •• | Red | •• | Yellow | ↓ | Yellow | → |
| Mauritania | Yellow | ↓ | Red | → | Red | → | Orange | ↓ | Orange | ↗ |
| Somalia | Red | → | Red | •• | Red | •• | Yellow | ↓ | Red | ↓ |
| Sudan | Orange | ↓ | Red | •• | Red | •• | Yellow | ↓ | Red | → |
| Yemen | Red | → | Red | •• | Red | •• | Yellow | ↓ | Red | → |

*Arab Only Indicators

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

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

- **Poverty indicators show mixed results for the Arab region[6].**

High poverty rates across all three indicators are predominantly concentrated within the LDCs group. The disparity between LDCs and the rest of the Arab countries is most evident on the "Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day" indicator, where most LDCs receive red scores. However, the results for the other two indicators "Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day" and "Working poor at PPP$3.65/day" present a more varied picture, particularly among middle-income countries. Notably, Syria stands out with red scores on both indicators, as years of conflict have severely deteriorated the country›s economic and social conditions. More attention should be given to building the resilience of working poor as they are often predominantly employed in the informal sector and lack social protections[7].

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

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

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

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

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

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

The regional score for the "Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)" stands at 25%, meaning that only a quarter of women in the Arab region participate in the labor force compared to men. This is the lowest percentage compared to other regions[8]. Most Arab countries score red on the indicator, with most trends showing either decline or stagnation. Additionally, almost all Arab countries score red on wage gap (Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male).

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6 - Poverty is evaluated here based on international extreme levels of poverty and material deprivation, including the share of people that live with less than $2.15 a day (for low-income countries) or $3.65 a day (for lower-middle-income countries). This can be limited in the sense that it does not account for contextual differences among countries.
7 - Zakzak, L., Luomi, M., Subramani, K., Fuller, G., Salem, F., & Lafortune, G. (2024). The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2023/2024: Towards Just Transitions in the Arab States. World Government Summit Series.
8 - Sachs, J.D., Lafortune, G., Fuller, G. (2024). The SDGs and the UN Summit of the Future. Sustainable Development Report 2024. Paris: SDSN, Dublin: Dublin University Press. doi:10.25546/108572.

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

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

# Building Resilience: Prosperity

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

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

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

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

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

## Figure 7: Building Resilience – Prosperity: Economy Indicators

**8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**

**9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

| | ECONOMIC GROWTH | | ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION | | FINANCIAL SERVICES | | FUNDING RESEARCH | | BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ADJUSTED GDP GROWTH (%) | | PRODUCT CONCENTRATION INDEX, EXPORTS* | | ADULTS WITH AN ACCOUNT AT A BANK OR OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTION OR WITH A MOBILE-MONEY-SERVICE PROVIDER (% OF POPULATION AGED 15 OR OVER) | | EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (% OF GDP) | | LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDEX: QUALITY OF TRADE AND TRANSPORT-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE (WORST 1–5 BEST) | |
| | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND |
| **GCC Countries** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahrain | green | •• | yellow | ↓ | green | •• | red | •• | green | ↑ |
| Kuwait | green | •• | yellow | ↑ | yellow | •• | red | ↓ | green | ↑ |
| Oman | green | •• | yellow | ↗ | yellow | •• | red | → | green | → |
| Qatar | green | •• | orange | ↗ | yellow | •• | red | → | green | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | green | •• | orange | ↓ | yellow | ↑ | red | •• | green | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | green | •• | yellow | → | green | ↑ | yellow | ↑ | green | ↑ |
| **North Africa** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | red | •• | orange | → | red | ↓ | red | •• | orange | ↓ |
| Egypt | yellow | •• | green | ↑ | red | → | orange | ↗ | green | → |
| Libya | red | •• | red | ↓ | yellow | •• | grey | •• | red | ↓ |
| Morocco | red | •• | green | → | red | •• | red | •• | orange | •• |
| Tunisia | red | •• | green | ↑ | red | → | red | •• | orange | •• |
| **Levant & Iraq** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iraq | red | •• | red | → | red | → | orange | → | orange | ↗ |
| Jordan | red | •• | green | ↑ | red | ↗ | red | •• | yellow | •• |
| Lebanon | red | •• | green | → | red | ↓ | grey | •• | yellow | •• |
| Palestine | red | •• | green | ↑ | red | → | red | •• | grey | •• |
| Syria | grey | •• | green | ↑ | red | •• | red | •• | orange | ↑ |
| **Least Developed Countries** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoros | red | •• | orange | → | red | •• | grey | •• | orange | •• |
| Djibouti | orange | •• | green | ↑ | red | •• | grey | •• | orange | → |
| Mauritania | red | •• | orange | ↓ | red | •• | red | •• | orange | ↗ |
| Somalia | red | •• | orange | ↗ | red | •• | grey | •• | red | → |
| Sudan | red | •• | yellow | ↗ | red | •• | red | •• | orange | → |
| Yemen | red | •• | yellow | ↑ | red | •• | grey | •• | red | •• |

*Arab Only Indicators

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

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

# Figure 8: Building Resilience – Prosperity: Employment and Equality Indicators

**8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**

EMPLOYMENT

**10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES**

EQUALITY

| | Unemployment Rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | Unemployment, Youth Total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)* | | Palma Ratio | | Gini Coefficient | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND |
| **GCC Countries** | | | | | | | | |
| Bahrain | green | → | green | → | gray | •• | gray | •• |
| Kuwait | green | ↑ | yellow | → | gray | •• | gray | •• |
| Oman | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | gray | •• | gray | •• |
| Qatar | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | gray | •• | gray | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | green | ↑ | orange | ↑ | gray | •• | gray | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | green | → | yellow | ↓ | green | •• | green | •• |
| **North Africa** | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | red | ↓ | red | ↓ | green | •• | green | •• |
| Egypt | yellow | ↑ | orange | ↑ | orange | •• | yellow | → |
| Libya | red | → | red | → | gray | •• | gray | •• |
| Morocco | orange | ↓ | red | ↓ | red | •• | orange | •• |
| Tunisia | red | ↓ | red | ↓ | red | ↓ | yellow | •• |
| **Levant & Iraq** | | | | | | | | |
| Iraq | red | ↓ | red | ↓ | yellow | •• | green | •• |
| Jordan | red | ↓ | red | ↓ | red | •• | yellow | •• |
| Lebanon | red | ↓ | red | ↓ | orange | •• | yellow | •• |
| Palestine | red | ↓ | red | → | red | •• | yellow | •• |
| Syria | red | → | red | → | green | •• | orange | •• |
| **Least Developed Countries** | | | | | | | | |
| Comoros | yellow | ↓ | yellow | → | red | •• | red | •• |
| Djibouti | red | → | red | ↓ | red | •• | red | •• |
| Mauritania | red | ↓ | red | ↓ | orange | •• | yellow | •• |
| Somalia | red | ↓ | red | ↓ | gray | •• | gray | •• |
| Sudan | red | ↓ | orange | ↗ | red | •• | yellow | •• |
| Yemen | red | → | red | ↓ | red | •• | orange | •• |

\* Arab Only Indicators

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

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

## Figure 9: Building Resilience – Prosperity: Infrastructure Indicators

| | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | | | | | | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WATER AND SANITATION | | | | | | ELECTRICITY | | DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE | | | |
| | POPULATION USING AT LEAST BASIC DRINKING WATER SERVICES (%) | | POPULATION USING AT LEAST BASIC SANITATION SERVICES (%) | | ACCESS TO IMPROVED WATER SOURCE, PIPED (% OF URBAN POPULATION)** | | POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (%) | | POPULATION USING THE INTERNET (%) | | MOBILE BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER 100 POPULATION) | |
| **GCC Countries** | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND |
| Bahrain | green | → | green | ↑ | grey | •• | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | green | ↑ |
| Kuwait | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | grey | •• | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | green | ↑ |
| Oman | yellow | ↗ | green | ↑ | yellow | ↑ | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | green | ↑ |
| Qatar | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | grey | •• | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | green | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | green | → | green | ↑ | yellow | → | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | green | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | green | ↑ | green | → | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | green | ↑ |
| **North Africa** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | yellow | ↗ | yellow | ↓ | orange | ↓ | green | ↑ | yellow | ↑ | green | ↑ |
| Egypt | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | green | → | green | ↑ | yellow | ↑ | yellow | ↑ |
| Libya | green | ↑ | yellow | → | grey | •• | red | ↓ | green | ↑ | green | ↑ |
| Morocco | orange | ↗ | yellow | ↗ | yellow | → | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | green | ↑ |
| Tunisia | yellow | ↑ | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | yellow | ↑ | green | ↑ |
| **Levant & Iraq** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iraq | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | yellow | ↓ | green | ↑ | yellow | ↑ | orange | ↑ |
| Jordan | green | ↑ | green | → | yellow | ↓ | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | yellow | → |
| Lebanon | yellow | → | green | ↑ | grey | •• | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | green | ↑ |
| Palestine | green | ↑ | green | ↑ | red | ↓ | green | ↑ | grey | •• | grey | •• |
| Syria | yellow | → | yellow | ↑ | yellow | ↓ | orange | → | red | •• | red | → |
| **Least Developed Countries** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoros | orange | •• | red | •• | orange | •• | orange | ↑ | red | •• | yellow | ↑ |
| Djibouti | red | → | red | → | green | ↑ | red | → | yellow | ↑ | red | ↗ |
| Mauritania | red | ↗ | red | ↗ | orange | ↗ | red | → | red | ↗ | yellow | ↑ |
| Somalia | red | → | red | → | orange | ↗ | red | ↓ | red | ↗ | red | → |
| Sudan | red | → | red | •• | orange | ↗ | red | ↗ | red | ↗ | orange | ↗ |
| Yemen | red | → | red | → | orange | → | red | ↗ | red | ↓ | red | ↗ |

\* Arab Only Indicators

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

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

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

**11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**

**ROADS AND TRANSPORT**

| | RURAL POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO ALL-SEASON ROADS (%) | | POPULATION WITH CONVENIENT ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN CITIES (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GCC Countries** | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND |
| Bahrain | 🟢 | •• | 🔴 | •• |
| Kuwait | 🟡 | •• | 🔴 | •• |
| Oman | 🟡 | •• | 🔴 | •• |
| Qatar | 🟢 | •• | 🟢 | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 🟠 | •• | 🔴 | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 🟢 | •• | 🔴 | •• |
| **North Africa** | | | | |
| Algeria | 🟡 | •• | 🔴 | •• |
| Egypt | 🟢 | •• | 🔴 | •• |
| Libya | 🟡 | •• | ⚪ | •• |
| Morocco | 🟢 | •• | 🟡 | •• |
| Tunisia | 🟢 | •• | 🟡 | •• |
| **Levant & Iraq** | | | | |
| Iraq | 🟡 | •• | 🔴 | •• |
| Jordan | 🟢 | •• | 🔴 | •• |
| Lebanon | 🟢 | •• | 🔴 | •• |
| Palestine | ⚪ | •• | 🔴 | •• |
| Syria | 🟡 | •• | ⚪ | •• |
| **Least Developed Countries** | | | | |
| Comoros | 🟠 | •• | ⚪ | •• |
| Djibouti | 🟡 | •• | ⚪ | •• |
| Mauritania | 🔴 | •• | ⚪ | •• |
| Somalia | 🟠 | •• | ⚪ | •• |
| Sudan | 🔴 | •• | 🔴 | •• |
| Yemen | 🟠 | •• | 🔴 | •• |

\* Arab Only Indicators

🟢 SDG achieved   🟡 Challenges remain   🟠 Significant challenges remain   🔴 Major challenges remain   ⚪ Data unavailable

⬆ On track or maintaining SDG achievement   ↗ Moderately improving   → Stagnating   ⬇ Decreasing   •• Data unavailable

- **Economic growth in the Arab region is characterized by disparities.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Building Resilience: Planet

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

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

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

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

## Figure 10: Building Resilience – Planet: Environment and Climate Change Indicators

|  | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | | | | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | | | | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | NATURAL RESOURCES (WATER) | | | | ENERGY | | | | AIR QUALITY | | ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE | | | |
|  | FRESHWATER WITHDRAWAL (% OF AVAILABLE FRESHWATER RESOURCES) | | DEGREE OF INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION (%)* | | RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY OUTPUT (% OF TOTAL ELECTRICITY OUTPUT)* | | CO₂ EMISSIONS FROM FUEL COMBUSTION PER TOTAL ELECTRICITY OUTPUT (MTCO₂/TWH) | | PRODUCTION-BASED AIR POLLUTION (DALYS PER 1,000 POPULATION) | | FOSSIL-FUEL SUBSIDIES (CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION) PER CAPITA (NOMINAL US$)* | | COMPLIANCE WITH MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS ON HAZARDOUS WASTE AND OTHER CHEMICALS (%)* | |
|  | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND |
| **GCC Countries** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahrain | red | •• | orange | ↑ | red | ↓ | yellow | ↑ | yellow | •• | red | ↓ | yellow | •• |
| Kuwait | red | •• | green | ↑ | red | → | orange | ↗ | red | •• | red | ↓ | orange | •• |
| Oman | red | •• | green | ↑ | red | → | red | ↗ | yellow | •• | yellow | → | yellow | •• |
| Qatar | red | •• | green | ↑ | red | ↓ | red | ↗ | orange | •• | red | ↓ | yellow | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | red | •• | green | ↑ | red | → | orange | ↗ | red | •• | red | ↓ | yellow | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | red | •• | green | ↑ | red | → | orange | ↗ | orange | •• | red | ↓ | green | •• |
| **North Africa** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | red | •• | yellow | ↗ | red | → | red | ↗ | green | •• | red | ↓ | yellow | •• |
| Egypt | red | •• | yellow | ↑ | orange | → | yellow | → | yellow | •• | red | ↓ | orange | •• |
| Libya | red | •• | grey | •• | red | → | red | → | yellow | •• | red | ↓ | orange | •• |
| Morocco | orange | •• | yellow | ↗ | yellow | ↗ | orange | ↗ | yellow | •• | yellow | → | green | •• |
| Tunisia | red | •• | yellow | → | red | → | red | → | green | •• | orange | ↓ | yellow | •• |
| **Levant & Iraq** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iraq | orange | •• | orange | ↗ | red | ↓ | red | ↑ | orange | •• | red | ↓ | orange | •• |
| Jordan | red | •• | yellow | → | orange | ↗ | yellow | ↑ | green | •• | yellow | → | orange | •• |
| Lebanon | orange | •• | red | → | red | → | orange | ↗ | red | •• | red | ↓ | orange | •• |
| Palestine | yellow | •• | orange | •• | orange | ↗ | red | ↗ | grey | •• | grey | •• | orange | •• |
| Syria | red | •• | yellow | •• | red | → | red | → | green | •• | grey | •• | orange | •• |
| **Least Developed Countries** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoros | green | •• | red | ↓ | red | → | red | → | grey | •• | yellow | ↓ | red | •• |
| Djibouti | green | •• | red | •• | red | → | red | → | green | •• | yellow | → | red | •• |
| Mauritania | green | •• | orange | → | orange | → | red | → | green | •• | orange | → | orange | •• |
| Somalia | green | •• | red | ↗ | orange | → | red | → | green | •• | grey | •• | red | •• |
| Sudan | red | •• | red | ↓ | green | → | yellow | ↑ | green | •• | orange | → | orange | •• |
| Yemen | red | •• | red | ↓ | orange | ↗ | orange | → | green | •• | red | ↓ | orange | •• |

\* Arab Only Indicators

**Legend — Score:** ● SDG achieved (green)  ● Challenges remain (yellow)  ● Significant challenges remain (orange)  ● Major challenges remain (red)  ● Data unavailable (grey)

**Legend — Trend:** ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement  ↗ Moderately improving  → Stagnating  ↓ Decreasing  •• Data unavailable

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

**13 CLIMATE ACTION**

| | HUMAN IMPACT | | EMISSIONS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PEOPLE AFFECTED BY CLIMATE-RELATED DISASTERS (PER 100,000 POPULATION, 5 YEAR AVERAGE)* | | CO₂ EMISSIONS EMBODIED IN FOSSIL FUEL EXPORTS (KG/CAPITA) | | CO₂ EMISSIONS FROM FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION AND CEMENT PRODUCTION (TCO2/CAPITA) | |
| **GCC Countries** | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND |
| Bahrain | ⚪ | ●● | ⚪ | ●● | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Kuwait | ⚪ | ●● | 🔴 | ●● | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Oman | 🟢 | ●● | 🔴 | ●● | 🔴 | → |
| Qatar | ⚪ | ●● | 🔴 | ●● | 🔴 | → |
| Saudi Arabia | 🟢 | ●● | 🔴 | ●● | 🔴 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 🟢 | ●● | 🔴 | ●● | 🔴 | ↓ |
| **North Africa** | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 🟢 | ●● | ⚪ | ●● | 🟠 | → |
| Egypt | 🟢 | ●● | 🟡 | ●● | 🟡 | → |
| Libya | 🔴 | ●● | 🔴 | ●● | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Morocco | 🟢 | ●● | 🟢 | ●● | 🟢 | → |
| Tunisia | 🟡 | ●● | 🟡 | ●● | 🟡 | → |
| **Levant & Iraq** | | | | | | |
| Iraq | 🔴 | ●● | ⚪ | ●● | 🔴 | → |
| Jordan | 🟢 | ●● | 🟢 | ●● | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 🔴 | ●● | 🟢 | ●● | 🔴 | → |
| Palestine | 🟠 | ●● | 🟢 | ●● | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Syria | 🔴 | ●● | ⚪ | ●● | 🟢 | ↑ |
| **Least Developed Countries** | | | | | | |
| Comoros | ⚪ | ●● | 🟢 | ●● | 🟢 | → |
| Djibouti | 🔴 | ●● | 🟢 | ●● | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Mauritania | 🔴 | ●● | 🟢 | ●● | 🟢 | → |
| Somalia | 🔴 | ●● | 🟢 | ●● | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Sudan | 🔴 | ●● | ⚪ | ●● | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 🔴 | ●● | ⚪ | ●● | 🟢 | ↑ |

* Arab Only Indicators

🟢 SDG achieved  🟡 Challenges remain  🟠 Significant challenges remain  🔴 Major challenges remain  ⚪ Data unavailable

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement  ↗ Moderately improving  → Stagnating  ↓ Decreasing  ●● Data unavailable
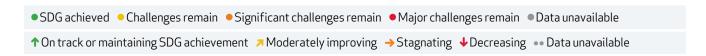
## Figure 11: Building Resilience – Planet: Fisheries and Biodiversity Indicators

**14 LIFE BELOW WATER**

| | FISHERIES | | | | OCEAN HEALTH | BIODIVERISTY |
| | FISH CAUGHT THAT ARE THEN DISCARDED (%) | | FISH CAUGHT BY TRAWLING OR DREDGING (%) | | OCEAN HEALTH INDEX GOAL – FISHERIES (0-100) | | OCEAN HEALTH INDEX: CLEAN WATERS SCORE (WORST 0-100 BEST) | | MEAN AREA THAT IS PROTECTED IN MARINE SITES IMPORTANT TO BIODIVERSITY (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GCC Countries** | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND |
| Bahrain | 🔴 | ↓ | 🟡 | → | 🔴 | → | 🟠 | ↓ | 🔴 | → |
| Kuwait | 🔴 | → | 🟠 | ↗ | 🔴 | → | 🟢 | ↑ | 🔴 | → |
| Oman | 🟢 | ↑ | 🟢 | •• | 🔴 | ↓ | 🟠 | ↓ | 🔴 | → |
| Qatar | 🟢 | ↑ | 🟢 | •• | 🟡 | ↗ | 🟡 | ↑ | 🔴 | → |
| Saudi Arabia | 🟡 | ↗ | 🟡 | ↗ | 🔴 | → | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 🟢 | → | 🟢 | ↑ | 🟢 | → | 🔴 | → | 🔴 | → |
| **North Africa** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 🟠 | → | 🟡 | ↓ | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | → | 🟠 | → |
| Egypt | 🟠 | ↗ | 🟠 | → | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | → |
| Libya | 🟠 | ↑ | 🟡 | ↓ | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | → |
| Morocco | 🟡 | → | 🟡 | ↗ | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | → | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Tunisia | 🟡 | → | 🟡 | → | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | → | 🔴 | → |
| **Levant & Iraq** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iraq | 🟢 | → | 🟡 | ↓ | 🟢 | → | 🟠 | ↑ | 🔴 | → |
| Jordan | 🟢 | •• | 🟢 | •• | 🔴 | → | 🟢 | ↑ | ⚪ | •• |
| Lebanon | 🟢 | ↑ | 🟡 | •• | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | ↗ | 🔴 | → |
| Palestine | 🟢 | •• | 🟢 | •• | ⚪ | •• | ⚪ | •• | ⚪ | •• |
| Syria | 🟡 | ↓ | 🟡 | ↓ | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | ↗ | 🔴 | → |
| **Least Developed Countries** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoros | 🔴 | ↓ | 🟢 | •• | 🟢 | → | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | → |
| Djibouti | 🟢 | •• | 🟢 | •• | 🟠 | ↑ | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | → |
| Mauritania | 🟡 | ↗ | 🟢 | ↑ | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | → |
| Somalia | 🟠 | ↓ | 🟢 | •• | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 🟢 | •• | 🟡 | •• | 🔴 | → | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 🟢 | → | 🟢 | → | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | → |

\* Arab Only Indicators

🟢 SDG achieved  🟡 Challenges remain  🟠 Significant challenges remain  🔴 Major challenges remain  ⚪ Data unavailable

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

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

**15 LIFE ON LAND**

| | BIODIVERISTY | | | | THREATENED SPECIES | |
| | MEAN AREA THAT IS PROTECTED IN TERRESTRIAL SITES IMPORTANT TO BIODIVERSITY (%) | | MEAN AREA THAT IS PROTECTED IN FRESHWATER SITES IMPORTANT TO BIODIVERSITY (%) | | RED LIST INDEX OF SPECIES SURVIVAL (WORST 0-1 BEST) | |
| **GCC Countries** | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bahrain | 🔴 | → | ⚪ | •• | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 🔴 | → | ⚪ | •• | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Oman | 🔴 | → | ⚪ | •• | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Qatar | 🔴 | → | ⚪ | •• | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Saudi Arabia | 🔴 | → | 🔴 | •• | 🟡 | ↓ |
| United Arab Emirates | 🔴 | ↗ | 🔴 | •• | 🟠 | ↓ |
| **North Africa** | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 🔴 | → | 🟡 | •• | 🟢 | → |
| Egypt | 🔴 | → | 🔴 | •• | 🟢 | → |
| Libya | 🔴 | → | ⚪ | •• | 🟢 | → |
| Morocco | 🔴 | ↗ | 🟠 | •• | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Tunisia | 🔴 | → | 🔴 | •• | 🟢 | → |
| **Levant & Iraq** | | | | | | |
| Iraq | 🔴 | → | 🔴 | •• | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Jordan | 🔴 | → | 🔴 | •• | 🟢 | → |
| Lebanon | 🔴 | → | 🔴 | •• | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Palestine | 🔴 | ↗ | 🔴 | •• | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Syria | 🔴 | → | 🔴 | •• | 🟢 | ↑ |
| **Least Developed Countries** | | | | | | |
| Comoros | 🔴 | → | 🟢 | •• | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Djibouti | 🔴 | → | 🔴 | •• | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Mauritania | 🔴 | → | 🔴 | •• | 🟢 | → |
| Somalia | 🔴 | → | 🔴 | •• | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Sudan | 🔴 | → | 🔴 | •• | 🟢 | → |
| Yemen | 🔴 | → | 🔴 | •• | 🟡 | ↓ |

\* Arab Only Indicators

🟢 SDG achieved  🟡 Challenges remain  🟠 Significant challenges remain  🔴 Major challenges remain  ⚪ Data unavailable

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

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

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

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

Most Arab countries score red on the renewable energy indicator "Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)" revealing low achievement in clean and sustainable energy. The Arab region is home to some of the world's largest fossil fuel exporters that depend heavily also on fossil fuels for energy production. However, failing to invest adequately in renewable energy expose countries to climate change impacts, market shifts, and energy security challenges. The Arab region has great potential for renewables, as it is endowed with abundant solar and wind power and vast stretches of untapped lands.

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

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

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

The GCC countries exhibit high $CO_2$ emissions, scoring red on both "$CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)" and "$CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t$CO_2$/capita)," reflecting their fossil-fuel-dependent economies. However, they score green on "People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5-year average)," indicating stronger resilience mechanisms, such as robust infrastructure and disaster preparedness. In contrast, the LDCs group score green on both $CO_2$ emissions indicators[9], yet, they score red on the human impact of climate disasters, underscoring their heightened vulnerability to climate shocks. For the North African and Levant groups,

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

results on $CO_2$ emissions indicators are mixed, with variability across countries. However, the Levant group predominantly scores red on human impact of climate disasters which indicate significant climate risks in a region already facing political and economic instability.

