The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2023/2024

Towards Just Transitions in the Arab States

WORLD GOVERNMENTS SUMMIT 2024

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Executive Summary

Taking bold actions and proactive policy interventions to accelerate the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is now more critical than ever.

Amid growing developmental needs, the Arab region is facing heightened climate change risks that are projected to exacerbate the region's existing socioeconomic and environmental vulnerabilities.

The pursuit of climate action – reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and boosting resilience to climate impacts is paramount. The challenges and opportunities, however, extend beyond environmental concerns. There are profound social and economic consequences in how climate-related goals are pursued, including implications for social justice, gender equality, health and wellbeing, poverty, employment and social and political stability. Compounding the situation is the issue of rising inequalities both among and within countries across the Arab region. Pursuing green transitions in response to the climate crisis cannot be complete without addressing fairness and inclusivity.

The concept of just transition has gained momentum as a means to achieve climate-related goals while maximizing benefits and minimizing adverse social and economic impacts, especially for vulnerable groups. The 2030 Agenda for Susutainable Development and its 17 SDGs provide a comprehensive framework for understanding and addressing the multifaceted challenges associated with transitioning to greener economies, including areas needed for facilitating a just transition. But most importantly, the commonalities between just transition and the 2030 Agenda centre around the principle of "leaving no one behind" which emphasizes the need for eradicating poverty, ending discrimination and exclusion, and reducing inequalities and vulnerabilities.

To successfully steer efforts in pursuit of the SDGs, accurate and representative evidence should be made available to policy makers and across all other stakeholders. Utilizing data-driven approaches empowers all stakeholders to identify challenges and make informed decisions towards realizing the SDGs. At this crucial juncture, the aim of this edition of the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards is to provide a data-driven practical tool for governments, policymakers and other stakeholders to measure progress on the SDGs, and to highlight implementation challenges and data gaps, as a foundation for actions, with specific focus on just transitions in the region. The Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2023/2024 report utilizes data-driven insights on Arab countries' performance on the SDGs to explore challenges and opportunities associated with just transitions in the Arab region.

Practically, the Index comprises 113 indicators covering the 17 SDGs, each of which have an assigned score (0–100) and a traffic light colour (green, yellow, orange, or red) to indicate performance. In addition, arrows visually indicate trends in progress towards achieving the goals for those indicators where data for multiple years are available. Among the indicators, the Arab Region Index 2023/2024 has 29 unique indicators that specifically reflect regional priorities and challenges.

More specifically, to examine just transitions in the Arab region, this edition establishes a framework focused on 10 key SDGs deemed vital for this analysis. These 10 SDGs were identified as most relevant to just transitions in the Arab region based on extensive consultations with a diverse panel of regional experts. The selected SDGs can be organized into three primary dimensions, with a crosscutting governance theme:

- **The social dimension (SDG 1, SDG 5, and SDG 10),**
- **The economic dimension (SDG 8 and SDG 9),**
- **The environmental dimension (SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 12, and SDG 13),**
- **The governance theme is a crosscutting theme represented by the inclusion of SDG 16 in the analysis of the other dimensions.**

Based on data analysis at a regional level, the findings of the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2023/2024 point to a few positive – and several negative - results in terms of SDGs performance across the region in general, and in relation to just transitions in particular. The key insights include the following:

1. Seven countries have completed two-thirds of the journey towards achieving the SDGs, while poor and conflict-affected countries face the risk of lagging behind.

As a whole, the Arab region does not achieve a high overall score in SDGs attainment, with an average of 59.8 out of 100. However, some individual countries within the region have performed better than the overall regional average. There are 7 Arab countries that completed two-thirds of the way towards achieving the SDGs. Ordered alphabetically, these countries are Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, and UAE. Leading the regional SDGs achievement, these countries have an overall score of 65 and above. The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and conflict-affected countries, including Libya and Syria, have 10 or more SDGs with “red” rating on the Arab SDG Index 2023/2024. These findings show deep inequalities across the region. With few years left to achieve the SDGs, all countries in the region need to accelerate efforts across all sustainable development fronts. While countries lagging in SDGs achievement need to find their own feasible developmental pathways to leapfrog rapidly, the front-runners in the region also face the challenge of achieving the remaining critical developmental objectives, which are typically the most challenging in each local context.

2. Levels of achievement of the SDGs vary in the Arab region, with common regional challenges around gender equality, peace and justice, decent work and economic growth, in addition to specific challenges like water stress and the performance on renewable energy.

Despite existing variation in most SDGs performance outcomes, the prominent challenge in the region is SDG 5 (Gender Equality), followed by SDG 16 (Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions). Additionally, regional challenges are also observed in areas related to SDG 6 (Clean Water & Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable & Clean Energy), SGD 8 (Decent Work & Economic Growth), and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure). Other SDGs show more variance in achievement between the Arab countries. These regional challenges also indicate shortcomings in achievement of SDGs pertinent to facilitating just transitions in the Arab region.

3. Urgent measures are necessary to realize climate-related targets, while ensuring support for the most vulnerable nations.

While some parts of the region have seen improvements in scaling up renewable energy towards transitioning to low-carbon societies, more efforts are critically needed to accelerate achieving green transitions. The Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2023/2024 show that the region faces substantial challenges in achieving SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 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. In addition to renewables, attaining climate targets under SDG 13 (Climate Action), including reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and boosting resilience to climate impacts, is paramount. While efforts are underway in some countries, the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) continue to carry the heaviest burden of climate change impacts. At the SDG level, 9 countries, mostly belonging to the high-income group, score red on SDG 13 (Climate Action). Meanwhile, the (LDCs) from the region performed better on SDG 13, receiving either orange or yellow scores. At the indicator level, most LDCs score green on all indicators related to CO_2 emissions[1], however, same countries receive red scores on the indicator measuring the number of people affected by climate-related disaster. The high performance by LDCs on SDG 13 is generally attributed to relatively low levels of consumption and economic activity and does not negate the fact that LDCs will require significant support and finance to achieve just transitions and boost climate resilience.

4. Support for workers and social protection measures are needed to help cushion adverse social and economic impacts on sectors affected by green transitions.

All Arab countries have either a red or orange score on SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), suggesting chronic challenges in achieving sustainable and inclusive economic growth, as well as ensuring decent work opportunities for their populations. While the implementation of strong industrial and climate development and just transition policies is projected to offer vast opportunities for economic growth and job creation in the region2, some workers could suffer adverse social and economic impacts. Just transitions call for ensuring the minimization of disproportionate burdens on workers in affected sectors and industries, through combating potential job loss and boosting social protection measures. At the indicator level, the Arab region shows high levels of unemployment in all sub-regions, except for the GCC, which suggests

1. Only Djibouti has orange score on the indicator: CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita).
2. ILO (2023). The social and employment impacts of decarbonization and green industrial growth scenarios for the Middle East and North Africa Region: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---arabstates/---ro-beirut/documents/publication/wcms_905728.pdf

a pressing need for targeted policies and interventions to prevent exacerbating this challenge particularly for socially and economically vulnerable groups. Concurrently, none of the Arab countries has a green score on the universal health coverage indicator, a critical measure of social protection, with LDCs among the poorest performers on this indicator.

Addressing these disparities requires comprehensive strategies that not only target unemployment but also prioritize social protection measures, including health coverage, to help cushion adverse impacts of green transitions.

5. Greater emphasis should be placed on the economic inclusion of women and youth towards facilitating just transitions.

Gender inequality remains a chronic challenge for the region that adversely impacts sustainable development and pathways for just transitions. All Arab states score red on SDG 5 (Gender Equality) indicating serious shared challenges. Despite gains made in women's education, the participation of women in the labour force remains low. At the indicator level, most of the Arab countries have either major or significant challenges on the ratio of labour force participation (female/male). Additionally, all Arab countries score red on ratio of national income (female/male) suggesting significant gender-based income disparities. Such disparities undermine the principles of fairness and inclusivity, creating hurdles for the realization of SDGs and just transitions in the Arab region. Additionally, 18 Arab countries score either red or orange on the youth unemployment indicator[3], indicating a substantial regional challenge regarding the inclusion of youth in the labour force. Despite these challenges, there is an opportunity, with the right policy interventions, to foster inclusivity in future green jobs for women and youth.

6. The Arab region would greatly benefit from boosting economic diversification and regional integration and cooperation efforts to support diversification.

The Arab region varies widely in economic makeup and fossil fuels dependency. Some Arab countries are among the largest exporters of oil and gas worldwide. Countries that are dependent on fossil fuels revenues, including the GCC countries and Libya, might face unique challenges in transitioning their economies. At the indicator level, these countries display major challenges on the indicator of emissions embodied in fossil fuels, under SDG 13. Despite gains made by some Arab fossil fuels producers in economic diversification, further efforts are required to boost resilience and help prepare for a net-zero future.[5] Additionally, all Arab countries have either major or significant challenges on the renewables indicator, idicating very low levels of diversification away from hydrocarbons in the energy mix. Collectively, the Arab countries should sustain efforts in revenue diversification and support and promote the ongoing shift towards renewable energy sources. Enhanced regional economic integration could support diversification and cooperation efforts. This can reduce trade costs, create demand for non-traditional goods and services, and enhance trade diversification.

7. Significant data gaps persist in data necessary to measure advances in sustainable development performance in areas related to eradication of poverty and inequalities which are crucial components for just transitions.

Despite signs of improvement on the data availability front in the region[6], 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. Addressing data gaps related to poverty and inequalities is crucial for measuring just transitions in the Arab region. Managing green transition should be built on evidence-based approaches to minimize socioeconomic impacts on vulnerable groups. Additionally, further disaggregated and granular data is needed, as just transitions are inherently contextual and therefore, require a nuanced understanding of specific socioeconomic contexts, including the diverse needs, vulnerabilities, and opportunities present within different communities and sectors.

3. Only 4 countries from the GCC score green on the youth unemployment indicator: Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, and UAE.
4. Data for Bahrain and Iraq is insufficient on the indicator: CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita).
5. The Global Economic Diversification Index (2024): https://www.economicdiversification.com/

6. World Bank. (2022). Statistical Performance Indicators. https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/statistical-Performanceindicators

The Index as a Policy Action Tool

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

The SDGs themselves include 169 targets and 240 indicators, which creates complexities in operationalizing them practically. However, despite the 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)[7]. 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 important element in achieving the SDGs.

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

Part 1

The Arab SDG Index and Dashboards

1.1. The Index

The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards aim to measure progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to highlight gaps in both implementation and data.

The Arab Region SDG Index 2023/2024 comprises 113 indicators covering the 17 SDGs, each of which have an assigned score (0–100) and a traffic light colour (green, yellow, orange, or red) to indicate level of performance. In addition, arrows indicate trends in progress towards achieving the goals for those indicators where data for multiple years are available.

Compared to the global edition of the Sustainable Development Report (SDR) 2023, which contains the SDG Index and Dashboards for most of the UN Member States, the Arab Region Index covers only the 22 member states of the League of Arab States. It also introduces 29 unique indicators that reflect regional priorities and challenges (see Table 1). The selection of these indicators, along with related thresholds, was informed by regional expert consultations that were initiated during the development of the course of developing the different editions of the Arab Region SDG Index. Compared to the global SDG index and the previous regional edition of the Arab SDG index, this edition of the Arab Region SDG Index also either removes or replaces indicators where data coverage is currently insufficient.

Table 1: Region-Specific Indicators for the Arab Region Index and Dashboards

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

In addition, the Arab Region Index expands coverage in relation to two countries in the region. It includes Palestine, which was not included in the global reports. It also introduces additional data on Libya by providing the total SDG achievement score for the country, since it did not receive one in the 2023 global SDG index due to low data availability.

It is important to stress that, as a result of the necessary changes introduced to ensure data quality and representativeness, the scores of the Arab Region SDG Index 2023/2024 should not be compared with those of the previous editions or with the 2023 global SDG Index. As new data becomes available and data coverage improves, the Arab Region SDG Index evolved to include the most up-to-date data available. It is also important to note that the Arab Region SDG Index is not an official SDGs measurement tool.

It is intended as a complementary information source for policymakers and stakeholders to spur conversations and accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Arab region. The Arab SDG Index 2023/2024 dedicates Part 2 for analysing just transitions in the Arab region based on performance on a selection of SDGs and indicators. Just transition calls for fair and inclusive transition towards greener economies. The concept has gained global and regional momentum. Most recently, the work programme on just transition pathways, which was established at COP27 in Sharm el-Sheikh, held its first high-level ministerial roundtable during COP28 in Dubai[8].

Figure 1: The Sustainable Development Goals

8. UNFCCC (2023). First High-Level Ministerial Roundtable on Just Transition: https://unfccc.int/news/ensuring-no-one-is-left-behind-first-high-level-ministerial-roundtable-on-just-transition

Structure of the Report

This report contains five parts. Part 1 introduces and analyses the results of the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2023/2024. Part 2 introduces the concept of just transition and offers insights on the performance of Arab states on key SDGs related to just transition. Part 3 presents detailed profiles for each of the 22 Arab countries, containing information at indicator and SDG achievment levels as well as trends in SDG achievement. Part 4 presents the results of the Index per indicator, and Part 5 provides an explanation of the SDG Index and Dashboards methodology, including changes introduced in this edition of the Arab Region SDG index compared to the 2022 edition of the index and the global edition of the Sustainable Development Report (SDR) 2023.

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

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

Overall Score

The overall score measures the total progress towards achieving all 17 SDGs. The score can be interpreted as a percentage of SDGs achievement. A score of 100 indicates that all SDGs have been achieved. In the Arab SDG Index 2023/2024, the Arab Region receives an overall score of 59.8 out of 100. On a country level, seven Arab countries have managed to achieve two-thirds of the overall SDGs score. These are Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, and UAE, in alphabetical order. The variation of scores between these seven countries is not large. The difference between the first and seventh ranked countries is 4 points. It is important to note that while the overall scores of the seven top performers in SDGs achievement are seemingly similar, there is considerable variation in their performance scores for each of the 17 SDGs individually. Accordingly, it is recommended that different stakeholders in each country go beyond the overall score and examine gaps and challenges under each individual SDG independently.

On the lower side of SDGs overall performance, three countries have achieved less than half of the overall score. Those are Comoros, Somalia, and Yemen. Conflict-affected countries continue to be among the worst performers in the region, including Libya, Sudan, and Syria. Overall, the results of Arab Region SDG index 2023/2024 show significant variation, with a 28.4-points difference between the highest and lowest performers.

Persistent Data Gaps

Data availability for the Arab Region remains a challenge. At the goal level, significant data gaps are currently found in SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). These gaps are the result of lack of data on income and wealth distribution, where significant gaps exist, in particular for the GCC countries. Due to these data gaps, overall scores for SDG 1 were not generated for Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, Qatar and Syria. Similarly, overall scores for SDG 10 are missing for Bahrain, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia due to insufficient data availability. Moreover, data gaps hindered generating a score for SDG 4 (Quality Education) for Lebanon, Libya and Somalia.

Despite these data gaps, there are signs of improvement in the region according to the World Bank's Statistical Performance Index on which the majority of countries have improved from 2016 to 2019[9]. At the indicator level, several indicators from the 2023 Global SDG Index are excluded, due to insufficient data coverage in the region. The methodology section gives a detailed overview of which indicators were excluded from the Global edition of the SDG Index (See part 5). To advance progress in achieving the SDGs, it is paramount that the Arab region allocates more attention and resources to generating and making data available in the areas outlined above. This will be essential for enabling not only the monitoring of SDGs performance but also data-driven decision-making.

Current Status of SDGs Achievement in the Arab Region

As indicated by the dashboard (Figure 2), the Arab Region displays wide variation in the achievement of the sustainable development goals. However, there are common regional challenges in SDG achievement. Sustainable development goal 5 (Gender Equality) stands out as the region's largest challenge, with all Arab countries receiving red score on this SDG.

Another substantial challenge for the Arab Region is SDG 16 (Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions) where scores of all countries, except for two, are red, indicating serious performance gaps. Approximately, almost all Arab countries have a red score on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), making it another mutual regional challenge, specifically in areas of SDG 2 concerning sustainable agriculture and the prevalence of obesity. Similarly, SDG 14 (Life Below Water) is a major challenge for the Arab Region, where scores of 18 countries out of 22 are also red.

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

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

Certain challenges remain a concern for the region within the scope of SDG 3 (Good Health & Wellbeing), particularly in the prevalence of diabetes and fatal traffic injuries.

Additionally, the Arab Region SDG Index 2023/2024 highlights regional challenges in SDG 7 (Affordable & Clean Energy), most notably on indicators related to CO2 emissions in energy production and inadequate renewable electricity output. Other SDGs show more variance in achievement between the Arab countries.

The only country that receives a green score on SDG 13 (Climate Action) is Morocco[10], while Tunisia, Egypt and Palestine have achieved yellow scores. In general, most LCDs and conflict-affected countries performed better on SDG 13, compared to high-income countries.

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

As for trends in SDG achievement (Figure 3), several Arab countries are on track to achieving SDG 1 (No Poverty). The evaluation of SDG 1 (No Poverty) in this report primarily captures extreme levels of poverty and material deprivation, including the share of people that live with less than $2.15 a day (for low-income countries) or $3.65 a day (for lower-middle-income countries). This does not mean that there are no challenges and that all trends are heading in the right direction regarding more intermediate levels of poverty, prosperity or income inequality. Additionally, a number of Arab countries, mostly LDCs, are on track to achieving SDG 13 (Climate Action) primarily due to rather low levels of production and consumption which leads to lower domestic and imported CO2 emissions. However, LDCs are not the only countries that score well on SDG 13. Jordan, an upper-middle income country, stands out on SDG 13 achievement, generating a yellow score and exhibiting a positive trend.

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

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

Water and sanitation services have positive trends for several countries, under SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). In the same vein, two indicators belonging to SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) have positive trends for the majority of Arab countries, namely access to electricity and clean fuel (Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking).