## • Sustainable management of fisheries is needed.

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

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

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

# Building Resilience: Peace

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

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

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

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

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

**16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**

| | POLITICAL STABILITY AND ABSENCE OF VIOLENCE | | | | SECURITY | | | | HUMAN RIGHTS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BATTLE-RELATED DEATHS (PER 100,000 POPULATION, AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS)* | | POLITICAL STABILITY AND ABSENCE OF VIOLENCE/ TERRORISM | | PRISON POPULATION (PER 100,000 PERSONS) | | HOMICIDES (PER 100,000 POPULATION) | | UNSENTENCED DETAINEES (% OF PRISON POPULATION) | | STATUS OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES* | |
| | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND |
| **GCC Countries** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahrain | grey | •• | orange | ↗ | red | •• | green | ↑ | grey | •• | orange | •• |
| Kuwait | grey | •• | yellow | ↑ | grey | •• | green | •• | green | → | orange | •• |
| Oman | grey | •• | green | → | green | •• | green | ↑ | grey | •• | orange | •• |
| Qatar | grey | •• | green | → | green | •• | green | → | yellow | •• | orange | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | yellow | •• | orange | ↗ | yellow | •• | green | •• | green | •• | orange | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | yellow | •• | green | → | yellow | •• | green | ↑ | yellow | •• | red | •• |
| **North Africa** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | yellow | •• | orange | → | red | •• | yellow | ↓ | green | •• | green | •• |
| Egypt | yellow | •• | red | ↗ | yellow | •• | green | •• | green | •• | yellow | •• |
| Libya | red | •• | red | ↓ | green | •• | grey | •• | red | •• | green | •• |
| Morocco | grey | •• | orange | → | red | •• | yellow | ↓ | green | ↑ | green | •• |
| Tunisia | grey | •• | orange | ↗ | orange | •• | red | •• | red | ↓ | green | ↑ |
| **Levant & Iraq** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iraq | red | •• | red | ↓ | orange | •• | red | •• | grey | •• | yellow | •• |
| Jordan | grey | •• | orange | ↗ | orange | •• | green | ↑ | yellow | •• | orange | •• |
| Lebanon | grey | •• | red | → | yellow | •• | yellow | ↑ | red | ↓ | orange | •• |
| Palestine | grey | •• | red | → | green | •• | green | → | green | ↑ | green | •• |
| Syria | red | •• | red | → | grey | •• | yellow | •• | red | •• | green | •• |
| **Least Developed Countries** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoros | grey | •• | yellow | → | green | •• | grey | •• | grey | •• | red | •• |
| Djibouti | grey | •• | orange | ↓ | green | •• | grey | •• | yellow | •• | green | •• |
| Mauritania | grey | •• | orange | → | green | •• | grey | •• | orange | •• | green | •• |
| Somalia | red | •• | red | ↓ | grey | •• | grey | •• | green | •• | red | •• |
| Sudan | yellow | •• | red | → | green | •• | green | •• | green | •• | yellow | •• |
| Yemen | red | •• | red | → | green | •• | red | •• | red | •• | yellow | •• |

\* Arab Only Indicators

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

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

# Figure 13: Building Resilience – Peace: Institutions and Governance Indicators.



| | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | | | | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GOVERNANCE | | CORRUPTION | | DATA FOR SDGS | |
| | BIRTH REGISTRATIONS WITH CIVIL AUTHORITY (% OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5) | | CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX (WORST 0–100 BEST) | | STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX (WORST 0–100 BEST) | |
| | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND | SCORE | TREND |
| **GCC Countries** | | | | | | |
| Bahrain | 🟢 | •• | 🟠 | ↓ | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Kuwait | ⚪ | •• | 🟠 | ↓ | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Oman | 🟢 | •• | 🟠 | ↓ | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Qatar | 🟢 | •• | 🟡 | ↓ | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 🟢 | •• | 🟡 | → | 🟢 | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 🟢 | •• | 🟢 | → | 🟡 | ↑ |
| **North Africa** | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 🟢 | •• | 🔴 | → | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Egypt | 🟢 | •• | 🔴 | ↓ | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Libya | ⚪ | •• | 🔴 | → | 🔴 | → |
| Morocco | 🟡 | •• | 🔴 | → | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Tunisia | 🟢 | ↓ | 🟠 | → | 🟡 | ↑ |
| **Levant & Iraq** | | | | | | |
| Iraq | 🟢 | •• | 🔴 | → | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Jordan | 🟢 | •• | 🟠 | ↓ | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 🟢 | •• | 🔴 | ↓ | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Palestine | 🟢 | •• | ⚪ | •• | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Syria | 🟡 | •• | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | → |
| **Least Developed Countries** | | | | | | |
| Comoros | 🟡 | •• | 🔴 | ↓ | ⚪ | •• |
| Djibouti | 🟡 | •• | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Mauritania | 🔴 | •• | 🔴 | ↓ | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 🔴 | •• | 🔴 | → | 🔴 | ↑ |
| Sudan | 🔴 | •• | 🔴 | → | 🔴 | → |
| Yemen | 🔴 | •• | 🔴 | ↓ | 🔴 | ↓ |

\* Arab Only Indicators

🟢 SDG achieved   🟡 Challenges remain   🟠 Significant challenges remain   🔴 Major challenges remain   ⚪ Data unavailable

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

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

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

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

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

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

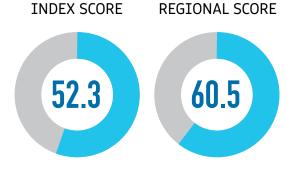Overall, there are signs of improvement on the performance of national statistical systems in the Arab region, as the World Bank's Statistical Performance Index indicates. Majority of Arab countries show positive trends on this indicator.

# Building Resilience: Partnerships

- **The Arab region's challenges call for global cooperation.**
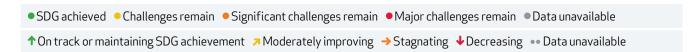
Much like addressing the SDGs, strengthening multilateralism requires robust metrics and monitoring. In this regard, the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 incorporates a new indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024: the Index of countries› support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best) (Figure 14). This index ranks countries based on their engagement with the UN system, including treaty ratifications, votes at the UN General Assembly, membership in UN organizations, participation in conflicts, militarization, use of unilateral sanctions, and financial contributions to the UN. The Arab region performance on the "Index of Support to UN-based Multilateralism" is close to the global average of 65[9].

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

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



**17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS**

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

| GCC Countries | SCORE | TREND |
|---|---|---|
| Bahrain | 🟡 | ●● |
| Kuwait | 🟢 | ●● |
| Oman | 🟡 | ●● |
| Qatar | 🟢 | ●● |
| Saudi Arabia | 🟠 | ●● |
| United Arab Emirates | 🟡 | ●● |

| North Africa | | |
|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 🟢 | ●● |
| Egypt | 🟡 | ●● |
| Libya | 🟡 | ●● |
| Morocco | 🟢 | ●● |
| Tunisia | 🟢 | ●● |

| Levant & Iraq | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iraq | 🟡 | ●● |
| Jordan | 🟢 | ●● |
| Lebanon | 🟠 | ●● |
| Palestine | ⚫ | ●● |
| Syria | 🔴 | ●● |

| Least Developed Countries | | |
|---|---|---|
| Comoros | 🟠 | ●● |
| Djibouti | 🟡 | ●● |
| Mauritania | 🟡 | ●● |
| Somalia | 🔴 | ●● |
| Sudan | 🟠 | ●● |
| Yemen | 🟠 | ●● |

* Arab Only Indicators

🟢 SDG achieved  🟡 Challenges remain  🟠 Significant challenges remain  🔴 Major challenges remain  ⚫ Data unavailable

⬆ On track or maintaining SDG achievement  ↗ Moderately improving  → Stagnating  ⬇ Decreasing  ●● Data unavailable

# Section 3

# Country Profiles

# ALGERIA

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

### INDEX SCORE
**70.1**

### REGIONAL SCORE
**60.5**

## ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



Bar chart with y-axis from 0 to 100, x-axis labeled SDG 1 through SDG 17.

## ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS | SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS |

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

## ▼ SDG TRENDS

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |
| ↑ | ↗ | ↗ | → | ↓ | → | → | → | → |

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS |
| •• | ↓ | ↗ | ↗ | ↓ | → | ↓ | ↗ |

↑ 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

## SDG1 – End Poverty

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) | 0.9 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) | 1.7 | ● | ↑ |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | 1.0 | ● | •• |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 9.8 | ● | •• |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.7 | ● | •• |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 23.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.6 | ● | → |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 0.8 | ● | → |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | ● | ↑ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | ● | •• |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 77.7 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 15.2 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under–5 (per 1,000 live births) | 21.8 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 51.0 | ● | ↗ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.1 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 13.9 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 50.0 | ● | •• |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 18.3 | ● | ↗ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 76.4 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 11.0 | ● | •• |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 98.8 | ● | •• |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 79.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 74.0 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.5 | ● | ↗ |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 7.1 | ● | ↓ |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 2.6 | ● | ↑ |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | 21.2 | ● | → |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.0 | ● | → |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 74.0 | ● | •• |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 76.1 | ● | ↓ |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 68.0 | ● | •• |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | 55.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Harmonized Test Scores | 374.1 | ● | → |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 66.3 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 86.8 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 25.1 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 7.9 | ● | ↓ |
| 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 (%) | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) | 13.3 | ● | ↓ |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 98.0 | ● | → |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 94.7 | ● | ↗ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 85.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 137.9 | ● | •• |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 33.1 | ● | •• |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | 844.0 | ● | •• |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 60.0 | ● | ↗ |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 4.1 | ● | •• |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 99.8 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 99.7 | ● | ↑ |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 2.0 | ● | ↗ |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 0.8 | ● | → |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 5.3 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | -4.3 | ● | •• |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 44.1 | ● | ↓ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 12.1 | ● | ↓ |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 1.9 | ● | •• |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.3 | ● | •• |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 11.0 | ● | •• |
| Labour freedom score | 51.4 | ● | → |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24) | 30.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Product concentration index, exports | 0.5 | ● | → |

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 27.2 | ● | •• |
| Population using the internet (%) | 71.2 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 99.7 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.1 | ● | ↓ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.5 | ● | •• |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | 1.7 | ● | ↓ |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 89.9 | ● | •• |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | 1.0 | ● | •• |
| Gini coefficient | 27.6 | ● | •• |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) | 19.1 | ● | → |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 37.0 | ● | •• |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 75.4 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.8 | ● | •• |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 6.2 | ● | ↑ |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 7.1 | ● | •• |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.1 | ● | •• |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.5 | ● | •• |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 14.4 | ● | ↑ |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | 1110.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 87.5 | ● | •• |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | ● | •• |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 4.0 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) | 0.9 | ● | ↑ |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | NA | ● | •• |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 52.4 | ● | |

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 12.9 | ● | → |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 74.5 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 45.7 | ● | → |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 21.9 | ● | ↓ |
| Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100) | 51.8 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 4.5 | ● | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 43.5 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 78.9 | ● | •• |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | ● | → |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 12.0 | ● | •• |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.6 | ● | •• |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 36.0 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 2.5 | ● | •• |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 42.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | 0.1 | ● | •• |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | 214.5 | ● | •• |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 0.7 | ● | •• |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 11.0 | ● | •• |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | -0.7 | ● | → |

## 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) | 63.2 | ● | ↑ |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 9.6 | ● | ↓ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 77.3 | ● | •• |

\* Imputed data point

# BAHRAIN

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

### ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

INDEX SCORE

**58.3**

REGIONAL SCORE

**60.5**



## ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

## ▼ SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement   ↗ Moderately improving   → Stagnating   ↓ Decreasing   •• Data unavailable
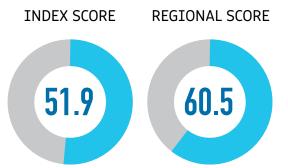
Note: The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

## SDG1 – End Poverty

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)* | NA | ● | •• |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) * | NA | ● | •• |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | 0.2 | ● | •• |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | NA | ● | •• |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | NA | ● | •• |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | NA | ● | •• |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 36.1 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | NA | ● | •• |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 1.4 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | ● | •• |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | ● | •• |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 15.9 | ● | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 2.8 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 6.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 15.0 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | ● | •• |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 16.1 | ● | ↗ |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 68.0 | ● | •• |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 8.1 | ● | → |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 78.8 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 8.6 | ● | •• |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 98.2 | ● | → |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 97.0 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 76.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 11.3 | ● | ↗ |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 7.2 | ● | ↓ |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | 15.0 | ● | ↗ |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 91.9 | ● | ↓ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.2 | ● | •• |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 99.2 | ● | ↑ |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 71.2 | ● | •• |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | 72.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Harmonized Test Scores | 451.7 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)* | 59.7 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 96.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 50.7 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 20.0 | ● | ↗ |
| 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 (%) | 21.7 | ● | ↑ |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 60.0 | ● | → |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.9 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 100.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 133.7 | ● | •• |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 88.0 | ● | •• |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | 6450.3 | ● | •• |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 59.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 0.8 | ● | •• |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 100.0 | ● | ↑ |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 1.1 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 0.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 9.5 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | 0.6 | ● | •• |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 82.6 | ● | •• |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 1.3 | ● | → |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.7 | ● | •• |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 1.9 | ● | ↓ |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 117.4 | ● | •• |
| Labour freedom score | 56.7 | ● | ↓ |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) | 5.8 | ● | → |
| Product concentration index, exports | 0.3 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)* | 4.5 | ● | •• |
| Population using the internet (%) | 100.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 157.6 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.6 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 1.2 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | ● | •• |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | 0.4 | ● | → |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 100.0 | ● | •• |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | NA | ● | •• |
| Gini coefficient | NA | ● | •• |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) | 59.7 | ● | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 21.2 | ● | •• |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | NA | ● | •• |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.8 | ● | •• |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 44.9 | ● | ↗ |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 15.9 | ● | •• |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.8 | ● | •• |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 15.6 | ● | •• |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 26.3 | ● | → |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | 2796.5 | ● | ↓ |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 81.2 | ● | •• |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.4 | ● | ↑ |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 25.8 | ● | ↓ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) | 5.7 | ● | ↑ |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)* | NA | ● | •• |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | NA | ● | •• |

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 17.7 | ● | ↓ |
| 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: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 72.1 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 11.2 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) | 28.8 | ● | → |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 8.2 | ● | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | ● | •• |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 0.1 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | ● | •• |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 100.0 | ● | •• |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 42.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | ● | •• |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 23.2 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) | 0.3 | ● | •• |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | NA | ● | •• |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | 262.3 | ● | •• |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 12.1 | ● | •• |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 9.0 | ● | •• |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | -0.4 | ● | ↗ |

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)* | NA | ● | •• |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 59.4 | ● | ↗ |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 4.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 69.2 | ● | •• |

* Imputed data point

# COMOROS

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

### INDEX SCORE
52.3

### REGIONAL SCORE
60.5

## ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

| | |
|---|---|

SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15, SDG 16, SDG 17

## ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

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

## ▼ SDG TRENDS

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

↑ 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

## SDG1 – End Poverty

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) | 19.6 | red | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) | 37.7 | red | → |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | 31.9 | red | •• |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 13.5 | orange | → |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 31.1 | red | •• |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 11.2 | orange | •• |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 16.3 | yellow | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.8 | orange | ↓ |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst) | 1.3 | red | → |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst) | 2.1 | green | •• |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | grey | •• |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 217.0 | red | ↗ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 25.4 | red | ↗ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 48.2 | red | ↗ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 35.0 | yellow | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | green | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 20.6 | orange | → |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 165.0 | red | •• |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 29.0 | red | ↓ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 63.4 | red | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 74.4 | red | •• |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 97.2 | yellow | •• |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 86.0 | orange | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) | 48.0 | red | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) | 3.6 | red | •• |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 11.7 | orange | ↓ |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 8.5 | orange | → |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | 17.2 | yellow | ↗ |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 87.4 | orange | •• |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 82.0 | red | •• |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 47.5 | red | •• |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 32.1 | red | •• |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | 9.6 | red | •• |
| Harmonized Test Scores | 392.2 | orange | → |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 28.8 | red | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 71.5 | red | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 59.7 | orange | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 16.7 | red | ↗ |
| Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $) | 0.6 | red | ↗ |
| Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) | 4.9 | orange | •• |
| Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) | 7.7 | red | ↓ |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 98.0 | orange | → |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 80.2 | orange | •• |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 35.9 | red | •• |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 0.8 | green | •• |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 10.1 | red | •• |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | NA | grey | •• |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 25.0 | red | ↓ |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 43.8 | red | •• |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 87.9 | orange | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 11.3 | red | → |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 3.1 | red | → |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 0.0 | red | → |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 4.3 | yellow | ↓ |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | −5.3 | red | •• |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 21.7 | red | •• |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.6 | yellow | ↓ |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 55.7 | orange | ↓ |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 10.9 | orange | → |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 0.5 | orange | → |
| Labour freedom score* | 0.0 | orange | •• |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) | 16.4 | red | •• |
| Product concentration index, exports | 61.5 | yellow | ↑ |

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)* | 2.3 | orange | •• |
| Population using the internet (%) | 0.0 | red | → |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | NA | grey | •• |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best) | NA | grey | •• |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | NA | grey | •• |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | grey | •• |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | NA | grey | •• |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 71.0 | orange | •• |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | 2.5 | red | •• |
| Gini coefficient | 45.3 | red | •• |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³) | 12.0 | yellow | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 76.1 | orange | •• |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.3 | green | •• |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | grey | •• |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 0.7 | green | •• |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | grey | •• |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | grey | •• |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | grey | •• |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | 14.2 | yellow | ↓ |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 36.3 | red | •• |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | NA | grey | •• |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 0.5 | green | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) | NA | grey | •• |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)* | 0.0 | green | •• |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | NA | grey | •• |

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 52.3 | red | ↓ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | NA | grey | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 13.7 | red | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best) | 35.1 | red | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0-100) | 70.1 | green | → |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | NA | grey | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 57.4 | red | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 100.0 | green | •• |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) | 0.7 | red | ↓ |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | grey | •• |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | grey | •• |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 87.3 | yellow | •• |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) | 20.0 | red | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 28.5 | red | •• |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) | 61.5 | yellow | ↓ |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)* | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | NA | grey | •• |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | 47.1 | green | •• |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | NA | grey | •• |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 6.0 | red | •• |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | −0.2 | orange | → |

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) | NA | grey | •• |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 3.4 | red | → |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best) | 58.5 | orange | •• |

* Imputed data point

# DJIBOUTI

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

### INDEX SCORE
**51.9**

### REGIONAL SCORE
**60.5**

## ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS | SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

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

## ▼ SDG TRENDS

| 1 NO POVERTY ↗ | 2 ZERO HUNGER → | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING → | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION → | 5 GENDER EQUALITY ↗ | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION → | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY → | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH → | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE ↗ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES •• | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES ↗ | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION → | 13 CLIMATE ACTION → | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER → | 15 LIFE ON LAND ↓ | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS ↓ | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS → | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

↑ 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

## SDG1 – End Poverty

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) | 12.7 | ● | ↗ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) | 26.6 | ● | ↗ |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | NA | ● | •• |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 16.8 | ● | ↗ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 20.9 | ● | •• |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 10.6 | ● | •• |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 11.4 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.1 | ● | → |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 0.9 | ● | → |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | ● | ↑ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | ● | •• |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 234.5 | ● | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 28.5 | ● | ↗ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 51.9 | ● | ↗ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 240.0 | ● | ↗ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | ● | •• |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 22.0 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 178.0 | ● | •• |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 23.3 | ● | → |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 62.3 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 21.0 | ● | •• |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 87.4 | ● | •• |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 50.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 44.0 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.4 | ● | •• |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 7.4 | ● | ↓ |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 12.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | NA | ● | •• |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 58.4 | ● | → |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | NA | ● | •• |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 41.3 | ● | → |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 15.1 | ● | → |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | NA | ● | •• |
| Harmonized Test Scores | NA | ● | •• |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)* | 55.1 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 55.6 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 40.1 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 26.2 | ● | ↗ |
| 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 (%) | 19.0 | ● | ↗ |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 182.0 | ● | ↑ |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 76.2 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 66.9 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 6.3 | ● | •• |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | 4382.9 | ● | •• |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 24.0 | ● | •• |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 37.6 | ● | •• |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 65.4 | ● | → |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 9.6 | ● | → |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 3.4 | ● | → |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 0.0 | ● | → |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 1.9 | ● | ↑ |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | -2.7 | ● | •• |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 12.3 | ● | •• |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 26.0 | ● | → |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.1 | ● | •• |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.7 | ● | → |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 48.3 | ● | •• |
| Labour freedom score | 50.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24) | 76.5 | ● | ↓ |
| Product concentration index, exports | 0.1 | ● | ↑ |

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

| Indicator | 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 (%) | 65.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 35.6 | ● | ↗ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | ● | → |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | ● | •• |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | NA | ● | •• |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 79.0 | ● | •• |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | 2.0 | ● | •• |
| Gini coefficient | 41.6 | ● | •• |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³) | 39.8 | ● | → |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | ● | •• |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 99.1 | ● | ↑ |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.4 | ● | •• |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 30.9 | ● | ↓ |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 1.0 | ● | •• |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | ● | •• |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 6.9 | ● | •• |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 10.9 | ● | ↑ |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | 46.9 | ● | → |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 43.4 | ● | •• |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | NA | ● | •• |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 0.4 | ● | ↑ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) | 4.4 | ● | ↓ |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)* | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 13195.3 | ● | •• |

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.9 | ● | •• |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | NA | ● | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 53.4 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100) | 64.0 | ● | ↑ |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 8.3 | ● | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.8 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | ● | •• |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 35.8 | ● | •• |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 91.7 | ● | •• |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 30.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | ● | •• |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 30.1 | ● | → |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)* | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | NA | ● | •• |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | 62.6 | ● | •• |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 1.3 | ● | •• |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 12.0 | ● | •• |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | -0.5 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)* | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 46.6 | ● | ↗ |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 4.7 | ● | ↓ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 72.2 | ● | •• |

* Imputed data point

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# EGYPT

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

### INDEX SCORE
**67.8**

### REGIONAL SCORE
**60.5**

## ▼ 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

## SDG1 – End Poverty

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) | 2.1 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) | 9.2 | ● | → |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | 12.6 | ● | •• |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 7.2 | ● | → |
| Prevalence of stunting 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 (% of adult population) | 44.3 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 7.4 | ● | ↑ |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 0.6 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.1 | ● | •• |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 16.8 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 9.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 18.1 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 9.8 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.1 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 28.0 | ● | ↗ |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 106.0 | ● | •• |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 9.4 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 70.2 | ● | ↓ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 50.0 | ● | •• |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 97.1 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 96.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 70.0 | ● | ↗ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.9 | ● | ↓ |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 20.9 | ● | ↓ |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 3.4 | ● | ↑ |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | 24.7 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 92.2 | ● | •• |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 86.1 | ● | ↑ |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 32.5 | ● | ↓ |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | 39.4 | ● | ↗ |
| Harmonized Test Scores | 356.0 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)* | 81.2 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 106.9 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 23.1 | ● | ↓ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 27.7 | ● | ↗ |
| 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 (%) | 1.8 | ● | •• |
| Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) | 18.8 | ● | ↗ |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 90.0 | ● | → |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 98.8 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 97.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 141.2 | ● | •• |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 42.0 | ● | •• |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | 1146.7 | ● | •• |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 63.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 4.8 | ● | •• |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 99.9 | ● | ↑ |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 1.2 | ● | → |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 11.8 | ● | → |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 3.0 | ● | ↑ |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | −0.1 | ● | •• |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 27.4 | ● | → |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 6.3 | ● | ↑ |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 4.3 | ● | •• |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.1 | ● | •• |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 3.5 | ● | •• |
| Labour freedom score | 32.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24) | 19.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Product concentration index, exports | 0.1 | ● | ↑ |

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 36.3 | ● | •• |
| Population using the internet (%) | 72.2 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 64.8 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.0 | ● | → |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | ● | ↗ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 1.0 | ● | ↗ |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | 0.5 | ● | → |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 96.2 | ● | •• |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | 1.3 | ● | •• |
| Gini coefficient | 31.9 | ● | → |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³) | 41.7 | ● | → |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 24.1 | ● | •• |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 98.7 | ● | → |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.7 | ● | •• |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 5.1 | ● | ↑ |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 5.9 | ● | •• |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 5.4 | ● | •• |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.1 | ● | •• |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 15.1 | ● | ↑ |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | 596.6 | ● | ↓ |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 56.3 | ● | •• |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | ● | ↑ |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 2.4 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) | 0.8 | ● | ↑ |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 245.0 | ● | •• |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 11.8 | ● | •• |

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 14.9 | ● | ↗ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 44.4 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 52.1 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 49.5 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100) | 30.3 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 5.4 | ● | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 38.7 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 26.1 | ● | •• |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | ● | → |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.3 | ● | •• |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 9.9 | ● | •• |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.1 | ● | •• |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 35.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 4.8 | ● | •• |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 25.1 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | 0.4 | ● | •• |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | 106.2 | ● | •• |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 1.0 | ● | •• |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 10.0 | ● | •• |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | −1.0 | ● | ↗ |

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)* | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 79.9 | ● | ↑ |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 5.7 | ● | → |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 68.1 | ● | •• |

* Imputed data point

68

# IRAQ

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

### INDEX SCORE
**62.1**

### REGIONAL SCORE
**60.5**

## ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

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

## ▼ SDG TRENDS

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

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement  ↗ Moderately improving  → Stagnating  ↓ Decreasing  •• Data unavailable
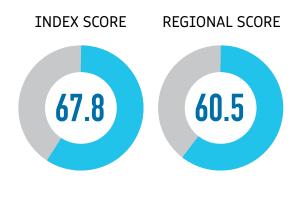
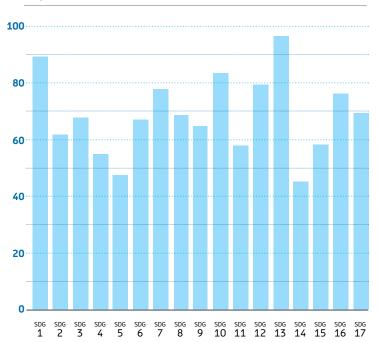Note: The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

# IRAQ

## SDG1 – End Poverty

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) | 1.0 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) | 3.9 | ● | → |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | 0.8 | ● | •• |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 16.3 | ● | → |
| Prevalence of stunting 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 (% of adult population) | 40.5 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.9 | ● | ↑ |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 1.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | ● | ↑ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | ● | •• |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 76.1 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 13.4 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 23.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 23.0 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 23.6 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 90.0 | ● | •• |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 21.5 | ● | ↓ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 70.4 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 70.0 | ● | •• |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 95.6 | ● | •• |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 88.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 59.0 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 10.7 | ● | ↓ |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 4.7 | ● | ↑ |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | 19.2 | ● | → |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 88.6 | ● | •• |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 93.5 | ● | •• |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 44.8 | ● | •• |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | NA | ● | •• |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | NA | ● | •• |
| Harmonized Test Scores | 363.4 | ● | → |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 53.8 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 70.6 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 15.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 28.9 | ● | → |
| 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 (%) | 14.3 | ● | ↗ |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 98.0 | ● | ↑ |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 98.4 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 98.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 59.6 | ● | •• |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 13.1 | ● | •• |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | 4715.0 | ● | •• |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 44.0 | ● | ↗ |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 4.4 | ● | •• |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 99.3 | ● | ↑ |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 1.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 2.3 | ● | ↓ |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 5.0 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | -7.0 | ● | •• |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 18.6 | ● | → |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 15.5 | ● | ↓ |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 5.5 | ● | •• |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.2 | ● | ↑ |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 11.7 | ● | ↑ |
| Labour freedom score | 56.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24) | 32.2 | ● | ↓ |
| Product concentration index, exports | 0.9 | ● | → |

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 28.6 | ● | •• |
| Population using the internet (%) | 78.7 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 46.2 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.2 | ● | ↗ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.0 | ● | → |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | 2.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 83.7 | ● | •• |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | 1.1 | ● | •• |
| Gini coefficient | 29.5 | ● | •• |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³) | 59.4 | ● | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 8.1 | ● | •• |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 88.2 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.0 | ● | •• |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 8.8 | ● | ↑ |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 7.1 | ● | •• |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 7.4 | ● | •• |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.0 | ● | •• |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 15.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | 491.5 | ● | ↓ |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 58.5 | ● | •• |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | ● | •• |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 4.1 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) | 1.3 | ● | ↑ |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | NA | ● | •• |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 3155.5 | ● | •• |