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

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

Figure 2: 2023/2024 SDG Dashboard for the Arab Region

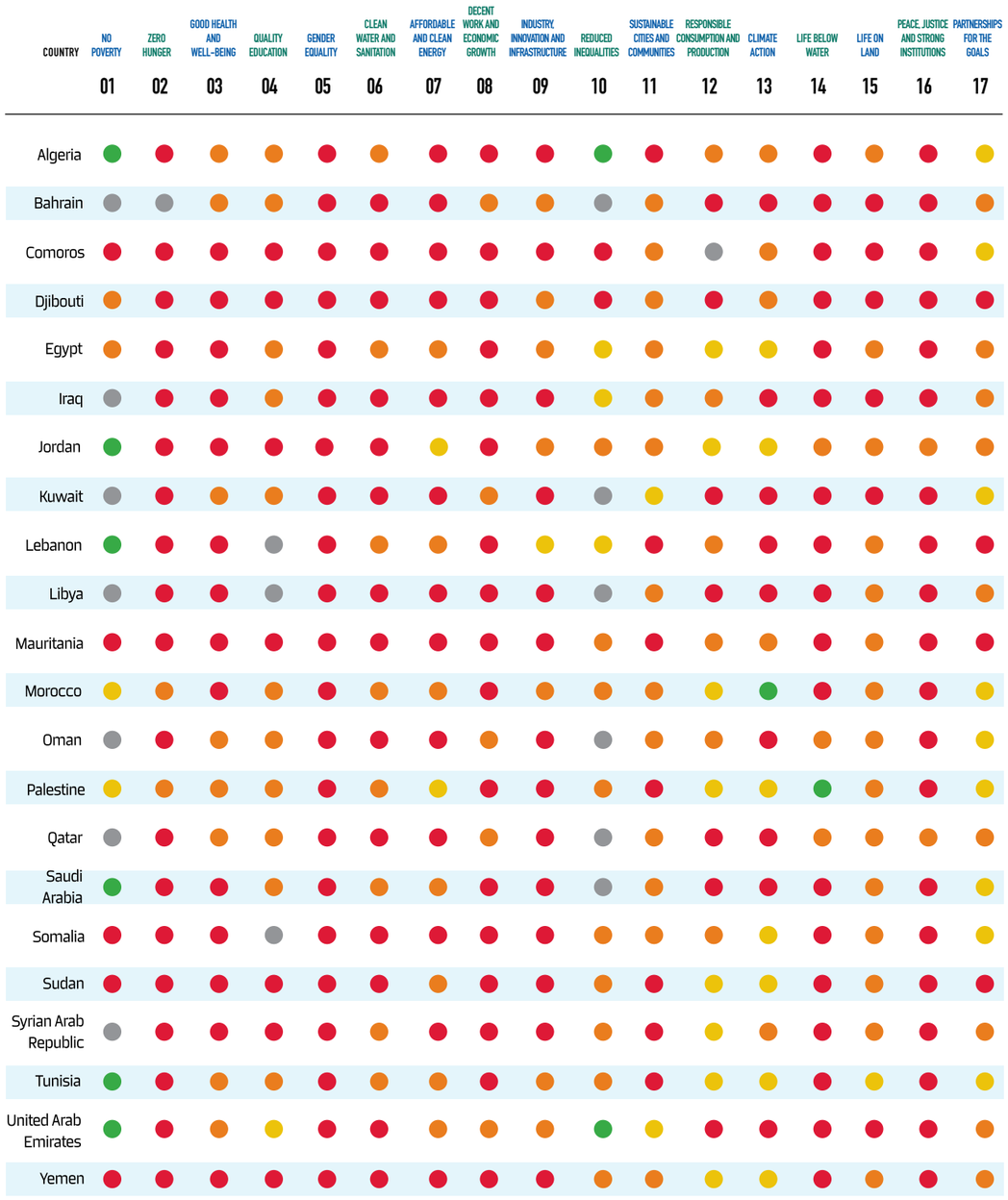
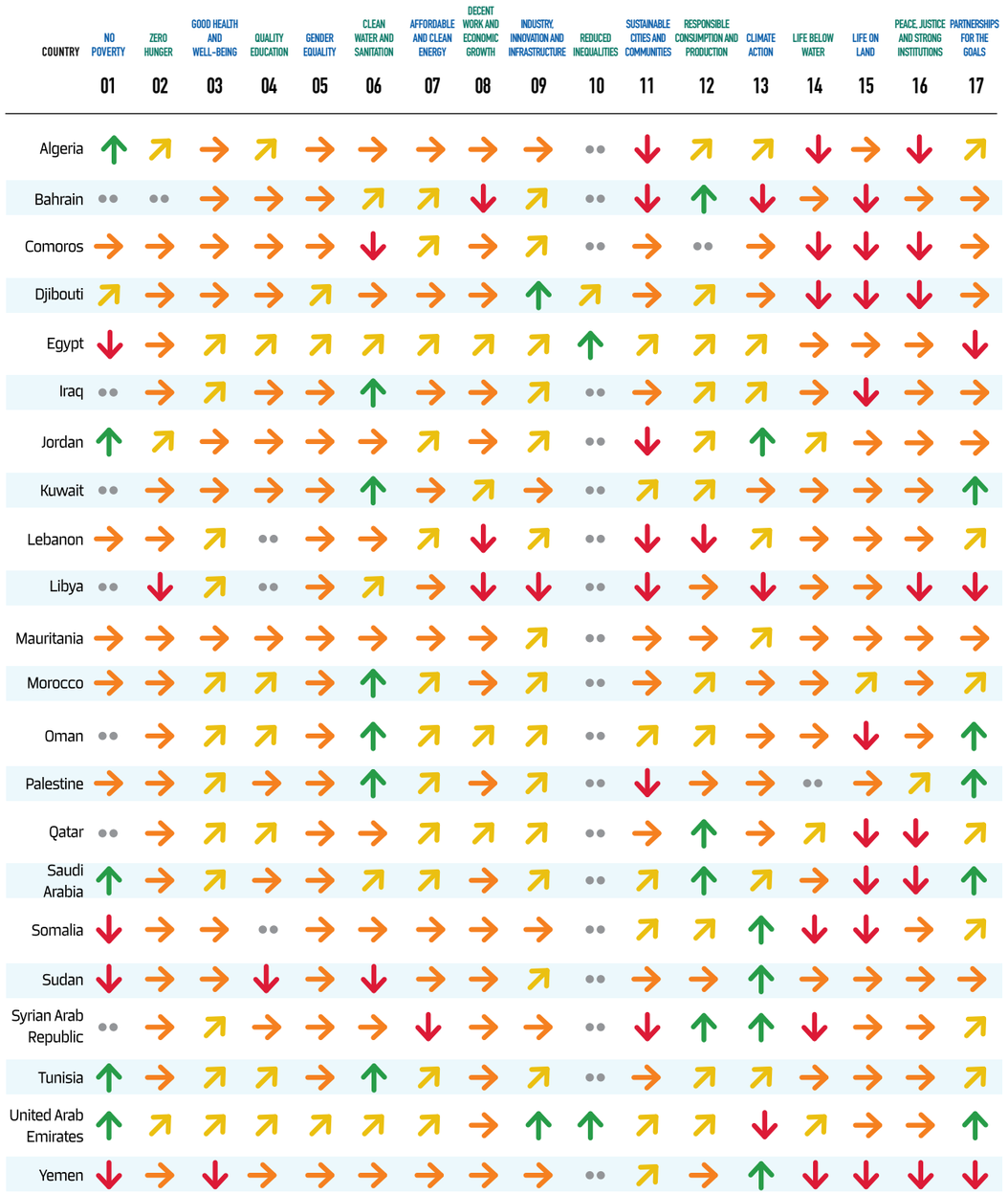


Figure 3: 2023/2024 SDG Trend Dashboard for the Arab Region



Part 2

Sustainable Development in the Arab Region & Just Transitions: Shared Challenges and Opportunities

Introduction

Part 2 starts by defining the concept of just transition drawing on global frameworks. Then it examines commonalities between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its goals and just transition. To enable a contextualized discussion, this part introduces 5 regional considerations for just transitions in the Arab region. Following that it offers a framework for analysing just transition in the Arab region through identifying the most relevant social, economic, and environmental SDGs for just transition. The analysis examines the results of the Arab SDG Index on the selected SDGs for four Arab sub-regions: North Africa, Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the Levant and Iraq, and the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

2.1. What is Just Transition?

The momentum behind just transition is growing aiming to promote fair and inclusive green transitions for all.
The concept of "just transition" originated in the United States and Canada during the 1980s by trade union movements to reconcile labour and environmental concerns[11]. In its earliest forms, just transition was concerned with the protection of workers whose jobs were tied to polluting industries and faced severe risks of job loss due to the reinforcement of environmental policies. However, the concept has evolved since and gained traction within the climate action arena.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines just transition in its latest assessment report as "a set of principles, processes and practices that aim to ensure that no people, workers, places, sectors, countries or regions are left behind in the transition from a high-carbon to a low-carbon economy."[12] Global dialogue around net-zero and decarbonization is increasingly calling for fair and inclusive transitions that leaves no one behind.

11. UNDP (2023). How Just Transition Can Help Deliver the Paris Agreement: https://climatepromise.undp.org/sites/default/files/research_report_document/Just%20Transition%20Report%20Jan%2020.pdf
12. IPCC, 2022. Sixth Assessment Report, Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change (Working Group III): https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/

The promise of just transition implies that fair and inclusive transition to a net-zero future shall bring immense opportunities for all, benefiting economies, societies, and ecosystems.

Just transition acknowledges that transitions are inherently disruptive. They may lead to structural changes on multiple fronts. For example, from an employment and labour standpoint, green transition may enhance job creation, however, it may also cause job substitution, job elimination, or job transformation[13]. Job elimination is most disruptive form and may have dire socioeconomic impacts on affected communities. These disruptions often impact first-line workers who are more likely to be vulnerable to poverty and lack social protection measures. If not managed well, green transitions may risk increasing inequalities, exacerbating conflict and migration, and adversely impacting economies.

2.2. Commonalities between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development & the concept of Just Transition

The commonalities between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and just transition extend beyond the environmental dimension.

Central to the 2030 Agenda is the "Leave no one behind" principle which represents the unequivocal commitment to eradicate poverty, end discrimination and exclusion, and reduce inequalities and vulnerabilities[14]. Just transition centres around fairness and inclusion to ensure that those who are likely to face adverse socioeconomic challenges from transitioning to greener economies do not lag behind. These commonalities mean that sustainable development and just transition offer mutual benefits, and strategically aligning them holds the promise of significant gains.

13. ILO (2015). Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_emp/@emp_ent/documents/publication/wcms_432859.pdf
14. UNSDG (2024). Leaving no one behind: https://unsdg.un.org/2030-agenda/universal-values/leave-no-one-behind

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Opportunities and co-benefits between sustainable development and just transition centre around leveraging human and social capital to navigate green transitions in a fair and inclusive way.

The impacts of climate change can be threats to sustainable development and may lead to loss of progress on key economic and social goals. For example, climate change is already causing more frequent and intense climate disasters, destroying infrastructure, worsening health outcomes, driving more people into poverty and intensifying migration in some parts of the world. There is an imperative to act fast on all fronts to boost climate action – reduce emissions and enhance resilience – while delivering the sustainable development goals. However, it is equally important to balance benefits and trade-offs because, if not managed well, climate action may lead to socially and economically regressive outcomes[15]. Through linkage to social and economic SDGs, green transition can ensure that vulnerable and affected communities do not bear disproportionate burdens of the transitions.

What does just transition mean for the Arab region?

The 2030 Agenda and its 17 goals provide a comprehensive framework for understanding and addressing the multifaceted challenges associated with transitioning to greener economies, including areas needed for facilitating a just transition. Similar to the way progress on SDGs differs based on the specificities of each country, just transition is highly influenced by contextual factors, as different countries have unique set of economic, social, and environmental conditions that dictate transition trajectories and priorities. Defining just transition becomes a particularly complex undertaking in diverse regions like the Arab region.

To enable a meaningful discussion on just transition in the Arab region, consultations with a diverse panel of experts were conducted to help gain a deeper understanding of what just transition means for the Arab states. The findings from expert consultations resulted in identifying a number of defining characteristics that can help contextualize just transitions in the Arab region:

1. Navigating Diversity in the Arab Region:

There is a need to acknowledge the diversity of the Arab region to be able to address just transition in a meaningful way. Despite commonalities in history, culture, and language, the Arab region is highly diverse in

15. United Nations (2023). Synergy Solutions for a World in Crisis: Tackling Climate and SDG Action Together: https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/UN%20Climate%20SDG%20Synergies%20Report-091223B_1.pdf
16. UN ESCWA (2022). Inequality in the Arab Region: A Ticking Time Bomb: https://www.unescwa.org/publications/inequality-arab-region-ticking-time-bomb
17. IMF (2023).Overhauling the Arab World's Economies: https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/fandd/issues/2023/09/overhauling-the-arab-worlds-economies-azour#:~:text=It%20includes%20some%20of%20the,language%2C%20and%20profound%20cultural%20ties.

factors that play significant roles in shaping just transition trajectories, including economic dependency on fossil fuels, levels of economic diversification, status of political stability, human capital development, climate adaptation capacities, availability of resources, access to capital, and fiscal space to address socioeconomic impacts of green transitions. Just transition should be contextualized, localized, and tailored, as there is no universal blueprint for all.

2. Widespread Inequalities across the Arab Region:

The Arab region displays high levels of inequalities both between and within countries. In fact, the region ranks as the most unequal region worldwide[16]. It is home to some of the world's wealthiest and poorest countries at the same time[17]. Countries have different access to economic, social, and political power, including power to address green transition impacts. The least developed Arab states and countries affected by conflict are the most vulnerable (see Box 1), as they are still facing monumental development challenges.

Inequalities run deep within countries themselves too, with gender inequalities being a major challenge across the region. Women are more likely to be in vulnerable and low paying jobs. Additionally, women in the Arab region have low participation rate in the economy, as well as low representation levels in the political arena, including in the number of females in parliament and number of female ministers[18].

Labour informality significantly influences the extent of socioeconomic impacts experienced by employees during green transitions. The employment landscape in the Arab region suffers from high levels of informality. Informal employment accounts for about two thirds of total employment[19]. Lack of protection and labour rights in informal employment heightens socioeconomic risks for informal employees in sectors or industries that are projected to experience change or decline. Green transition may also impact businesses and employees offering indirect support to declining industries, particularly those working in the service sector including retail, transportation, and hospitality. Just transition should emphasize the rights of all employees whose livelihoods are likely to be adversely impacted, ensuring that "no one is left behind" or pushed behind in the transitions to greener economies.

3. Varied Pathways and Impacts of Green Transitions:

The socioeconomic impacts of green transitions differ across the region. However, one of the largest determinants in shaping such impacts

16. UN ESCWA (2022). Inequality in the Arab Region: A Ticking Time Bomb: https://www.unescwa.org/publications/inequality-arab-region-ticking-time-bomb
17. IMF (2023).Overhauling the Arab World's Economies: https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/fandd/issues/2023/09/overhauling-the-arab-worlds-economies-azour#:~:text=It%20includes%20some%20of%20the,language%2C%20and%20profound%20cultural%20ties.
18. The Arab SDG Index 2023/2024 shows major challenges for the majority of Arab region on two indicators: Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) and Seats held by women in national parliament (%).
19. United Nations (2021). Towards a Productive and Inclusive Path Job Creation in the Arab Region: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---arabstates/---ro-beirut/documents/publication/wcms_817042.pdf

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is the economic composition of different Arab countries. Arab economies are generally characterized by relying on rents or dominance of low productivity sectors[20]. This results in limited job creation and increases economic vulnerability.

Countries that heavily depend on fossil fuels revenues face increased risks and higher vulnerability to global oil and gas prices. These countries might face challenges in preparing their fossil fuels dependent sectors and industries for green transitions. Challenges may arise in managing job losses to mitigate adverse socioeconomic impacts and in ensuring skilled workforce for emerging green job opportunities, making skills development a crucial component for green transitions (see Box 2). Fossil fuels dependent countries might need to address the impacts of green transitions on public spending, industrial transformation, and employment in fossil fuels dependent sectors and industries.

However, the fossil fuels producing countries in the Arab region have varying degrees of economic incentives and vulnerability to transitions. Their levels of political stability and financial reserves to help navigate transitions vary as well. On the other hand, fossil fuels importing countries may have a different set of challenges, including the need for ensuring energy security.

4. The Arab Region's Significant Youth Demographic:

The Arab region is characterized by a large youth demographic, presenting both opportunities and challenges for its socioeconomic landscape. Despite this potential, the region faces the highest and fastest-growing unemployment rates among young people globally, a trend particularly pronounced in non-GCC countries[21]. Of particular concern is the disproportionately high unemployment rate among young women in the Arab region, reaching nearly three times the global average for this demographic[22].

This reality underscores the urgent need to prioritize the creation of decent green jobs, especially targeting the youth population. As the Arab region navigates green transitions, it is imperative to ensure the inclusion of youth, emphasizing the need to prepare younger generations with needed knowledge and skills for future jobs.

5. Climate Change Vulnerability:

The Arab region is one of the most vulnerable to climate change. Many of these impacts are starting to become increasingly visible. The region is experiencing faster-rising temperatures than the world average because

20. UN ESCWA (2020). Arab Sustainable Development Report, SDG 8: https://asdr.unescwa.org/sdgs/pdf/en/ASDR2020-SDGs/ASDR2020-SDG8.pdf
21. ILO (2022). Global Employment Trends for Youth 2022: The Arab States: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/briefingnote/wcms_853324.pdf
22. See footnote 20.

of climate change. Droughts, floods and extreme heat are just a few of the many examples of such impacts. These impacts also tend to aggravate existing socioeconomic and environmental vulnerabilities and act as drivers of resource insecurity and displacement in weak and conflict-affected countries. Climate change is projected to exacerbate the region's existing natural resource challenges and risks, as the region is already host to 12 of the world's most water-scarce countries[23] and has some of the world's highest food import-dependency levels[24]. However, there is an opportunity for the Arab countries in tackling the climate crisis. The pursuit of climate action – reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and boosting resilience to climate impacts – has great potential to generate synergies with the pursuit of the SDGs.

2.3. The Arab SDG Index and Dashboards: Metrics for Just transitions in the Arab Region

Data-driven approaches enhance policymaking for just transitions by enabling the tracking of not only the environmental impacts of green transition measures but also their social and economic ramifications. **The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards provides a data-driven practical tool for governments, policymakers and other stakeholders to measure progress on 17 SDGs** and highlights implementation challenges and data gaps. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 goals offer a comprehensive framework centred around three main dimensions – economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection – which are interlinked, of equal significance and must be harmonized together.

Because of the intertwined nature of the 17 SDGs, it is challenging to establish clearcut divisions between them, however, **for the purpose of this report, ten SDGs were identified as most relevant to just transitions[25]**. There are nine of these identified SDGs that fall into three dimensions: social, economic and environmental. The remaining SDG is related to governance, SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), which was highlighted as a crosscutting theme crucial to facilitating just transitions in the Arab region.

23. World Bank (2015). By the numbers: Facts about water crisis in the Arab World. https://blogs.worldbank.org/arabvoices/ numbers-facts-about-water-crisis-arab-world
24. World Bank (2015). MENA Has a Food Security Problem, But There Are Ways to Address It. https://www.worldbank.org/en/ news/opi
25. These 10 SDGs were identified as most relevant to just transitions based on extensive consultations with a diverse group of regional experts.

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Social dimension

Within the social dimension, critical to just transition are **SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)[26]**. SDG 1 focuses on eradicating poverty in all its forms highlighting the fundamental need for economic stability and security. SDG 5 underscores the importance of achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, recognizing the vital role they play in driving social and economic progress. SDG 10 emphasizes the reduction of inequalities within and among countries, promoting inclusivity and social cohesion. These goals are integral to the concept of just transition, advocating for equitable opportunities, fair treatment, and social justice for all individuals and communities. Additionally, achieving SDG 10 is closely linked to progress on **SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)** because of the importance of stability and strong institutions in the attainment of sustainable development and guaranteeing social justice.

Economic dimension

Within the economic component, highly relevant to just transition are **SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure)**. SDG 8 aligns economic growth with principles of sustainability and inclusivity, emphasizing the key message that prosperity should be accessible to all. Additionally, SDG 8 emphasizes the importance of decent work across all segments of society. Similarly, SDG 9 underscores the need for investment in resilient infrastructure, promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovation to drive economic growth and improve livelihoods. These considerations are at the core of just transition, which stresses the need for green decent jobs and economic growth within planetary boundaries to ensure fair and inclusive transition within and between countries.