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 2.8 | ● | → |
| 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: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 71.6 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 7.1 | ● | ↓ |
| Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100) | 71.4 | ● | → |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 3.9 | ● | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 5.6 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 8.1 | ● | •• |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 9.4 | ● | •• |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | ● | •• |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 98.8 | ● | •• |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 23.0 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 4.5 | ● | •• |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 25.5 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)* | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | 2.1 | ● | •• |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | 169.3 | ● | •• |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 0.1 | ● | •• |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 10.0 | ● | •• |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | -2.5 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)* | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 56.3 | ● | ↑ |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | NA | ● | •• |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 63.5 | ● | •• |

* Imputed data point

# JORDAN

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

### INDEX SCORE
**68.5**

### REGIONAL SCORE
**60.5**

## ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

| SDG 1 | SDG 2 | SDG 3 | SDG 4 | SDG 5 | SDG 6 | SDG 7 | SDG 8 | SDG 9 | SDG 10 | SDG 11 | SDG 12 | SDG 13 | SDG 14 | SDG 15 | SDG 16 | SDG 17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS | SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

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

## ▼ SDG TRENDS

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| → | ↓ | → | → | → | → | ↗ | → | ↗ |

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| •• | ↓ | ↗ | ↑ | ↗ | → | → | → |

↑ 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

## SDG1 – End Poverty

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) | 0.8 | green | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) | 1.3 | green | → |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | 1.5 | green | •• |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.4 | green | •• |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 0.6 | green | •• |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 38.5 | red | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.2 | red | → |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 1.0 | red | → |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | yellow | ↓ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.7 | green | •• |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 41.3 | green | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 8.2 | green | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 14.1 | green | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 3.8 | green | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | green | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 15.3 | yellow | ↓ |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 39.0 | yellow | •• |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 13.6 | orange | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 74.3 | orange | ↓ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 17.0 | green | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.9 | green | •• |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 76.0 | red | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 65.0 | orange | ↓ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.3 | red | ↓ |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 15.4 | red | ↓ |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 2.0 | green | → |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | 35.6 | red | ↓ |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 89.7 | yellow | •• |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.4 | green | •• |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 68.5 | orange | ↓ |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 51.5 | red | •• |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | 33.1 | orange | ↓ |
| Harmonized Test Scores | 430.0 | yellow | ↗ |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 56.7 | red | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 92.9 | yellow | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 22.4 | red | ↓ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 13.1 | red | → |
| Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $) | 0.2 | red | ↓ |
| Women (aged 20–24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) | 1.5 | orange | •• |
| Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) | 16.7 | red | → |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 70 | red | → |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.0 | green | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 97.1 | green | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 102.5 | red | •• |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 18.6 | red | •• |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | 2104.4 | orange | •• |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 64.0 | yellow | → |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 1.9 | yellow | •• |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 99.9 | green | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 99.9 | green | ↑ |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 1.0 | yellow | ↑ |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 22.9 | orange | ↗ |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 3.5 | yellow | ↑ |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | -3.4 | red | •• |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 47.1 | red | ↗ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 19.0 | red | ↓ |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 10.0 | red | •• |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.6 | green | •• |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 27.8 | yellow | •• |
| Labour freedom score | 56.5 | orange | ↓ |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) | 40.8 | red | ↓ |
| Product concentration index, exports | 0.2 | green | ↑ |

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 34.9 | green | •• |
| Population using the internet (%) | 90.5 | green | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 67.6 | yellow | → |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 | yellow | •• |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.8 | green | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.7 | red | •• |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | 0.2 | yellow | ↑ |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 96.4 | green | •• |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | 1.4 | red | •• |
| Gini coefficient | 33.7 | yellow | •• |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³) | 34.1 | red | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 9.3 | red | •• |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 86.7 | yellow | ↓ |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.8 | green | •• |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 10.5 | yellow | ↑ |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 5.4 | yellow | •• |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.9 | green | •• |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.8 | yellow | •• |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 8.1 | green | ↑ |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | 43.5 | yellow | → |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 71.0 | yellow | •• |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | green | ↑ |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 2.0 | yellow | ↑ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) | 2.2 | yellow | ↗ |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 0.7 | green | •• |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 17.6 | green | •• |

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.2 | yellow | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 80.1 | green | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100) | 44.9 | red | → |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 7.5 | green | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 12.7 | red | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 18.7 | red | •• |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 1.0 | green | → |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.1 | green | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 36.9 | yellow | •• |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 98.0 | green | •• |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 46.0 | orange | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 1.7 | green | •• |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 44.3 | red | ↓ |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) | 0.5 | green | •• |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | NA | grey | •• |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | 169.6 | orange | •• |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 0.9 | green | •• |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 9.0 | orange | •• |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | -0.3 | yellow | ↗ |

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)* | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 78.5 | green | ↑ |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 5.8 | orange | ↓ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 80.2 | green | •• |

\* Imputed data point

# KUWAIT

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

### INDEX SCORE

**61.2**

### REGIONAL SCORE

**60.5**

## ▼ 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

## SDG1 – End Poverty

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)* | NA | grey | •• |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) * | NA | grey | •• |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | 0.2 | green | •• |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | green | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 6.4 | green | → |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.3 | green | ↑ |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 41.4 | red | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 13.5 | green | ↑ |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 1.0 | red | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | green | ↑ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 2.0 | yellow | •• |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 7.2 | green | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4.8 | green | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under–5 (per 1,000 live births) | 8.6 | green | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 12.0 | yellow | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | grey | •• |
| Age–standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 11.9 | green | → |
| Age–standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 45.0 | yellow | •• |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 9.2 | yellow | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 78.7 | yellow | ↓ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 2.1 | green | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.2 | green | → |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO–recommended vaccines (%) | 99.0 | green | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 78.0 | yellow | ↗ |
| Subjective well–being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 7.1 | green | ↑ |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 24.9 | red | ↓ |
| Age–standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 2.7 | green | → |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | 19.9 | yellow | → |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 97.0 | green | •• |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.3 | green | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 90.2 | green | ↑ |
| Participation rate in pre–primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 43.5 | red | ↓ |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | 61.6 | green | •• |
| Harmonized Test Scores | 383.4 | orange | → |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)* | 68.0 | orange | → |
| Ratio of female–to–male mean years of education received (%) | 117.5 | green | ↑ |
| Ratio of female–to–male labor force participation rate (%) | 55.4 | orange | ↓ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 3.1 | red | → |
| Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $) | 0.4 | red | ↓ |
| Women (aged 20–24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) | 13.3 | red | → |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 70 | red | → |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 100.0 | green | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 100.0 | green | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 3850.5 | red | •• |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 43.1 | yellow | •• |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | 7990.0 | red | •• |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 95.0 | green | ↑ |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 0.8 | green | •• |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | green | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 100.0 | green | ↑ |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 1.3 | orange | ↗ |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 0.2 | red | → |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 8.5 | red | ↓ |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | 0.6 | green | •• |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile–money–service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 79.8 | yellow | •• |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 2.1 | green | ↑ |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 13.0 | red | •• |
| Fatal work–related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 2.2 | yellow | ↗ |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 106.8 | yellow | •• |
| Labour freedom score | 53.0 | orange | ↓ |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24) | 15.0 | yellow | → |
| Product concentration index, exports | 0.3 | yellow | ↑ |

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 30.5 | green | •• |
| Population using the internet (%) | 99.7 | green | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 151.5 | green | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.6 | green | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.7 | green | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | red | ↓ |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | 2.0 | red | ↓ |
| Rural population with access to all–season roads (%) | 86.4 | yellow | •• |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | NA | grey | •• |
| Gini coefficient | NA | grey | •• |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³) | 70.3 | red | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 39.0 | red | •• |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | NA | grey | •• |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.6 | orange | •• |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 40.4 | red | ↗ |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 15.8 | red | •• |
| Production–based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 36.9 | red | •• |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 13.4 | red | •• |
| Production–based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 34.7 | yellow | → |
| Fossil–fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | 4939.2 | red | ↓ |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 56.7 | orange | •• |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 1.3 | yellow | ↑ |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 25.7 | red | ↓ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) | 9.5 | red | ↗ |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 18388.3 | red | •• |
| People affected by climate–related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | NA | grey | •• |

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 79.7 | red | → |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.4 | yellow | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 32.1 | yellow | ↑ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 82.5 | green | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 42.0 | orange | ↗ |
| Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100) | 43.2 | red | → |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 14.8 | yellow | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 51.6 | red | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | yellow | ↓ |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 0.3 | green | •• |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 17.0 | green | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | NA | grey | •• |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 46.0 | orange | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 44.7 | red | ↓ |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)* | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Battle–related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | NA | grey | •• |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | NA | grey | •• |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 15.6 | red | •• |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 9.0 | orange | •• |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | 0.3 | yellow | ↑ |

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)* | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 69.2 | yellow | ↑ |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 8.9 | yellow | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN–based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 79.5 | green | •• |

* Imputed data point

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

**61.5**

REGIONAL SCORE

**60.5**

## ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

| | |
|---|---|
| SDG 1 | 99 |
| SDG 2 | 60 |
| SDG 3 | 70 |
| SDG 4 | 62 |
| SDG 5 | 37 |
| SDG 6 | 61 |
| SDG 7 | 64 |
| SDG 8 | 56 |
| SDG 9 | 79 |
| SDG 10 | 85 |
| SDG 11 | 42 |
| SDG 12 | 72 |
| SDG 13 | 62 |
| SDG 14 | 61 |
| SDG 15 | 38 |
| SDG 16 | 57 |
| SDG 17 | 42 |

## ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS | SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

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

## ▼ SDG TRENDS

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| → | ↓ | → | → | → | ↗ | → | → | ↗ |

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| •• | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | → | ↗ | → | → | |

↑ 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

## SDG1 – End Poverty

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) | 0.6 | 🟢 | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) | 0.9 | 🟢 | → |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | 0.2 | 🟢 | •• |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.4 | 🟢 | •• |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 29.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.4 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 0.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 🟢 | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 12.7 | 🟡 | •• |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 20.6 | 🟢 | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 10.4 | 🟢 | → |
| Mortality rate, under–5 (per 1,000 live births) | 17.4 | 🟢 | → |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 11.0 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 19.9 | 🟡 | → |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 59.0 | 🟡 | •• |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 9.7 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 75.0 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 16.7 | 🟢 | •• |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 98.2 | 🟢 | •• |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 67.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 73.0 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.6 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 8.0 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 2.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | 34.3 | 🔴 | → |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 96.8 | 🟢 | •• |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 74.5 | 🟠 | → |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | 60.2 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Harmonized Test Scores | 389.9 | 🟠 | ↓ |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)* | 63.3 | 🟠 | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 87.9 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 42.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 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 (%) | 1.4 | 🟠 | •• |
| Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) | 0.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 70.0 | 🔴 | → |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 92.6 | 🟡 | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 99.2 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 58.8 | 🟠 | •• |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 38.2 | 🟡 | •• |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | 4353.5 | 🔴 | •• |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 33.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 2.4 | 🟡 | •• |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 2.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 9.5 | 🔴 | → |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 4.0 | 🟡 | ↓ |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

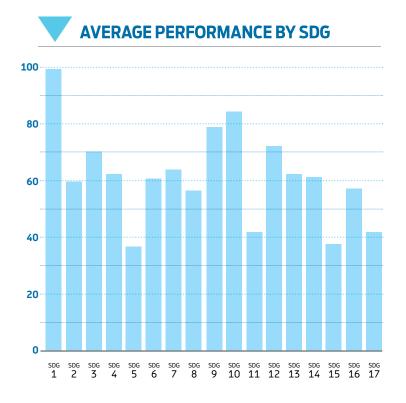| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | –12.6 | 🔴 | •• |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 20.7 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 11.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.6 | 🟠 | •• |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 1.1 | 🟠 | → |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 49.8 | 🟡 | •• |
| Labour freedom score | 57.6 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24) | 23.7 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| 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) | 43.6 | 🟢 | •• |
| Population using the internet (%) | 90.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 77.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.6 | 🟡 | •• |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.8 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | 0.5 | 🟡 | → |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 100.0 | 🟢 | •• |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | 1.2 | 🟠 | •• |
| Gini coefficient | 31.8 | 🟠 | •• |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³) | 31.3 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 22.3 | 🔴 | •• |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | NA | ⚪ | •• |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.9 | 🟢 | •• |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 27.2 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 8.2 | 🟠 | •• |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 10.3 | 🟠 | •• |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 6.4 | 🟠 | •• |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 32.7 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | 419.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 84.5 | 🟡 | •• |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 1.8 | 🟡 | ↓ |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 4.3 | 🔴 | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) | 4.6 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 23138.7 | | •• |

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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 (%) | 10.8 | 🟠 | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 53.9 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 9.0 | 🟡 | •• |
| Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100) | 49.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 27.1 | 🟠 | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 4.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 9.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 1.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.3 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 55.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 98.9 | 🟢 | •• |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 24.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 41.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) | 1.1 | 🟠 | •• |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | 105.5 | 🟡 | •• |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 0.6 | 🟠 | •• |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 8.0 | 🟠 | •• |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | –1.5 | 🔴 | → |

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 75.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 58.5 | 🔴 | ↑ |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 4.6 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 60.9 | 🟠 | •• |

* Imputed data point

# LIBYA

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

### INDEX SCORE
**55.4**

### REGIONAL SCORE
**60.5**

## ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS | SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

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

## ▼ SDG TRENDS

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ●● | ↓ | → | ●● | → | ↗ | ↓ | ↓ | ↗ |

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ●● | ●● | → | → | → | → | ↓ | → |

↑ 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

## SDG1 – End Poverty

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)* | NA | grey | •• |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)* | NA | grey | •• |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | NA | grey | •• |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 8.4 | yellow | ↓ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 38.1 | red | •• |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 10.2 | red | •• |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 36.7 | red | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.7 | red | → |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 1.1 | red | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | yellow | •• |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | grey | •• |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 72.1 | yellow | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 5.5 | green | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 10.3 | green | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 59.0 | yellow | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | grey | •• |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 18.6 | yellow | ↓ |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 54.0 | yellow | •• |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 34.0 | red | ↓ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 71.9 | orange | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 10.9 | green | •• |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.9 | green | •• |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 73.0 | orange | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 62.0 | orange | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.0 | yellow | ↑ |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 8.7 | orange | ↗ |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 4.5 | green | ↑ |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | NA | grey | •• |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | NA | grey | •• |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | NA | grey | •• |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | NA | grey | •• |
| Harmonized Test Scores | NA | grey | •• |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 24.0 | red | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 117.4 | green | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 56.7 | orange | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 16.5 | red | → |
| Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $) | 0.4 | red | ↓ |
| Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) | 16.0 | orange | ↗ |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 98.0 | orange | → |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.9 | green | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 92.1 | orange | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 817.1 | red | •• |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 9.6 | red | •• |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | 1520.8 | yellow | •• |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 2.2 | yellow | •• |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 70.2 | red | ↓ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 2.1 | orange | → |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 0.0 | red | → |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 6.1 | orange | → |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | -6.4 | red | •• |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 65.7 | yellow | •• |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 18.1 | red | → |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.8 | yellow | •• |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.7 | green | •• |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 35.3 | yellow | •• |
| Labour freedom score | 48.6 | red | → |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) | 49.4 | red | → |
| Product concentration index, exports | 0.9 | red | ↓ |

## 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 | orange | •• |
| Population using the internet (%) | 88.4 | green | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 125.6 | green | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 1.7 | red | ↓ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | orange | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | grey | •• |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | 1.4 | red | ↗ |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 79.1 | yellow | •• |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | NA | grey | •• |
| Gini coefficient | NA | grey | •• |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) | 25.8 | red | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | NA | grey | •• |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.9 | green | •• |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 8.1 | green | ↑ |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 11.5 | red | •• |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 4.5 | yellow | •• |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.7 | yellow | •• |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 31.6 | yellow | → |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | 1784.1 | red | ↓ |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 62.4 | orange | •• |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.5 | green | •• |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 9.3 | red | ↓ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) | 1.6 | yellow | ↑ |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 24658.2 | red | •• |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 22181.9 | red | •• |

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 10.4 | orange | ↑ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | red | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 51.0 | red | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 32.1 | yellow | ↓ |
| Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100) | 45.4 | red | ↓ |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 5.7 | green | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | red | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 1.0 | green | → |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | grey | •• |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 90.0 | red | •• |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | NA | grey | •• |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 18.0 | red | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 40.6 | red | ↓ |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) | 0.3 | yellow | •• |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | 10.9 | red | •• |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | 98.5 | green | •• |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | NA | grey | •• |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 12.0 | green | •• |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | -2.2 | red | ↓ |

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)* | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 24.4 | red | → |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 4.8 | orange | •• |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 64.3 | yellow | •• |

* Imputed data point

# MAURITANIA

▼ **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

▼ **AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG**

INDEX SCORE

**57.4**

REGIONAL SCORE

**60.5**



▼ **CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD**



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

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

▼ **SDG TRENDS**



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

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

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

# MAURITANIA
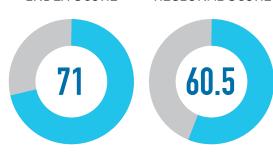
## SDG1 – End Poverty

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) | 5.2 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) | 19.9 | 🔴 | → |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | 17.2 | 🔴 | •• |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 8.7 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 25.1 | 🔴 | → |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 13.6 | 🔴 | → |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 22.7 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.7 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 1.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 463.8 | 🔴 | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 22.0 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Mortality rate, under–5 (per 1,000 live births) | 39.2 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 78.0 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.1 | 🟢 | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 16.1 | 🟡 | → |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 128.0 | 🟠 | •• |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 9.5 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 64.4 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 89.6 | 🔴 | •• |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 70.4 | 🟠 | → |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 72.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 40.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.3 | 🔴 | → |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 2.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 5.5 | 🟡 | → |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | 9.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 69.4 | 🔴 | •• |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 76.5 | 🔴 | •• |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 43.7 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | 6.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Harmonized Test Scores | 342.1 | 🔴 | → |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 22.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 71.2 | 🔴 | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 46.1 | 🔴 | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 23.3 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| 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 (%) | 15.5 | 🔴 | •• |
| Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) | 13.6 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 98.0 | 🟠 | → |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 77.8 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 55.9 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 13.3 | 🟢 | •• |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | 466.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 53.0 | 🟠 | → |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 37.8 | 🔴 | •• |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 47.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 48.3 | 🔴 | → |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 2.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 30.0 | 🟠 | → |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 3.4 | 🟢 | → |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | -4.5 | 🔴 | •• |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 20.9 | 🔴 | •• |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 10.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 32.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.2 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 9.6 | 🟢 | •• |
| Labour freedom score | 60.3 | 🟠 | → |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) | 23.7 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| 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 (%) | 44.4 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 73.4 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.0 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 57.7 | 🔴 | •• |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | 1.2 | 🟠 | •• |
| Gini coefficient | 32.6 | 🟡 | •• |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³) | 44.8 | 🔴 | → |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 75.1 | 🔴 | ↗ |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.4 | 🟢 | •• |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 5.4 | 🟢 | → |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 1.4 | 🟢 | •• |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.8 | 🟢 | •• |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 24.1 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | 78.5 | 🟠 | → |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 58.7 | 🟠 | •• |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 1.2 | 🟡 | ↓ |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 1.0 | 🟢 | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) | 1.2 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)* | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 9808.8 | 🔴 | •• |

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 5.9 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.1 | 🟢 | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 37.2 | 🟠 | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 60.8 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 1.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100) | 14.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 3.6 | 🟢 | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 11.2 | 🔴 | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 1.0 | 🟢 | → |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 41.2 | 🟠 | •• |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 44.8 | 🔴 | •• |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 30.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 14.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 74.2 | 🟠 | → |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)* | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | 59.7 | 🟢 | •• |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 0.4 | 🟡 | •• |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 12.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | -0.5 | 🟠 | → |

## 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) | 58.9 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 2.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 74.7 | 🟡 | •• |

\* Imputed data point

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE

### INDEX SCORE
**71**

### REGIONAL SCORE
**60.5**

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS | SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS |

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

## SDG TRENDS

| 1 NO POVERTY ↗ | 2 ZERO HUNGER ↓ | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING ↗ | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION ↗ | 5 GENDER EQUALITY → | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION ↗ | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY ↗ | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH → | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE ↑ |

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES •• | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES ↓ | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION → | 13 CLIMATE ACTION ↓ | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER → | 15 LIFE ON LAND → | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS → | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS ↗ |

↑ 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

## SDG1 – End Poverty

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) | 1.4 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) | 7.6 | 🟠 | → |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | 8.0 | 🟠 | •• |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 6.3 | 🟢 | → |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 14.2 | 🟠 | •• |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.3 | 🟢 | •• |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 21.8 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 0.7 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 🟢 | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 1.0 | 🟢 | •• |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 71.9 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 10.6 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under–5 (per 1,000 live births) | 17.3 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 93.0 | 🔴 | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 24.1 | 🟠 | → |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 67.0 | 🟡 | •• |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 18.6 | 🔴 | → |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 74.0 | 🟠 | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 21.7 | 🟢 | •• |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 86.6 | 🔴 | •• |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 99.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 69.0 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 9.1 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 7.3 | 🟡 | → |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | 13.0 | 🟡 | ↗ |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 72.3 | 🔴 | ↑ |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 78.9 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | 47.7 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Harmonized Test Scores | 380.4 | 🔴 | → |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 72.0 | 🟡 | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 73.6 | 🔴 | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 29.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 24.3 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| 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 (%) | 0.5 | 🟡 | •• |
| Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) | 21.1 | 🟠 | → |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 98.0 | 🟠 | → |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 87.0 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 87.5 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 50.8 | 🟠 | •• |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 5.4 | 🔴 | •• |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | 730.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 70.0 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 4.6 | 🟡 | •• |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 98.2 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 1.7 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 21.0 | 🟠 | → |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 3.4 | 🟢 | → |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | -4.1 | 🔴 | •• |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 44.4 | 🔴 | •• |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 9.7 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 2.3 | 🟢 | •• |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.4 | 🟢 | •• |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 10.7 | 🟢 | •• |
| Labour freedom score | 48.6 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24) | 22.6 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| 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) | 27.2 | 🟡 | •• |
| Population using the internet (%) | 90.7 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 88.6 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 🟠 | •• |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.7 | 🔴 | •• |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | 0.3 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 99.1 | 🟢 | •• |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | 1.8 | 🔴 | •• |
| Gini coefficient | 39.5 | 🟠 | •• |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) | 21.5 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 66.4 | 🟡 | •• |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 93.8 | 🟡 | → |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 7.5 | 🟢 | → |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 4.6 | 🟢 | •• |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.7 | 🟡 | •• |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.4 | 🟢 | •• |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 14.2 | 🟡 | → |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | 38.0 | 🟢 | → |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 90.3 | 🟡 | •• |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 1.8 | 🟢 | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) | 1.1 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 2.1 | 🟢 | •• |

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 7.8 | 🟡 | → |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 55.6 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 56.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 13.3 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100) | 16.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 3.8 | 🟢 | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 59.5 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 71.2 | 🟠 | •• |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 🟡 | ↓ |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.6 | 🟢 | ↓ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 17.4 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 96.9 | 🟡 | •• |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 38.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 46.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) | 0.1 | 🟢 | •• |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | 271.3 | 🔴 | •• |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 0.6 | 🟢 | •• |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 15.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | -0.3 | 🟠 | → |

## 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) | 72.3 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 8.0 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 77.6 | 🟢 | •• |

* Imputed data point

# OMAN

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

### INDEX SCORE

**65.8**

### REGIONAL SCORE

**60.5**

## ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS | SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

🟩 SDG achieved  🟨 Challenges remain  🟧 Significant challenges remain  🟥 Major challenges remain  ⬜ Data unavailable

## ▼ SDG TRENDS

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| •• | → | ↗ | → | ↗ | ↑ | ↗ | ↗ | ↗ |

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| •• | → | → | → | → | ↓ | → | ↗ |

↑ 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

## SDG1 – End Poverty

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)* | NA | ● | ●● |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)* | NA | ● | ●● |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | 13.1 | ● | ●● |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.8 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting 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 (% of adult population) | 31.1 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 24.8 | ● | ↑ |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 1.1 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 3.6 | ● | ●● |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 17.0 | ● | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4.7 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under–5 (per 1,000 live births) | 10.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 9.3 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 21.5 | ● | ↗ |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 104.0 | ● | ●● |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 11.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 72.5 | ● | ↓ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 5.9 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 100.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 97.0 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 70.0 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.9 | ● | ●● |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 13.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 4.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | 8.4 | ● | → |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 88.9 | ● | ↓ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.7 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 90.1 | ● | → |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 72.6 | ● | ↓ |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | 45.6 | ● | → |
| Harmonized Test Scores | 423.5 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 39.6 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 104.9 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 36.2 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 0.0 | ● | ↓ |
| 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 (%) | 1.2 | ● | ●● |
| Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) | 15.0 | ● | ↗ |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 98.0 | ● | ↑ |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 92.4 | ● | ↗ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 99.3 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 116.7 | ● | ●● |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 13.4 | ● | ●● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | 5797.1 | ● | ●● |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 80.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 1.6 | ● | ●● |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 100.0 | ● | ↑ |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 1.7 | ● | ↗ |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 0.6 | ● | → |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 7.2 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | 0.2 | ● | ●● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 73.6 | ● | ●● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 1.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.5 | ● | ●● |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 1.2 | ● | ↑ |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 81.1 | ● | ●● |
| Labour freedom score | 53.3 | ● | ↓ |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24) | 6.8 | ● | ↑ |
| 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) | 39.4 | ● | ●● |
| Population using the internet (%) | 97.8 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 115.9 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.2 | ● | → |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.9 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.3 | ● | → |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | 1.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 85.1 | ● | ●● |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | NA | ● | ●● |
| Gini coefficient | NA | ● | ●● |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³) | 50.3 | ● | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 26.9 | ● | ●● |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 97.3 | ● | ↑ |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.2 | ● | ●● |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 36.5 | ● | → |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 15.8 | ● | ●● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 5.5 | ● | ●● |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 13.6 | ● | ●● |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 31.1 | ● | ↓ |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | 53.4 | ● | → |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 72.9 | ● | ●● |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.3 | ● | ↑ |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 15.8 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) | 7.4 | ● | → |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 29645.7 | ● | ●● |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 11.0 | ● | ●● |

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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 (%) | 24.7 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 73.5 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 3.1 | ● | ●● |
| Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100) | 52.0 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 11.3 | ● | ●● |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 27.2 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 0.3 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | ● | ●● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 100.0 | ● | ●● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 43.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | ● | ●● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 42.5 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) | 0.2 | ● | ●● |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | NA | ● | ●● |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | 46.8 | ● | ●● |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 0.8 | ● | ●● |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 9.0 | ● | ●● |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | 0.5 | ● | → |

## 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) | 66.1 | ● | ↑ |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 8.2 | ● | → |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 70.3 | ● | ●● |

* Imputed data point

# PALESTINE

## ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS | SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

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

## ▼ SDG TRENDS

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ↗ | → | ↗ | → | → | ↑ | ↗ | → | •• |

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| •• | ↓ | ↑ | ↗ | •• | ↗ | → | ↑ |

↑ 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

### SDG1 – End Poverty

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) | 1.0 | green | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) | 2.9 | yellow | ↗ |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | 1.6 | green | •• |

### SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 8.7 | green | ↓ |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.3 | green | → |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 37.6 | red | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.3 | yellow | ↑ |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 1.3 | red | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | green | •• |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | grey | •• |

### SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 20.4 | green | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 8.9 | green | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 14.3 | green | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 0.5 | green | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | grey | •• |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | NA | grey | •• |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 4.7 | green | •• |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 73.5 | orange | ↓ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 42.8 | orange | •• |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.7 | green | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 97.0 | green | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | NA | grey | •• |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.9 | red | → |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 9.2 | orange | → |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | NA | grey | •• |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | NA | grey | •• |

### SDG4 – Quality Education

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 90.8 | yellow | ↓ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.4 | green | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 92.1 | green | ↑ |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 66.0 | red | → |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | 42.9 | yellow | ↓ |
| Harmonized Test Scores | 412.3 | orange | → |

### SDG5 – Gender Equality

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 61.0 | orange | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 99.6 | green | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 26.3 | red | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $) | 0.2 | red | ↓ |
| Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) | 0.7 | yellow | •• |
| Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 70.0 | red | → |

### SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 98.4 | green | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 99.4 | green | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 47.8 | yellow | •• |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 14.3 | red | •• |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | 2389.8 | orange | •• |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 41.0 | orange | •• |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | NA | grey | •• |

### SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | green | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 3.8 | red | ↗ |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 22.6 | orange | ↗ |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 2.9 | green | → |

### SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | −6.9 | red | •• |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 33.6 | red | → |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 24.4 | red | ↓ |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | NA | grey | •• |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.6 | green | → |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 31.9 | yellow | •• |
| Labour freedom score | NA | grey | •• |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) | 36.0 | red | → |
| Product concentration index, exports | 0.2 | green | ↑ |

### SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best) | 30.5 | green | •• |
| Population using the internet (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | NA | grey | •• |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | NA | grey | •• |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | orange | •• |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.5 | red | •• |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | NA | grey | •• |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | NA | grey | •• |

### SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | 1.3 | red | •• |
| Gini coefficient | 33.7 | yellow | •• |

### SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³) | NA | grey | •• |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 13.1 | red | •• |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 39.6 | red | ↓ |

### SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.9 | green | •• |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 8.6 | green | ↑ |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | NA | grey | •• |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | grey | •• |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.9 | green | •• |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | grey | •• |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | NA | grey | •• |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 50.3 | orange | •• |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | green | •• |

### SDG13 – Climate Action

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)* | 0.7 | green | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)* | 1.9 | yellow | ↑ |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 0.0 | green | •• |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 312.1 | green | •• |

### SDG14 – Life Below Water

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best) | NA | grey | •• |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.8 | green | •• |
| Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) | 5.0 | green | •• |

### SDG15 – Life on Land

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 23.5 | red | ↗ |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 48.0 | red | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.9 | green | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) | 1.4 | green | → |

### SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 28.7 | green | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 99.2 | green | •• |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | NA | grey | •• |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) | NA | grey | •• |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 7.3 | orange | •• |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) | 31.9 | red | ↓ |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)* | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | NA | grey | •• |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | 77.5 | green | •• |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 14.0 | green | •• |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | −1.8 | red | → |

### SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) | 83.7 | green | ↑ |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | NA | grey | •• |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best) | NA | grey | •• |

\* Imputed data point

# QATAR

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

### INDEX SCORE
**62**

### REGIONAL SCORE
**60.5**

## ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



| | SDG 1 | SDG 2 | SDG 3 | SDG 4 | SDG 5 | SDG 6 | SDG 7 | SDG 8 | SDG 9 | SDG 10 | SDG 11 | SDG 12 | SDG 13 | SDG 14 | SDG 15 | SDG 16 | SDG 17 |

## ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

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

## ▼ SDG TRENDS

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |
| •• | → | ↗ | ↗ | → | ↑ | → | ↗ | ↗ |

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS |
| •• | ↓ | → | → | ↗ | ↓ | ↓ | → |

↑ 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

## SDG1 – End Poverty

| Indicator | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)* | NA |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)* | NA |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | 0.1 |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| Indicator | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | NA |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | NA |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | NA |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 43.1 |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 9.1 |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 1.3 |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| Indicator | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 7.6 |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 2.9 |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 5.2 |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 37.0 |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 10.7 |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 91.0 |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 7.3 |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 79.3 |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 4.7 |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 100.0 |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 99.0 |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 76.0 |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.4 |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 19.5 |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 4.7 |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | 12.5 |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| Indicator | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 97.9 |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.7 |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 96.0 |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 87.6 |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | 35.1 |
| Harmonized Test Scores | 427.5 |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| Indicator | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 68.9 |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 121.1 |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 66.4 |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 4.4 |
| 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 (%) | 18.8 |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 50.0 |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| Indicator | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 100.0 |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 99.9 |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 431.0 |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 70.0 |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | 12552.8 |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 90.0 |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 0.4 |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| Indicator | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 100.0 |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 1.9 |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 0.3 |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 7.2 |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| Indicator | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | 2.3 |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 65.9 |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 0.1 |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.8 |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 4.9 |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 255.0 |
| Labour freedom score | 52.5 |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) | 0.6 |
| Product concentration index, exports | 0.4 |

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

| Indicator | VALUE |
|---|---|
| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 54.5 |
| Population using the internet (%) | 100.0 |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 174.0 |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.8 |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 2.2 |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.7 |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | 1.2 |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 100.0 |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| Indicator | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Palma ratio | NA |
| Gini coefficient | NA |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| Indicator | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) | 106.0 |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 94.2 |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | NA |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| Indicator | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.2 |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 56.6 |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 13.6 |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 6.2 |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 36.8 |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 53.8 |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | 3762.2 |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 73.7 |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | NA |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| Indicator | VALUE |
|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 37.8 |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) | 18.8 |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 117823.0 |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | NA |

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

| Indicator | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 4.0 |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.1 |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 60.0 |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 76.2 |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.0 |
| Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) | 68.7 |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| Indicator | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 34.1 |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 60.0 |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| Indicator | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 0.3 |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 36.0 |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 100.0 |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 58.0 |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 58.5 |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) | 0.3 |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | NA |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | 76.3 |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 72.4 |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 9.0 |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | 1.0 |

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

| Indicator | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)* | NA |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 70.6 |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 5.7 |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 76.0 |

* Imputed data point

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# SAUDI ARABIA

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

INDEX SCORE

**63.1**

REGIONAL SCORE

**60.5**



## ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

## ▼ SDG TRENDS



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

↑ 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

## SDG1 – End Poverty

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)* | NA | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)* | NA | | |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | 0.1 | | |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 3.8 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 10.8 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.4 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 40.6 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 5.0 | | |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 1.2 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.3 | | |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 16.2 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 3.1 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 6.4 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 8.2 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 20.9 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 91.0 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 18.5 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 76.9 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 8.3 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.8 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 98.0 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 74.0 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 7.0 | | |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 18.7 | | |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 5.4 | | |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | 14.9 | | |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 97.7 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.5 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 90.8 | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 53.7 | | |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | 73.7 | | |
| Harmonized Test Scores | 399.0 | | |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)* | 49.4 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 92.0 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 43.2 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 19.9 | | |
| 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 (%) | 0.0 | | |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 70.0 | | |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 98.6 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 95.3 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 974.2 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 37.7 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | 2849.9 | | |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 83.0 | | |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 1.9 | | |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 100.0 | | |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 1.5 | | |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 1.4 | | |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 6.2 | | |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | 1.4 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 74.3 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 4.8 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 21.3 | | |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 1.9 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 83.2 | | |
| Labour freedom score | 44.4 | | |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24) | 16.3 | | |
| 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) | 53.0 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 100.0 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 126.0 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.6 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 1.6 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.5 | | |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | 0.9 | | |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 66.8 | | |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | NA | | |
| Gini coefficient | NA | | |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³) | 76.3 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 25.2 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 90.5 | | |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.4 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 25.0 | | |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 17.6 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 23.3 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 8.8 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 49.6 | | |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | 2113.3 | | |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 62.4 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.9 | | |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 18.3 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) | 5.4 | | |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 27844.6 | | |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 2.4 | | |

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 6.1 | | |
| 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: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 64.0 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 18.3 | | |
| Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100) | 50.0 | | |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 12.8 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 23.3 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 25.5 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | | |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 0.8 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 20.0 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.2 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 52.0 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 27.1 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) | 0.0 | | |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | 0.0 | | |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | 135.8 | | |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 7.1 | | |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 8.0 | | |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | -0.4 | | |

## 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) | 80.4 | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 9.7 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 60.2 | | |

* Imputed data point

# SOMALIA

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

### INDEX SCORE

**44.1**

### REGIONAL SCORE

**60.5**

## ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

| | SDG 1 | SDG 2 | SDG 3 | SDG 4 | SDG 5 | SDG 6 | SDG 7 | SDG 8 | SDG 9 | SDG 10 | SDG 11 | SDG 12 | SDG 13 | SDG 14 | SDG 15 | SDG 16 | SDG 17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Value | 17 | 20 | 26 | 47 | 19 | 38 | 38 | 48 | 15 | 75 | 81 | 82 | 81 | 40 | 44 | 44 | 44 |

## ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

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

## ▼ SDG TRENDS

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

↑ 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

## SDG1 – End Poverty

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) | 42.7 | red | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) | 66.2 | red | → |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | 81.7 | red | •• |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 48.7 | red | → |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 25.3 | red | •• |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 14.3 | red | •• |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 14.6 | yellow | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.5 | red | ↓ |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 1.2 | red | → |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | NA | grey | •• |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | grey | •• |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 620.7 | red | ↗ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 35.1 | red | → |
| Mortality rate, under–5 (per 1,000 live births) | 106.1 | red | ↗ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 246.0 | red | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | grey | •• |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 30.4 | red | → |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 238.0 | red | •• |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 20.2 | red | ↗ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 55.3 | red | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 115.7 | red | •• |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 31.9 | red | •• |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 46.0 | red | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 27.0 | red | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.7 | red | •• |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 6.5 | yellow | ↓ |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 14.7 | red | → |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | NA | grey | •• |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 70.5 | red | •• |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | NA | grey | •• |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | NA | grey | •• |
| Harmonized Test Scores | NA | grey | •• |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 2.1 | red | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 30.4 | red | •• |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 44.7 | red | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 19.6 | red | → |
| Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $) | 0.4 | red | •• |
| Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) | 12.0 | red | → |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 98.0 | orange | → |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 58.3 | red | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 40.6 | red | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 24.5 | green | •• |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 4.9 | red | •• |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | 1143.4 | yellow | •• |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 34.0 | red | ↗ |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 99.2 | red | •• |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 49.3 | red | ↓ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 3.8 | red | → |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 1.7 | red | → |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 10.5 | orange | → |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 8.4 | red | ↗ |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | –8.3 | red | •• |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 38.7 | red | •• |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 19.1 | red | ↓ |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.2 | yellow | •• |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | green | → |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Labour freedom score | 26.5 | red | •• |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24) | 34.3 | red | ↓ |
| Product concentration index, exports | 0.6 | orange | ↗ |

## 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 | orange | •• |
| Population using the internet (%) | 27.6 | red | ↗ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 2.5 | red | → |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 1.9 | red | → |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | red | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | grey | •• |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | NA | grey | •• |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 64.6 | orange | •• |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | NA | grey | •• |
| Gini coefficient | NA | grey | •• |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³) | 20.2 | orange | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 78.8 | orange | ↗ |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.4 | green | •• |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 3.8 | green | → |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | NA | grey | •• |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | green | •• |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.9 | green | •• |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 12.4 | green | ↑ |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | NA | grey | •• |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 35.3 | red | •• |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | NA | grey | •• |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 0.0 | green | ↑ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) | 0.6 | green | → |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)* | 0.0 | green | •• |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 13717.9 | red | •• |

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 14.9 | orange | ↓ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | NA | grey | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | red | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 58.3 | red | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100) | 40.8 | red | ↓ |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 0.4 | green | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | red | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | red | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | yellow | ↓ |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | grey | •• |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | grey | •• |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 3.0 | red | •• |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 11.0 | red | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | grey | •• |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 39.4 | red | → |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)* | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | 12.9 | red | •• |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | NA | grey | •• |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 7.0 | red | •• |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | –2.5 | red | ↓ |

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)* | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 48.4 | red | ↑ |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | NA | grey | •• |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 23.6 | red | •• |

* Imputed data point

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# SUDAN

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

### INDEX SCORE
51.3

### REGIONAL SCORE
60.5

## ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS | SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

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

## ▼ SDG TRENDS

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ↓ | → | → | ↓ | → | ↓ | ↗ | → | ↗ |

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| •• | ↗ | → | ↑ | → | → | → | → |

↑ 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 $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) | 27.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) | 50.2 | ● | ↓ |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | 65.3 | ● | •• |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 11.9 | ● | ↓ |
| Prevalence of stunting 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 (% of adult population) | 17.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.8 | ● | → |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst) | 1.1 | ● | → |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst) | 2.4 | ● | •• |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | ● | •• |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 270.4 | ● | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 25.7 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 51.6 | ● | ↗ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 54.0 | ● | ↗ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.1 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 22.8 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 145.0 | ● | •• |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 19.6 | ● | ↗ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 65.3 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 86.8 | ● | •• |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 77.7 | ● | •• |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 81.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) | 44.0 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) | 4.1 | ● | •• |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 18.9 | ● | ↓ |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 4.8 | ● | ↑ |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | NA | ● | •• |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 66.1 | ● | •• |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 73.0 | ● | •• |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 54.3 | ● | •• |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 38.6 | ● | •• |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | 17.2 | ● | •• |
| Harmonized Test Scores | 379.6 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 30.2 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 82.7 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 41.1 | ● | ↓ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 27.7 | ● | •• |
| 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 (%) | 11.9 | ● | •• |
| Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) | 16.7 | ● | → |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 56.0 | ● | → |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 64.9 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 36.9 | ● | •• |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 118.7 | ● | •• |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | 154.1 | ● | •• |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 34.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 15.8 | ● | •• |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 61.8 | ● | ↗ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 62.8 | ● | ↑ |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 1.2 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 62.4 | ● | → |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 4.8 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | -9.5 | ● | •• |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 15.3 | ● | •• |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 20.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 4.0 | ● | •• |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 0.1 | ● | •• |
| Labour freedom score | 41.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) | 18.2 | ● | ↗ |
| 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)* | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Population using the internet (%) | 28.7 | ● | ↗ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 47.6 | ● | ↗ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best) | 2.3 | ● | → |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.2 | ● | •• |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | 0.2 | ● | ↗ |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 56.8 | ● | •• |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | 1.4 | ● | •• |
| Gini coefficient | 34.2 | ● | •• |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) | 38.6 | ● | → |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 16.6 | ● | •• |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 82.1 | ● | ↗ |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.2 | ● | •• |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 1.2 | ● | ↑ |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 2.1 | ● | •• |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.6 | ● | •• |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | ● | •• |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 30.4 | ● | → |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | 78.1 | ● | → |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 57.6 | ● | •• |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.2 | ● | •• |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 0.5 | ● | ↑ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) | 0.2 | ● | ↑ |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | NA | ● | •• |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 6845.0 | ● | •• |

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 1.6 | ● | •• |
| 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: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best) | 44.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 11.2 | ● | •• |
| Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) | 28.2 | ● | → |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 0.2 | ● | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 17.8 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) | 0.9 | ● | → |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | ● | •• |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 20.4 | ● | •• |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 67.3 | ● | •• |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) | 20.0 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 18.1 | ● | •• |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) | 35.7 | ● | → |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | 0.2 | ● | •• |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | 51.6 | ● | •• |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 10.0 | ● | •• |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | -2.0 | ● | → |

## 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) | 43.6 | ● | → |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 2.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best) | 54.4 | ● | •• |

* Imputed data point

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# SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

### INDEX SCORE
**56.8**

### REGIONAL SCORE
**60.5**

## ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS | SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS |

🟩 SDG achieved  🟨 Challenges remain  🟧 Significant challenges remain  🟥 Major challenges remain  ⬛ Data unavailable

## ▼ SDG TRENDS

| 1 NO POVERTY → | 2 ZERO HUNGER → | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING ↗ | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION ↑ | 5 GENDER EQUALITY → | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION ↗ | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY → | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH → | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE → |

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES •• | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES ↓ | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION ↑ | 13 CLIMATE ACTION ↗ | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER ↓ | 15 LIFE ON LAND ↗ | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS ↓ | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS → |

↑ 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

# SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

## SDG1 – End Poverty

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) | 0.6 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) | 15.5 | ● | ↓ |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | 85.8 | ● | •• |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 27.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Prevalence of stunting 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 (% of adult population) | 33.9 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.9 | ● | ↓ |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 0.9 | ● | ↑ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | ● | •• |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 7.8 | ● | •• |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 29.9 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 10.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 21.4 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 17.0 | ● | ↗ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 22.1 | ● | ↓ |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 95.0 | ● | •• |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 29.9 | ● | ↓ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 72.1 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 54.0 | ● | •• |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 96.2 | ● | •• |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 41.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 64.0 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.5 | ● | •• |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 14.9 | ● | ↓ |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 2.1 | ● | → |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)* | NA | ● | → |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 76.4 | ● | •• |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.4 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 43.2 | ● | •• |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 46.9 | ● | •• |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | 46.6 | ● | •• |
| Harmonized Test Scores | NA | ● | •• |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 53.3 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 81.3 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 22.2 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 10.4 | ● | ↓ |
| 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 (%) | NA | ● | •• |
| Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) | 7.7 | ● | → |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 120.0 | ● | ↑ |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 94.1 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 95.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 124.4 | ● | •• |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 48.0 | ● | •• |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | 736.8 | ● | •• |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 63.0 | ● | •• |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 9.1 | ● | •• |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 88.8 | ● | → |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 96.3 | ● | → |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 1.6 | ● | → |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 4.6 | ● | → |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 10.7 | ● | → |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | NA | ● | •• |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 23.3 | ● | •• |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 13.2 | ● | → |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 8.7 | ● | •• |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 1.5 | ● | •• |
| Labour freedom score | 46.5 | ● | ↓ |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24) | 33.5 | ● | → |
| 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 (%) | 34.7 | ● | •• |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 21.9 | ● | → |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.2 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | 5.6 | ● | → |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 88.7 | ● | •• |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | 0.9 | ● | •• |
| Gini coefficient | 37.5 | ● | •• |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³) | 35.5 | ● | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | ● | •• |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 85.5 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.6 | ● | •• |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 1.8 | ● | ↑ |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 5.2 | ● | •• |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.6 | ● | •• |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.6 | ● | •• |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 5.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | NA | ● | •• |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 53.9 | ● | •• |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | NA | ● | •• |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 1.3 | ● | ↑ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) | 0.6 | ● | → |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | NA | ● | •• |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 5350.8 | ● | •• |

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 8.3 | ● | ↓ |
| 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: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 51.7 | ● | ↗ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 33.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100) | 38.0 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 0.8 | ● | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 1.0 | ● | ↑ |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.1 | ● | •• |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 50.5 | ● | •• |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 96.0 | ● | •• |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 13.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | ● | •• |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 17.4 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) | 0.1 | ● | •• |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | 25.6 | ● | •• |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | NA | ● | •• |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 0.2 | ● | •• |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 11.0 | ● | •• |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | -2.8 | ● | → |

## 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) | 31.9 | ● | → |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 6.5 | ● | •• |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 47.6 | ● | •• |

\* Imputed data point

# TUNISIA

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

### INDEX SCORE
**71.9**

### REGIONAL SCORE
**60.5**

## ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

## ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS | SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS |

🟩 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

## SDG1 – End Poverty

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) | 0.8 | green | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) | 1.7 | green | ↑ |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | 0.8 | green | •• |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 3.0 | green | → |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 8.4 | yellow | •• |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.1 | green | •• |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 26.8 | red | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.6 | orange | ↗ |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 0.9 | red | → |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | green | ↑ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.1 | green | •• |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 36.6 | green | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 8.1 | green | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 11.5 | green | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 37.0 | yellow | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | grey | •• |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 15.7 | yellow | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 56.0 | yellow | •• |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 16.3 | orange | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 73.8 | orange | ↓ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 4.0 | green | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.5 | green | •• |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 95.0 | green | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 67.0 | orange | ↗ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.5 | red | ↓ |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 9.6 | orange | ↓ |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 3.2 | green | → |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | 20.5 | orange | → |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 98.3 | green | → |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 96.8 | green | •• |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 80.5 | yellow | ↑ |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | NA | grey | •• |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | 38.5 | yellow | ↗ |
| Harmonized Test Scores | 384.1 | orange | → |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 62.7 | orange | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 83.7 | orange | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 38.9 | red | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 15.7 | red | ↓ |
| Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $) | 0.3 | red | → |
| Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) | 33.3 | orange | ↑ |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 30.0 | red | → |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 97.2 | yellow | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 97.4 | green | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 98.1 | red | •• |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 43.0 | yellow | •• |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita) | 1244.7 | yellow | •• |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 60.0 | yellow | → |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 3.1 | yellow | •• |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 99.9 | green | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 99.9 | green | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO$_2$/TWh) | 1.7 | red | → |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 3.2 | red | → |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 3.7 | yellow | → |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | -4.8 | red | •• |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 36.9 | red | → |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 17.7 | red | ↓ |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 2.3 | green | •• |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.4 | green | •• |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 13.5 | green | •• |
| Labour freedom score | 55.9 | orange | → |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) | 37.5 | red | ↓ |
| Product concentration index, exports | 0.1 | green | ↑ |

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 30.3 | green | •• |
| Population using the internet (%) | 73.8 | yellow | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 85.8 | green | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.1 | orange | •• |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.8 | green | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.7 | red | •• |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | 0.8 | yellow | → |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 97.7 | green | •• |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | 1.4 | red | ↓ |
| Gini coefficient | 32.8 | yellow | •• |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³) | 22.5 | orange | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 76.9 | yellow | •• |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 98.8 | green | ↑ |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.7 | green | •• |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 8.3 | green | ↑ |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 6.4 | yellow | •• |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.5 | yellow | •• |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.7 | yellow | •• |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 16.4 | green | → |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | 284.7 | orange | ↓ |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 83.3 | yellow | •• |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 2.6 | yellow | ↓ |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO$_2$/capita) | 2.9 | yellow | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO$_2$/capita) | 1.4 | yellow | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 348.7 | green | •• |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 123.4 | yellow | •• |

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 9.3 | yellow | → |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.1 | green | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 40.3 | red | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 55.1 | orange | → |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 18.6 | yellow | → |
| Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) | 31.1 | red | ↓ |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 3.9 | green | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 39.8 | red | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 43.4 | red | •• |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | orange | → |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 4.6 | red | •• |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 54.9 | red | ↓ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.9 | green | •• |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 40.0 | orange | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 2.3 | yellow | •• |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 50.0 | red | ↓ |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)* | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | NA | grey | •• |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | 191.5 | orange | •• |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 0.1 | green | •• |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 15.0 | green | •• |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | -0.6 | orange | ↗ |

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

| Indicator | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)* | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 75.1 | yellow | ↑ |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 10.4 | yellow | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 85.0 | green | •• |

\* Imputed data point

# UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

### INDEX SCORE
**69**

### REGIONAL SCORE
**60.5**

## ▼ 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

## SDG1 – End Poverty

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) | 0.1 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) | 0.2 | ● | ↑ |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | 0.1 | ● | •• |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | NA | ● | •• |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | NA | ● | •• |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 32.1 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 23.6 | ● | ↑ |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 1.3 | ● | → |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | ● | ↗ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | ● | •• |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 9.3 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 2.6 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under–5 (per 1,000 live births) | 5.3 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 0.8 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | ● | •• |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 18.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 70.0 | ● | •• |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 5.9 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 78.7 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 3.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.9 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 98.0 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 82.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.7 | ● | ↑ |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 16.4 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 5.2 | ● | → |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | 9.0 | ● | ↑ |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.0 | ● | → |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.7 | ● | •• |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 111.7 | ● | ↑ |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 99.0 | ● | ↑ |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | 61.3 | ● | •• |
| Harmonized Test Scores | 448.0 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)* | 62.0 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 97.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 59.5 | ● | ↗ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 50.0 | ● | ↑ |
| 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 (%) | NA | ● | •• |
| Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) | 17.6 | ● | → |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 60.0 | ● | → |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 100.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 99.1 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 1533.3 | ● | •• |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 92.1 | ● | •• |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | 5513.8 | ● | •• |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 83.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 0.8 | ● | •• |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 100.0 | ● | ↑ |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 1.4 | ● | ↗ |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 4.5 | ● | → |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 5.5 | ● | → |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | 1.2 | ● | •• |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 85.7 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 2.9 | ● | → |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 13.4 | ● | •• |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 3.9 | ● | ↓ |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 229.4 | ● | •• |
| Labour freedom score | 65.3 | ● | ↓ |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) | 10.7 | ● | ↓ |
| 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) | 53.7 | ● | •• |
| Population using the internet (%) | 100.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 234.9 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 4.1 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 1.6 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 1.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | 1.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 96.2 | ● | •• |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | 0.9 | ● | •• |
| Gini coefficient | 26.0 | ● | •• |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³) | 65.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 45.1 | ● | •• |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 99.6 | ● | ↑ |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.6 | ● | •• |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 52.6 | ● | ↗ |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 15.0 | ● | •• |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 8.3 | ● | •• |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 21.3 | ● | •• |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 50.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | 3922.5 | ● | ↓ |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 91.2 | ● | •• |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.6 | ● | ↑ |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 25.9 | ● | ↓ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) | 10.5 | ● | ↗ |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 22404.4 | ● | •• |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 3.4 | ● | •• |

## SDG14 – Life Below Water

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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 (%) | 53.5 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 66.8 | ● | → |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 4.9 | ● | ↑ |
| Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100) | 72.8 | ● | → |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 12.6 | ● | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 58.2 | ● | ↗ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 26.4 | ● | •• |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 0.5 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 38.2 | ● | •• |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 100.0 | ● | •• |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 68.0 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | ● | •• |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 30.6 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) | 0.9 | ● | •• |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | 109.2 | ● | •• |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 6.4 | ● | •• |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 6.0 | ● | •• |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | 0.7 | ● | → |

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 98.0 | ● | •• |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 77.2 | ● | ↑ |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 7.3 | ● | •• |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 66.7 | ● | •• |