Environmental dimension

Environmental sustainability is a core pillar embedded in the framework of the 2030 Agenda. This representation is largely visible in goals such as **SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production), and SDG 13 (Climate Action)**. Efforts towards advancing climate-related SDGs require expansive work on mitigation and adaptation goals. Reducing emissions and enhancing climate resilience are key areas. Just transition calls for ensuring that these efforts are planned and executed in a fair and inclusive manner. Because of the Arab region water scarcity challenge, **SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)** was identified as an additional important factor for just transition. Water scarcity is a challenge to development, as it can exacerbate social vulnerabilities and impact energy demands.

26. Certain indicators from other SDGs were also identified as important to the social dimension of just transition, including, air quality indicator (annual mean concentration of particulate matter) and access to healthcare (universal health coverage).

2.4. Insights for Just Transitions in the Arab Region: Analysis of the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards

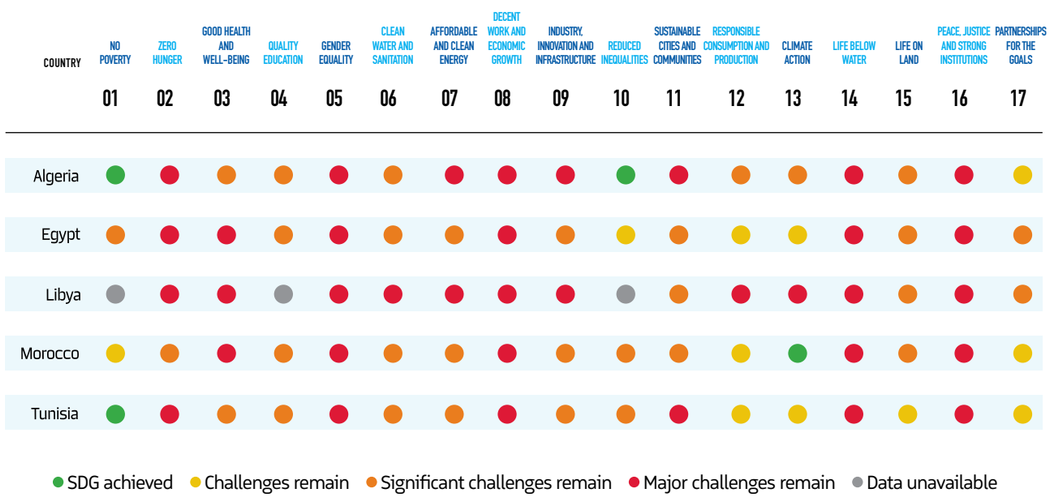
For the purpose of this report, the Arab region was divided into four sub-groups based on income status and geographic location. Of these subgroups, North Africa has the highest average SDG Index score (66), followed by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries (63), the Levant and Iraq (62), and the Least Developed Countries (50).

North Africa

The challenging SDGs for Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia are SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). Additionally, North African countries have either major or significant challenges on SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure). Despite these challenges, several countries in this sub-region have managed to achieve green scores on a few SDGs. Algeria and Tunisia score green on SDG 1 (No Poverty). Algeria scores green on SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). As for SDG 13 (Climate Action), Morocco is the only country in the Arab region that scores green on that goal, while Egypt and Tunisia score yellow.

At the indicator level, analysis shows varying degrees of achievement scores. On the economic indicators, most countries in this sub-region score red on economic growth (adjusted GDP growth), unemployment rates and youth unemployment rates. Major or significant challenges remain on the labour freedom indicator (labour freedom score) for all countries.

Figure 4: SDG Dashboard for North Africa



In this sub-region, Libya is a major oil producer. The country scores red on the climate-related indicator (CO2 emissions in fossil fuel exports) and on the fossil-fuel subsidies indicator. Libya's economy depends mainly on the oil sector which poses significant challenges for economic diversification. Additionally, Libya scores red on the political stability indicator, as the country has been mired in conflict and political uncertainty for more than a decade. Enhancing security and developing institutional capacity is a crucial component to facilitate Libya's just transition.

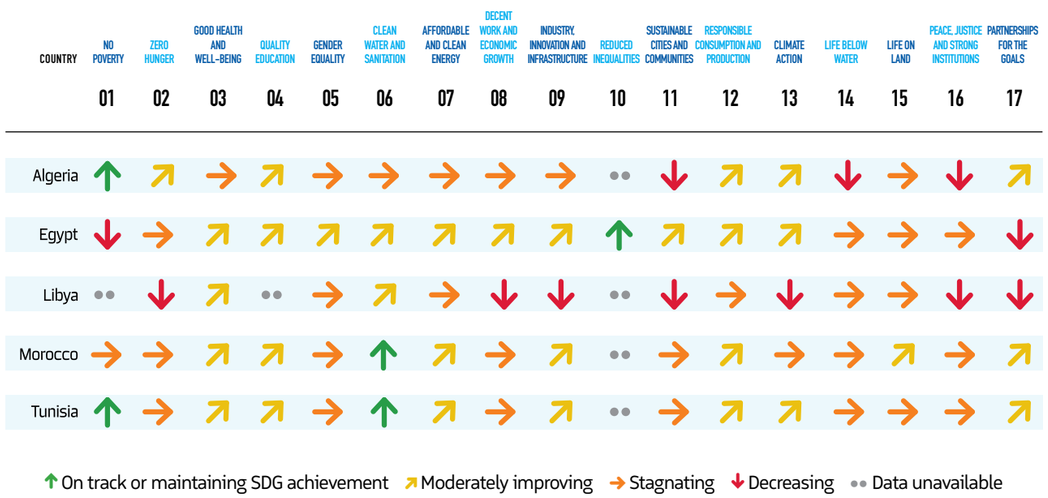
The sub-region of North Africa has seen recent expansions of renewable energy projects, especially solar and wind. However, further efforts are still needed to boost renewables.

All North African countries score red on the renewables indicator (renewable electricity output), with the exception of Egypt and Morocco which score orange. The trends dashboard shows stagnation for all on the renewables indicator.

Major challenges remain for the North Africa sub-region on indicators of ratio of national income (female/male), air quality (annual mean concentration of particulate matter) and innovation (research and development expenditure) where all countries score red. Additionally, all countries in the North African sub-region score red on the water-related indicator (freshwater water withdrawal), except Morocco which scores orange.

The trends dashboard for this sub-region shows deteriorating trends on the logistics performance index indicator and on the air quality indicator. On the other hand, positive trends can be found on universal health coverage (UHC), under SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing) and on the basic water service indicator (access to drinking water services), under SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation).

Figure 5: SDG Trend Dashboard for North Africa



Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

The six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member countries, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), face major challenges on SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). All GCC countries are signatories to the Paris Agreement and have submitted updates to their NDCs setting ambitious targets for reducing emissions and increase renewables[27]. Despite the progress, all GCC counties score red on SDG 13.

Additionally, the GCC countries have mostly red scores on SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

Significant data gaps prevented generating scores for 5 GCC countries on SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). Similarly, due to insufficient data on poverty, scores for three countries, Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar were not generated on SDG 1 (No Poverty). However, both UAE and Saudi score green on this goal.

Countries in the GCC sub-region have either major or significant challenges on SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy). The GCC countries has seen a significant increase in installed renewable power capacity, from 176 megawatts in 2013 to over 5.6 gigawatts in 2022[28]. Despite these gains, the contribution of renewables to the region's electricity capacity remains insignificantly small. All GCC countries have a red score on the renewables indicator (renewable electricity output).

All GCC countries score red on SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), except for Oman which has an orange score. A common challenge across the GCC is electronic waste (electronic waste, kg/capita) where all countries score red on that indicator.

Some of the factors that contribute to unsustainable consumption and production are fossil fuel subsidies, or low fuel and utility price levels. Most GCC countries score red on the fossil fuel subsidies indicator (fossil-fuel subsidies for consumption and production). However, almost all GCC countries show positive trends on fossil fuel subsidies. This improvement on fossil fuel subsidies indicator might be a result of the reform of energy and utility prices across the GCC over the past decade[29].

Scores on SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) for GCC countries show either major or significant challenges. However, compared to other sub-regions, the GCC performs better on SDG 8 on multiple indicators, including economic growth (adjusted GDP growth), financial inclusion (population with accounts), unemployment rates and youth unemployment rates. Nonetheless the trends dashboard shows declining trends on the labour freedom score indicator.

Figure 6: SDG Dashboard for the Gulf Cooperation Council

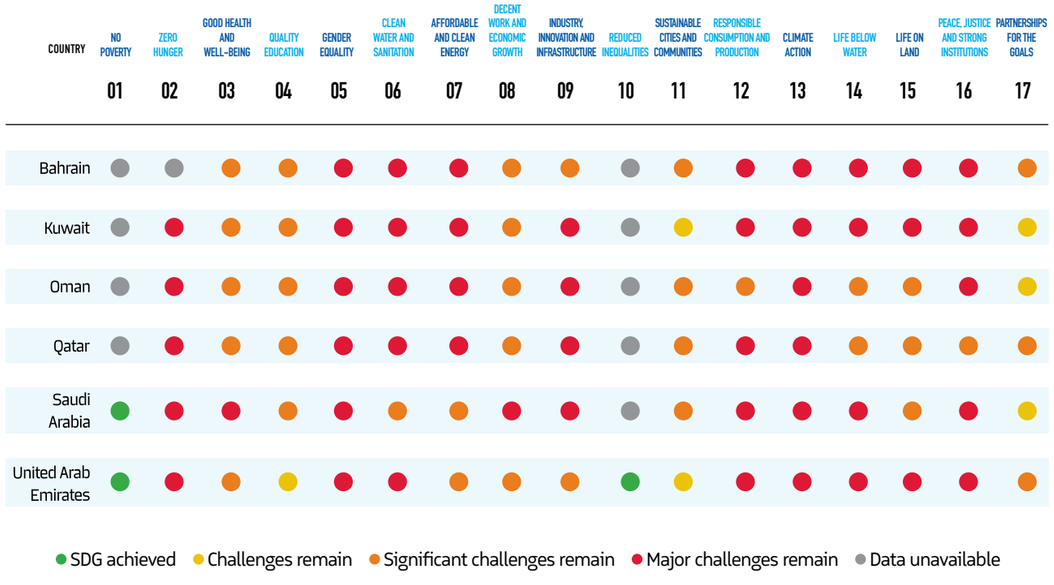
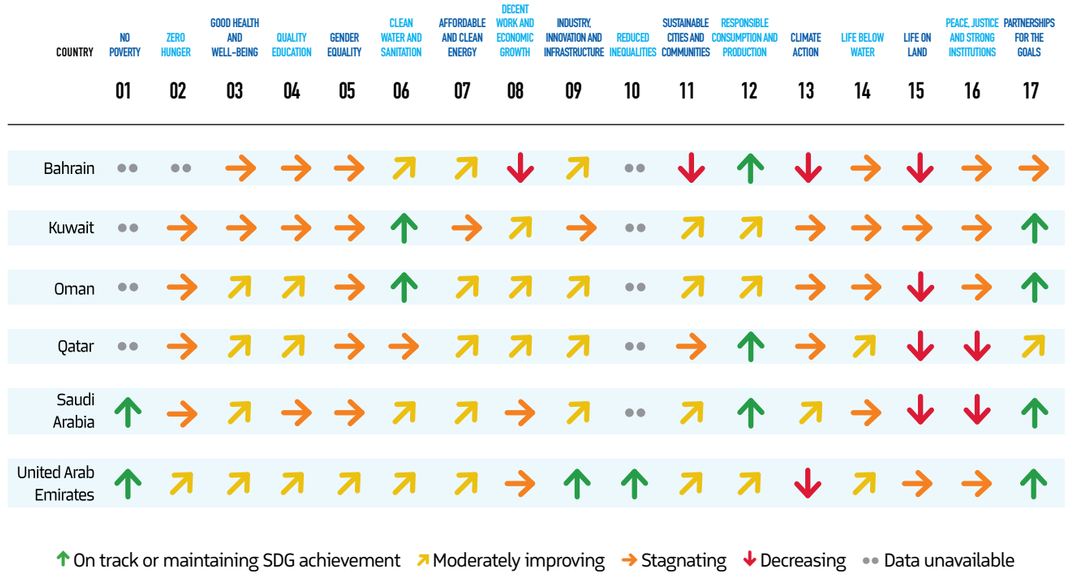


Figure 7: SDG Trend Dashboard for the Gulf Cooperation Council



27. IRENA (2023). Renewable Energy Markets: GCC: https://mc-cd8320d4-36a1-40ac-83cc-3389-cdn-endpoint.azureedge.net/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2023/Dec/IRENA_Rnewable_energy_markets_GCC_2023.pdf?rev=1da47fd0507747a1b60b852ff9636a1b
28. See footnote 27.
29. See footnote 27.

For GCC countries, challenges remain on SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), particularly on innovation (research and development expenditure) and industry (carbon-intensity for manufacturing emissions intensity). Despite these challenges, the GCC performs better than other sub-regions on digital infrastructure (internet usage) and (mobile broadband subscriptions) and logistics (logistics performance index).

All GCC countries have green scores on access to electricity and access to clean cooking fuel indicators. Additionally, the trends dashboard shows positive trends for all GCC countries on these two indicators. Access to electricity is particularly crucial for the GCC to meet cooling demands which are expected to rise with population growth, increased urbanization and impacts of climate change. This poses a significant challenge considering the GCC's heavy reliance on fossil fuels in energy production. In addition, all GCC countries score red on the water stress indicator (freshwater withdrawal). The water scarcity challenge pushes GCC countries to energy-intensive desalination solutions[30].

30. https://arabcenterdc.org/resource/the-costs-and-benefits-of-water-desalination-in-the-gulf/

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Levant and Iraq

The five countries of this sub-region, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine[31], and Syria have common challenges on SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), where all of them score red. Jordan and Lebanon score green on SDG 1 (No Poverty), however gaps in poverty data remain an issue for this sub-region which prevented generating a score for two countries, Iraq and Syria. Jordan and Palestine score yellow on SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), while the rest score either red or orange. Compared to other counties in this sub-region, Jordan and Lebanon perform better on SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), particularly on the two indicators related to digital infrastructure, (internet usage) and (mobile broadband subscriptions).

Jordan, an upper-middle income country, stands out on SDG 13 (Climate Action) achievement, generating a yellow score and exhibiting a positive trend.

At the indicator level, major challenges remain for this sub-region on indicators related to SDG 5 (Gender Equality), particularly on ratio of labour force participation (female/male) and ratio of national income (female/male).

The Levant and Iraq sub-region countries have common challenges under SDG 8 on the following indicators, economic growth (Adjusted GDP growth, %), financial inclusion (population with accounts), unemployment rate, and youth unemployment rate.

Additionally, under SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), Iraq, Lebanon and Syria score red on the battle-related death indicator[32]. Another indicator related to SDG 16 is the political stability indicator, where all countries score red, except for Jordan which scores orange.

Remaining challenges across the entire sub-region are related to innovation (research and development expenditure), and air quality (annual mean concentration of particulate matter).

31. Due to time lags in international statistics, the report is not able to capture the impacts of the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Palestine.
32. Data is missing for Jordan and Palestine for Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)

Syria and Iraq have been gripped by droughts for years intensified by the impacts of climate change, mainly rising temperatures and low rainfall[33]. These two countries score red on the water stress indicator (freshwater withdrawal) under SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). Another challenge for both Iraq and Syria can be found on the universal health coverage (UHC) indicator which shows challenges related to access to healthcare.

As a conflict-affected country, Syria faces heightened developmental challenges. Compared to other countries in the Levant and Iraq sub-region, Syria stands out as the only country from this sub-region with red score on a number of indicators.

Syria scores red on the working poor indicator (related to SDG 1 – No Poverty) and on two digital infrastructure indicators (related to SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure): (internet usage) and (mobile broadband subscriptions).

While facing similar challenges on multiple fronts, the Levant and Iraq sub-region is diverse in factors that have significant influence on determining just transition priorities and trajectories. For example, Iraq has the largest dependency on fossil fuels in this sub-region[34] making economic diversification an urgent priority to reconcile development goals and climate action[35]. Moreover, the sub-region also displays inequalities. In terms of total SDG achievement score, Jordan is the highest performer in the Levant and Iraq sub-region (Index score of 69.5), while conflict-affected Syria scores the lowest (Index score of 52.8). Conflict exacerbates inequalities and is a significant hurdle to just transition.

Figure 8: SDG Dashboard for Levant and Iraq

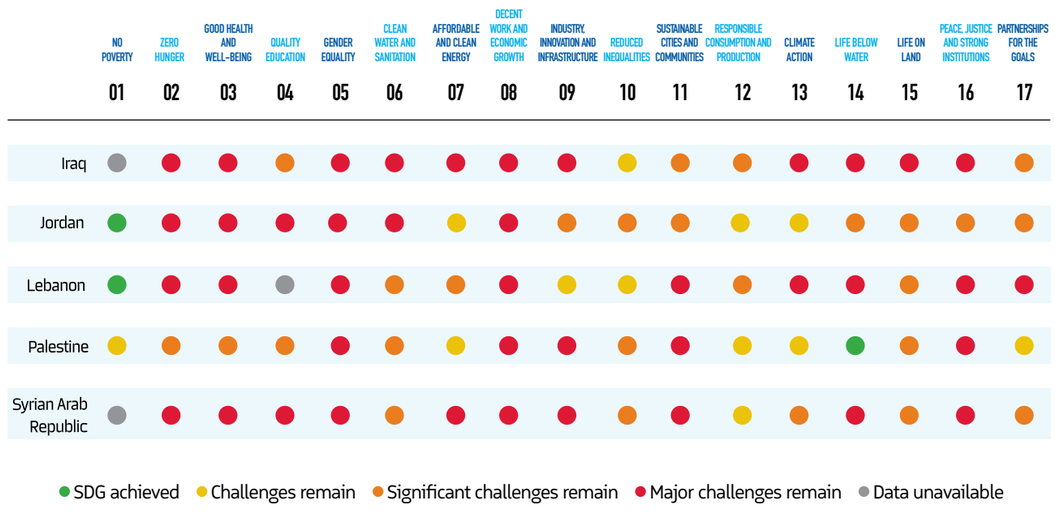
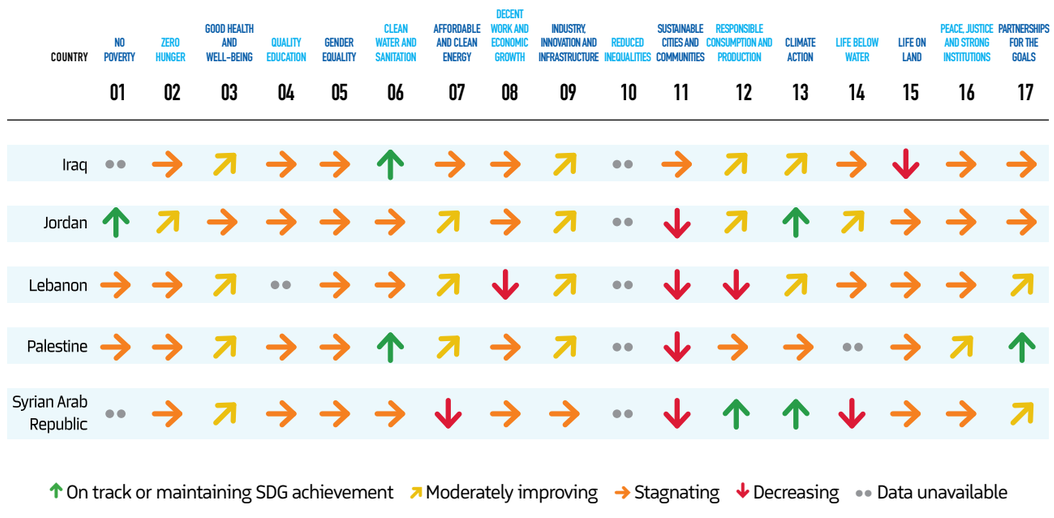


Figure 9: SDG Trend Dashboard for Levant and Iraq



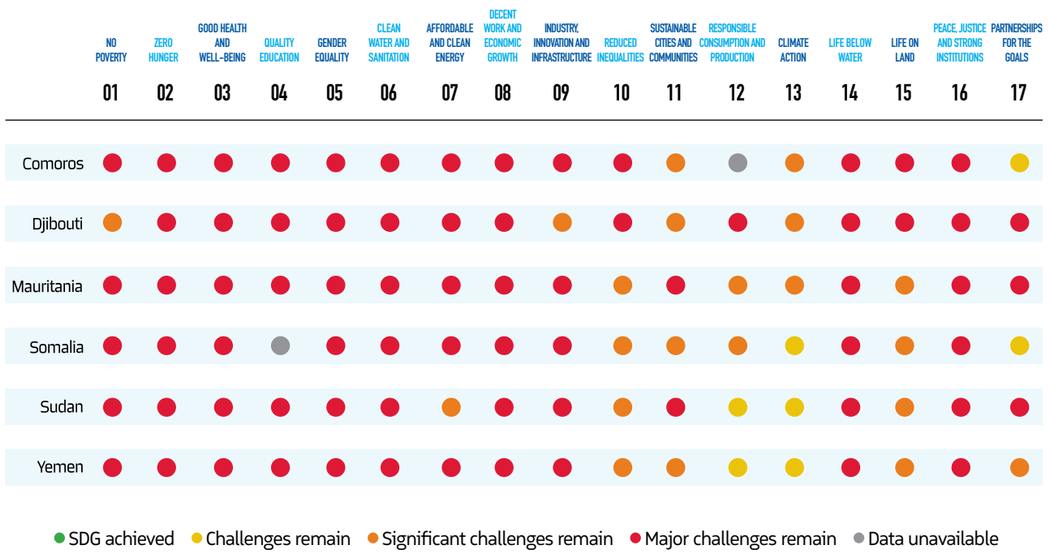
33. Carbon Brief (2023). Climate change: Intensity of ongoing drought in Syria, Iraq and Iran 'not rare anymore': (https://www.carbonbrief.org/climate-change-intensity-of-ongoing-drought-in-syria-iraq-and-iran-not-rare-anymore/
34. In 2021, the share of hydrocarbons revenues in total Iraqi public revenues reached more than 87% and accounted for 37.5% of its GDP (Arab Monetary Fund (2021). Annual Arab Economic Report: https://www.amf.org.ae/sites/ default/files/publications/2022-10/40018_Joint%20Arab%20Economic%20Report%20Summary%202021_ARB_ENG_Final_for%20Approval.pdf)
35. World Bank (2022). Iraq Country Climate and Development Report: https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/38250

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

The six Arab Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen, remain at risk of being left behind. All countries in this sub-region score red on SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). All LDCs score red on SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), apart from Djibouti which scores orange on both goals. Challenges remain for LDCs on SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), where all countries score either red or orange. Additionally, all LDCs score red on SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

The sub-group's best performance is on SDG 13 (Climate Action), where the six countries score either yellow or orange. However, this performance is generally attributed to relatively low levels of consumption which does not reflect the fact that LDCs will require significant support to meet development needs and deliver climate targets. Concerning the indicators related to SDG 13, most LDCs score green on all indicators related to CO_2 emissions[36]. However, the same countries receive red scores on the indicator measuring the number of people affected by climate-related disasters. These scores highlight heightened climate vulnerabilities of LDCs, underscoring the need for timely interventions to mitigate adverse climate impacts.

Figure 10 SDG Dashboard for the Least Developed Countries

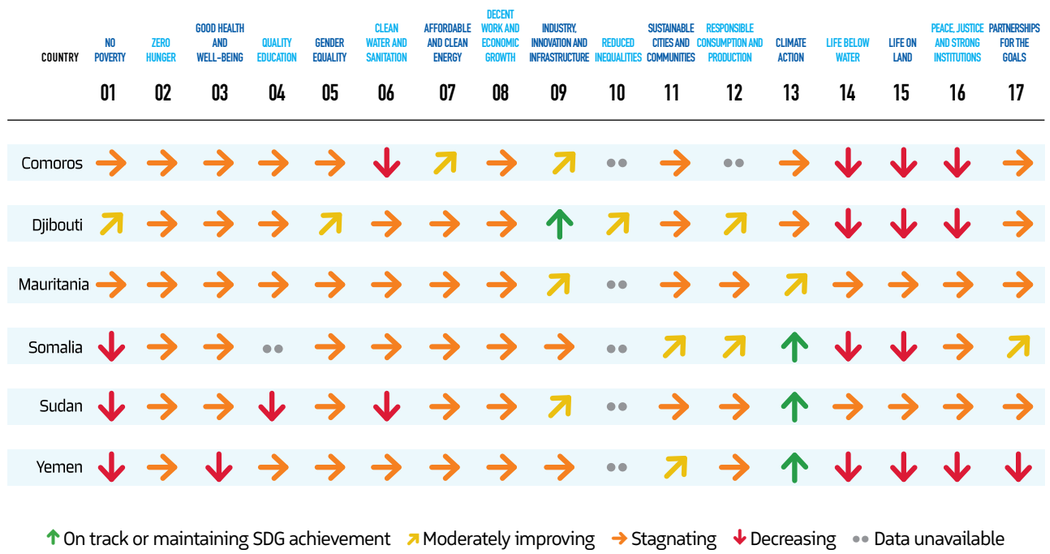


Generally, the LDCs sub-region performs low on indicators related to access to basic services which are essential prerequisites for ensuring just transitions. All LDCs score either red or orange on indicators related to access to water and sanitation services and access to electricity and clean cooking fuel. Lack of access to the latter, clean cooking fuels, can lead adverse health outcomes caused by air pollution. The LDCs sub-region is the only sub-region with red scores on pollution mortality rates, under SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing)[37].

For LDCs, achieving just transitions is deeply intertwined with the substantial developmental challenges they face. Enhancing the economic and social standing of LDCs is essential to mitigate the risk of them being left behind.

Additionally, instability and weakened institutions, particularly in conflict-affected countries, constitute a hurdle to achieving just transition in LDCs (see Box 3). This sub-region will require financial and technical support from regional and global partners to accelerate and sustain fair and inclusive green transitions.

Figure 11 SDG Trend Dashboard for the Least Developed Countries



36. Only Djibouti has orange score on the indicator: CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita).

37. Additionally, the LDCs group score red on indicators that no country in other sub-regions score red on. For example, all LDCs score red on basic health outcomes maternal mortality and neonatal mortality. These comparisons underscore significant inequalities within the Arab region.

2.5. Regional Insights

Box 1 | Addressing the Complexities of Poverty in the Arab Region

Authors: **Khalid Abu-Ismail** (UN ESCWA) | **Vladimir Hlasny** (UN ESCWA)

Regardless how it is measured, poverty in the Arab region has been on the rise throughout the past decade, and especially during the years of the pandemic. The ensuing recovery from the pandemic has been meek, and in some parts of the region poverty has not budged or has been further increasing to this day.[38] As of today, the region is off the trajectory needed to reach both targets under the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 – eradicating extreme income poverty (target 1.1) and reducing poverty along its all dimensions according to regional definitions (target 1.2).[39]

The indicators underlying the Arab SDG Index[40] confirm this. Poverty across the region – evaluated at the thresholds of $2.15 or $3.65 a day, or as manifested by the working poor – shows unresolved challenges on the path to meeting SDG 1 of the 2030 Agenda. Only a minority of Arab States are projected to clearly meet their poverty targets.

The observed increases in regional poverty, and the challenges to poverty reduction in the coming years, are driven by a decline in real household incomes in a number of countries, specifically the Arab least developed and conflict-affected countries. Not only has growth in national income been sluggish, but even this slow growth has been leaky, and has not trickled down to middle-class households adequately. These observations give rise to the popular perception that rising inequality is the driver behind rising poverty. In fact, income inequalities within Arab countries have typically declined, but it is the income gaps between the privileged high-income countries and those least developed or conflict-affected ones that have grown. The regional rise in poverty has been heavily concentrated in the latter disadvantaged countries.

However, the regional poverty story is more complex. Poverty, like development, is not in dollar terms alone, and deprivations in other dimensions of well-being must also be accounted for to assess SDG1 target 1.2.[41] In fact, the region has made progress in reducing multidimensional poverty, as it declined in most middle-income countries and across the majority of the relevant dimensions during the past decade.

Nevertheless, the Arab least developed and conflict-affected countries continue to experience significantly higher poverty rates even in multidimensional space, and their progress over time has not been entirely consistent. The overlap of money-metric and multidimensional poverty thus points at a high composite poverty rate concentrated in specific parts of the region.

These worrying facts suggest that an integrated approach to poverty reduction addressing both money-metric and multidimensional challenges must be taken. Poverty reduction policies should be tailored to country-specific challenges but the priority for the region at large is to accelerate efforts to close the growing rift in living standards between Arab sub-regions by supporting growth in Arab least developed and particularly conflict-affected countries, and enabling more effective trickledown of growth to households vulnerable to falling in poverty.

Finally worth noting, the Arab SDG Index also critically highlights data scarcity and data gaps in the region, preventing policymakers and observers from monitoring poverty consistently year-to-year and across the full region. Prospective growth and poverty-alleviation approaches should be selected from traditional as well as fresh policy ideas grounded in rigorous evidence, and so the priority for policymakers and international organizations should be to shed light on the true nature, incidence and roots of poverty.

38. https://www.unescwa.org/publications/survey-economic-social-development-arab-region
39. https://www.unescwa.org/publications/obstructed-poverty-reduction-growth-passthrough-analysis
40. https://www.arabsdgindex.com/
41. https://www.unescwa.org/publications/second-arab-multidimensional-poverty-report

Box 2 | Charting the Path to a Just Transition through Skills Development

Author: **Anthony Fakhoury** (UNDP)

The shift towards an environmentally sustainable and low-carbon economy is an unavoidable transformation for all economies and ensuring that no one is left behind is paramount in this process. The Arab SDG Index and Dashbaords 2023/2024 reveal significant challenges in achieving the climate-related **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, namely SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) and emphasize the need for immediate action.

The interconnectedness of the SDGs underscores the necessity for a holistic intervention to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change on productivity, jobs, health, gross domestic product, etc. A just transition not only provides opportunities for economies to move towards more environmentally sustainable models but also ensures that the process is fair and inclusive. It plays a pivotal role in advancing climate action and contributes significantly to progress across SDGs, namely those related to decent work and economic growth, equality, affordable and clean energy and responsible production and consumption – areas that present notable challenges for the Arab region, as indicated by the findings of the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards.

The symbiotic relationship between a just transition and skills development underscores the necessity for **scalable and future-smart solutions** to equip individuals and communities with the required and relevant skills in the face of change. It recognizes the potential social and economic disruptions that can arise during transitions, such as the shift to a green economy (jobs) or the automation of certain industries. Nevertheless, significant opportunities lie in a **twin digital and green transition** that recognizes the potential of digital technologies in achieving a carbon-neutral future while mitigating social and economic burdens.

As industries evolve, the demand for skills changes, placing increased emphasis on green, digital, and soft skills. Consequently, the supply of skills should actively respond, whether at the level of youth entering the labour market or for workers at risk of job displacement. Thus, businesses, governments and individuals must adapt to reap the benefits of this transition. The need for a tripartite social dialogue and policy coordination, in which governments, businesses, and educational institutions play crucial roles, is evident in creating avenues for citizens to acquire future skills and capabilities that propel just transition. Investing in reskilling, upskilling, and lifelong learning is fundamental for empowering workers to navigate these transitions successfully while also promoting labour mobility across different sectors. A strong focus on women, youth and the needs of vulnerable groups should be placed particularly in the Arab States, where the youth unemployment rate is the highest at 26.87 percent (ILO modelled estimates, 2023). Yet, this requires mobilizing additional **future-proof investments** into innovative technologies, infrastructure and strategies for skills, tailored to national priorities.

Businesses bear the responsibility of not only adapting their business processes and production patterns to advance just transition but also being accountable for the welfare of their staff and ensuring their relevance in the market. Companies can contribute by investing in work-based learning, facilitating career development opportunities, adopting inclusive hiring practices and guaranteeing labour rights. Embracing a corporate culture that values adaptability and continuous learning not only benefits individual employees but also strengthens the resilience of the business against future shocks. However, micro, small, and medium-sized businesses face challenges, as they may struggle with the high costs of reskilling and upskilling their staff and absence of resources, necessitating technical and financial support.

By aligning curricula with emerging industry needs and training teachers, **schools, colleges, vocational education and training institutions, and universities** can prepare students for the jobs of tomorrow. Through a policy dialogue, a new education approach that fosters social, climate and environmental justice, as well as responsible consumption and production practices, should be developed and implemented. Besides raising awareness and educating on green skills – knowledge, abilities, values, and attitudes needed to live in, develop, and support a sustainable and resource-efficient society – emphasis on transferable/soft skills, such as critical thinking, resilience, and adaptability, becomes fundamental in a landscape where the nature of work is constantly evolving.

As **governments** are urged to transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and fulfil their climate commitments, it is essential to implement human-centred and dynamic policy measures. These policies should recognize the imperative to develop and enhance national skills strategies and green enterprise development, ensuring the availability of the relevant skills and the creation of decent jobs in sectors directly impacted by climate change. Additionally, there is an equal need to establish effective labour market information systems that offer skills anticipation and monitoring mechanisms.

Engaging **local communities** in the decision-making process, particularly those most affected by economic shifts, ensures that the transition is truly equitable. Community-driven initiatives, induced by the needs of communities and businesses, such as local youth apprenticeships and entrepreneurship programmes, can empower individuals to take charge of change.

Amidst inevitable societal and economic transformations, the principles of a just transition and skills development emerge as guiding pillars. By embracing these concepts, governments, businesses, and educational institutions can collectively build a sustainable and inclusive future. As we navigate the complexities of a rapidly evolving world, the emphasis must be on empowering individuals and communities, ensuring that the benefits of progress are shared by all; thus, realizing the SDGs by 2030.

Box 3 | Just Transitions for Conflict-affected Countries

Author: Glada Lahn (Chatham House)

The Arab SDG Index identifies SDG 16 on Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions as one of the biggest challenges for the region. This undermines countries' ability to fulfil the other goals. A state of conflict and the legacy of past conflicts present major obstacles in the transition to fairer, greener and more resilient economies. Effects are not only detrimental to countries in conflict, but also to their neighbours, as political attention is sucked away from development initiatives, markets for regional trade reduce, and securitization trumps cooperation.

This comment focuses on access to clean water and sanitation (SDG6) and affordable and clean energy (SDG7), as foundational areas for green transition, with potential for regional benefits.

SDG progress in the context of conflict

According to the Arab SDG Index 2023/2024, Libya, Sudan, Somalia, Syria, Yemen, and Iraq face 'major' or 'significant' challenge with respect to most goals, including SDG6 and 7. Yemen, already classed as a LDC prior to the outbreak of civil war in 2014, has regressed or stangnated trends in almost all SDGs, however, it shows positive trend on SDG 13 (Climate Change), which is likely due more to deprivation and inflation reducing emissions and imports than success in transition.

Palestine shows positive trends in access to water and electricity. However, at the time of writing, both scores will have been reversed. The Arab SDG Index was prepared prior to the latest war; this has led to a situation in Gaza where it is barely possible to speak of SDGs, so weak has the capacity to meet even the most basic ones including electricity and water become[42]. This demonstrates the fragility of progress attained in goals, when countries remain vulnerable to structural power imbalances (in this case occupation and border control), and the outbreak of conflict.

Challenges to SDGs and just transition

Damage to infrastructure and governance

Pollution of land and water and destruction of critical infrastructure, commonly deployed as a tactic of war, severely inhibit SDG achievement. Power outages have stopped water treatment and pumping capacity at various times in all conflict-affected countries and the loss of professionals from the sectors inhibits governance and maintenance. Clean drinking water in Syria[43], for example, faces a triple challenge: over-abstracted and polluted springs and rivers, conflict destruction of wastewater treatment, and sanctions-affected cost inflation[44]. In Somalia, three decades of civil war have left 40 per cent of water infrastructure unusable and crippled water management[45].

42. https://paxforpeace.nl/publications/uninhabitable/
43. https://syria-report.com/government-raises-bottled-water-prices-by-74-percent/
44. https://tcf.org/content/report/cholera-in-the-time-of-assad-how-syrias-water-crisis-caused-an-avoidable-outbreak/
45. https://borgenproject.org/water-crisis-in-somalia/

PART 2 | SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARAB REGION & JUST TRANSITIONS: SHARED CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Fragmentation and conflict economies

State-led action plans for development and economic transition are difficult to implement where control is fragmented. The territories of 5 countries are not controlled by a single state government. In these places, a focus on managing patronage networks to maintain power[46] is ill-configured to address society-wide SDGs or structural adaptation to a changing global economy. Industrial-scale corruption enables elites with little incentive for transition to plunder public resources. Conflict economies[47], whereby powerful militias or criminal gangs control the markets for commodities such as diesel and heating fuel, further entrench the status quo.

Loss of resilience to climate change

Conflict-affected countries are among the most vulnerable to climate change and environmental disasters, which in turn affects conditions for health, sanitation, electricity and more. In Sudan, following the August 2023 floods, outbreaks of waterborne diseases such as cholera spread in a context of mass displacement where 70 – 80 per cent of hospitals[48] in conflict-affected areas had ceased to function. The Derna floods the following month embodied the problems of the state of conflict as the death toll was compounded by governance and security issues which hampered aid efforts.

The above are all regional problems, given that the effects of mass displacement, disease and damaged infrastructure[49].

Policy directions

In conflict-affected countries, just transition must be pursued as transition to a just peace. This necessarily entails enabling access to vital resources such as water and power, as enshrined in the SDGs, at the same time as remediating a poisoned environment and dealing with structural iniquity in distribution of resources. Efforts at relief, reconstruction and stabilization of countries in conflict, must be simultaneously hitting these three objectives.

Considerations for positive ways forward, supported by regional and international actors, include:

Building on relief to resilience approaches

Experience from the humanitarian response plans trialled and developed in the region following the Syrian conflict and refugee crisis offer inspiration. Pilots in Jordan show how distributed, sustainable water and energy interventions in schools and hospitals, alongside training and incentives for durable maintenance, can improve health and education outcomes[50]. Solar powered businesses, in demand due to higher diesel costs in Yemen[51] for example, can provide increased job opportunities, including for women[52].