\* Imputed data point

# YEMEN, REPUBLIC OF

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

### ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

INDEX SCORE

**49**

REGIONAL SCORE

**60.5**

## ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS | SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS |

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

## ▼ SDG TRENDS

| 1 NO POVERTY ⬇ | 2 ZERO HUNGER ➡ | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING ➡ | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION ➡ | 5 GENDER EQUALITY ➡ | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION ➡ | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY ➡ | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH ➡ | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE ➡ |

| 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES •• | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES ➡ | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION ↗ | 13 CLIMATE ACTION ⬆ | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER ⬇ | 15 LIFE ON LAND ⬇ | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS ➡ | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS ⬇ |

⬆ On track or maintaining SDG achievement   ↗ Moderately improving   ➡ Stagnating   ⬇ Decreasing   •• Data unavailable

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

# YEMEN, REPUBLIC OF
Performance by Indicator

## SDG1 – End Poverty

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) | 68.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) | 88.6 | ● | ↓ |
| Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | 80.5 | ● | •• |

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 34.5 | ● | → |
| Prevalence of stunting 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 (% of adult population) | 13.7 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.9 | ● | → |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 0.9 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | ● | ↑ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.1 | ● | •• |

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 183.4 | ● | ↓ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 21.9 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 41.3 | ● | ↗ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 48.0 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 27.6 | ● | ↓ |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 186.0 | ● | •• |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 29.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 63.8 | ● | ↓ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 77.0 | ● | •• |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 60.9 | ● | •• |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 73.0 | ● | ↗ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 42.0 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.5 | ● | → |
| Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) | 5.4 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population) | 7.1 | ● | ↓ |
| Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%) | 21.4 | ● | → |

## SDG4 – Quality Education

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 75.6 | ● | •• |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | NA | ● | •• |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 49.0 | ● | •• |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 3.7 | ● | •• |
| School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) | NA | ● | •• |
| Harmonized Test Scores | 321.3 | ● | → |

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)* | 51.6 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 48.9 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 8.4 | ● | ↓ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 0.0 | ● | ↓ |
| 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 (%) | 6.5 | ● | ↓ |
| Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) | 0.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) | 70.0 | ● | → |

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 61.8 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 54.8 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 169.8 | ● | •• |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita) | 333.3 | ● | •• |
| Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) | 36.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) | 15.6 | ● | •• |

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 74.9 | ● | ↗ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 61.3 | ● | → |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) | 3.8 | ● | → |
| Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) | 20.3 | ● | ↗ |
| Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP) | 1.8 | ● | ↑ |

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) | −11.3 | ● | •• |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 6.5 | ● | •• |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 17.4 | ● | → |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.0 | ● | •• |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | ● | ↑ |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 1.1 | ● | •• |
| Labour freedom score | 30.7 | ● | ↓ |
| Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24) | 32.7 | ● | ↓ |
| 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 (%) | 17.7 | ● | ↓ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 29.2 | ● | ↗ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 1.9 | ● | •• |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | ● | •• |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US$) | 0.6 | ● | → |
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 67.7 | ● | •• |

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palma ratio | 1.6 | ● | •• |
| Gini coefficient | 36.7 | ● | •• |

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³) | 47.2 | ● | → |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 25.2 | ● | •• |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 77.2 | ● | → |

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.5 | ● | •• |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 1.8 | ● | ↑ |
| Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 1.5 | ● | •• |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.6 | ● | •• |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | ● | •• |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 4.6 | ● | ↑ |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | 0.7 | ● | ↓ |
| Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%) | 63.2 | ● | •• |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.2 | ● | •• |

## SDG13 – Climate Action

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 0.3 | ● | ↑ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) | 0.2 | ● | ↑ |
| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | NA | ● | •• |
| People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 634.9 | ● | •• |

## 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 (%) | 30.6 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 51.5 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 2.8 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100) | 55.2 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG15 – Life on Land

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 0.7 | ● | •• |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 27.9 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 8.2 | ● | •• |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | ● | ↓ |

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 6.3 | ● | •• |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 59.0 | ● | •• |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 30.7 | ● | •• |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 16.0 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | ● | •• |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 33.7 | ● | → |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)* | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) | 21.1 | ● | •• |
| Prison population (per 100,000 persons) | 32.4 | ● | •• |
| Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) | 0.0 | ● | •• |
| Status of fundamental human rights treaties | 10.0 | ● | •• |
| Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism | −2.5 | ● | → |

## 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) | 33.6 | ● | ↓ |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 5.9 | ● | •• |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 57.1 | ● | •• |

* Imputed data point

# Section 4

## Indicator Profiles

## 1 NO POVERTY
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATIO AT $2.15/DAY (2017 PPP, %)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 0.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Bahrain* | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Comoros | 19.6 | 🔴 | → |
| Djibouti | 12.7 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Egypt | 2.1 | 🟡 | → |
| Iraq | 1.0 | 🟢 | → |
| Jordan | 0.8 | 🟢 | → |
| Kuwait* | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Lebanon | 0.6 | 🟢 | → |
| Libya* | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Mauritania | 5.2 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Morocco | 1.4 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Oman* | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Palestine | 1.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Qatar* | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Saudi Arabia* | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Somalia | 42.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 27.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Syria | 0.6 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Tunisia | 0.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 0.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 68.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |

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

## 1 NO POVERTY
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATIO AT $3.65/DAY 2017 PPP, %)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 1.7 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Bahrain* | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Comoros | 37.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Djibouti | 26.6 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Egypt | 9.2 | 🟠 | → |
| Iraq | 3.9 | 🟡 | → |
| Jordan | 1.3 | 🟢 | → |
| Kuwait* | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Lebanon | 0.9 | 🟢 | → |
| Libya* | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Mauritania | 19.9 | 🔴 | → |
| Morocco | 7.6 | 🟠 | → |
| Oman* | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Palestine | 2.9 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Qatar* | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Saudi Arabia* | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Somalia | 66.2 | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 50.2 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Syria | 15.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Tunisia | 1.7 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 0.2 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 88.6 | 🔴 | ↓ |

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

## 1 NO POVERTY
WORKING POOR AT PPP$3.65 A DAY (% OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)

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

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

## 2 ZERO HUNGER
PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT (%)
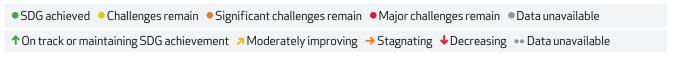
| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 2.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Bahrain | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Comoros | 13.5 | 🟠 | → |
| Djibouti | 16.8 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Egypt | 7.2 | 🟢 | → |
| Iraq | 16.3 | 🔴 | → |
| Jordan | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Kuwait | 2.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Libya | 8.4 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Mauritania | 8.7 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Morocco | 6.3 | 🟢 | → |
| Oman | 2.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Qatar | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 3.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 48.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 11.9 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Syria | 27.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Tunisia | 3.0 | 🟢 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 2.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 34.5 | 🔴 | → |

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

🟢 SDG achieved  🟡 Challenges remain  🟠 Significant challenges remain  🔴 Major challenges remain  ⚪ Data unavailable

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement  ↗ Moderately improving  → Stagnating  ↓ 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

# 2 ZERO HUNGER

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 9.8 | 🟡 | •• |
| Bahrain | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Comoros | 31.1 | 🔴 | •• |
| Djibouti | 20.9 | 🔴 | •• |
| Egypt | 22.3 | 🔴 | •• |
| Iraq | 12.6 | 🟠 | •• |
| Jordan | 7.4 | 🟢 | •• |
| Kuwait | 6.4 | 🟢 | → |
| Lebanon | 7.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Libya | 38.1 | 🔴 | •• |
| Mauritania | 25.1 | 🔴 | → |
| Morocco | 14.2 | 🟠 | •• |
| Oman | 11.4 | 🟠 | •• |
| Palestine | 8.7 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Qatar | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 10.8 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 25.3 | 🔴 | •• |
| Sudan | 38.2 | 🔴 | •• |
| Syria | 27.9 | 🔴 | •• |
| Tunisia | 8.4 | 🟡 | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Yemen | 46.4 | 🔴 | •• |

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

## PREVALENCE OF WASTING IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE (%)
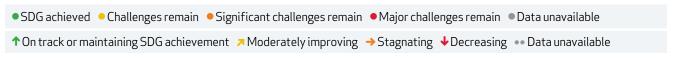
| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 2.7 | 🟢 | •• |
| Bahrain | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Comoros | 11.2 | 🔴 | •• |
| Djibouti | 10.6 | 🔴 | •• |
| Egypt | 9.5 | 🟠 | •• |
| Iraq | 3.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Jordan | 0.6 | 🟢 | •• |
| Kuwait | 2.3 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 1.4 | 🟢 | •• |
| Libya | 10.2 | 🔴 | •• |
| Mauritania | 13.6 | 🔴 | → |
| Morocco | 2.3 | 🟢 | •• |
| Oman | 9.3 | 🟠 | •• |
| Palestine | 1.3 | 🟢 | → |
| Qatar | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 4.4 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 14.3 | 🔴 | •• |
| Sudan | 16.3 | 🔴 | •• |
| Syria | 11.5 | 🔴 | •• |
| Tunisia | 2.1 | 🟢 | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Yemen | 16.4 | 🔴 | •• |

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

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 23.8 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Bahrain | 36.1 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Comoros | 16.3 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Djibouti | 11.4 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Egypt | 44.3 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Iraq | 40.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Jordan | 38.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 41.4 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Lebanon | 29.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Libya | 36.7 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Mauritania | 22.7 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Morocco | 21.8 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Oman | 31.1 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Palestine | 37.6 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Qatar | 43.1 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Saudi Arabia | 40.6 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Somalia | 14.6 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Sudan | 17.0 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Syria | 33.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Tunisia | 26.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| United Arab Emirates | 32.1 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Yemen | 13.7 | 🟡 | ↓ |

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

## CEREAL YIELD (TONNES PER HECTARE OF HARVESTED LAND)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 1.6 | 🟠 | → |
| Bahrain | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Comoros | 1.8 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Djibouti | 2.1 | 🟡 | → |
| Egypt | 7.4 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 2.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Jordan | 1.2 | 🔴 | → |
| Kuwait | 13.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 2.4 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Libya | 0.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Mauritania | 1.7 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Morocco | 0.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Oman | 24.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Palestine | 2.3 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Qatar | 9.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 5.0 | 🟢 | → |
| Somalia | 0.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Sudan | 0.8 | 🔴 | → |
| Syria | 0.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Tunisia | 1.6 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| United Arab Emirates | 23.6 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 0.9 | 🔴 | → |

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

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🟢 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

## 2 ZERO HUNGER — SUSTAINABLE NITROGEN MANAGEMENT INDEX (BEST 0–1.41 WORST)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 0.8 | red | → |
| Bahrain | 1.4 | red | ↓ |
| Comoros | 1.3 | red | → |
| Djibouti | 0.9 | red | → |
| Egypt | 0.6 | orange | ↓ |
| Iraq | 1.0 | red | ↓ |
| Jordan | 1.0 | red | → |
| Kuwait | 1.0 | red | ↓ |
| Lebanon | 0.8 | red | ↓ |
| Libya | 1.1 | red | ↓ |
| Mauritania | 1.0 | red | → |
| Morocco | 0.7 | orange | ↓ |
| Oman | 1.1 | red | ↓ |
| Palestine | 1.3 | red | ↓ |
| Qatar | 1.3 | red | → |
| Saudi Arabia | 1.2 | red | ↓ |
| Somalia | 1.2 | red | → |
| Sudan | 1.1 | red | → |
| Syria | 0.9 | red | ↑ |
| Tunisia | 0.9 | red | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 1.3 | red | → |
| Yemen | 0.9 | red | ↓ |

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

## 2 ZERO HUNGER — HUMAN TROPHIC LEVEL (BEST 2–3 WORST)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 2.2 | green | ↑ |
| Bahrain | 2.3 | orange | •• |
| Comoros | 2.1 | green | •• |
| Djibouti | 2.1 | green | ↑ |
| Egypt | 2.2 | green | → |
| Iraq | 2.1 | green | ↑ |
| Jordan | 2.2 | yellow | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 2.2 | green | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 2.2 | green | → |
| Libya | 2.3 | yellow | •• |
| Mauritania | 2.3 | yellow | ↗ |
| Morocco | 2.2 | green | → |
| Oman | 2.4 | green | ↓ |
| Palestine | 2.2 | green | •• |
| Qatar | 2.3 | yellow | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 2.3 | yellow | ↗ |
| Somalia | NA | gray | •• |
| Sudan | 2.4 | orange | •• |
| Syria | 2.2 | yellow | •• |
| Tunisia | 2.2 | green | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 2.2 | yellow | ↗ |
| Yemen | 2.1 | green | ↑ |

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

## 2 ZERO HUNGER — EXPORTS OF HAZARDOUS PESTICIDES (TONNES PER MILLION POPULATION)

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

Source: FAO
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: NA

## 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING — MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 77.7 | yellow | ↑ |
| Bahrain | 15.9 | green | → |
| Comoros | 217.0 | red | ↗ |
| Djibouti | 234.5 | red | → |
| Egypt | 16.8 | green | ↑ |
| Iraq | 76.1 | yellow | ↑ |
| Jordan | 41.3 | green | ↑ |
| Kuwait | 7.2 | green | → |
| Lebanon | 20.6 | green | → |
| Libya | 72.1 | yellow | → |
| Mauritania | 463.8 | red | → |
| Morocco | 71.9 | yellow | ↑ |
| Oman | 17.0 | green | → |
| Palestine | 20.4 | green | ↑ |
| Qatar | 7.6 | green | → |
| Saudi Arabia | 16.2 | green | → |
| Somalia | 620.7 | red | ↗ |
| Sudan | 270.4 | red | → |
| Syria | 29.9 | green | ↑ |
| Tunisia | 36.6 | green | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 9.3 | green | ↑ |
| Yemen | 183.4 | red | ↓ |

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

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

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement  ↗ Moderately improving  → Stagnating  ↓ 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

# 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)** | **MORTALITY RATE, UNDER–5 (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)** | **INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS (PER 100,000 POPULATION)** | **NEW HIV INFECTIONS (PER 1,000 UNINFECTED POPULATION, ALL AGES)** |

## NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 15.2 | 🟠 | → |
| Bahrain | 2.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Comoros | 25.4 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Djibouti | 28.5 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Egypt | 9.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 13.4 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Jordan | 8.2 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Kuwait | 4.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 10.4 | 🟢 | → |
| Libya | 5.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Mauritania | 22.0 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Morocco | 10.6 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Oman | 4.7 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Palestine | 8.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Qatar | 2.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 3.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 35.1 | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 25.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Syria | 10.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Tunisia | 8.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 2.6 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 21.9 | 🔴 | → |

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

## MORTALITY RATE, UNDER–5 (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)
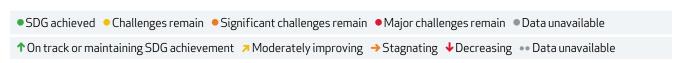
| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 21.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Bahrain | 6.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Comoros | 48.2 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Djibouti | 51.9 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Egypt | 18.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 23.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Jordan | 14.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Kuwait | 8.6 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 17.4 | 🟢 | → |
| Libya | 10.3 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Mauritania | 39.2 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Morocco | 17.3 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Oman | 10.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Palestine | 14.3 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Qatar | 5.2 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 6.4 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 106.1 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Sudan | 51.6 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Syria | 21.4 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Tunisia | 11.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 5.3 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 41.3 | 🟠 | ↗ |

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

## INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 51 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Bahrain | 15 | 🟡 | → |
| Comoros | 35 | 🟡 | → |
| Djibouti | 240 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Egypt | 9.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 23 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Jordan | 3.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Kuwait | 12 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 11 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Libya | 59 | 🟠 | → |
| Mauritania | 78 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Morocco | 93 | 🔴 | → |
| Oman | 9.3 | 🟢 | → |
| Palestine | 0.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Qatar | 37 | 🟡 | → |
| Saudi Arabia | 8.2 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 246 | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 54 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Syria | 17 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Tunisia | 37 | 🟡 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 0.76 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 48 | 🟠 | → |

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

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 0.05 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Bahrain | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Comoros | 0.01 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Djibouti | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Egypt | 0.05 | 🟢 | → |
| Iraq | 0.01 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Jordan | 0.01 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Kuwait | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Lebanon | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Libya | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Mauritania | 0.12 | 🟢 | → |
| Morocco | 0.02 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Oman | 0.03 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Qatar | 0.04 | 🟢 | → |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.04 | 🟢 | → |
| Somalia | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Sudan | 0.09 | 🟢 | → |
| Syria | 0.01 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Tunisia | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Yemen | 0.03 | 🟢 | ↑ |

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

🟢 SDG achieved  🟡 Challenges remain  🟠 Significant challenges remain  🔴 Major challenges remain  ⚪ Data unavailable

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

* Imputed data point
Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
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## AGE-STANDARDIZED DEATH RATE DUE TO CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE, CANCER, DIABETES, OR CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE IN ADULTS AGED 30 TO 70 YEARS (%)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 13.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Bahrain | 16.1 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Comoros | 20.6 | 🟠 | → |
| Djibouti | 22.0 | 🟠 | → |
| Egypt | 28.0 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Iraq | 23.6 | 🟠 | → |
| Jordan | 15.3 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 11.9 | 🟢 | → |
| Lebanon | 19.9 | 🟡 | → |
| Libya | 18.6 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Mauritania | 16.1 | 🟡 | → |
| Morocco | 24.1 | 🟠 | → |
| Oman | 21.5 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Qatar | 10.7 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 20.9 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Somalia | 30.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 22.8 | 🟠 | → |
| Syria | 22.1 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Tunisia | 15.7 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 18.5 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 27.6 | 🔴 | ↓ |

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

## AGE-STANDARDIZED DEATH RATE ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOUSEHOLD AIR POLLUTION AND AMBIENT AIR POLLUTION (PER 100,000 POPULATION)
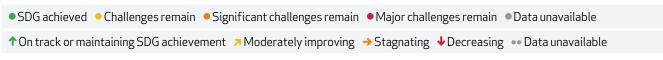
| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 50 | 🟡 | •• |
| Bahrain | 68 | 🟡 | •• |
| Comoros | 165 | 🔴 | •• |
| Djibouti | 178 | 🔴 | •• |
| Egypt | 106 | 🟠 | •• |
| Iraq | 90 | 🟠 | •• |
| Jordan | 39 | 🟡 | •• |
| Kuwait | 45 | 🟡 | •• |
| Lebanon | 59 | 🟡 | •• |
| Libya | 54 | 🟡 | •• |
| Mauritania | 128 | 🟠 | •• |
| Morocco | 67 | 🟡 | •• |
| Oman | 104 | 🟠 | •• |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Qatar | 91 | 🟠 | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 91 | 🟠 | •• |
| Somalia | 238 | 🔴 | •• |
| Sudan | 145 | 🟠 | •• |
| Syria | 95 | 🟠 | •• |
| Tunisia | 56 | 🟡 | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 70 | 🟡 | •• |
| Yemen | 186 | 🔴 | •• |

Source: WHO
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: NA

## TRAFFIC DEATHS (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 18.3 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Bahrain | 8.1 | 🟢 | → |
| Comoros | 29 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Djibouti | 23.3 | 🔴 | → |
| Egypt | 9.4 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 21.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Jordan | 13.6 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Kuwait | 9.2 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 9.7 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Libya | 34 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Mauritania | 9.5 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Morocco | 18.6 | 🔴 | → |
| Oman | 11 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Palestine | 4.7 | 🟢 | •• |
| Qatar | 7.3 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 18.5 | 🔴 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 20.2 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Sudan | 19.6 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Syria | 29.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Tunisia | 16.3 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 5.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 29.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |

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

## LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 76.4 | 🟡 | → |
| Bahrain | 78.8 | 🟡 | → |
| Comoros | 63.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Djibouti | 62.3 | 🔴 | → |
| Egypt | 70.2 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Iraq | 70.4 | 🟠 | → |
| Jordan | 74.3 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 78.7 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Lebanon | 75.0 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Libya | 71.9 | 🟠 | → |
| Mauritania | 64.4 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Morocco | 74.0 | 🟠 | → |
| Oman | 72.5 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Palestine | 73.5 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Qatar | 79.3 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Saudi Arabia | 76.9 | 🟡 | → |
| Somalia | 55.3 | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 65.3 | 🔴 | → |
| Syria | 72.1 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Tunisia | 73.8 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| United Arab Emirates | 78.7 | 🟡 | → |
| Yemen | 63.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |

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

🟢 SDG achieved  🟡 Challenges remain  🟠 Significant challenges remain  🔴 Major challenges remain  ⚪ Data unavailable

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement  ↗ Moderately improving  → Stagnating  ↓ Decreasing  •• Data unavailable
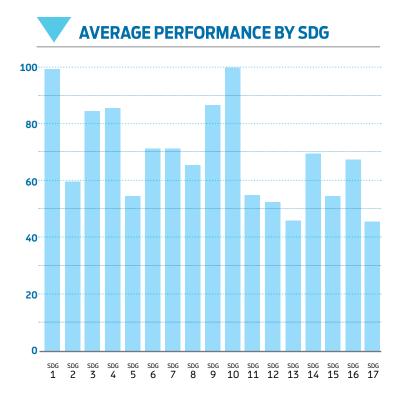
* Imputed data point
Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org

# 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 11.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Bahrain | 8.6 | 🟢 | •• |
| Comoros | 74.4 | 🔴 | •• |
| Djibouti | 21.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Egypt | 50.0 | 🟠 | •• |
| Iraq | 70.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Jordan | 17.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Kuwait | 2.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 16.7 | 🟢 | •• |
| Libya | 10.9 | 🟢 | •• |
| Mauritania | 89.6 | 🔴 | •• |
| Morocco | 21.7 | 🟢 | •• |
| Oman | 5.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Palestine | 42.8 | 🟠 | •• |
| Qatar | 4.7 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 8.3 | 🟢 | •• |
| Somalia | 115.7 | 🔴 | •• |
| Sudan | 86.8 | 🔴 | •• |
| Syria | 54.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Tunisia | 4.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 3.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 77.0 | 🔴 | •• |

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

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# 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

**BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL (%)**

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 98.8 | 🟢 | •• |
| Bahrain | 98.2 | 🟢 | → |
| Comoros | 97.2 | 🟡 | •• |
| Djibouti | 87.4 | 🔴 | •• |
| Egypt | 97.1 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 95.6 | 🟡 | •• |
| Jordan | 99.9 | 🟢 | •• |
| Kuwait | 99.2 | 🟢 | → |
| Lebanon | 98.2 | 🟢 | •• |
| Libya | 99.9 | 🟢 | •• |
| Mauritania | 70.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Morocco | 86.6 | 🔴 | •• |
| Oman | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Palestine | 99.7 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Qatar | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 99.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 31.9 | 🔴 | •• |
| Sudan | 77.7 | 🔴 | •• |
| Syria | 96.2 | 🟡 | •• |
| Tunisia | 99.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 99.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 60.9 | 🔴 | •• |

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

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# 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

**SURVIVING INFANTS WHO RECEIVED 2 WHO-RECOMMENDED VACCINES (%)**
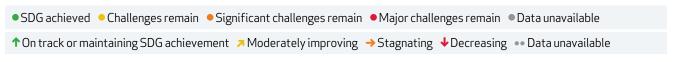
| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 79 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Bahrain | 97 | 🟢 | → |
| Comoros | 86 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Djibouti | 50 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Egypt | 96 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 88 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Jordan | 76 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 99 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 67 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Libya | 73 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Mauritania | 72 | 🔴 | → |
| Morocco | 99 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Oman | 97 | 🟢 | → |
| Palestine | 97 | 🟢 | → |
| Qatar | 99 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 98 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 46 | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 81 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Syria | 41 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Tunisia | 95 | 🟢 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 98 | 🟢 | → |
| Yemen | 73 | 🔴 | ↗ |

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

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# 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 74 | 🟡 | → |
| Bahrain | 76 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Comoros | 48 | 🔴 | → |
| Djibouti | 44 | 🔴 | → |
| Egypt | 70 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Iraq | 59 | 🔴 | → |
| Jordan | 65 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 78 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Lebanon | 73 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Libya | 62 | 🟠 | → |
| Mauritania | 40 | 🔴 | → |
| Morocco | 69 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Oman | 70 | 🟡 | → |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Qatar | 76 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 74 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Somalia | 27 | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 44 | 🔴 | → |
| Syria | 64 | 🟠 | → |
| Tunisia | 67 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| United Arab Emirates | 82 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 42 | 🔴 | → |

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

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🟢 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

# 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 5.5 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Bahrain | 6.0 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Comoros | 3.6 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Djibouti | 4.4 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Egypt | 3.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Iraq | 5.5 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Jordan | 4.3 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 7.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 3.6 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Libya | 6.0 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Mauritania | 4.3 | 🔴 | → |
| Morocco | 4.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Oman | 6.9 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Palestine | 4.9 | 🔴 | → |
| Qatar | 6.4 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Saudi Arabia | 7.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 4.7 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Sudan | 4.1 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Syria | 3.5 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Tunisia | 4.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| United Arab Emirates | 6.7 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 3.5 | 🔴 | → |

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

# 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

**DIABETES PREVALENCE (% OF POPULATION AGES 20 TO 79)**

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 7.1 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Bahrain | 11.3 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Comoros | 11.7 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Djibouti | 7.4 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Egypt | 20.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Iraq | 10.7 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Jordan | 15.4 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 24.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Lebanon | 8.0 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Libya | 8.7 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Mauritania | 2.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Morocco | 9.1 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Oman | 13.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Palestine | 9.2 | 🟠 | → |
| Qatar | 19.5 | 🔴 | → |
| Saudi Arabia | 18.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Somalia | 6.5 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Sudan | 18.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Syria | 14.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Tunisia | 9.6 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| United Arab Emirates | 16.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Yemen | 5.4 | 🟡 | ↑ |

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: 2011 - 2021

# 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

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

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

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

# 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 21.2 | 🟠 | → |
| Bahrain | 15.0 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Comoros | 17.2 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Djibouti | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Egypt | 24.7 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Iraq | 19.2 | 🟡 | → |
| Jordan | 35.6 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 19.9 | 🟡 | → |
| Lebanon | 34.3 | 🔴 | → |
| Libya | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Mauritania | 9.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Morocco | 13.0 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Oman | 8.4 | 🟢 | → |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Qatar | 12.5 | 🟡 | → |
| Saudi Arabia | 14.9 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Somalia | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Sudan | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Syria | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Tunisia | 20.5 | 🟠 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 9.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 21.4 | 🟠 | → |