46. https://www.chathamhouse.org/2023/09/rethinking-political-settlements-middle-east-and-north-africa
47. https://www.chathamhouse.org/2019/06/conflict-economies-middle-east-and-north-africa
48. https://www.careinternational.org.uk/press-office/press-releases/sudan-a-forgotten-crisis-the-world-must-pay-attention-to-now/
49. https://www.cascades.eu/publication/cascading-climate-risks-and-options-for-resilience-and-adaptation-in-the-middle-east-and-north-africa/
50. https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/2023-04/2023-04-05-sustainable-energy-jordan-lahn-et-al.pdf
51. https://ashden.org/news/yemens-microgrid-girls-power-community-amid-war-and-covid-19/
52. https://www.undp.org/european-union/stories/solar-powered-heroine-woman-inspiring-positive-change-rural-yemen

Restorative justice

Equality in delivery of SDGs is a critical consideration during peace-building and reconstruction activities. For example, while the population of Palestine will benefit from some improvements to wastewater treatment, irrigation techniques and ecological remediation, they will not be able to sustainably achieve SDG6 without international pressure to rectify extreme power asymmetries. Just peace and just transition throughout the region will require a human rights and ecology based approach to sharing water resources[53] at basin and shared aquifer levels. The transition to peace will entail restoring ecosystems and constructing services in a way fit for serving future generations in a time of climate change.

Learning together

Iraq's 100% score on SDG7's 'access to electricity' indicator does not take into account to a chronically unreliable power system. Reliance on diesel gen sets is the norm (as with Libya), increasing air pollution and adding to life-threatening city temperatures during heatwaves. Iraq's recent grid interconnection with Jordan[54] could help both countries – given Jordan's 'excess' of renewable power[55]. Countries recovering from conflict might also learn lessons from Jordan, Egypt and Lebanon in terms of what to do and not to do as they begin their journey to deploy renewable energy.

Empowering local government/municipalities, utilities and communities

Local government and communities tend to work at the raw edge of public service provision in dysfunctional states. Investing in committed groupings and local governments already working on critical energy, water and ecological remediation activities on the ground is key to strengthening long-term stability. Enabling capital to flow into strategic public-private-community partnerships in areas like distributed solar and regenerative wastewater treatment as part of wider urban resilience plans[56] can help strengthen accountability while improving public trust. At the same time, devolved power systems using renewable energy, notably solar, can reduce reliance on a national grid, pipelines and fuel supplies vulnerable to conflict.

Long-term international-regional engagement

Above all, bringing stability by addressing justice and reconciliation within long-term, well-resourced peace processes should be the focus for just transition in conflict-affected countries in the Arab region. In the absence of this, measures to address SDGs will remain largely humanitarian relief efforts, whose progress can at any time be rolled back by another outbreak of conflict, oppression or lawlessness.

53. https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N23/223/38/PDF/N2322338.pdf?OpenElement
54. https://www.utilities-me.com/news/iraq-achieves-major-milestone-on-grid-interconnection-project-with-jordan
55. https://kalam.chathamhouse.org/articles/how-to-unlock-the-potential-of-jordans-renewable-energy-sector/
56. https://www.cascades.eu/publication/climate-resilience-in-cities-of-the-eus-southern-neighbourhood-opportunities-for-the-eu-green-deal/

PART 2 | SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARAB REGION & JUST TRANSITIONS: SHARED CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Box 4 | Finance for Just Transition in Arab Countries: Adopting a Regional Lens

Author: Deepti Mahajan Mittal (Emirates Nature-WWF)

As Arab economies and communities plan for, and undergo, transformational change in the move towards a climate-positive and nature-positive world, the moral – and social and economic – imperative to 'leave no one behind' ought to be central to decision-making across sectors – public and private, and at all levels – regional, national and local. The central tenets of 'just transition' are a) to ensure that the benefits of the green transition are widely shared, and b) to protect and address the interests of those made vulnerable by (desirable) tectonic shifts in energy production and use, industrial growth, and technology development and deployment. These tenets strongly establish its conceptual and operational link with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The Arab region – comprised of 22 developing countries, albeit diverse in their income profiles, stands to gain from foregrounding 'just transition' in the advancement of sustainable development. Building diversified and resilient economies, and investing in new technologies, is consistent with creating new income streams, skills and jobs – objectives integral to the short-term growth plans and long-term economic visions of Arab countries.

The economics of climate and sustainability interventions and associated opportunities to maximize human welfare, bring finance for sustainable development in sharp focus. According to the UNCTAD SDG Investment Trends Monitor, at the mid-point of the SDG Agenda timeline, the annual investment gap faced by developing countries to achieve the Goals stands at about USD 4 trillion. This compares with the identified gap of $2.5 trillion on the eve of the adoption of the SDGs in 2014; with the increasing gap owed to recurrent shortfalls in investment combined with impacts of global crises – fuel and food price volatility and COVID-19 amongst them. In the Arab region, the financing gap for delivering on SDGs is estimated to be at least USD 230 billion annually. An ESCWA 2022 assessment of costed climate finance needs alone referenced in 11 Arab States' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) suggests that these countries need $570 billion until 2030 to fulfil their NDC targets. The clear need for scaled up finance for sustainable development calls for informed government budgetary outlays and increased private investment in development projects.

International institutions such as UNDP and UN-ESCWA as well as regional development funds have been actively engaged in assessing development financing needs and creating partnership-based facilities for initiating and scaling investments. In addition, there is an initial move towards forging innovative regional partnerships – an area that offers scope for exploration.

A region-wide push could engage and incentivize public and private financial institutions to prioritize socioeconomic and environmental risks in decision-making and join forces to enhance SDG financing. In 2023, the Union of Arab Banks, jointly with UNESCWA, committed to work with Arab financial institutions to mobilize USD 1 trillion in SDG financing by 2030. It is worth highlighting here that development projects guided by just transition may range from clean energy technology deployment and water stewardship programs with clear payback periods, to nature-based solutions and provision of social safety nets that may not meet bankability criteria

of traditional financing systems. It is therefore critical that varied types of sources of finance – public, private, concessional, philanthropic and blended, are tapped into to build a regional financial ecosystem with the 2030 Agenda as its touchstone.

Further, akin to the financial cooperation mechanism of the Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs), inter-country collaboration frameworks could be developed to support SDG-led transitions in select countries. Such mechanisms would not only harness the diverse socioeconomic conditions across the region but create new avenues for South-South cooperation. Inherent here also is the opportunity to explore financing models that leverage on development assistance while also raising funds from capital markets.

Notably, these efforts do not detract from the understanding that the financial burden of 'just transition' needs to be borne in line with the principles of equity and justice with emphasis on international financial flows and technology transfer, in keeping with SDG17 and developed' countries financial commitments enshrined in international agreements.

Even as governments, corporates and community leaders in the Arab region, grapple with the challenges of retiring and de-commissioning infrastructure assets, and re-skilling workforces, there remains an acute awareness that the region's response to the dual crisis of climate change and nature loss is neither at scale nor at pace with what is needed to meet global goals. Planetary limits necessitate a circular economy model, shift to alternative sources of energy, efficiency in technologies and processes, and potential leapfrogging of poor and vulnerable communities to green infrastructure and lifestyles in their journey towards high-performance on SDG indices. It would be prudent to recall here that action on climate and sustainability in the Arab countries can act as an engine of growth and human development when undertaken with adequate emphasis on social safeguards.

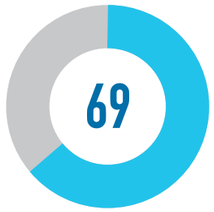
Part 3

Country Profiles

ALGERIA

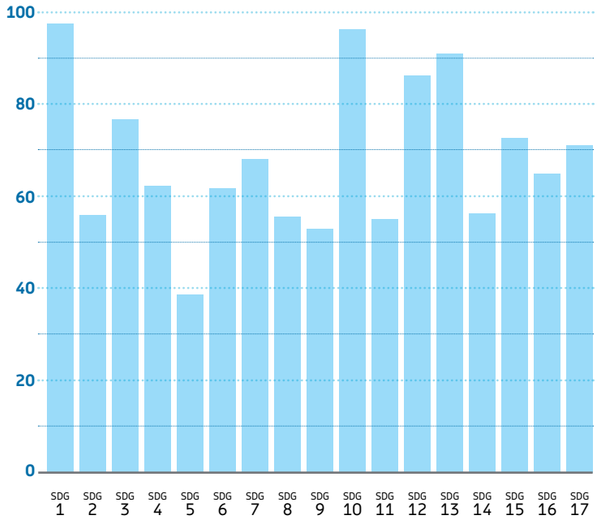
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE

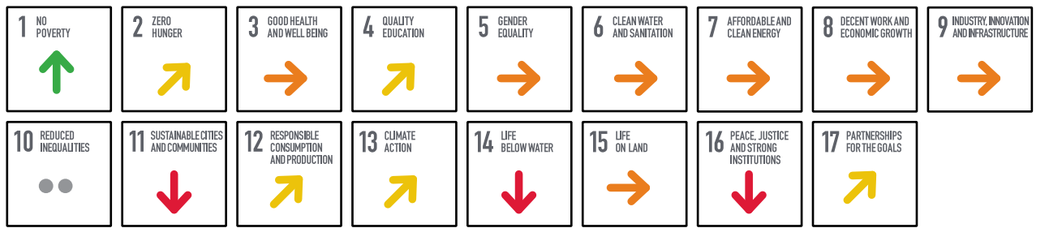
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

ALGERIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.9	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.8	●	↑
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	1.0	●	••

SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.6	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.7	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.4	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	77.7	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.6	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.3	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	54.0	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.9	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	49.8	●	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.9	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.1	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.0	●	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	75	●	→
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 prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	21	●	→

SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	74.0	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	82.9	●	↑
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	NA	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	53.7	●	↑
Harmonized Test Scores	374.1	●	→

SDG5 – Gender Equality			
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 (% of population aged 25+)	91.7	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	25.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	8.1	●	↓
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.2	●	↓
Women (aged 20–24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.0	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	14.7	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.4	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	86.0	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	137.9	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	33.1	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	801.9	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	54	●	↗
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1.9	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.8	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.7	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.2	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	1.2	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	5.3	●	↓

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.6	●	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.1	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.6	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	●	↑
Labor freedom score	51.4	●	→
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	29.0	●	→
Ease of starting a business score	78	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.5	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	11.0	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	30.3	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	70.8	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	97.1	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	●	↓
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 CO_2 per constant 2015US$)	1.5	●	↓
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	86.2	●	••

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	1.0	●	••
Gini coefficient	27.6	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)($\mu g/m_3$)	41.3	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.1	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.0	●	↑
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.1	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.5	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	304.6	●	↓
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	87.5	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	4.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3,160.6	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	84.4	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water			
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 Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	45.7	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	21.9	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	45.5	●	↓

SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.5	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.9	●	→

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.6	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	12.0	●	→
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	58	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	33	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.5	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	45.7	●	↓
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)	0.1	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	214.5	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.6	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	11	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.9	●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.1	●	↑
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.0	●	→

* Imputed data point

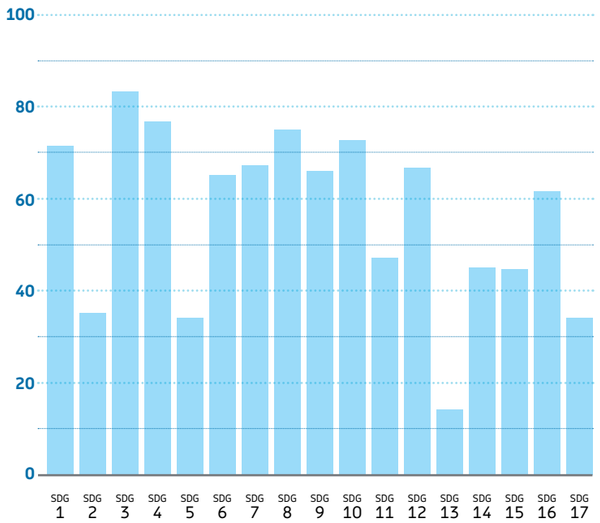
BAHRAIN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

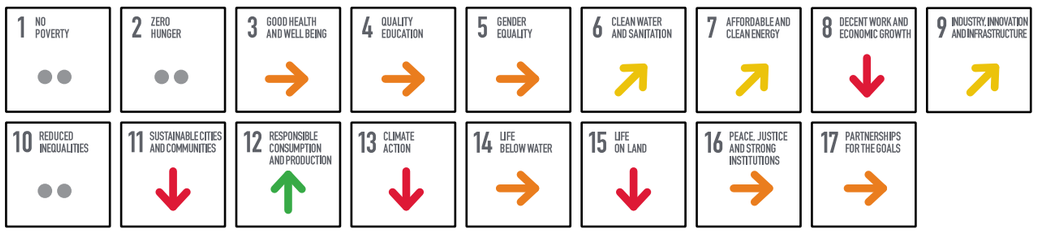
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

BAHRAIN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	●	••
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	●	••
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.0	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	29.8	●	↓
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)	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	15.9	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.0	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.9	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	15.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.1	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	68.1	●	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.2	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.8	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.5	●	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	71	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	●	••
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 (%)	14.9	●	↗
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.7	●	••
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	93.5	●	→
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	52.6	●	↓
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	64.5	●	↑
Harmonized Test Scores	451.7	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)*	58.9	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	96.5	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	51.2	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	15.0	●	↗
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.3	●	↓
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	4.5	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	60	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	133.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	88.0	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	5,166.9	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	39	●	↓
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.8	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	●	↓
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	8.7	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
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)	82.6	●	••
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.4	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.2	●	→
Labor freedom score	53.6	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	6.6	●	→
Ease of starting a business score	89.6	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.4	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	117.4	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)*	4.5	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	100.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	135.2	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	●	↓
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.0	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added ($kg CO_2$ per constant 2015US$)	0.4	●	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	NA	●	••
Gini coefficient	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) ($\mu g/m^3$)	72.8	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70	●	••
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	33.2	●	↗
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.9	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.5	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.6	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.4	●	↗
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	469.8	●	↑
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	81.2	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	26.7	●	↓
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	3.2	●	→
CO_2 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			
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 Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	57.5	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.2	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	41.0	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.7	●	↓
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	44	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	30.6	●	↓
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)	239.2	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	4.5	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.5	●	↗
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	NA	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	54.5	●	↑
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.6	●	↓

* Imputed data point

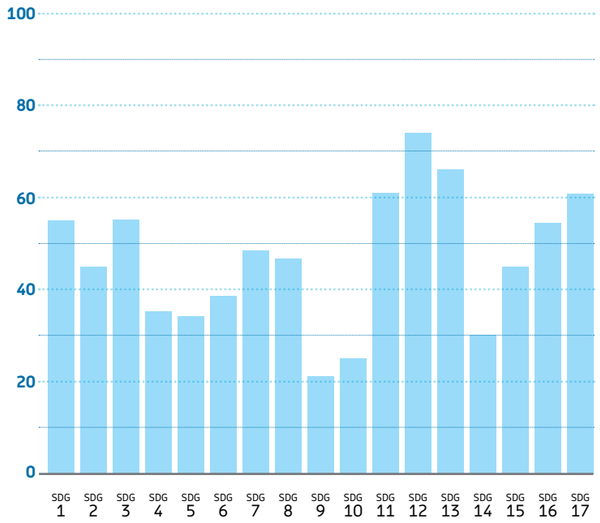
COMOROS

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

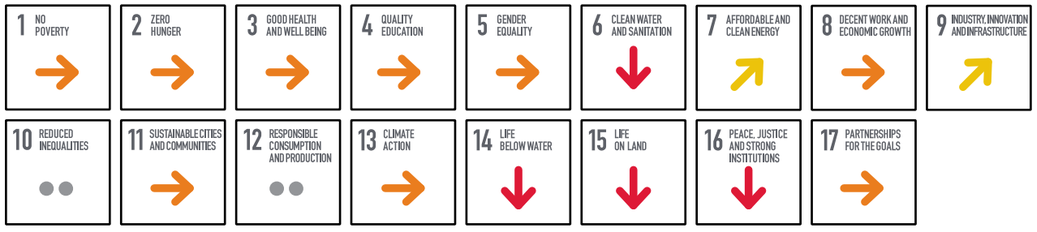
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

COMOROS

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	18.7	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	36.4	●	→
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	32.6	●	●●

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	●	●●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.8	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.2	●	●●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.8	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	●	●●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	217.0	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.8	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	49.7	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.6	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	164.6	●	●●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.6	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	67.4	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	38.0	●	●●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.2	●	●●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5	●	●●
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	11.7	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	8.5	●	→
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	20.3	●	↗

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	81.8	●	●●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	81.2	●	●●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	43.7	●	●●
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	21.8	●	●●
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	9.0	●	●●
Harmonized Test Scores	392.2	●	→

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	28.8	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	65.5	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	60.4	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.7	●	↗
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.5	●	→
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	10.0	●	●●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	10.0	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.2	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	35.9	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.8	●	●●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	10.1	●	●●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	NA	●	●●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	20	●	↓
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	50.7	●	●●

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	86.7	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	8.4	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.1	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.2	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.1	●	●●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	21.7	●	●●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	8.9	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	NA	●	●●
Labor freedom score	55.6	●	→
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	20.3	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	76.5	●	●●
Product concentration index, exports	0.5	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	●●

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 (%)	27.3	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	42.0	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (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 ($kg CO_2$ per constant 2015US$)	NA	●	●●
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	55.3	●	●●

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	2.5	●	●●
Gini coefficient	45.3	●	●●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) ($\mu g/m^3$)	20.4	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	38	●	●●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.1	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	●	●●
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	●	●●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.7	●	●●
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	●●
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	●	●●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	●●
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	NA	●	●●
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	48.3	●	●●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	●	●●

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	0.4	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	NA	●	●●
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	●●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	40,526.8	●	●●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	52.3	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	●	●●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.7	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	35.0	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	●	●●
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	38.6	●	↓

SDG15 – Life on Land

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	●	●●
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.4	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.7	●	↓

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	●●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	●	●●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60	●	●●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.3	●	●●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	19	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	28.5	●	●●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.3	●	↓
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)	47.1	●	●●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	●	●●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	6	●	●●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.2	●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0	●	●●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	●	●●
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.3	●	→

* Imputed data point

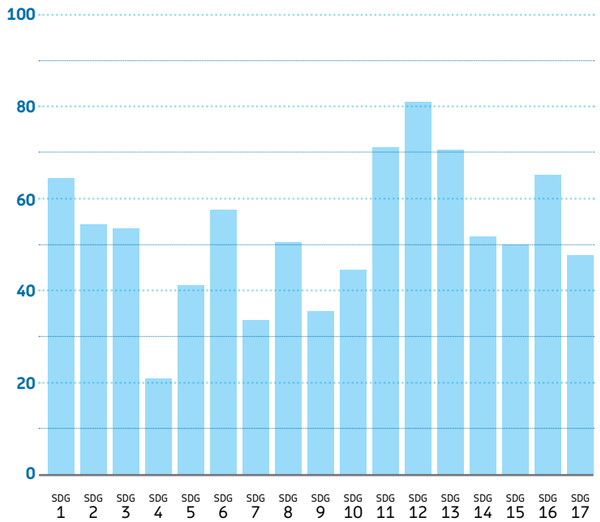
DJIBOUTI

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

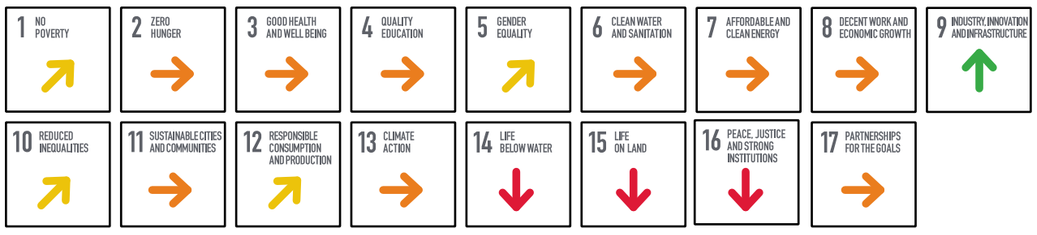
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

DJIBOUTI

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	12.9	●	↗
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	27.2	●	↗
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA	●	••

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.5	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.7	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.6	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	13.5	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	234.5	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.6	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	54.1	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	204.1	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.0	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	177.9	●	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.5	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.8	●	→
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	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	48	●	→
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 prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	●	••

SDG4 – Quality Education	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	66.7	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	55.0	●	↗
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	11.6	●	→
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	5.3	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	NA	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)*	52.8	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	NA	●	••
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	40.4	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	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 (%)	13.0	●	↗
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	182	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	76.0	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	66.7	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	3,888.0	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	NA	●	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	31.3	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Population with access to electricity (%)	61.8	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	9.7	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	5.8	●	↓
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	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.6	●	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	12.3	●	••
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	28.0	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	●	→
Labor freedom score	50.8	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	77.2	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	84.3	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.1	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	48.3	●	••

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 (%)	68.9	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	35.9	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	●	↑
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 CO_2 per constant 2015US$)	NA	●	••
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	71.5	●	••

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Palma ratio	2.0	●	↗
Gini coefficient	41.6	●	↗

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)(µg/m^3)	47.4	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61	●	••
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.1	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	24.5	●	↑
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	10.0	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	18.1	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	9.1	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	43.4	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action	VALUE	RATING	TREND
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.2	●	↓
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	0.0	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	16,196.2	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water	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 Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	53.5	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	42.6	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.8	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.8	●	↓

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.8	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	72	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.7	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	30	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	35.9	●	→
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)	1.6	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	12	●	••
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	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	36.6	●	↗
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.6	●	↓

* Imputed data point

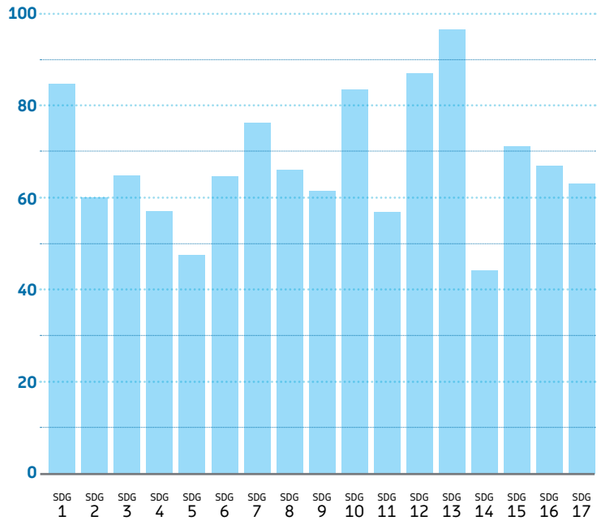
EGYPT

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

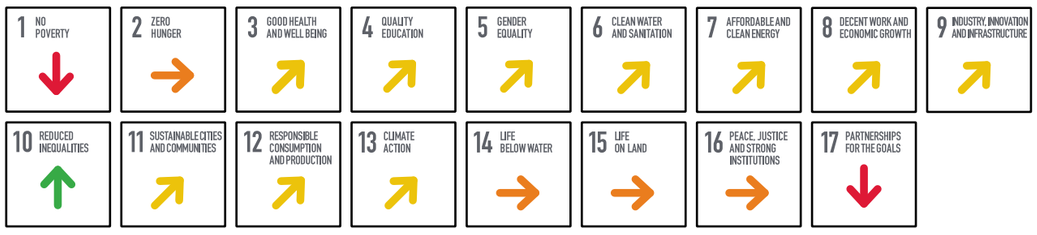
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

EGYPT

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.5	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	10.5	●	→
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	19.5	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.1	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	20.4	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.0	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.1	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	↑
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	16.8	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.0	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	19.0	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	●	••
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	28.0	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	105.6	●	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.1	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.8	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	46.9	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.5	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.0	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	20.9	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	3.4	●	↑
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	24.3	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3	●	••
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	91.5	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	88.4	●	↑
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	29.3	●	↓
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	38.9	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	356	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.0	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	104.1	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	22.2	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.7	●	↑
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.2	●	↓
Women (aged 20–24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	2.0	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	24.2	●	↑
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	90	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.4	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.3	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	141.2	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	42.0	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	369.5	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	42	●	→
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	2.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	●	↓
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	11.2	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.4	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.3	●	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	27.4	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.0	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	●	↑
Labor freedom score	33.4	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	17.1	●	↑
Ease of starting a business score	87.8	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.5	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.5	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	72.1	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	61.4	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	●	↓
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	●	↗
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0	●	↗
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2015US$)	0.5	●	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	88.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	1.2	●	↗
Gini coefficient	31.5	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)(µg/m^3)	91.3	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.8	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.6	●	↑
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.9	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.8	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.1	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	157.8	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	75.0	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	2.3	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	214.6	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	11.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
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 (%)	46.4	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	51.7	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	49.5	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	28.6	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.9	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3	●	••
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.9	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	85	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.4	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	30	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.8	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.4	●	↓
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)	1.4	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.0	●	↗
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	74.1	●	↓
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.9	●	↓

* Imputed data point

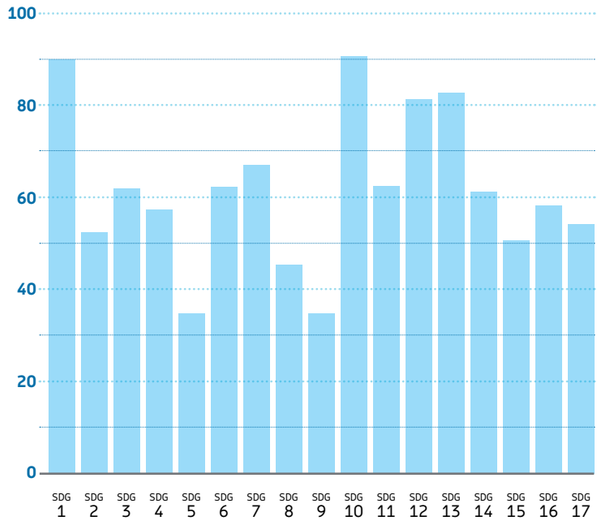
IRAQ

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

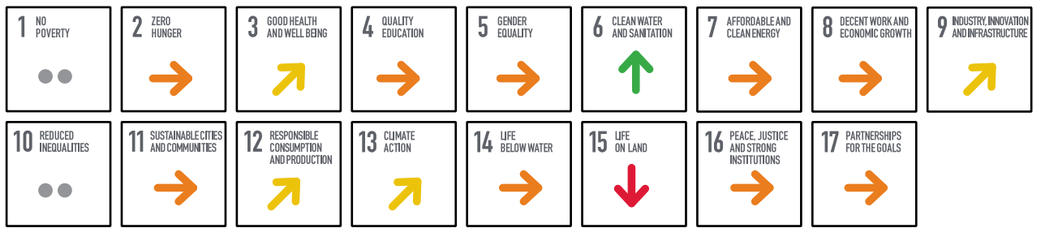
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

IRAQ

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	●	••
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	●	••
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	8.7	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	15.9	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.9	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.0	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	30.4	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.7	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	●	→
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	76.1	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.1	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	24.5	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	24.0	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	●	••
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.6	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	89.7	●	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.3	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.4	●	↗
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 (%)	75	●	↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	55	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9	●	↗
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	10.7	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	4.7	●	↑
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	18.5	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.8	●	••
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.5	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	48.4	●	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	NA	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	363.4	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.8	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	86.0	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	16.4	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	28.9	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.1	●	↓
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	7.2	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	9.1	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	79.5	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.1	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	909.9	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	38	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	3.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.6	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	5.4	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	5.6	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.4	●	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	18.6	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	15.7	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	●	↑
Labor freedom score	56.8	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	34.6	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	77.3	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.9	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	11.7	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	20.8	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	48.9	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	47.5	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	●	↓
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 CO_2 per constant 2015US$)	2.3	●	↓
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	69.6	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	1.1	●	••
Gini coefficient	29.5	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) ($\mu g/m^3$)	61.9	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.2	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.9	●	↑
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	33.5	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	22.7	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	189	●	↓
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	58.5	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	4.3	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	3,858.5	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
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 Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	77.8	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	7.1	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	38.3	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.8	●	↓
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.4	●	••
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	74	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.8	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	23	●	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.5	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	32.9	●	↓
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)	6.4	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	169.3	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.7	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.4	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	34.8	●	↓
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.5	●	↑

* Imputed data point

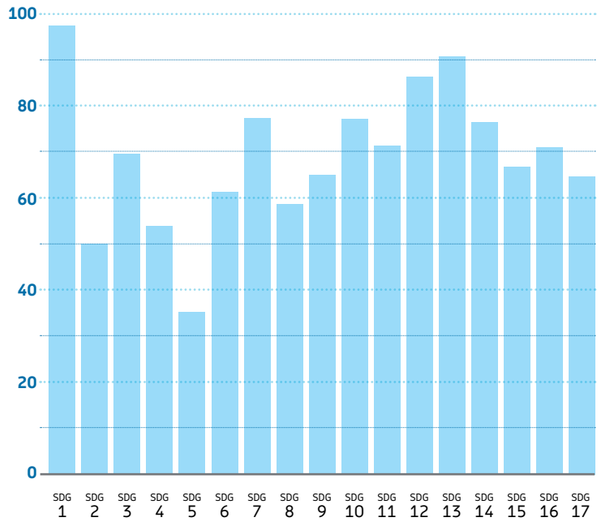
JORDAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

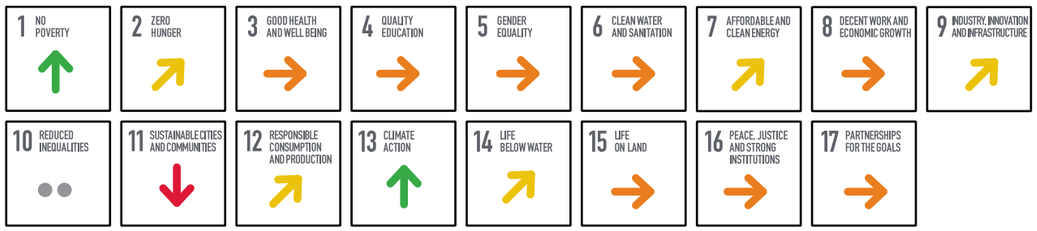
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

JORDAN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	0.6	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	1.0	●	↑
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	1.2	●	••

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.9	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.6	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.6	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	35.5	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	41.3	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.5	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.6	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.2	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	●	••
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.3	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	38.7	●	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.0	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.9	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	27.0	●	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	60	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	15.4	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.0	●	→
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	34.8	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	79.5	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	68.8	●	→
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	31.5	●	→
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	33.6	●	↓
Harmonized Test Scores	430	●	↗

SDG5 – Gender Equality	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	56.7	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	92.9	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	23.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.5	●	↓
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.2	●	→
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.5	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	9.4	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.1	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	104.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	18.6	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	2,627.2	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	64	●	→
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.6	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.9	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.0	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	23.5	●	↗
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.8	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.2	●	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	47.1	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	17.7	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	●	↑
Labor freedom score	57.4	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	39.4	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	84.5	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	27.8	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.8	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	82.8	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	65.3	●	↓
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2015US$)	0.2	●	↑
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	89.0	●	••

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Palma ratio	1.4	●	••
Gini coefficient	33.7	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) ($\mu g/m_3$)	33.5	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.9	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.7	●	↑
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.4	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	15.2	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.2	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.0	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	85.7	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	71.0	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	●	→

SDG13 – Climate Action	VALUE	RATING	TREND
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	2.3	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.6	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.9	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	●	••
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	79.9	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	35.0	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.7	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	1.0	●	→

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	36.9	●	↗
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	80	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.0	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	47	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	1.7	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.8	●	↓
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4	●	••
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	162.0	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.8	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9	●	••
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	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.0	●	↗
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.9	●	↓

* Imputed data point

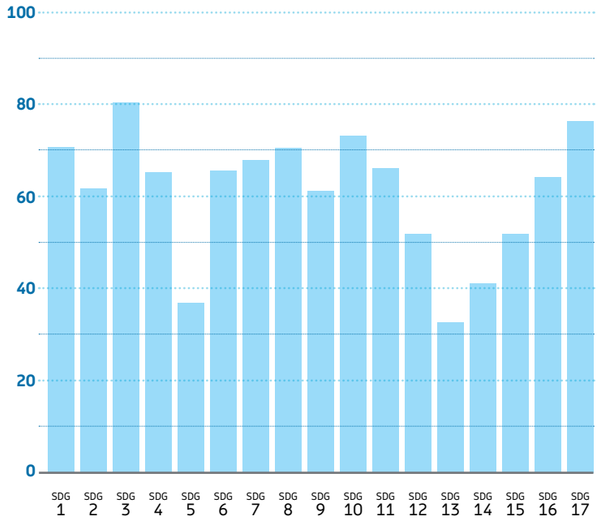
KUWAIT

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS

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

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

KUWAIT

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	●	••
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	●	••
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.7	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.9	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	37.9	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	11.2	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	↓
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.2	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.9	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.7	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	20.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	●	••
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.9	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45.2	●	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.4	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.0	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.2	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8	●	↑
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	24.9	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.7	●	→
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	17.9	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	80.0	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	86.6	●	↓
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	60.2	●	↓
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	61.1	●	↑
Harmonized Test Scores	383.4	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)*	67.6	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	117.1	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	55.8	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	1.5	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.4	●	↓
Women (aged 20–24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	6.7	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3,850.5	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.1	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	6,422.3	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	94	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.1	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	7.4	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
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)	79.8	●	••
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.5	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.2	●	↑
Labor freedom score	52.1	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	15.4	●	→
Ease of starting a business score	88.4	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.3	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	106.8	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.5	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	99.7	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	136.6	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	●	→
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	●	→
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added ($kg CO_2$ per constant 2015US$)	1.7	●	↓
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	77.4	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	NA	●	••
Gini coefficient	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) ($\mu g/m^3$)	60.7	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	95	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	30.0	●	↗
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.8	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	155.0	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.1	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	43.1	●	↗
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	1,308.1	●	↑
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	56.7	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.0	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	25.0	●	↓
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	3.1	●	↗
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	14,959.1	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	79.7	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.1	●	↗
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	76.7	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	42.0	●	↗
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	25.7	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	5.2	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.8	●	↓
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	●	••
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.0	●	→
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	96	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	42	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	38.8	●	↓
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	5.8	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.3	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.2	●	↑
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.2	●	↑

* Imputed data point

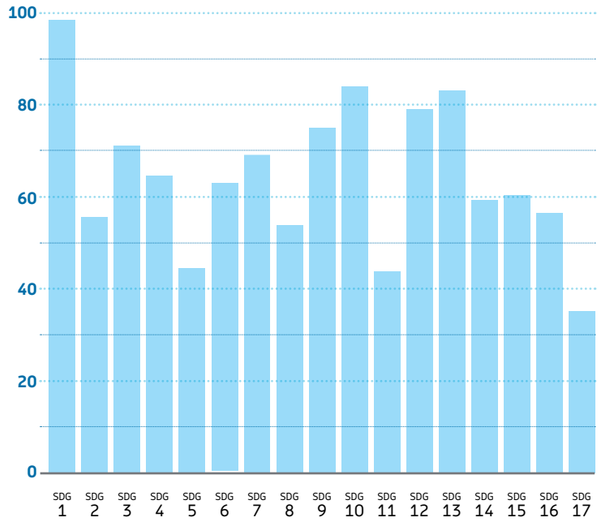
LEBANON

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

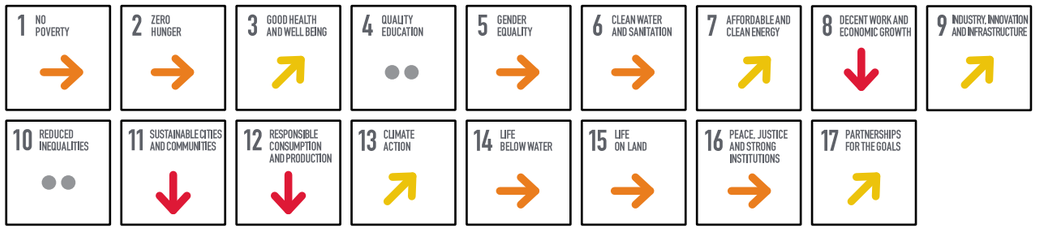
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

LEBANON

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.9	●	→
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.7	●	••

SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.9	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.4	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.0	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	20.6	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.8	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.2	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.7	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.9	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	58.6	●	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.4	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.4	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	11.7	●	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.2	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	67	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	72	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2.4	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	8.0	●	↑
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.8	●	↑
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	38.2	●	→

SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	●	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	NA	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	389.9	●	↓

SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)*	62.6	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	95.2	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	42.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	4.7	●	→
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 (%)	1.4	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	31.6	●	↑
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.6	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	58.8	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	38.2	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	3,351.5	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	25	●	↓
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.8	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.9	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	5.5	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.6	●	↓

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-12.4	●	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	20.7	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	12.8	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	●	→
Labor freedom score	53.3	●	→
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	25.5	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	78.2	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.1	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	49.8	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.8	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	86.6	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	77.8	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (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 CO_2 per constant 2015US$)	0.5	●	↓
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.3	●	••

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	1.2	●	••
Gini coefficient	31.8	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) ($\mu g/m_3$)	30.6	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	32	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	●	••

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	20.9	●	→
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.2	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	30.1	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.4	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	25.4	●	↓
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	394.5	●	↓
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	84.5	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.3	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	4.4	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.8	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	4,837.6	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.3	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	57.5	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	9.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	34.7	●	↓

SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.7	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.9	●	→

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	39.9	●	→
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	50	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.9	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	24	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	50.5	●	↓
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)	1.3	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	101.4	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.9	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	8	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.5	●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	75	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	51.9	●	↑
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.3	●	↓

* Imputed data point

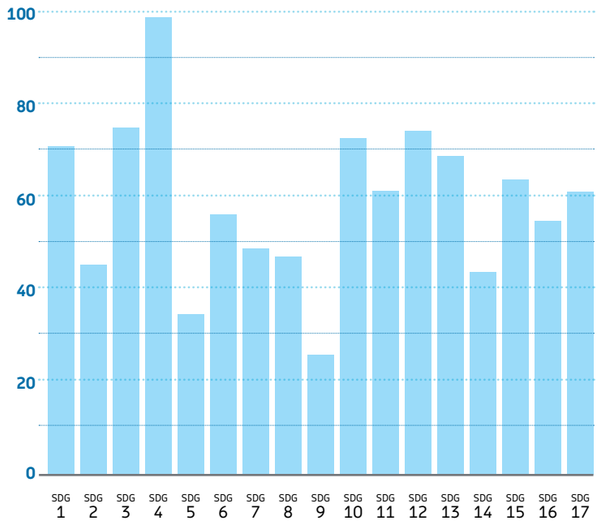
LIBYA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