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

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

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

\* Imputed data 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

## 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

### NET PRIMARY ENROLLMENT RATE (%)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 99.0 | green | → |
| Bahrain | 91.9 | yellow | ↓ |
| Comoros | 87.4 | orange | •• |
| Djibouti | 58.4 | red | → |
| Egypt | 99.5 | green | ↑ |
| Iraq | 88.6 | yellow | •• |
| Jordan | 89.7 | yellow | •• |
| Kuwait | 97.0 | green | •• |
| Lebanon | NA | grey | •• |
| Libya | NA | grey | •• |
| Mauritania | 69.4 | red | •• |
| Morocco | 99.5 | green | ↑ |
| Oman | 88.9 | yellow | ↓ |
| Palestine | 90.8 | yellow | ↓ |
| Qatar | 97.9 | green | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 97.7 | green | ↑ |
| Somalia | NA | grey | •• |
| Sudan | 66.1 | red | •• |
| Syria | 76.4 | red | •• |
| Tunisia | 98.3 | green | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 99.0 | green | → |
| Yemen | 75.6 | red | •• |

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

### LITERACY RATE (% OF POPULATION AGED 15 TO 24)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 74.0 | red | •• |
| Bahrain | 99.2 | green | •• |
| Comoros | 82.0 | red | •• |
| Djibouti | NA | grey | •• |
| Egypt | 92.2 | yellow | •• |
| Iraq | 93.5 | yellow | •• |
| Jordan | 99.4 | green | •• |
| Kuwait | 99.3 | green | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 96.8 | green | •• |
| Libya | NA | grey | •• |
| Mauritania | 76.5 | red | •• |
| Morocco | 98.5 | green | •• |
| Oman | 99.7 | green | ↑ |
| Palestine | 99.4 | green | ↑ |
| Qatar | 98.7 | green | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 99.5 | green | •• |
| Somalia | 70.5 | red | •• |
| Sudan | 73.0 | red | •• |
| Syria | 98.4 | green | ↑ |
| Tunisia | 96.8 | green | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 99.7 | green | •• |
| Yemen | NA | grey | •• |

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

### LOWER SECONDARY COMPLETION RATE (%)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 76.1 | orange | ↓ |
| Bahrain | 99.2 | green | ↑ |
| Comoros | 47.5 | red | •• |
| Djibouti | 41.3 | red | → |
| Egypt | 86.1 | yellow | ↑ |
| Iraq | 44.8 | red | •• |
| Jordan | 68.5 | red | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 90.2 | green | ↑ |
| Lebanon | NA | grey | •• |
| Libya | NA | grey | •• |
| Mauritania | 43.7 | red | ↗ |
| Morocco | 72.3 | red | → |
| Oman | 90.1 | green | → |
| Palestine | 92.1 | green | ↑ |
| Qatar | 96.0 | green | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 90.8 | green | •• |
| Somalia | NA | grey | •• |
| Sudan | 54.3 | red | •• |
| Syria | 43.2 | red | •• |
| Tunisia | 80.5 | orange | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 111.7 | green | ↑ |
| Yemen | 49.0 | red | •• |

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

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 68.0 | red | •• |
| Bahrain | 71.2 | orange | •• |
| Comoros | 32.1 | red | •• |
| Djibouti | 15.1 | red | → |
| Egypt | 32.5 | red | ↓ |
| Iraq | NA | grey | •• |
| Jordan | 51.5 | red | •• |
| Kuwait | 43.5 | red | ↓ |
| Lebanon | 74.5 | orange | → |
| Libya | NA | grey | •• |
| Mauritania | NA | grey | •• |
| Morocco | 78.9 | orange | ↑ |
| Oman | 72.6 | orange | ↓ |
| Palestine | 66.0 | red | → |
| Qatar | 87.6 | yellow | ↓ |
| Saudi Arabia | 53.7 | red | ↗ |
| Somalia | NA | grey | •• |
| Sudan | 38.6 | red | •• |
| Syria | 46.9 | red | •• |
| Tunisia | NA | grey | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 99.0 | green | ↑ |
| Yemen | 3.7 | red | •• |

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

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

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

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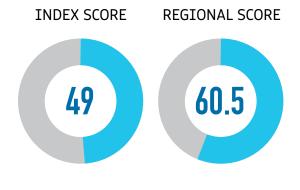Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org

## 4 QUALITY EDUCATION
### SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, TERTIARY (% GROSS)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 55.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Bahrain | 72.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Comoros | 9.6 | 🔴 | •• |
| Djibouti | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Egypt | 39.4 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Iraq | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Jordan | 33.1 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 61.6 | 🟢 | •• |
| Lebanon | 60.2 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Libya | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Mauritania | 6.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Morocco | 47.7 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Oman | 45.6 | 🟡 | → |
| Palestine | 42.9 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Qatar | 35.1 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 73.7 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Somalia | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Sudan | 17.2 | 🔴 | •• |
| Syria | 46.6 | 🟡 | •• |
| Tunisia | 38.5 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| United Arab Emirates | 61.3 | 🟢 | •• |
| Yemen | NA | ⚪ | •• |

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: 2015 - 2023

## 4 QUALITY EDUCATION
### HARMONIZED TEST SCORES

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 374.1 | 🟠 | → |
| Bahrain | 451.7 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Comoros | 392.2 | 🟠 | → |
| Djibouti | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Egypt | 356.0 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Iraq | 363.4 | 🟠 | → |
| Jordan | 430.0 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Kuwait | 383.4 | 🟠 | → |
| Lebanon | 389.9 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Libya | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Mauritania | 342.1 | 🔴 | → |
| Morocco | 380.4 | 🟠 | → |
| Oman | 423.5 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Palestine | 412.3 | 🟠 | → |
| Qatar | 427.5 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Saudi Arabia | 399.0 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Somalia | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Sudan | 379.6 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Syria | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Tunisia | 384.1 | 🟠 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 448.0 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Yemen | 321.3 | 🔴 | → |

Source: World Bank (Human Capital Index)
Reference year: 2020
Trends years: 2017 - 2020

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 66.3 | 🟠 | → |
| Bahrain* | 59.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Comoros | 28.8 | 🔴 | → |
| Djibouti* | 55.1 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Egypt* | 81.2 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 53.8 | 🔴 | → |
| Jordan | 56.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Kuwait* | 68.0 | 🟠 | → |
| Lebanon* | 63.3 | 🟠 | → |
| Libya | 24.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Mauritania | 22.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Morocco | 72.0 | 🟡 | → |
| Oman | 39.6 | 🔴 | → |
| Palestine | 61.0 | 🟠 | → |
| Qatar | 68.9 | 🟠 | → |
| Saudi Arabia* | 49.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Somalia | 2.1 | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 30.2 | 🔴 | → |
| Syria | 53.3 | 🔴 | → |
| Tunisia | 62.7 | 🟠 | → |
| United Arab Emirates* | 62.0 | 🟠 | → |
| Yemen* | 51.5 | 🔴 | → |

Source: UNDESA
Reference year: 2024
Trends years: NA

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 86.7 | 🟡 | → |
| Bahrain | 96.5 | 🟡 | → |
| Comoros | 71.5 | 🔴 | → |
| Djibouti | 55.6 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Egypt | 106.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 70.6 | 🔴 | → |
| Jordan | 92.9 | 🟡 | → |
| Kuwait | 117.5 | 🟢 | → |
| Lebanon | 87.9 | 🟡 | → |
| Libya | 117.4 | 🟢 | → |
| Mauritania | 71.2 | 🔴 | → |
| Morocco | 73.6 | 🟡 | → |
| Oman | 104.9 | 🟢 | → |
| Palestine | 99.6 | 🟢 | → |
| Qatar | 121.1 | 🟢 | → |
| Saudi Arabia | 92.0 | 🟡 | → |
| Somalia | 30.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 82.7 | 🟠 | → |
| Syria | 81.3 | 🟠 | → |
| Tunisia | 83.7 | 🟠 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 97.5 | 🟡 | → |
| Yemen | 48.9 | 🔴 | → |

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

🟢 SDG achieved  🟡 Challenges remain  🟠 Significant challenges remain  🔴 Major challenges remain  ⚪ Data unavailable

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

* Imputed data 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

# 5 GENDER EQUALITY

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 25.1 | 🔴 | → |
| Bahrain | 50.7 | 🟠 | → |
| Comoros | 59.7 | 🟠 | → |
| Djibouti | 40.1 | 🔴 | → |
| Egypt | 23.1 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Iraq | 15.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Jordan | 22.4 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 55.4 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Lebanon | 42.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Libya | 56.7 | 🟠 | → |
| Mauritania | 46.1 | 🔴 | → |
| Morocco | 29.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Oman | 36.2 | 🔴 | → |
| Palestine | 26.3 | 🔴 | → |
| Qatar | 66.4 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 43.2 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Somalia | 44.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 41.1 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Syria | 22.2 | 🔴 | → |
| Tunisia | 38.9 | 🔴 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 59.5 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Yemen | 8.4 | 🔴 | ↓ |

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

## SEATS HELD BY WOMEN IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENT (%)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 7.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Bahrain | 20.0 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Comoros | 16.7 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Djibouti | 26.2 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Egypt | 27.7 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Iraq | 28.9 | 🟠 | → |
| Jordan | 13.1 | 🔴 | → |
| Kuwait | 3.1 | 🔴 | → |
| Lebanon | 6.3 | 🔴 | → |
| Libya | 16.5 | 🔴 | → |
| Mauritania | 23.3 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Morocco | 24.3 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Oman | 0.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Qatar | 4.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Saudi Arabia | 19.9 | 🔴 | → |
| Somalia | 19.6 | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 27.7 | 🟠 | •• |
| Syria | 10.4 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Tunisia | 15.7 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| United Arab Emirates | 50.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 0.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |

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

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 0.2 | 🔴 | → |
| Bahrain | 0.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Comoros | 0.6 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Djibouti | 0.3 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Egypt | 0.2 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Iraq | 0.1 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Jordan | 0.2 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 0.4 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Lebanon | 0.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Libya | 0.4 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Mauritania | 0.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Morocco | 0.2 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Oman | 0.3 | 🔴 | → |
| Palestine | 0.2 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Qatar | 0.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Somalia | 0.4 | 🔴 | •• |
| Sudan | 0.3 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Syria | 0.2 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Tunisia | 0.3 | 🔴 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 0.6 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 0.1 | 🔴 | ↓ |

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

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Bahrain | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Comoros | 4.9 | 🔴 | •• |
| Djibouti | 1.4 | 🟠 | •• |
| Egypt | 1.8 | 🟠 | •• |
| Iraq | 7.2 | 🔴 | •• |
| Jordan | 1.5 | 🟠 | •• |
| Kuwait | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Lebanon | 1.4 | 🟠 | •• |
| Libya | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Mauritania | 15.5 | 🔴 | •• |
| Morocco | 0.5 | 🟡 | •• |
| Oman | 1.2 | 🟠 | •• |
| Palestine | 0.7 | 🟡 | •• |
| Qatar | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Somalia | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Sudan | 11.9 | 🔴 | •• |
| Syria | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Tunisia | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Yemen | 6.5 | 🔴 | •• |

Source: UNICEF
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: NA

🟢 SDG achieved  🟡 Challenges remain  🟠 Significant challenges remain  🔴 Major challenges remain  ⚪ Data unavailable

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement  ↗ Moderately improving  → Stagnating  ↓ 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

## 5 GENDER EQUALITY — PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN MINISTERIAL POSITIONS (%)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 13.3 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Bahrain | 21.7 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Comoros | 7.7 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Djibouti | 19.0 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Egypt | 18.8 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Iraq | 14.3 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Jordan | 16.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Kuwait | 13.3 | 🔴 | → |
| Lebanon | 0.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Libya | 16.0 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Mauritania | 13.6 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Morocco | 21.1 | 🟠 | → |
| Oman | 15.0 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Qatar | 18.8 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Somalia | 12.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 16.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Syria | 7.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Tunisia | 33.3 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 17.6 | 🔴 | → |
| Yemen | 0.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |

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

## 5 GENDER EQUALITY — MANDATORY PAID MATERNITY LEAVE (DAYS)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 98 | 🟠 | → |
| Bahrain | 60 | 🔴 | → |
| Comoros | 98 | 🟠 | → |
| Djibouti | 182 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Egypt | 90 | 🟠 | → |
| Iraq | 98 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Jordan | 70 | 🔴 | → |
| Kuwait | 70 | 🔴 | → |
| Lebanon | 70 | 🔴 | → |
| Libya | 98 | 🟠 | → |
| Mauritania | 98 | 🟠 | → |
| Morocco | 98 | 🟠 | → |
| Oman | 98 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Palestine | 70 | 🔴 | → |
| Qatar | 50 | 🔴 | → |
| Saudi Arabia | 70 | 🔴 | → |
| Somalia | 98 | 🟠 | → |
| Sudan | 56 | 🔴 | → |
| Syria | 120 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Tunisia | 30 | 🔴 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 60 | 🔴 | → |
| Yemen | 70 | 🔴 | → |

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

## 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION — POPULATION USING AT LEAST BASIC DRINKING WATER SERVICES (%)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 94.7 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Bahrain | 99.9 | 🟢 | → |
| Comoros | 80.2 | 🟠 | •• |
| Djibouti | 76.2 | 🔴 | → |
| Egypt | 98.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 98.4 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Jordan | 99.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Kuwait | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 92.6 | 🟡 | → |
| Libya | 99.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Mauritania | 77.8 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Morocco | 87.0 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Oman | 92.4 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Palestine | 98.4 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Qatar | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 98.6 | 🟢 | → |
| Somalia | 58.3 | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 64.9 | 🔴 | → |
| Syria | 94.1 | 🟡 | → |
| Tunisia | 97.2 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 61.8 | 🔴 | → |

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

## 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION — POPULATION USING AT LEAST BASIC SANITATION SERVICES (%)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 85.8 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Bahrain | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Comoros | 35.9 | 🔴 | •• |
| Djibouti | 66.9 | 🔴 | → |
| Egypt | 97.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 98.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Jordan | 97.1 | 🟢 | → |
| Kuwait | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 99.2 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Libya | 92.1 | 🟡 | → |
| Mauritania | 55.9 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Morocco | 87.5 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Oman | 99.3 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Palestine | 99.4 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Qatar | 99.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 95.3 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 40.6 | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 36.9 | 🔴 | •• |
| Syria | 95.0 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Tunisia | 97.4 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 99.1 | 🟢 | → |
| Yemen | 54.8 | 🔴 | → |

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

🟢 SDG achieved  🟡 Challenges remain  🟠 Significant challenges remain  🔴 Major challenges remain  ⚪ Data unavailable

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

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

## 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 137.9 | 🔴 | •• |
| Bahrain | 133.7 | 🔴 | •• |
| Comoros | 0.8 | 🟢 | •• |
| Djibouti | 6.3 | 🟢 | •• |
| Egypt | 141.2 | 🔴 | •• |
| Iraq | 59.6 | 🟠 | •• |
| Jordan | 102.5 | 🔴 | •• |
| Kuwait | 3850.5 | 🔴 | •• |
| Lebanon | 58.8 | 🟠 | •• |
| Libya | 817.1 | 🔴 | •• |
| Mauritania | 13.3 | 🟢 | •• |
| Morocco | 50.8 | 🟠 | •• |
| Oman | 116.7 | 🔴 | •• |
| Palestine | 47.8 | 🟡 | •• |
| Qatar | 431.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 974.2 | 🔴 | •• |
| Somalia | 24.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| Sudan | 118.7 | 🔴 | •• |
| Syria | 124.4 | 🔴 | •• |
| Tunisia | 98.1 | 🔴 | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 1533.3 | 🔴 | •• |
| Yemen | 169.8 | 🔴 | •• |

### ANTHROPOGENIC WASTEWATER THAT RECEIVES TREATMENT (%)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 33.1 | 🟠 | •• |
| Bahrain | 88.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Comoros | 10.1 | 🔴 | •• |
| Djibouti | 0.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Egypt | 42.0 | 🟡 | •• |
| Iraq | 13.1 | 🔴 | •• |
| Jordan | 18.6 | 🔴 | •• |
| Kuwait | 43.1 | 🟡 | •• |
| Lebanon | 38.2 | 🟡 | •• |
| Libya | 9.6 | 🔴 | •• |
| Mauritania | 0.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Morocco | 5.4 | 🔴 | •• |
| Oman | 13.4 | 🔴 | •• |
| Palestine | 14.3 | 🔴 | •• |
| Qatar | 70.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 37.7 | 🟡 | •• |
| Somalia | 4.9 | 🔴 | •• |
| Sudan | 0.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Syria | 48.0 | 🟡 | •• |
| Tunisia | 43.0 | 🟡 | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 92.1 | 🟢 | •• |
| Yemen | 0.0 | 🔴 | •• |

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 844.0 | 🟡 | •• |
| Bahrain | 6450.3 | 🔴 | •• |
| Comoros | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Djibouti | 4382.9 | 🔴 | •• |
| Egypt | 1146.7 | 🟡 | •• |
| Iraq | 4715.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Jordan | 2104.4 | 🟠 | •• |
| Kuwait | 7990.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Lebanon | 4353.5 | 🔴 | •• |
| Libya | 1520.8 | 🟡 | •• |
| Mauritania | 466.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| Morocco | 730.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| Oman | 5797.1 | 🔴 | •• |
| Palestine | 2389.8 | 🟠 | •• |
| Qatar | 12552.8 | 🔴 | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 2849.9 | 🟠 | •• |
| Somalia | 1143.4 | 🟡 | •• |
| Sudan | 154.1 | 🟢 | •• |
| Syria | 736.8 | 🟢 | •• |
| Tunisia | 1244.7 | 🟡 | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 5513.8 | 🔴 | •• |
| Yemen | 333.3 | 🟢 | •• |

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 60 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Bahrain | 59 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Comoros | 25 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Djibouti | 24 | 🔴 | •• |
| Egypt | 63 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 44 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Jordan | 64 | 🟡 | → |
| Kuwait | 95 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 33 | 🔴 | → |
| Libya | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Mauritania | 53 | 🟠 | → |
| Morocco | 70 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Oman | 80 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Palestine | 41 | 🟠 | •• |
| Qatar | 90 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 83 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 34 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Sudan | 34 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Syria | 63 | 🟡 | •• |
| Tunisia | 60 | 🟡 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 83 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 36 | 🔴 | ↓ |

🟢 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

## 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

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

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

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

## 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

**POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (%)**

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 99.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Bahrain | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Comoros | 87.9 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Djibouti | 65.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Egypt | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Jordan | 99.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Kuwait | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Libya | 70.2 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Mauritania | 47.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Morocco | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Oman | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Palestine | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Qatar | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 49.3 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Sudan | 61.8 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Syria | 88.8 | 🟠 | → |
| Tunisia | 99.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 74.9 | 🔴 | ↗ |

Source: IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: 2015 - 2021

## 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 99.7 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Bahrain | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Comoros | 11.3 | 🔴 | → |
| Djibouti | 9.6 | 🔴 | → |
| Egypt | 99.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 99.3 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Jordan | 99.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Kuwait | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Libya | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Mauritania | 48.3 | 🔴 | → |
| Morocco | 98.2 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Oman | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Qatar | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 3.8 | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 62.8 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Syria | 96.3 | 🟢 | → |
| Tunisia | 99.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 100.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 61.3 | 🟠 | → |

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

## 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

**$CO_2$ EMISSIONS FROM FUEL COMBUSTION PER TOTAL ELECTRICITY OUTPUT (MTCO₂/TWH)**

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 2.0 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Bahrain | 1.1 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Comoros | 3.1 | 🔴 | → |
| Djibouti | 3.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Egypt | 1.2 | 🟡 | → |
| Iraq | 1.5 | 🔴 | ↑ |
| Jordan | 1.0 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Kuwait | 1.3 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Lebanon | 2.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Libya | 2.1 | 🔴 | → |
| Mauritania | 2.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Morocco | 1.7 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Oman | 1.7 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Palestine | 3.8 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Qatar | 1.9 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Saudi Arabia | 1.5 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Somalia | 1.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 1.2 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Syria | 1.6 | 🔴 | → |
| Tunisia | 1.7 | 🔴 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 1.4 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Yemen | 3.8 | 🔴 | → |

Source: Global Carbon Project & IEA
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: 2015 - 2023

🟢 SDG achieved  🟡 Challenges remain  🟠 Significant challenges remain  🔴 Major challenges remain  ⚪ Data unavailable

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

\* Imputed data point
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# 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 0.8 | 🔴 | → |
| Bahrain | 0.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Comoros | 0.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Djibouti | 0.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Egypt | 11.8 | 🟠 | → |
| Iraq | 2.3 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Jordan | 22.9 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Kuwait | 0.2 | 🔴 | → |
| Lebanon | 9.5 | 🔴 | → |
| Libya | 0.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Mauritania | 30.0 | 🟠 | → |
| Morocco | 21.0 | 🟠 | → |
| Oman | 0.6 | 🔴 | → |
| Palestine | 22.6 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Qatar | 0.3 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.2 | 🔴 | → |
| Somalia | 10.5 | 🟠 | → |
| Sudan | 62.4 | 🟢 | → |
| Syria | 4.6 | 🔴 | → |
| Tunisia | 3.2 | 🔴 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 4.5 | 🔴 | → |
| Yemen | 20.3 | 🟠 | ↗ |

# 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

## ENERGY INTENSITY (TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES) BY GDP (PPP)) (MJ PER 2017 USD PPP)
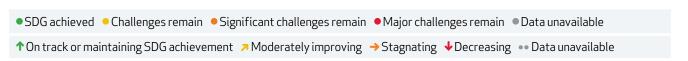
| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 5.3 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Bahrain | 9.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Comoros | 4.3 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Djibouti | 1.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Egypt | 3.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 5.0 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Jordan | 3.5 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Kuwait | 8.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Lebanon | 4.0 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Libya | 6.1 | 🟠 | → |
| Mauritania | 3.4 | 🟢 | → |
| Morocco | 3.4 | 🟢 | → |
| Oman | 7.2 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Palestine | 2.9 | 🟢 | → |
| Qatar | 7.2 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Saudi Arabia | 6.2 | 🟠 | → |
| Somalia | 8.4 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Sudan | 4.8 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Syria | 10.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Tunisia | 3.7 | 🟡 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 5.5 | 🟠 | → |
| Yemen | 1.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |

# 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

## ADJUSTED GDP GROWTH (%)

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

# 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 44.1 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Bahrain | 82.6 | 🟢 | •• |
| Comoros | 21.7 | 🔴 | •• |
| Djibouti | 12.3 | 🔴 | •• |
| Egypt | 27.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Iraq | 18.6 | 🔴 | → |
| Jordan | 47.1 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Kuwait | 79.8 | 🟡 | •• |
| Lebanon | 20.7 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Libya | 65.7 | 🟡 | •• |
| Mauritania | 20.9 | 🔴 | •• |
| Morocco | 44.4 | 🔴 | •• |
| Oman | 73.6 | 🟡 | •• |
| Palestine | 33.6 | 🔴 | → |
| Qatar | 65.9 | 🟡 | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 74.3 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 38.7 | 🔴 | •• |
| Sudan | 15.3 | 🔴 | •• |
| Syria | 23.3 | 🔴 | •• |
| Tunisia | 36.9 | 🔴 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 85.7 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 6.5 | 🔴 | •• |
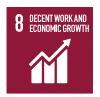
🟢 SDG achieved  🟡 Challenges remain  🟠 Significant challenges remain  🔴 Major challenges remain  ⚪ Data unavailable

↑ 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

## 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (% OF TOTAL LABOR FORCE, AGES 15+)**
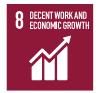
| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 12.1 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Bahrain | 1.3 | 🟢 | → |
| Comoros | 5.6 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Djibouti | 26.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Egypt | 6.3 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 15.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Jordan | 19.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 2.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 11.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Libya | 18.1 | 🔴 | → |
| Mauritania | 10.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Morocco | 9.7 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Oman | 1.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Palestine | 24.4 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Qatar | 0.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 4.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 19.1 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Sudan | 20.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Syria | 13.2 | 🔴 | → |
| Tunisia | 17.7 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| United Arab Emirates | 2.9 | 🟢 | → |
| Yemen | 17.4 | 🔴 | → |

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

## 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

**VICTIMS OF MODERN SLAVERY (PER 1,000 POPULATION)**
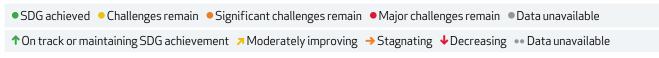
| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 1.9 | 🟢 | •• |
| Bahrain | 6.7 | 🟡 | •• |
| Comoros | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Djibouti | 7.1 | 🟠 | •• |
| Egypt | 4.3 | 🟡 | •• |
| Iraq | 5.5 | 🟡 | •• |
| Jordan | 10.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Kuwait | 13.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Lebanon | 7.6 | 🟠 | •• |
| Libya | 6.8 | 🟡 | •• |
| Mauritania | 32.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Morocco | 2.3 | 🟢 | •• |
| Oman | 6.5 | 🟡 | •• |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Qatar | 6.8 | 🟡 | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 21.3 | 🔴 | •• |
| Somalia | 6.2 | 🟡 | •• |
| Sudan | 4.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Syria | 8.7 | 🟠 | •• |
| Tunisia | 2.3 | 🟢 | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 13.4 | 🔴 | •• |
| Yemen | 6.0 | 🟡 | •• |

Source: Walk Free Foundation (2018)
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: NA

## 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 0.3 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Bahrain | 1.9 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Comoros | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Djibouti | 0.7 | 🟢 | → |
| Egypt | 0.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 0.2 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Jordan | 0.6 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Kuwait | 2.2 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Lebanon | 1.1 | 🟡 | → |
| Libya | 0.7 | 🟢 | → |
| Mauritania | 0.2 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Morocco | 0.4 | 🟢 | → |
| Oman | 1.2 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Palestine | 0.6 | 🟢 | → |
| Qatar | 4.9 | 🔴 | → |
| Saudi Arabia | 1.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 0.0 | 🟢 | → |
| Sudan | 0.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Syria | 0.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Tunisia | 0.4 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 3.9 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Yemen | 0.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |

Source: "Alsamawi et al. (2017)
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015 - 2018

## 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

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

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

🟢 SDG achieved  🟡 Challenges remain  🟠 Significant challenges remain  🔴 Major challenges remain  ⚪ Data unavailable

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

\* Imputed data point
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# 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

## LABOUR FREEDOM SCORE

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 51.4 | 🟠 | → |
| Bahrain | 56.7 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Comoros | 55.7 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Djibouti | 50 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Egypt | 32.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Iraq | 56.8 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Jordan | 56.5 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 53 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Lebanon | 57.6 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Libya | 48.6 | 🔴 | → |
| Mauritania | 60.3 | 🟠 | → |
| Morocco | 48.6 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Oman | 53.3 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Qatar | 52.5 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Saudi Arabia | 44.4 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Somalia | 26.5 | 🔴 | •• |
| Sudan | 41.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Syria | 46.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Tunisia | 55.9 | 🟠 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 65.3 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Yemen | 30.7 | 🔴 | ↓ |