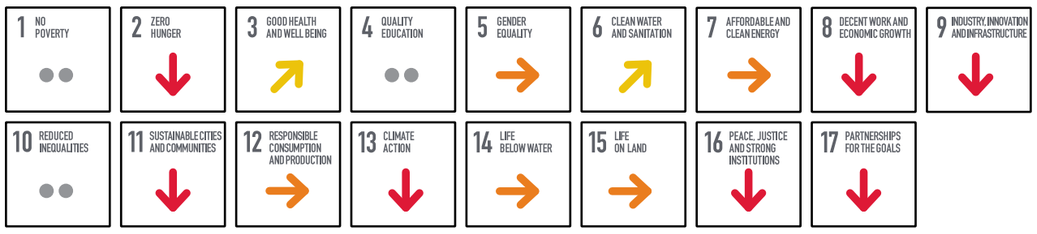
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

LIBYA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	●	••
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	●	••
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.2	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.2	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.5	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.7	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	72.1	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.8	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.8	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	59.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.6	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	53.9	●	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.3	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.8	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	10.9	●	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	73	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	60	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8	●	↑
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	8.7	●	↗
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	4.5	●	↑
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.6	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	●	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	NA	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	24.0	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	117.4	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	56.9	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.0	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.5	●	→
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	5.6	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.1	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	817.1	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.6	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	NA	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	60	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.6	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	69.7	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5	●	↓
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	8.9	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.6	●	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	65.7	●	••
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	20.5	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	●	→
Labor freedom score	48.6	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	51.5	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	73.1	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.7	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	35.3	●	••

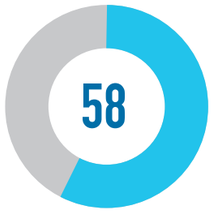
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)*	0.0	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	17.8	●	••
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	17.0	●	↓
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	●	↓
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2015US$)	1.6	●	↓
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	76.4	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	NA	●	••
Gini coefficient	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) (µg/m^3)	55.5	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	37.0	●	↓
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.5	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	27.7	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.5	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	47.8	●	→
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	661.5	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	62.4	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	11.1	●	↓
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.6	●	↓
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	22,548.4	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	290.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	10.4	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	50.9	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	32.1	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	34.5	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	1.0	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	90.0	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	63	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	17	●	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	40.2	●	↓
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)	10.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	98.5	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	12	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.4	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	21.4	●	↓
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.1	●	••

* Imputed data point

MAURITANIA

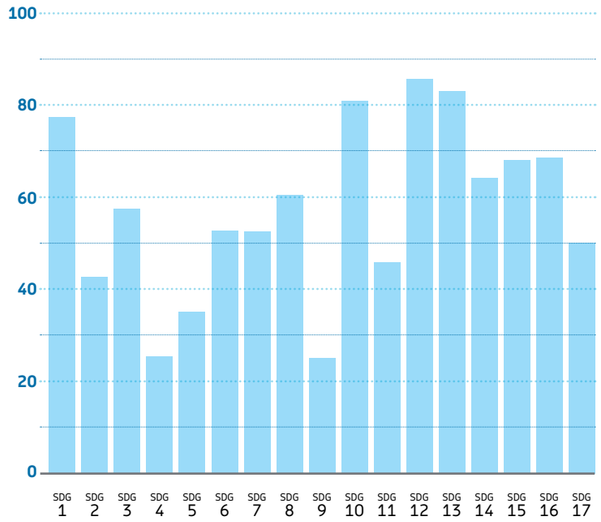
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE

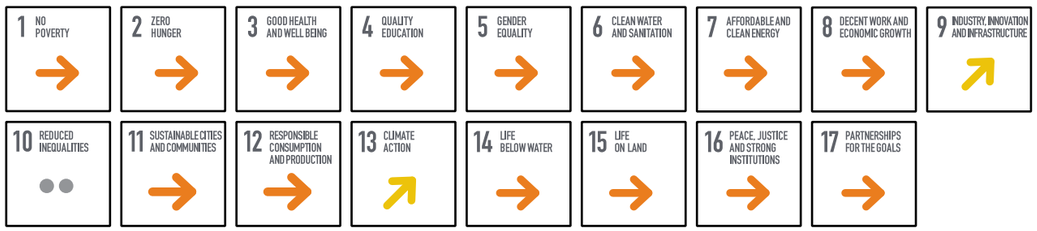
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

MAURITANIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	5.3	●	↗
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	20.0	●	→
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	15.2	●	••

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.1	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.1	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.6	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	12.7	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	●	→

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	463.8	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.6	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	40.5	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	81.0	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.1	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	128.4	●	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.6	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.4	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	84.0	●	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	70.4	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	63	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	40	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7	●	↗
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 (%)	10.7	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	76.9	●	••
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	76.5	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	45.9	●	↗
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	10.5	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	5.9	●	→
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 (% of population aged 25+)	87.0	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	46.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.3	●	↓
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 (%)	15.5	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	21.7	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.7	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	49.8	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.2	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	709.4	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	47	●	→
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	38.6	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Population with access to electricity (%)	47.3	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	42.6	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.0	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	26.6	●	↓
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.2	●	→

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)	20.9	●	••
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.2	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	●	↑
Labor freedom score	49.3	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	21.9	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	92.2	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.4	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	9.6	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)*	0.0	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	58.8	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	70.8	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	●	↓
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2015US$)	NA	●	••
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	47.0	●	••

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Palma ratio	1.3	●	••
Gini coefficient	32.6	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) ($\mu g/m_3$)	50.4	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	65.5	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.9	●	↑
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.4	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	3.0	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	37.9	●	↗
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	13.7	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	58.7	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	●	→

SDG13 – Climate Action	VALUE	RATING	TREND
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	0.9	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	0.0	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	10,162.0	●	••

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 Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	59.6	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	1.0	●	↑
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	38.6	●	↓

SDG15 – Life on Land	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.2	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	1.0	●	→

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	●	••
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53	●	↗
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	65.6	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	30	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	14.0	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.5	●	↓
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)	NA	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	43.8	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.4	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	12	●	••
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	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.1	●	↑
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.2	●	↓

* Imputed data point

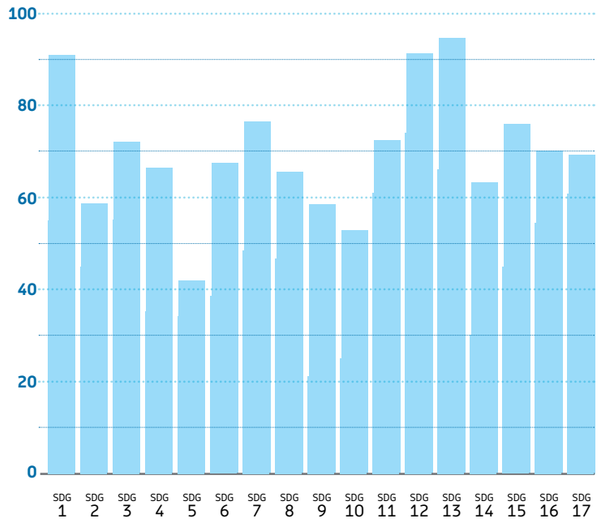
MOROCCO

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

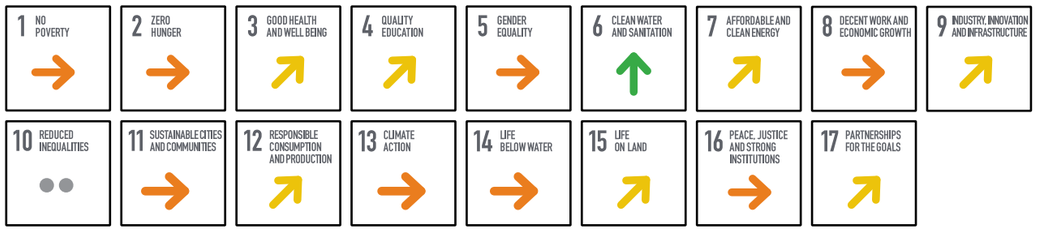
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

MOROCCO

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.4	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	8.9	●	→
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	5.3	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.6	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.8	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	↓
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	71.9	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.1	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.0	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	94.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.1	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	66.6	●	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.0	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.0	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	22.5	●	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.6	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	9.1	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	7.3	●	→
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	14.5	●	↗
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.4	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	75.6	●	↗
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	60.4	●	→
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	43.4	●	↑
Harmonized Test Scores	380.4	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
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 (% of population aged 25+)	72.6	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	30.8	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.8	●	↗
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.3	●	↓
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.5	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	15.8	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.4	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.3	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.8	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.4	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	1,062.6	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	71	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1.9	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.1	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.6	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	19.8	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.3	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2	●	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.4	●	••
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.5	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	●	→
Labor freedom score	47.6	●	↗
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	24.9	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	93	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	10.7	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	23.6	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	88.1	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	82.0	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (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 CO_2 per constant 2015US$)	0.4	●	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	91.6	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	1.8	●	••
Gini coefficient	39.5	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)(µg/m^3)	33.4	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	92.6	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.1	●	→
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.6	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	9.2	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	16.7	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	11.2	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	90.3	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	1.9	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	2.2	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
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 (%)	58.0	●	↗
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	55.9	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	13.3	●	↗
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	43.2	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.5	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.9	●	↓
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.9	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	18.1	●	↑
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	68	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.9	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	38	●	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	43.7	●	↓
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)	NA	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	239.9	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.7	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	15	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.4	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.0	●	→
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.4	●	↑

* Imputed data point

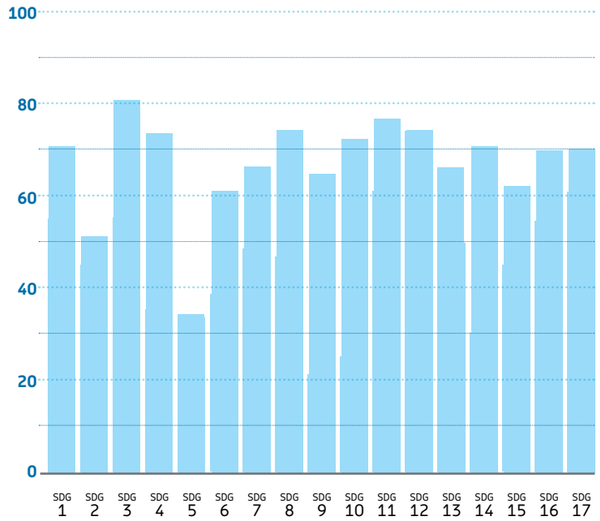
OMAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

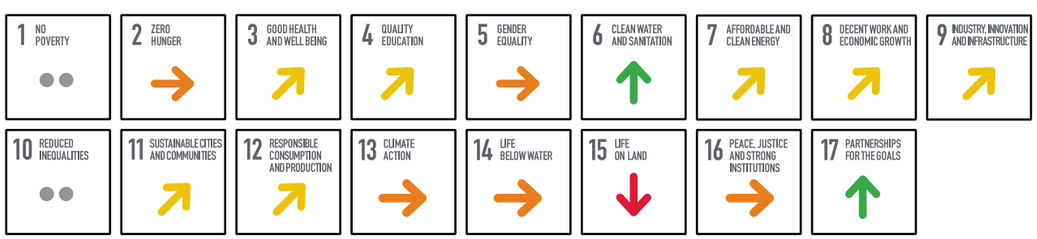
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

OMAN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	●	••
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	●	••
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.8	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.7	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.3	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.0	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	16.5	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	●	↗
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.6	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.1	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.9	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 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)	10.6	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.9	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	7.5	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69	●	↗
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 prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	8	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.6	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	115.5	●	↑
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	56.7	●	↓
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	47.4	●	↑
Harmonized Test Scores	423.5	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
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 (% of population aged 25+)	105.4	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	36.9	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2.3	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.2	●	↓
Women (aged 20–24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.2	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	12.0	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	50	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.2	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.3	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	116.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.4	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	3,789.9	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	79	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.9	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.4	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	7.2	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.9	●	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	73.6	●	••
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.5	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	●	↑
Labor freedom score	45.7	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	7.5	●	↑
Ease of starting a business score	93.5	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.3	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	81.1	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.5	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	96.4	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	112.6	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	●	→
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2015US$)	1.8	●	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	81.4	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	NA	●	••
Gini coefficient	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)(µg/m^3)	45.1	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73	●	••
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.3	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	18.8	●	↑
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.8	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.7	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.4	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	38.3	●	↗
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	21.6	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	72.9	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	18.0	●	↓
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.7	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	31,454.0	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.6	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.0	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.1	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	73.6	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.1	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	63.4	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.3	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.9	●	↓
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.2	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	44	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.9	●	↓
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)	5.5	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.5	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.5	●	↑
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.2	●	↑

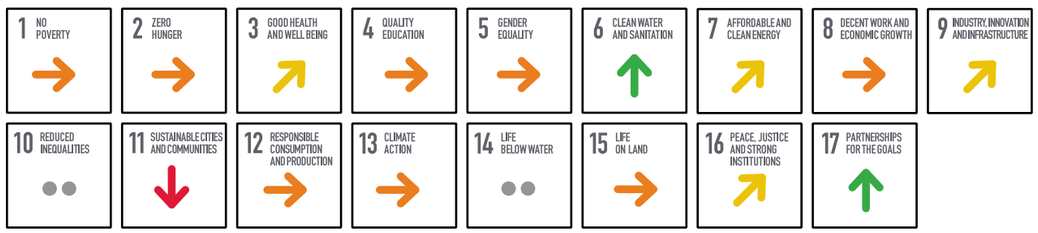
* Imputed data point

PALESTINE

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

PALESTINE

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.1	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	4.9	●	→
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	2.0	●	••

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.5	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.3	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA	●	••
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	••

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	20.4	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.3	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.8	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.6	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	●	••
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	●	••
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	●	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	NA	●	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	65	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9	●	→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	9.2	●	→
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	NA	●	••
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 (%)	93.0	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.2	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	93.0	●	↑
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	58.1	●	→
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	42.7	●	↓
Harmonized Test Scores	412.3	●	→

SDG5 – Gender Equality	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	61.0	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	99.6	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	26.3	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	NA	●	••
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.2	●	→
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.7	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	NA	●	••
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.9	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.6	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	47.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.3	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	2,051.6	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	NA	●	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	23.3	●	↗
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	2.8	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.3	●	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	33.6	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	25.6	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	●	→
Labor freedom score	NA	●	••
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	40.7	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	70.2	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	31.9	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	42.5	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	70.6	●	••
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	19.7	●	↗
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	●	••
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	●	••
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2015US$)	NA	●	••
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	NA	●	••

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Palma ratio	1.3	●	••
Gini coefficient	33.7	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)(µg/m^3)	32.2	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	44.3	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.3	●	↓
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.8	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.6	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	NA	●	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	NA	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	●	→

SDG13 – Climate Action	VALUE	RATING	TREND
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	0.6	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	●	↓
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	311.9	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	●	••
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.8	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	NA	●	••

SDG15 – Life on Land	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.9	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.9	●	→

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	52.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	72	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.2	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	●	••
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	7.3	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.9	●	↓
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)	85.9	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	14	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.8	●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.4	●	↑
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••

* Imputed data point

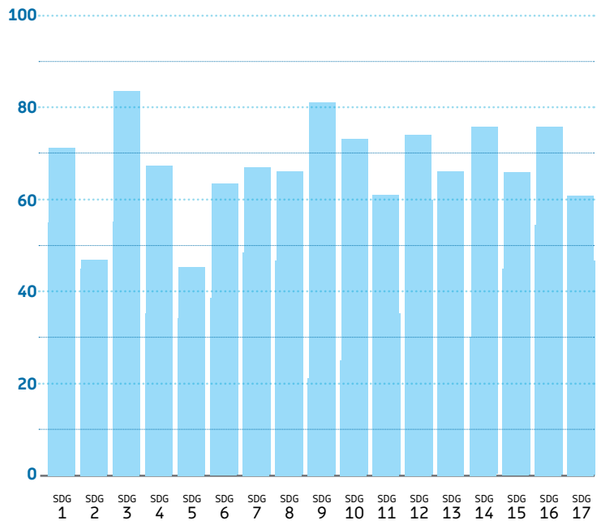
QATAR

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

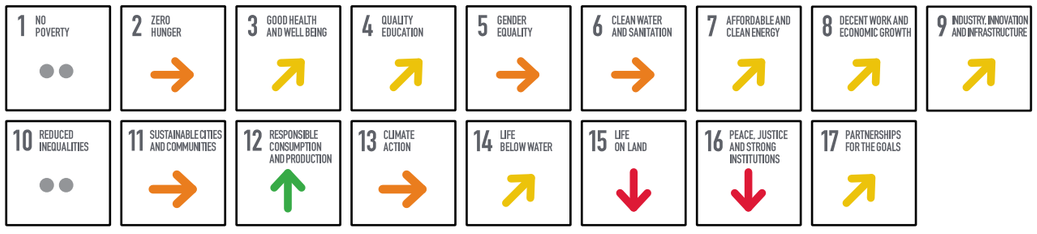
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

QATAR

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	●	••
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	●	••
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	35.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.4	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.6	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.3	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.3	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	42.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.7	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	90.8	●	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.3	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.2	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	7.2	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74	●	↑
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 (%)	11.8	●	↗
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.6	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.6	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	92.3	●	↑
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	62.5	●	→
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	25.0	●	↗
Harmonized Test Scores	427.5	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
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 (% of population aged 25+)	120.9	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.4	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	4.4	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.4	●	→
Women (aged 20–24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.0	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	7.1	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	50	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	431.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	70.0	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	10,937.6	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	81	●	→
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.0	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.1	●	↓
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	6.8	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.1	●	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	65.9	●	••
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.1	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.5	●	↑
Labor freedom score	52.6	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	0.3	●	↑
Ease of starting a business score	86.1	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.6	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	255.0	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	47.0	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	100.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	144.0	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.4	●	→
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.2	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2015US$)	1.2	●	↓
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	NA	●	••
Gini coefficient	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)($\mu g/m^3$)	93.8	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65	●	••
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	75.0	●	↗
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	13.6	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	17.1	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.5	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	59.4	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	180.3	●	↑
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	73.7	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	35.5	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	6.8	●	↓
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	62,777.4	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
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 Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	73.6	●	↗
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	●	↑
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	72.8	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.8	●	↓
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	36.0	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	92	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	58	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.3	●	↓
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4	●	••
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	70.0	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	3.4	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	1.0	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	NA	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.0	●	↑
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.5	●	↓