# 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 30.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Bahrain | 5.8 | 🟢 | → |
| Comoros | 10.9 | 🟡 | → |
| Djibouti | 76.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Egypt | 19.0 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 32.2 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Jordan | 40.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 15.0 | 🟡 | → |
| Lebanon | 23.7 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Libya | 49.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Mauritania | 23.7 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Morocco | 22.6 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Oman | 6.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Palestine | 36.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Qatar | 0.6 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 16.3 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 34.3 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Sudan | 18.2 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Syria | 33.5 | 🔴 | → |
| Tunisia | 37.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| United Arab Emirates | 10.7 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Yemen | 32.7 | 🔴 | ↓ |

# 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

## PRODUCT CONCENTRATION INDEX, EXPORTS
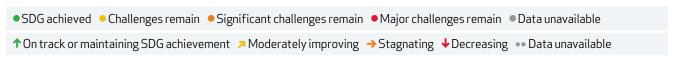
| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 0.5 | 🟠 | → |
| Bahrain | 0.3 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Comoros | 0.5 | 🟠 | → |
| Djibouti | 0.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Egypt | 0.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 0.9 | 🔴 | → |
| Jordan | 0.2 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Kuwait | 0.3 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 0.1 | 🟢 | → |
| Libya | 0.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Mauritania | 0.4 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Morocco | 0.2 | 🟢 | → |
| Oman | 0.3 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Palestine | 0.2 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Qatar | 0.4 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.6 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Somalia | 0.6 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Sudan | 0.3 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Syria | 0.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Tunisia | 0.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 0.3 | 🟡 | → |
| Yemen | 0.2 | 🟡 | ↑ |

# 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 27.2 | 🟡 | •• |
| Bahrain* | 4.5 | 🟠 | •• |
| Comoros* | 0.0 | 🟠 | •• |
| Djibouti* | 0.0 | 🟠 | •• |
| Egypt | 36.3 | 🟢 | •• |
| Iraq | 28.6 | 🟡 | •• |
| Jordan | 34.9 | 🟢 | •• |
| Kuwait | 30.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| Lebanon | 43.6 | 🟢 | •• |
| Libya* | 0.0 | 🟠 | •• |
| Mauritania* | 0.0 | 🟠 | •• |
| Morocco | 27.2 | 🟡 | •• |
| Oman | 39.4 | 🟢 | •• |
| Palestine | 30.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| Qatar | 54.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 53.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Somalia* | 0.0 | 🟠 | •• |
| Sudan* | 0.0 | 🟠 | •• |
| Syria* | 0.0 | 🟠 | •• |
| Tunisia | 30.3 | 🟢 | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 53.7 | 🟢 | •• |
| Yemen* | 0.0 | 🟠 | •• |

🟢 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

## 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

**POPULATION USING THE INTERNET (%)**

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 71.2 | Challenges remain | On track |
| Bahrain | 100.0 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Comoros | 16.4 | Major challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Djibouti | 65.0 | Challenges remain | On track |
| Egypt | 72.2 | Challenges remain | On track |
| Iraq | 78.7 | Challenges remain | On track |
| Jordan | 90.5 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Kuwait | 99.7 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Lebanon | 90.1 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Libya | 88.4 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Mauritania | 44.4 | Major challenges remain | Moderately improving |
| Morocco | 90.7 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Oman | 97.8 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Palestine | NA | Data unavailable | Data unavailable |
| Qatar | 100.0 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Saudi Arabia | 100.0 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Somalia | 27.6 | Major challenges remain | Moderately improving |
| Sudan | 28.7 | Major challenges remain | Moderately improving |
| Syria | 34.7 | Major challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Tunisia | 73.8 | Challenges remain | On track |
| United Arab Emirates | 100.0 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Yemen | 17.7 | Major challenges remain | Decreasing |

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

## 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

**MOBILE BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER 100 POPULATION)**

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 99.7 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Bahrain | 157.6 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Comoros | 61.5 | Challenges remain | On track |
| Djibouti | 35.6 | Major challenges remain | Moderately improving |
| Egypt | 64.8 | Challenges remain | On track |
| Iraq | 46.2 | Significant challenges remain | On track |
| Jordan | 67.6 | Challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Kuwait | 151.5 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Lebanon | 77.8 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Libya | 125.6 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Mauritania | 73.4 | Challenges remain | On track |
| Morocco | 88.6 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Oman | 115.9 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Palestine | NA | Data unavailable | Data unavailable |
| Qatar | 174.0 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Saudi Arabia | 126.0 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Somalia | 2.5 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Sudan | 47.6 | Significant challenges remain | Moderately improving |
| Syria | 21.9 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Tunisia | 85.8 | SDG achieved | On track |
| United Arab Emirates | 234.9 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Yemen | 29.2 | Major challenges remain | Moderately improving |

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

## 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 2.1 | Significant challenges remain | Decreasing |
| Bahrain | 3.6 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Comoros | 2.3 | Significant challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Djibouti | 2.3 | Significant challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Egypt | 3.0 | SDG achieved | Stagnating |
| Iraq | 2.2 | Significant challenges remain | Moderately improving |
| Jordan | 2.7 | Challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Kuwait | 3.6 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Lebanon | 2.6 | Challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Libya | 1.7 | Major challenges remain | Decreasing |
| Mauritania | 2.0 | Significant challenges remain | Moderately improving |
| Morocco | 2.4 | Significant challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Oman | 3.2 | SDG achieved | Stagnating |
| Palestine | NA | Data unavailable | Data unavailable |
| Qatar | 3.8 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Saudi Arabia | 3.6 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Somalia | 1.9 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Sudan | 2.3 | Significant challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Syria | 2.2 | Significant challenges remain | On track |
| Tunisia | 2.1 | Significant challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| United Arab Emirates | 4.1 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Yemen | 1.9 | Major challenges remain | Data unavailable |

Source: World Bank
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: 2016 - 2023

## 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 0.2 | Significant challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Bahrain | 1.2 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Comoros | 0.0 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Djibouti | 0.0 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Egypt | 0.4 | Challenges remain | Moderately improving |
| Iraq | 0.4 | Challenges remain | On track |
| Jordan | 0.8 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Kuwait | 0.7 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Lebanon | 0.8 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Libya | 0.1 | Significant challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Mauritania | 0.0 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Morocco | 0.3 | Significant challenges remain | Moderately improving |
| Oman | 0.9 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Palestine | 0.3 | Significant challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Qatar | 2.2 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Saudi Arabia | 1.6 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Somalia | 0.0 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Sudan | 0.0 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Syria | 0.1 | Significant challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Tunisia | 0.8 | SDG achieved | On track |
| United Arab Emirates | 1.6 | SDG achieved | On track |
| Yemen | 0.1 | Significant challenges remain | Stagnating |

Source: SCIMAGO JOUNAL RANK
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: 2015 - 2022

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● 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

## 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

### EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (% OF GDP)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 0.5 | red | •• |
| Bahrain | 0.1 | red | •• |
| Comoros | NA | grey | •• |
| Djibouti | NA | grey | •• |
| Egypt | 1.0 | orange | ↗ |
| Iraq | 0.0 | red | → |
| Jordan | 0.7 | red | •• |
| Kuwait | 0.1 | red | ↓ |
| Lebanon | NA | grey | •• |
| Libya | NA | grey | •• |
| Mauritania | 0.0 | red | •• |
| Morocco | 0.7 | red | •• |
| Oman | 0.3 | red | → |
| Palestine | 0.5 | red | •• |
| Qatar | 0.7 | red | → |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.5 | red | •• |
| Somalia | NA | grey | •• |
| Sudan | 0.2 | red | •• |
| Syria | 0.0 | red | •• |
| Tunisia | 0.7 | red | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 1.5 | yellow | ↑ |
| Yemen | NA | grey | •• |

## 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 1.7 | red | ↓ |
| Bahrain | 0.4 | yellow | → |
| Comoros | NA | grey | •• |
| Djibouti | NA | grey | •• |
| Egypt | 0.5 | yellow | → |
| Iraq | 2.8 | red | ↓ |
| Jordan | 0.2 | yellow | ↑ |
| Kuwait | 2.0 | red | ↓ |
| Lebanon | 0.5 | yellow | → |
| Libya | 1.4 | red | ↗ |
| Mauritania | NA | grey | •• |
| Morocco | 0.3 | yellow | ↑ |
| Oman | 1.8 | red | ↓ |
| Palestine | NA | grey | •• |
| Qatar | 1.2 | red | → |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.9 | orange | ↗ |
| Somalia | NA | grey | •• |
| Sudan | 0.2 | yellow | ↗ |
| Syria | 5.6 | red | → |
| Tunisia | 0.8 | orange | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 1.5 | red | ↑ |
| Yemen | 0.6 | yellow | → |

## 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

## 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

### PALMA RATIO

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 1.0 | green | •• |
| Bahrain | NA | grey | •• |
| Comoros | 2.5 | red | •• |
| Djibouti | 2.0 | red | •• |
| Egypt | 1.3 | orange | •• |
| Iraq | 1.1 | yellow | •• |
| Jordan | 1.4 | red | •• |
| Kuwait | NA | grey | •• |
| Lebanon | 1.2 | orange | •• |
| Libya | NA | grey | •• |
| Mauritania | 1.2 | orange | •• |
| Morocco | 1.8 | red | •• |
| Oman | NA | grey | •• |
| Palestine | 1.3 | red | •• |
| Qatar | NA | grey | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | NA | grey | •• |
| Somalia | NA | grey | •• |
| Sudan | 1.4 | red | •• |
| Syria | 0.9 | green | •• |
| Tunisia | 1.4 | red | ↓ |
| United Arab Emirates | 0.9 | green | •• |
| Yemen | 1.6 | red | •• |

● 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

**10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES**

Gini coefficient

**11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**

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

**11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**

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

**11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 27.6 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Bahrain | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Comoros | 45.3 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Djibouti | 41.6 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Egypt | 31.9 | 🟡 | → |
| Iraq | 29.5 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Jordan | 33.7 | 🟡 | ●● |
| Kuwait | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Lebanon | 31.8 | 🟡 | ●● |
| Libya | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Mauritania | 32.6 | 🟡 | ●● |
| Morocco | 39.5 | 🟠 | ●● |
| Oman | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Palestine | 33.7 | 🟡 | ●● |
| Qatar | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Saudi Arabia | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Somalia | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Sudan | 34.2 | 🟡 | ●● |
| Syria | 37.5 | 🟠 | ●● |
| Tunisia | 32.8 | 🟡 | ●● |
| United Arab Emirates | 26.0 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Yemen | 36.7 | 🟠 | ●● |

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 19.1 | 🟠 | → |
| Bahrain | 59.7 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Comoros | 12.0 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Djibouti | 39.8 | 🔴 | → |
| Egypt | 41.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Iraq | 59.4 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Jordan | 34.1 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 70.3 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Lebanon | 31.3 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Libya | 25.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Mauritania | 44.8 | 🔴 | → |
| Morocco | 21.5 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Oman | 50.3 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Qatar | 106.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Saudi Arabia | 76.3 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Somalia | 20.2 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Sudan | 38.6 | 🔴 | → |
| Syria | 35.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Tunisia | 22.5 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| United Arab Emirates | 65.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Yemen | 47.2 | 🔴 | → |

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 75.4 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Bahrain | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Comoros | 76.1 | 🟠 | ●● |
| Djibouti | 99.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Egypt | 98.7 | 🟢 | → |
| Iraq | 88.2 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Jordan | 86.7 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Kuwait | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Lebanon | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Libya | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Mauritania | 75.1 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Morocco | 93.8 | 🟡 | → |
| Oman | 97.3 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Palestine | 39.6 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Qatar | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Saudi Arabia | 90.5 | 🟡 | → |
| Somalia | 78.8 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Sudan | 82.1 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Syria | 85.5 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Tunisia | 98.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 99.6 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 77.2 | 🟠 | → |

●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

## 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

**MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (KG/CAPITA/DAY)**

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 0.8 | 🟢 | •• |
| Bahrain | 1.8 | 🟠 | •• |
| Comoros | 0.3 | 🟢 | •• |
| Djibouti | 0.4 | 🟢 | •• |
| Egypt | 0.7 | 🟢 | •• |
| Iraq | 1.0 | 🟡 | •• |
| Jordan | 0.8 | 🟢 | •• |
| Kuwait | 1.6 | 🟠 | •• |
| Lebanon | 0.9 | 🟢 | •• |
| Libya | 0.9 | 🟢 | •• |
| Mauritania | 0.4 | 🟢 | •• |
| Morocco | 0.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| Oman | 1.2 | 🟡 | •• |
| Palestine | 0.9 | 🟢 | •• |
| Qatar | 1.2 | 🟡 | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 1.4 | 🟡 | •• |
| Somalia | 0.4 | 🟢 | •• |
| Sudan | 0.2 | 🟢 | •• |
| Syria | 0.6 | 🟢 | •• |
| Tunisia | 0.7 | 🟢 | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 1.6 | 🟠 | •• |
| Yemen | 0.5 | 🟢 | •• |

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

## 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

**NITROGEN EMISSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH IMPORTS (KG/CAPITA)**

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 6.2 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Bahrain | 44.9 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Comoros | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Djibouti | 30.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Egypt | 5.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 8.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Jordan | 10.5 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Kuwait | 40.4 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Lebanon | 27.2 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Libya | 8.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Mauritania | 5.4 | 🟢 | → |
| Morocco | 7.5 | 🟢 | → |
| Oman | 36.5 | 🔴 | → |
| Palestine | 8.6 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Qatar | 56.6 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Saudi Arabia | 25.0 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Somalia | 3.8 | 🟢 | → |
| Sudan | 1.2 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Syria | 1.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Tunisia | 8.3 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 52.6 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Yemen | 1.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |

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

## 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

**ELECTRONIC WASTE (KG/CAPITA)**

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 7.1 | 🟡 | •• |
| Bahrain | 15.9 | 🔴 | •• |
| Comoros | 0.7 | 🟢 | •• |
| Djibouti | 1.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Egypt | 5.9 | 🟡 | •• |
| Iraq | 7.1 | 🟢 | •• |
| Jordan | 5.4 | 🟡 | •• |
| Kuwait | 15.8 | 🔴 | •• |
| Lebanon | 8.2 | 🟠 | •• |
| Libya | 11.5 | 🔴 | •• |
| Mauritania | 1.4 | 🟢 | •• |
| Morocco | 4.6 | 🟢 | •• |
| Oman | 15.8 | 🔴 | •• |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Qatar | 13.6 | 🔴 | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 17.6 | 🔴 | •• |
| Somalia | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Sudan | 2.1 | 🟢 | •• |
| Syria | 5.2 | 🟡 | •• |
| Tunisia | 6.4 | 🟡 | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 15.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Yemen | 1.5 | 🟢 | •• |

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

## 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 1.1 | 🟢 | •• |
| Bahrain | 3.8 | 🟡 | •• |
| Comoros | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Djibouti | 0.4 | 🟢 | •• |
| Egypt | 5.4 | 🟡 | •• |
| Iraq | 7.4 | 🟠 | •• |
| Jordan | 1.9 | 🟢 | •• |
| Kuwait | 36.9 | 🔴 | •• |
| Lebanon | 10.3 | 🔴 | •• |
| Libya | 4.5 | 🟡 | •• |
| Mauritania | 0.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| Morocco | 2.7 | 🟢 | •• |
| Oman | 5.5 | 🟡 | •• |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Qatar | 6.2 | 🟠 | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 23.3 | 🔴 | •• |
| Somalia | 0.2 | 🟢 | •• |
| Sudan | 0.6 | 🟢 | •• |
| Syria | 1.6 | 🟢 | •• |
| Tunisia | 1.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 8.3 | 🟠 | •• |
| Yemen | 0.6 | 🟢 | •• |

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

🟢 SDG achieved   🟡 Challenges remain   🟠 Significant challenges remain   🔴 Major challenges remain   ⚪ Data unavailable

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement   ↗ Moderately improving   → Stagnating   ↓ Decreasing   •• Data unavailable
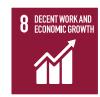
\* Imputed data point
Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org

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## 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 1.5 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Bahrain | 15.6 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Comoros | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Djibouti | 6.9 | 🟡 | ●● |
| Egypt | 1.1 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Iraq | 2.0 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Jordan | 2.8 | 🟡 | ●● |
| Kuwait | 13.4 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Lebanon | 6.4 | 🟡 | ●● |
| Libya | 2.7 | 🟡 | ●● |
| Mauritania | 1.8 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Morocco | 1.4 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Oman | 13.6 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Palestine | 1.9 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Qatar | 36.8 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Saudi Arabia | 8.8 | 🟠 | ●● |
| Somalia | 0.9 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Sudan | 0.3 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Syria | 0.6 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Tunisia | 1.7 | 🟢 | ●● |
| United Arab Emirates | 21.3 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Yemen | 0.4 | 🟢 | ●● |

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

## 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

**PRODUCTION-BASED NITROGEN EMISSIONS (KG/CAPITA)**

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 14.4 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Bahrain | 26.3 | 🟡 | → |
| Comoros | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Djibouti | 10.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Egypt | 15.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 15.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Jordan | 8.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Kuwait | 34.7 | 🟡 | → |
| Lebanon | 32.7 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Libya | 31.6 | 🟡 | → |
| Mauritania | 24.1 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Morocco | 14.2 | 🟢 | → |
| Oman | 31.1 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Qatar | 53.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Saudi Arabia | 49.6 | 🟠 | → |
| Somalia | 12.4 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Sudan | 30.4 | 🟡 | → |
| Syria | 5.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Tunisia | 16.4 | 🟢 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 50.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Yemen | 4.6 | 🟢 | ↑ |

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

## 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 1110.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Bahrain | 2796.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Comoros | 14.2 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Djibouti | 46.9 | 🟡 | → |
| Egypt | 596.6 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Iraq | 491.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Jordan | 43.5 | 🟡 | → |
| Kuwait | 4939.2 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Lebanon | 419.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Libya | 1784.1 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Mauritania | 78.5 | 🟡 | → |
| Morocco | 38.0 | 🟡 | → |
| Oman | 53.4 | 🟡 | → |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Qatar | 3762.2 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Saudi Arabia | 2113.3 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Somalia | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Sudan | 78.1 | 🟡 | → |
| Syria | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Tunisia | 284.7 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| United Arab Emirates | 3922.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Yemen | 0.7 | 🟡 | ↓ |

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

## 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 87.5 | 🟡 | ●● |
| Bahrain | 81.2 | 🟡 | ●● |
| Comoros | 36.3 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Djibouti | 43.4 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Egypt | 56.3 | 🟠 | ●● |
| Iraq | 58.5 | 🟠 | ●● |
| Jordan | 71.0 | 🟡 | ●● |
| Kuwait | 56.7 | 🟠 | ●● |
| Lebanon | 84.5 | 🟡 | ●● |
| Libya | 62.4 | 🟠 | ●● |
| Mauritania | 58.7 | 🟠 | ●● |
| Morocco | 90.3 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Oman | 72.9 | 🟡 | ●● |
| Palestine | 50.3 | 🟠 | ●● |
| Qatar | 73.7 | 🟡 | ●● |
| Saudi Arabia | 62.4 | 🟠 | ●● |
| Somalia | 35.3 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Sudan | 57.6 | 🟠 | ●● |
| Syria | 53.9 | 🟠 | ●● |
| Tunisia | 83.3 | 🟡 | ●● |
| United Arab Emirates | 91.2 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Yemen | 63.2 | 🟠 | ●● |

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

## SDG 12 — RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

### EXPORTS OF PLASTIC WASTE (KG/CAPITA)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 0.1 | 🟢 | •• |
| Bahrain | 0.4 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Comoros | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Djibouti | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Egypt | 0.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Jordan | 0.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Kuwait | 1.3 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 1.8 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Libya | 0.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| Mauritania | 1.2 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Morocco | 0.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Oman | 0.3 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Palestine | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Qatar | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Somalia | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Sudan | 0.2 | 🟢 | •• |
| Syria | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Tunisia | 2.6 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| United Arab Emirates | 0.6 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 0.2 | 🟢 | •• |

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

## SDG 13 — CLIMATE ACTION

### $CO_2$ EMISSIONS FROM FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION AND CEMENT PRODUCTION (TCO2/CAPITA)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 4.0 | 🟠 | → |
| Bahrain | 25.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Comoros | 0.5 | 🟢 | → |
| Djibouti | 0.4 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Egypt | 2.4 | 🟡 | → |
| Iraq | 4.1 | 🔴 | → |
| Jordan | 2.0 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Kuwait | 25.7 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Lebanon | 4.3 | 🔴 | → |
| Libya | 9.3 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Mauritania | 1.0 | 🟢 | → |
| Morocco | 1.8 | 🟢 | → |
| Oman | 15.8 | 🔴 | → |
| Palestine | 0.7 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Qatar | 37.8 | 🔴 | → |
| Saudi Arabia | 18.3 | 🔴 | → |
| Somalia | 0.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Sudan | 0.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Syria | 1.3 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Tunisia | 2.9 | 🟡 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 25.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Yemen | 0.3 | 🟢 | ↑ |

Source: Global Carbon Project
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: 2015 - 2022

## SDG 13 — CLIMATE ACTION

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 0.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Bahrain | 5.7 | 🔴 | ↑ |
| Comoros | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Djibouti | 4.4 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Egypt | 0.8 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 1.3 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Jordan | 2.2 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Kuwait | 9.5 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Lebanon | 4.6 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Libya | 1.6 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Mauritania | 1.2 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Morocco | 1.1 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Oman | 7.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Palestine | 1.9 | 🟡 | → |
| Qatar | 18.8 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Saudi Arabia | 5.4 | 🔴 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 0.6 | 🟢 | → |
| Sudan | 0.2 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Syria | 0.6 | 🟢 | → |
| Tunisia | 1.4 | 🟡 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 10.5 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Yemen | 0.2 | 🟢 | ↑ |

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

## SDG 13 — CLIMATE ACTION

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Bahrain* | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Comoros* | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Djibouti* | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Egypt | 245.0 | 🟡 | •• |
| Iraq | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Jordan | 0.7 | 🟢 | •• |
| Kuwait | 18388.3 | 🔴 | •• |
| Lebanon | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Libya | 24658.2 | 🔴 | •• |
| Mauritania* | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Morocco | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Oman | 29645.7 | 🔴 | •• |
| Palestine | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Qatar | 117823.0 | 🔴 | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 27844.6 | 🔴 | •• |
| Somalia* | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Sudan | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Syria | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Tunisia | 348.7 | 🟡 | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 22404.4 | 🔴 | •• |
| Yemen | NA | ⚪ | •• |

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

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● 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

### 13 CLIMATE ACTION

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 52.4 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Bahrain | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Comoros | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Djibouti | 13195.3 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Egypt | 11.8 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Iraq | 3155.5 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Jordan | 17.6 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Kuwait | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Lebanon | 23138.7 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Libya | 22181.9 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Mauritania | 9808.8 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Morocco | 2.1 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Oman | 11.0 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Palestine | 312.1 | 🟠 | ●● |
| Qatar | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Saudi Arabia | 2.4 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Somalia | 13717.9 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Sudan | 6845.0 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Syria | 5350.8 | 🔴 | ●● |
| Tunisia | 123.4 | 🟡 | ●● |
| United Arab Emirates | 3.4 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Yemen | 634.9 | 🔴 | ●● |

### 14 LIFE BELOW WATER

**FISH CAUGHT THAT ARE THEN DISCARDED (%)**

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 12.9 | 🟠 | → |
| Bahrain | 17.7 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Comoros | 52.3 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Djibouti | 0.9 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Egypt | 14.9 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Iraq | 2.8 | 🟢 | → |
| Jordan | 0.0 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Kuwait | 79.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Lebanon | 0.3 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Libya | 10.4 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Mauritania | 5.9 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Morocco | 7.8 | 🟡 | → |
| Oman | 1.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Palestine | 0.0 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Qatar | 4.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 6.1 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Somalia | 14.9 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Sudan | 1.6 | 🟢 | ●● |
| Syria | 8.3 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Tunisia | 9.3 | 🟡 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 0.6 | 🟢 | → |
| Yemen | 0.6 | 🟢 | → |

### 14 LIFE BELOW WATER

**MARINE BIODIVERSITY THREATS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (PER MILLION POPULATION)**

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

### 14 LIFE BELOW WATER

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 74.5 | 🟠 | → |
| Bahrain | 0.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Comoros | 13.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Djibouti | 0.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Egypt | 44.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Iraq | 0.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Jordan | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Kuwait | 32.1 | 🔴 | → |
| Lebanon | 10.8 | 🔴 | → |
| Libya | 0.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Mauritania | 37.2 | 🔴 | → |
| Morocco | 55.6 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Oman | 24.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | ●● |
| Qatar | 60.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Saudi Arabia | 25.3 | 🔴 | → |
| Somalia | 0.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 48.0 | 🔴 | ↑ |
| Syria | 0.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Tunisia | 40.3 | 🔴 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 53.5 | 🔴 | → |
| Yemen | 30.6 | 🔴 | → |

🟢 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

# 14 LIFE BELOW WATER
**OCEAN HEALTH INDEX: CLEAN WATERS SCORE (WORST 0-100 BEST)**

# 14 LIFE BELOW WATER
**FISH CAUGHT BY TRAWLING OR DREDGING (%)**

# 14 LIFE BELOW WATER
**OCEAN HEALTH INDEX GOAL – FISHERIES (0-100)**

# 15 LIFE ON LAND
**IMPORTED DEFORESTATION (M²/CAPITA)**

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 45.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Bahrain | 72.1 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Comoros | 35.1 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Djibouti | 53.4 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Egypt | 52.1 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Iraq | 71.6 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Jordan | 80.1 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Kuwait | 82.5 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 53.9 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Libya | 51.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Mauritania | 60.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Morocco | 56.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Oman | 73.5 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Qatar | 76.2 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 64.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Somalia | 58.3 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Sudan | 44.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Syria | 51.7 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Tunisia | 55.1 | 🔴 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 66.8 | 🔴 | → |
| Yemen | 51.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 21.9 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Bahrain | 11.2 | 🟡 | → |
| Comoros | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Djibouti | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Egypt | 49.5 | 🟠 | → |
| Iraq | 7.1 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Jordan | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Kuwait | 42.0 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Lebanon | 9.0 | 🟡 | •• |
| Libya | 32.1 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Mauritania | 1.0 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Morocco | 13.3 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Oman | 3.1 | 🟢 | •• |
| Palestine | 0.8 | 🟢 | •• |
| Qatar | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 18.3 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Somalia | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Sudan | 11.2 | 🟡 | •• |
| Syria | 33.0 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Tunisia | 18.6 | 🟡 | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 4.9 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 2.8 | 🟢 | → |

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 51.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Bahrain | 28.8 | 🔴 | → |
| Comoros | 70.1 | 🟢 | → |
| Djibouti | 64.0 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Egypt | 30.3 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Iraq | 71.4 | 🟢 | → |
| Jordan | 44.9 | 🔴 | → |
| Kuwait | 43.2 | 🔴 | → |
| Lebanon | 49.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Libya | 45.4 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Mauritania | 14.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Morocco | 16.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Oman | 52.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Qatar | 68.7 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Saudi Arabia | 50.0 | 🔴 | → |
| Somalia | 40.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Sudan | 28.2 | 🔴 | → |
| Syria | 38.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Tunisia | 31.1 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| United Arab Emirates | 72.8 | 🟢 | → |
| Yemen | 55.2 | 🔴 | ↓ |

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 4.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| Bahrain | 8.2 | 🟢 | •• |
| Comoros | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Djibouti | 8.3 | 🟢 | •• |
| Egypt | 5.4 | 🟢 | •• |
| Iraq | 3.9 | 🟢 | •• |
| Jordan | 7.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| Kuwait | 14.8 | 🟡 | •• |
| Lebanon | 27.1 | 🟠 | •• |
| Libya | 5.7 | 🟢 | •• |
| Mauritania | 3.6 | 🟢 | •• |
| Morocco | 3.8 | 🟢 | •• |
| Oman | 11.3 | 🟡 | •• |
| Palestine | 5.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Qatar | 34.1 | 🔴 | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 12.8 | 🟡 | •• |
| Somalia | 0.4 | 🟢 | •• |
| Sudan | 0.2 | 🟢 | •• |
| Syria | 0.8 | 🟢 | •• |
| Tunisia | 3.9 | 🟢 | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 12.6 | 🟡 | •• |
| Yemen | 0.7 | 🟢 | •• |

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

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

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

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

● 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

## 15 LIFE ON LAND — MEAN AREA THAT IS PROTECTED IN TERRESTRIAL SITES IMPORTANT TO BIODIVERSITY (%)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 43.5 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Bahrain | 0.0 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Comoros | 57.4 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Djibouti | 0.8 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Egypt | 38.7 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Iraq | 5.6 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Jordan | 12.7 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Kuwait | 51.6 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Lebanon | 4.7 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Libya | 0.0 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Mauritania | 11.2 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Morocco | 59.5 | Major challenges remain | Moderately improving |
| Oman | 27.2 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Palestine | 23.5 | Major challenges remain | Moderately improving |
| Qatar | 60.0 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Saudi Arabia | 23.3 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Somalia | 0.0 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Sudan | 17.8 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Syria | 0.0 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| Tunisia | 39.8 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |
| United Arab Emirates | 58.2 | Major challenges remain | Moderately improving |
| Yemen | 27.9 | Major challenges remain | Stagnating |

Source: Birdlife International et al.
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: 2015 - 2023

## 15 LIFE ON LAND — MEAN AREA THAT IS PROTECTED IN FRESHWATER SITES IMPORTANT TO BIODIVERSITY (%)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 78.9 | Challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Bahrain | NA | Data unavailable | Data unavailable |
| Comoros | 100.0 | SDG achieved | Data unavailable |
| Djibouti | 0.0 | Major challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Egypt | 26.1 | Major challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Iraq | 8.1 | Major challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Jordan | 18.7 | Major challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Kuwait | NA | Data unavailable | Data unavailable |
| Lebanon | 9.0 | Major challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Libya | NA | Data unavailable | Data unavailable |
| Mauritania | 0.0 | Major challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Morocco | 71.2 | Significant challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Oman | NA | Data unavailable | Data unavailable |
| Palestine | 48.0 | Major challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Qatar | NA | Data unavailable | Data unavailable |
| Saudi Arabia | 25.5 | Major challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Somalia | 0.0 | Major challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Sudan | 0.0 | Major challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Syria | 0.0 | Major challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Tunisia | 43.4 | Major challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| United Arab Emirates | 26.4 | Major challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Yemen | 8.2 | Major challenges remain | Data unavailable |

Source: Birdlife International et al.
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: 2015 - 2023

## 15 LIFE ON LAND — RED LIST INDEX OF SPECIES SURVIVAL (WORST 0-1 BEST)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 0.9 | SDG achieved | Stagnating |
| Bahrain | 0.7 | Major challenges remain | Decreasing |
| Comoros | 0.7 | Major challenges remain | Decreasing |
| Djibouti | 0.8 | Significant challenges remain | Decreasing |
| Egypt | 0.9 | SDG achieved | Stagnating |
| Iraq | 0.8 | Major challenges remain | Decreasing |
| Jordan | 1.0 | SDG achieved | Stagnating |
| Kuwait | 0.9 | Challenges remain | Decreasing |
| Lebanon | 1.0 | SDG achieved | On track or maintaining SDG achievement |
| Libya | 1.0 | SDG achieved | Stagnating |
| Mauritania | 1.0 | SDG achieved | Stagnating |
| Morocco | 0.9 | Challenges remain | Decreasing |
| Oman | 0.9 | SDG achieved | Decreasing |
| Palestine | 0.9 | SDG achieved | On track or maintaining SDG achievement |
| Qatar | 0.8 | Significant challenges remain | Decreasing |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.9 | Challenges remain | Decreasing |
| Somalia | 0.9 | Challenges remain | Decreasing |
| Sudan | 0.9 | SDG achieved | Stagnating |
| Syria | 1.0 | SDG achieved | On track or maintaining SDG achievement |
| Tunisia | 0.9 | SDG achieved | Stagnating |
| United Arab Emirates | 0.8 | Significant challenges remain | Decreasing |
| Yemen | 0.9 | Challenges remain | Decreasing |

Source: IUCN and Birdlife International
Reference year: 2024
Trends years: 2015 - 2023

## 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS — HOMICIDES (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 1.8 | Challenges remain | Decreasing |
| Bahrain | 0.1 | SDG achieved | On track or maintaining SDG achievement |
| Comoros | NA | Data unavailable | Data unavailable |
| Djibouti | NA | Data unavailable | Data unavailable |
| Egypt | 1.3 | SDG achieved | Data unavailable |
| Iraq | 9.4 | Major challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Jordan | 1.1 | SDG achieved | On track or maintaining SDG achievement |
| Kuwait | 0.3 | SDG achieved | Data unavailable |
| Lebanon | 2.3 | Challenges remain | On track or maintaining SDG achievement |
| Libya | NA | Data unavailable | Data unavailable |
| Mauritania | 1.0 | SDG achieved | Data unavailable |
| Morocco | 1.6 | Challenges remain | Decreasing |
| Oman | 0.3 | SDG achieved | On track or maintaining SDG achievement |
| Palestine | 1.4 | SDG achieved | Stagnating |
| Qatar | 0.3 | SDG achieved | Stagnating |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.8 | SDG achieved | Data unavailable |
| Somalia | NA | Data unavailable | Data unavailable |
| Sudan | NA | Data unavailable | Data unavailable |
| Syria | 2.1 | Challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| Tunisia | 4.6 | Major challenges remain | Data unavailable |
| United Arab Emirates | 0.5 | SDG achieved | On track or maintaining SDG achievement |
| Yemen | 6.3 | Major challenges remain | Data unavailable |

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

**Legend:**
● 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

# 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

## UNSENTENCED DETAINEES (% OF PRISON POPULATION)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 12.0 | ● (green) | •• |
| Bahrain | NA | ● (grey) | •• |
| Comoros | NA | ● (grey) | •• |
| Djibouti | 35.8 | ● (yellow) | •• |
| Egypt | 9.9 | ● (green) | •• |
| Iraq | NA | ● (grey) | •• |
| Jordan | 36.9 | ● (yellow) | •• |
| Kuwait | 17.0 | ● (green) | → |
| Lebanon | 55.9 | ● (red) | ↓ |
| Libya | 90.0 | ● (red) | •• |
| Mauritania | 41.2 | ● (orange) | •• |
| Morocco | 17.4 | ● (green) | ↑ |
| Oman | NA | ● (grey) | •• |
| Palestine | 28.7 | ● (green) | ↑ |
| Qatar | 36.0 | ● (yellow) | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 20.0 | ● (green) | •• |
| Somalia | NA | ● (grey) | •• |
| Sudan | 20.4 | ● (green) | •• |
| Syria | 50.5 | ● (red) | •• |
| Tunisia | 54.9 | ● (red) | ↓ |
| United Arab Emirates | 38.2 | ● (yellow) | •• |
| Yemen | 59.0 | ● (red) | •• |

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

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 99.6 | ● (green) | •• |
| Bahrain | 100.0 | ● (green) | •• |
| Comoros | 87.3 | ● (yellow) | •• |
| Djibouti | 91.7 | ● (yellow) | •• |
| Egypt | 99.1 | ● (green) | •• |
| Iraq | 98.8 | ● (green) | •• |
| Jordan | 98.0 | ● (green) | •• |
| Kuwait | NA | ● (grey) | •• |
| Lebanon | 98.9 | ● (green) | •• |
| Libya | NA | ● (grey) | •• |
| Mauritania | 44.8 | ● (red) | •• |
| Morocco | 96.9 | ● (yellow) | •• |
| Oman | 100.0 | ● (green) | •• |
| Palestine | 99.2 | ● (green) | •• |
| Qatar | 100.0 | ● (green) | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 99.2 | ● (green) | •• |
| Somalia | 3.0 | ● (red) | •• |
| Sudan | 67.3 | ● (red) | •• |
| Syria | 96.0 | ● (yellow) | •• |
| Tunisia | 99.9 | ● (green) | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 100.0 | ● (green) | •• |
| Yemen | 30.7 | ● (red) | •• |

Source: UNICEF
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: NA

## CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX (WORST 0–100 BEST)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 36 | ● (red) | → |
| Bahrain | 42 | ● (orange) | ↓ |
| Comoros | 20 | ● (red) | ↓ |
| Djibouti | 30 | ● (red) | ↓ |
| Egypt | 35 | ● (red) | ↓ |
| Iraq | 23 | ● (red) | → |
| Jordan | 46 | ● (orange) | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 46 | ● (orange) | ↓ |
| Lebanon | 24 | ● (red) | ↓ |
| Libya | 18 | ● (red) | → |
| Mauritania | 30 | ● (red) | ↓ |
| Morocco | 38 | ● (red) | → |
| Oman | 43 | ● (orange) | ↓ |
| Palestine | NA | ● (grey) | •• |
| Qatar | 58 | ● (yellow) | ↓ |
| Saudi Arabia | 52 | ● (yellow) | → |
| Somalia | 11 | ● (red) | → |
| Sudan | 20 | ● (red) | → |
| Syria | 13 | ● (red) | ↓ |
| Tunisia | 40 | ● (orange) | → |
| United Arab Emirates | 68 | ● (green) | → |
| Yemen | 16 | ● (red) | ↓ |

Source: Transparency International
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: 2015 - 2023

## CHILDREN INVOLVED IN CHILD LABOR (%)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 2.5 | ● (yellow) | •• |
| Bahrain | NA | ● (grey) | •• |
| Comoros | 28.5 | ● (red) | •• |
| Djibouti | NA | ● (grey) | •• |
| Egypt | 4.8 | ● (yellow) | •• |
| Iraq | 4.5 | ● (yellow) | •• |
| Jordan | 1.7 | ● (green) | •• |
| Kuwait | NA | ● (grey) | •• |
| Lebanon | NA | ● (grey) | •• |
| Libya | NA | ● (grey) | •• |
| Mauritania | 14.0 | ● (red) | •• |
| Morocco | NA | ● (grey) | •• |
| Oman | NA | ● (grey) | •• |
| Palestine | 7.3 | ● (orange) | •• |
| Qatar | NA | ● (grey) | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | NA | ● (grey) | •• |
| Somalia | NA | ● (grey) | •• |
| Sudan | 18.1 | ● (red) | •• |
| Syria | NA | ● (grey) | •• |
| Tunisia | 2.3 | ● (yellow) | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | NA | ● (grey) | •• |
| Yemen | NA | ● (grey) | •• |

Source: UNICEF
Reference year: 2020
Trends years: NA

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● 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

## 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

**PRESS FREEDOM INDEX (WORST 0-100 BEST)**

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

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

**PRISON POPULATION (PER 100,000 PERSONS)**

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 42.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Bahrain | 23.2 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Comoros | 61.5 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Djibouti | 30.1 | 🔴 | → |
| Egypt | 25.1 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Iraq | 25.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Jordan | 44.3 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 44.7 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Lebanon | 41.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Libya | 40.6 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Mauritania | 74.2 | 🟢 | → |
| Morocco | 46.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Oman | 42.5 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Palestine | 31.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Qatar | 58.5 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Saudi Arabia | 27.1 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Somalia | 39.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Sudan | 35.7 | 🔴 | → |
| Syria | 17.4 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Tunisia | 50.0 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| United Arab Emirates | 30.6 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Yemen | 33.7 | 🔴 | → |

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Bahrain | 0.3 | 🟡 | •• |
| Comoros* | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Djibouti* | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Egypt | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Iraq* | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Jordan | 0.5 | 🟡 | •• |
| Kuwait* | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Lebanon | 1.1 | 🟠 | •• |
| Libya | 0.3 | 🟡 | •• |
| Mauritania* | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Morocco | 0.1 | 🟡 | •• |
| Oman | 0.2 | 🟡 | •• |
| Palestine* | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Qatar | 0.3 | 🟡 | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Somalia* | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Sudan | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Syria | 0.1 | 🟡 | •• |
| Tunisia* | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 0.9 | 🟡 | •• |
| Yemen* | 0.0 | 🟢 | •• |

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 214.5 | 🔴 | •• |
| Bahrain | 262.3 | 🔴 | •• |
| Comoros | 47.1 | 🟢 | •• |
| Djibouti | 62.6 | 🟢 | •• |
| Egypt | 106.2 | 🟡 | •• |
| Iraq | 169.3 | 🟠 | •• |
| Jordan | 169.6 | 🟠 | •• |
| Kuwait | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Lebanon | 105.5 | 🟡 | •• |
| Libya | 98.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| Mauritania | 59.7 | 🟢 | •• |
| Morocco | 271.3 | 🔴 | •• |
| Oman | 46.8 | 🟢 | •• |
| Palestine | 77.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| Qatar | 76.3 | 🟢 | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 135.8 | 🟡 | •• |
| Somalia | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Sudan | 51.6 | 🟢 | •• |
| Syria | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Tunisia | 191.5 | 🟠 | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 109.2 | 🟡 | •• |
| Yemen | 32.4 | 🟢 | •• |

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

Source: Stockholm Peace Research Institute
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: NA

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

Source: UNODC
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: NA

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

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

* Imputed data 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

# 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 0.7 | yellow | •• |
| Bahrain | 12.1 | red | •• |
| Comoros | NA | grey | •• |
| Djibouti | 1.3 | yellow | •• |
| Egypt | 1.0 | yellow | •• |
| Iraq | 0.1 | green | •• |
| Jordan | 0.9 | yellow | •• |
| Kuwait | 15.6 | red | •• |
| Lebanon | 0.6 | yellow | •• |
| Libya | NA | grey | •• |
| Mauritania | 0.4 | yellow | •• |
| Morocco | 0.6 | yellow | •• |
| Oman | 0.8 | yellow | •• |
| Palestine | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Qatar | 72.4 | red | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 7.1 | red | •• |
| Somalia | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Sudan | 0.0 | green | •• |
| Syria | 0.2 | green | •• |
| Tunisia | 0.1 | green | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 6.4 | red | •• |
| Yemen | 0.0 | green | •• |

Source: Stockholm Peace Research Institute
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: NA

## STATUS OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 11 | green | •• |
| Bahrain | 9 | orange | •• |
| Comoros | 6 | red | •• |
| Djibouti | 12 | green | •• |
| Egypt | 10 | yellow | •• |
| Iraq | 10 | yellow | •• |
| Jordan | 9 | orange | •• |
| Kuwait | 9 | orange | •• |
| Lebanon | 8 | orange | •• |
| Libya | 12 | green | •• |
| Mauritania | 12 | green | •• |
| Morocco | 15 | green | •• |
| Oman | 9 | orange | •• |
| Palestine | 14 | green | •• |
| Qatar | 9 | orange | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 8 | orange | •• |
| Somalia | 7 | red | •• |
| Sudan | 10 | yellow | •• |
| Syria | 11 | green | •• |
| Tunisia | 15 | green | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 6 | red | •• |
| Yemen | 10 | yellow | •• |

Source: UNOHCHR
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: NA

## POLITICAL STABILITY AND ABSENCE OF VIOLENCE/TERRORISM

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | -0.7 | orange | → |
| Bahrain | -0.4 | orange | ↗ |
| Comoros | -0.2 | yellow | → |
| Djibouti | -0.5 | orange | ↓ |
| Egypt | -1.0 | red | ↗ |
| Iraq | -2.5 | red | ↓ |
| Jordan | -0.3 | orange | ↗ |
| Kuwait | 0.3 | yellow | ↑ |
| Lebanon | -1.5 | red | → |
| Libya | -2.2 | red | ↓ |
| Mauritania | -0.5 | orange | → |
| Morocco | -0.3 | orange | → |
| Oman | 0.5 | green | → |
| Palestine | -1.8 | red | ↗ |
| Qatar | 1.0 | green | → |
| Saudi Arabia | -0.4 | orange | ↗ |
| Somalia | -2.5 | red | ↓ |
| Sudan | -2.0 | red | → |
| Syria | -2.8 | red | → |
| Tunisia | -0.6 | orange | ↗ |
| United Arab Emirates | 0.7 | green | → |
| Yemen | -2.5 | red | → |

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

# 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

## CORPORATE TAX HAVEN SCORE (BEST 0-100 WORST)

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria* | 0 | green | •• |
| Bahrain* | NA | grey | •• |
| Comoros* | 0 | green | •• |
| Djibouti* | 0 | green | •• |
| Egypt* | 0 | green | •• |
| Iraq* | 0 | green | •• |
| Jordan* | 0 | green | •• |
| Kuwait* | 0 | green | •• |
| Lebanon | 75 | red | •• |
| Libya* | 0 | green | •• |
| Mauritania* | 0 | green | •• |
| Morocco* | 0 | green | •• |
| Oman* | 0 | green | •• |
| Palestine* | 0 | green | •• |
| Qatar* | NA | grey | •• |
| Saudi Arabia* | 0 | green | •• |
| Somalia* | 0 | green | •• |
| Sudan* | 0 | green | •• |
| Syria* | 0 | green | •• |
| Tunisia* | 0 | green | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 98 | red | •• |
| Yemen* | 0 | green | •• |

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

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

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

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

**17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS**

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX (WORST 0-100 BEST)

**17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS**

GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON HEALTH AND EDUCATION (% OF GDP)

**17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS**

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

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---------|-------|--------|-------|
| Algeria | 63.2 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Bahrain | 59.4 | 🟠 | ↗ |
| Comoros | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Djibouti | 46.6 | 🔴 | ↗ |
| Egypt | 79.9 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Iraq | 56.3 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Jordan | 78.5 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Kuwait | 69.2 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 58.5 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Libya | 24.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Mauritania | 58.9 | 🟠 | ↑ |
| Morocco | 72.3 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Oman | 66.1 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Palestine | 83.7 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Qatar | 70.6 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Saudi Arabia | 80.4 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| Somalia | 48.4 | 🔴 | ↑ |
| Sudan | 43.6 | 🔴 | → |
| Syria | 31.9 | 🔴 | → |
| Tunisia | 75.1 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 77.2 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Yemen | 33.6 | 🔴 | ↓ |

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---------|-------|--------|-------|
| Algeria | 9.6 | 🟡 | ↓ |
| Bahrain | 4.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Comoros | 3.4 | 🔴 | → |
| Djibouti | 4.7 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Egypt | 5.7 | 🟠 | → |
| Iraq | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Jordan | 5.8 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Kuwait | 8.9 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Lebanon | 4.6 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Libya | 4.8 | 🔴 | •• |
| Mauritania | 2.9 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Morocco | 8.0 | 🟡 | ↗ |
| Oman | 8.2 | 🟡 | → |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Qatar | 5.7 | 🟠 | ↓ |
| Saudi Arabia | 9.7 | 🟡 | ↑ |
| Somalia | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Sudan | 2.8 | 🔴 | ↓ |
| Syria | 6.5 | 🟠 | •• |
| Tunisia | 10.4 | 🟢 | ↑ |
| United Arab Emirates | 7.3 | 🟠 | •• |
| Yemen | 5.9 | 🟠 | •• |

| COUNTRY | VALUE | RATING | TREND |
|---------|-------|--------|-------|
| Algeria | 77.3 | 🟢 | •• |
| Bahrain | 69.2 | 🟡 | •• |
| Comoros | 58.5 | 🟠 | •• |
| Djibouti | 72.2 | 🟡 | •• |
| Egypt | 68.1 | 🟡 | •• |
| Iraq | 63.5 | 🟡 | •• |
| Jordan | 80.2 | 🟢 | •• |
| Kuwait | 79.5 | 🟢 | •• |
| Lebanon | 60.9 | 🟠 | •• |
| Libya | 64.3 | 🟡 | •• |
| Mauritania | 74.7 | 🟡 | •• |
| Morocco | 77.6 | 🟢 | •• |
| Oman | 70.3 | 🟡 | •• |
| Palestine | NA | ⚪ | •• |
| Qatar | 76.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| Saudi Arabia | 60.2 | 🟠 | •• |
| Somalia | 23.6 | 🔴 | •• |
| Sudan | 54.4 | 🟠 | •• |
| Syria | 47.6 | 🔴 | •• |
| Tunisia | 85.0 | 🟢 | •• |
| United Arab Emirates | 66.7 | 🟡 | •• |
| Yemen | 57.1 | 🟠 | •• |
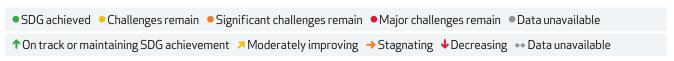
🟢 SDG achieved  🟡 Challenges remain  🟠 Significant challenges remain  🔴 Major challenges remain  ⚪ Data unavailable

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

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

# Section 5

# Methodology

# Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

To ensure pertinence to the Arab region, several methodological changes have been made to this report relative to the global Sustainable Development Report 2024[2]:

- The addition of 27 region specific indicators to fill data gaps and capture challenges facing the Arab region (See Table 1). For these indicators, the same methodology was used to create the upper bound as in the Global Sustainable Development Report 2024.

- Several indicators from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024 were removed due to insufficient data coverage or lack of relevance to the region (see Table 2).

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

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

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

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

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

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

| SDG | Indicator | Change |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Working poor at PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment) | Indicator changed by its original data source to "PPP$3.65 a day (% of total employment)" |
| 2 | Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024 |
| 4 | Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children) | Replaced with "Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)" |
| 8 | Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024 |
| 8 | Ease of starting a business score | Removed due to suspension of updates by the source |
| 8 | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | Indicator changed to "Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)" |
| 9 | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure | Indicator changed to "Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score" |
| 11 | Satisfaction with public transport (%) | Replaced with "Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)" |
| 12 | Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$) | Indicator changed by its original data source to "Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US$)" |
| 12 | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024 |
| 12 | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024 |
| 12 | Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024 |
| 12 | Production-based SO$_2$ emissions (kg/capita) | Removed |
| 12 | SO$_2$ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) | Removed |
| 13 | CO$_2$ emissions embodied in imports (tCO$_2$/capita) | Indicator changed to "GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO$_2$/capita)" |
| 14 | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024 |
| 13 | People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5-year average) | Categories of disasters included: Hydrological, Meteorological, and Climatological |
| 17 | Index of countries› support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best) | Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024 |

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

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

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

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

# Data Selection

## Indicator Selection Criteria

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

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

**1. Global relevance and applicability to a broad range of country settings:** The indicators are relevant for monitoring achievement of the SDGs and applicable to the entire region. They are internationally comparable and allow for direct comparison of performance across countries. In particular, they allow for the definition of quantitative performance thresholds that signify SDG achievement.

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

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

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

**5. Coverage:** Data had to be available for at least 75% of the Arab Region countries with a national population greater than 1 million. Comoros, whose population is less than 1 million was excluded in the indicator selection process. In other words, to be included, an indicator had to provide recent data for at least 15 out of the 21 remaining Arab countries. Exceptions to this rule are listed in Table 4.

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

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

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

# Missing Data and Imputations

The purpose of the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 is to guide countries' discussions of their SDG priorities today based on available and robust data. For this reason, and since many SDG priorities lack widely accepted statistical models for imputing country-level data, no imputation or modeling for any missing data was conducted. A few exceptions were considered for the following variables, which would otherwise have been excluded due to missing data:

**SDG 5:** Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49): Modelled estimates from the UN Population Division were imputed for countries with missing empirical data points.

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

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

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

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

# Index Method

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

# Dashboard Method (Thresholds, Normalization, Aggregation)

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

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

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

## Thresholds

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

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

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

## Weighting and Aggregation

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

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

for action. For the design of the SDG Dashboards, the issues discussed above for weighting and aggregation with the SDG Index also apply.

Averaging across all indicators for an SDG might hide areas of policy concern if a country performs well on most indicators but faces serious shortfalls on one or two metrics within the same SDG (frequently referred to as the 'substitutability' or 'compensation' issue). As a result, the Arab Region SDG Dashboards aggregate indicator ratings for each SDG by estimating the average of the two variables on which a country performed worst. To this end, the indicator values were first rescaled from 0 to 3, where 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'.

# Trends

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

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

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

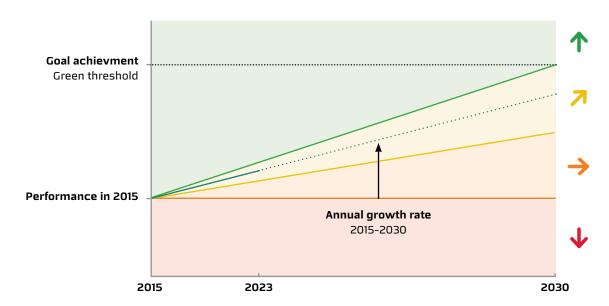| ↓ | → | ↗ | ↑ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Decreasing** | **Stagnating** | **Moderately improving** | **On track or Maintaining SDG achievement** |
| Decreasing score, i.e. country moves in the wrong direction | Score remains stagnant or increases at a rate below 50% of the growth rate needed to achieve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

Figure 16: Graphic Representation of the SDG Trends Methodology



For more infomration on the Arab SDG Index indicators, trends and thresholds, refer to the report's appendices. Appendices can be downloaded from:
https://www.arabsdgindex.com/. Appendices include, Appendix 1, presents a full list of the 2023 Arab SDG Index indicators, Appendix 2, presents a full list of trend indicators, and Appendix 3, presents thresholds of indicators.

# Copyrights

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

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