* Imputed data point

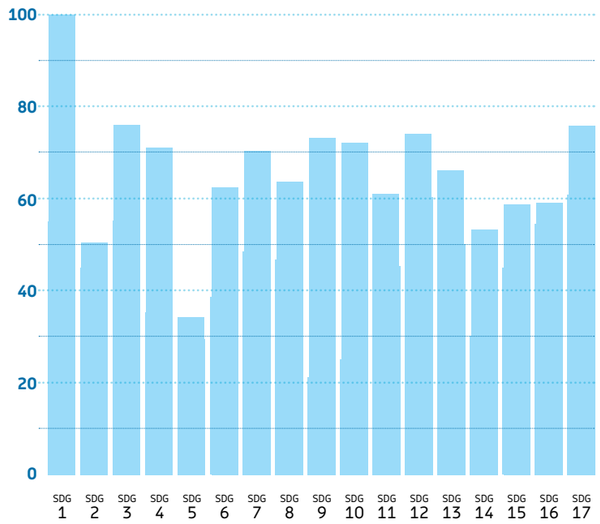
SAUDI ARABIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

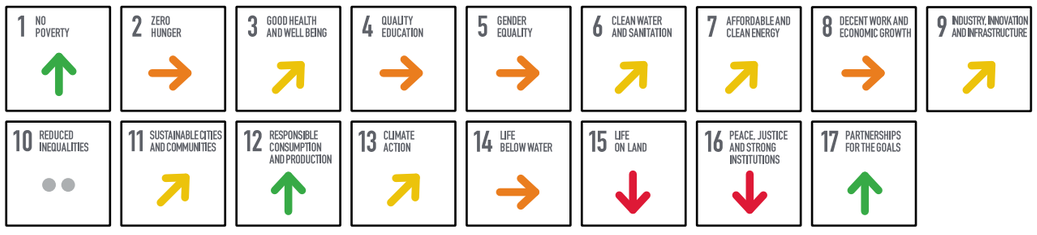
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

SAUDI ARABIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	0.0	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	0.0	●	↑
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA	●	••

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.7	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.4	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	35.4	●	↓
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	●	→

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	16.2	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.3	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.7	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.2	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	●	••
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.9	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	91.1	●	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.5	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.3	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.2	●	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.7	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	●	↑
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 (%)	14.3	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.9	●	→
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	21.8	●	→
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	71.4	●	↑
Harmonized Test Scores	399	●	↓

SDG5 – Gender Equality	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)*	48.1	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	92.0	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	34.7	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.9	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.3	●	→
Women (aged 20–24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	0.0	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	974.2	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	37.7	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	3,509.3	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	57	●	→
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.2	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	5.6	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.6	●	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	74.3	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.6	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.2	●	↑
Labor freedom score	42.5	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	23.8	●	↗
Ease of starting a business score	93.1	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.6	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	83.2	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	50.6	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	100.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	119.5	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	●	→
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.3	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	●	••
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2015US$)	1.1	●	↗
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	61.1	●	••

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Palma ratio	NA	●	••
Gini coefficient	NA	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)($\mu g/m^3$)	88.3	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	77	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	●	••

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.4	●	↑
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.6	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	89.6	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.8	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	60.1	●	→
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	838.2	●	↑
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	62.4	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.2	●	↑

SDG13 – Climate Action	VALUE	RATING	TREND
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	18.8	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.9	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	27,844.6	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	2.8	●	••

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 Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	69.2	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.3	●	↗
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	31.2	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.8	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.9	●	↓

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	●	••
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.0	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	90	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.2	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	51	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	32.4	●	↓
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)	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)	17.5	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	8	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.6	●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.4	●	↑
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.7	●	↑

* Imputed data point

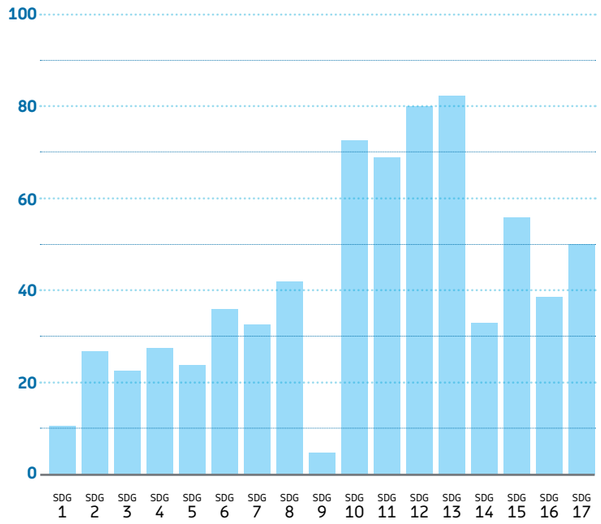
SOMALIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

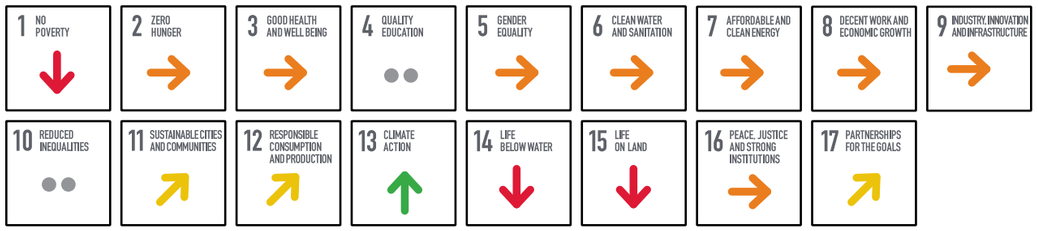
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

SOMALIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	56.2	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	72.8	●	↓
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	81.6	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	53.1	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.0	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.3	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.3	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.5	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	620.7	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	36.0	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	111.8	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	250.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	●	••
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	30.4	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	237.9	●	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.4	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	56.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	118.0	●	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	31.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	42	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	27	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7	●	••
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	6.5	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	14.7	●	→
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	75.7	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	●	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	5.6	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	2.1	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	NA	●	••
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	45.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	24.4	●	↑
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.4	●	→
Women (aged 20–24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	18.5	●	↗
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	56.5	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	39.3	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	24.5	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.9	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	85.9	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	22	●	↗
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	86.6	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	49.7	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3.2	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.0	●	↓
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	9.8	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	11.6	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.9	●	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	38.7	●	••
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	20.4	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	●	→
Labor freedom score	26.5	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	35.6	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	46	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.4	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)*	0.0	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	2.0	●	••
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	2.6	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	●	↗
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 CO_2 per constant 2015US$)	NA	●	••
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	52.8	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	NA	●	••
Gini coefficient	36.8	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)($\mu g/m_3$)	32.9	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62	●	••
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.2	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	●	→
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	19.8	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	NA	●	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	35.3	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	0.0	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	12,585.3	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.9	●	↓
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 Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	58.0	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	9.4	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.9	●	↓
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	85	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	5.9	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	12	●	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	44.2	●	↗
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)	11.9	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	7	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.7	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	19.6	●	↗
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••

* Imputed data point

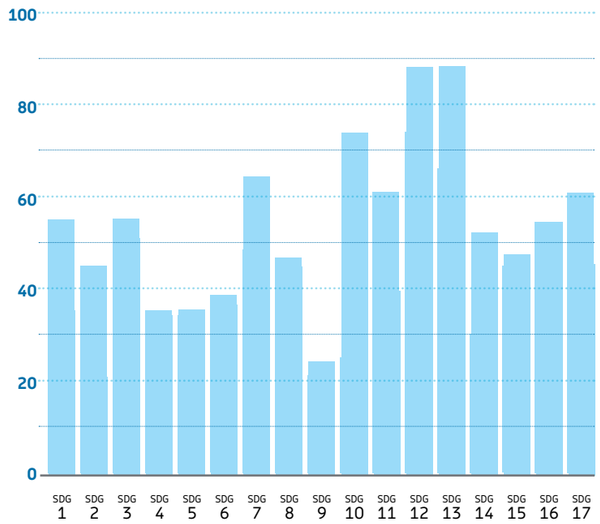
SUDAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

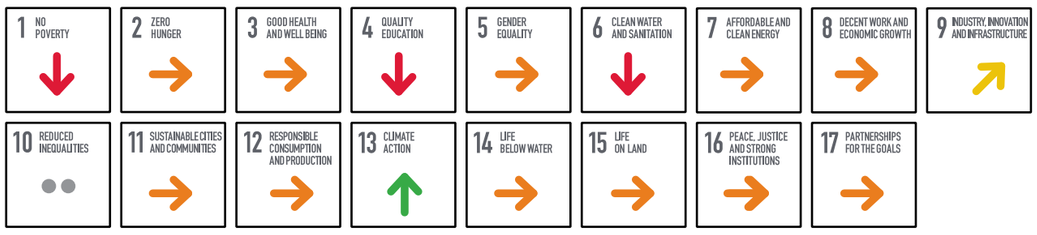
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

SUDAN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	25.4	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	60.1	●	↓
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	49.2	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	12.8	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	36.0	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.3	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA	●	••
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.6	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	270.4	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.7	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	54.9	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	58.0	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.8	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	145.3	●	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.8	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.2	●	→
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	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44	●	→
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 prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	67.1	●	••
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	73.0	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	50.8	●	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	47.4	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	16.9	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	379.6	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	30.2	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	81.3	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	42.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	30.5	●	••
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.3	●	→
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	11.9	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	20.0	●	↗
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	56	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.4	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	36.9	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	118.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	230.2	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	34	●	↓
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	17.3	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	55.4	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	54.7	●	↗
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.4	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	63.6	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	4.6	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-9.4	●	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	15.3	●	••
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	18.5	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	●	↑
Labor freedom score	42	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	34.5	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	76.7	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.3	●	↗
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	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 (%)	28.4	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	42.0	●	↗
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	●	↑
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 ($kg CO_2$ per constant 2015US$)	0.2	●	↑
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	37.8	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	1.4	●	••
Gini coefficient	34.2	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) ($\mu g/m_3$)	58.7	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	33	●	••
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	68.6	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.1	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.4	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	25.1	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	57.6	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	40.6	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	7,141.7	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
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 Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	44.4	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.2	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	25.2	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.8	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.9	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.4	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	71	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	67.3	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	22	●	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	18.1	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	40.8	●	↗
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)	0.3	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	51.6	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.2	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.9	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	39.2	●	→
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.1	●	↓

* Imputed data point

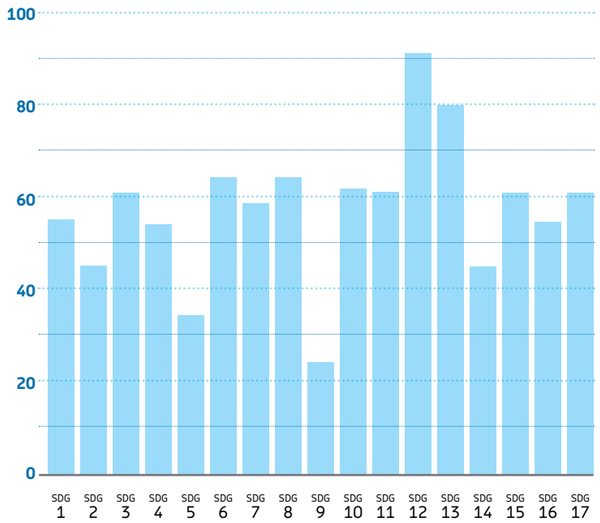
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

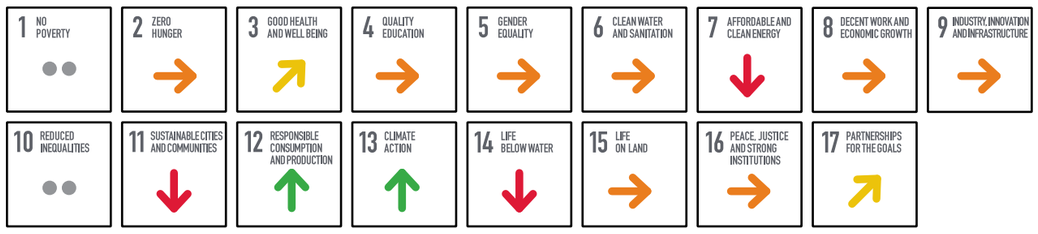
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

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$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	63.0	●	••

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.4	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.5	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.8	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	••

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	29.9	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.8	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.3	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18.0	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	●	••
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.1	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	94.5	●	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.9	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.7	●	↑
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 (%)	48	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	56	●	→
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 prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	●	••

SDG4 – Quality Education	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.0	●	••
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.1	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	53.8	●	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	5.5	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	43.0	●	→
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 (% of population aged 25+)	82.7	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	23.3	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.2	●	↓
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.2	●	→
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	10.3	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	120	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.9	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	89.7	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	124.4	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	48.0	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	412.1	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	56	●	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	3.7	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Population with access to electricity (%)	89.1	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.9	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.2	●	↓
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	4.5	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	10.5	●	↓

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+)	9.5	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	●	↑
Labor freedom score	57.8	●	→
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	22.1	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	80.1	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.5	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)*	0.0	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	35.8	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	17.4	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	●	↑
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 ($kg CO_2$ per constant 2015US$)	2.7	●	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	80.7	●	••

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Palma ratio	1.6	●	••
Gini coefficient	37.5	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) ($\mu g/m_3$)	46.2	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	15	●	••
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	70.5	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8	●	↑
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.2	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.7	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.2	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	NA	●	••
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	NA	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action	VALUE	RATING	TREND
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	1.3	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	9,039.2	●	••

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 Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	48.1	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	33.0	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	32.7	●	↓

SDG15 – Life on Land	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.9	●	→

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1	●	••
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	50.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	32	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.0	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	13	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	27.2	●	→
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)	49.0	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.6	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	11	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.7	●	→

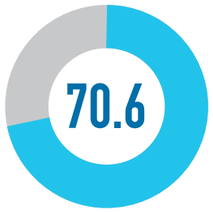
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	26.5	●	↗
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.5	●	••

* Imputed data point

TUNISIA

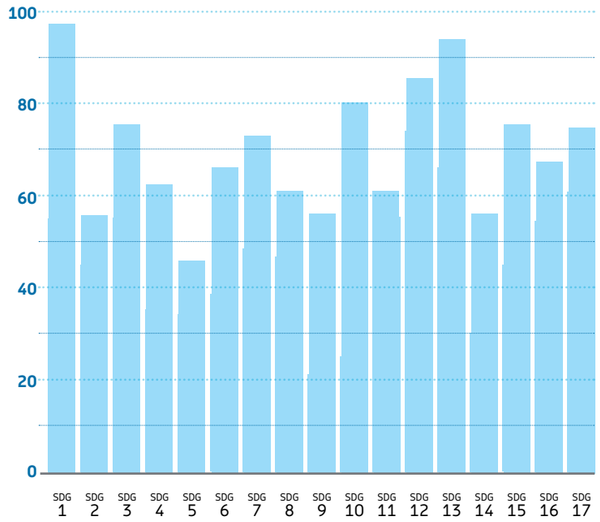
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE

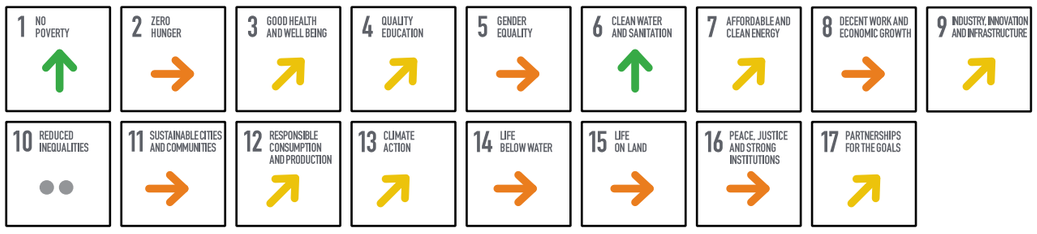
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

TUNISIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.6	●	↑
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.9	●	••

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.1	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.9	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5	●	↗
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	→

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	36.6	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.5	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.3	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	36.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.7	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	55.9	●	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.5	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.0	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.3	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	9.6	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	3.2	●	→
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	24.6	●	→

SDG4 – Quality Education	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.7	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	87.9	●	↑
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	44.6	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	32.8	●	↓
Harmonized Test Scores	384.1	●	→

SDG5 – Gender Equality	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	62.7	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	85.3	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	39.5	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.3	●	↓
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP $)	0.3	●	↓
Women (aged 20–24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.0	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	29.2	●	↑
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	30	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.5	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.4	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	96.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.0	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	1,292.0	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	60	●	↗
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1.0	●	••

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 (%)	99.8	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	4.4	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.8	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.1	●	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	36.9	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	16.1	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	●	↑
Labor freedom score	55.8	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	37.1	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	94.6	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.1	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	13.5	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	22.0	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	79.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	81.3	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	●	↓
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	●	↗
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2015US$)	0.7	●	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	89.3	●	••

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Palma ratio	1.3	●	••
Gini coefficient	32.8	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)($\mu g/m_3$)	40.3	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	29	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.2	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.3	●	↑
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.4	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	4.4	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.2	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	103.7	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	83.3	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.3	●	→

SDG13 – Climate Action	VALUE	RATING	TREND
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	2.6	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	343.4	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	120.4	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.3	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	54.9	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.6	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	46.0	●	↗

SDG15 – Life on Land	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.8	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	1.0	●	→

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.6	●	••
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	51.6	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	58	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	40	●	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.3	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	50.1	●	↓
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)	191.5	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.7	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	15	●	••
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	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.1	●	↗
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.0	●	↑

* Imputed data point

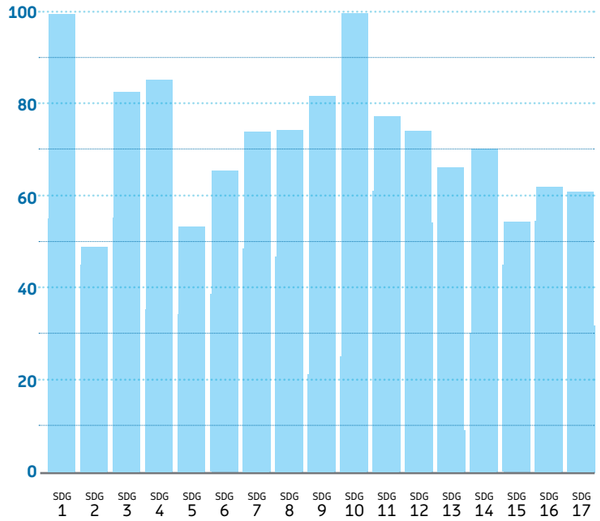
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

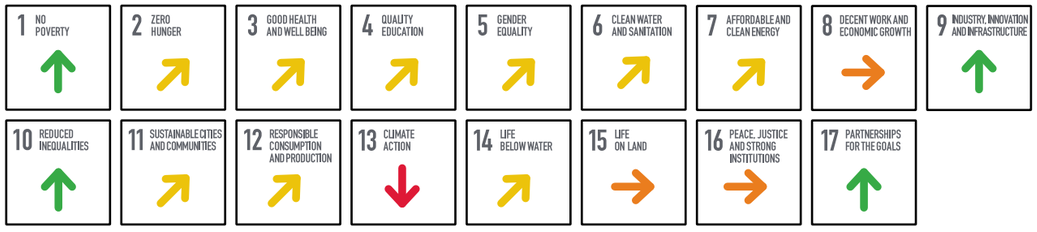
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.1	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.2	●	↑
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.1	●	••

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.6	●	↑
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)	31.7	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	26.2	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9.3	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.5	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.4	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.8	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	●	••
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 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)	8.9	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.1	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	3.7	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.2	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78	●	→
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 prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	●	••

SDG4 – Quality Education	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	96.9	●	↑
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	94.2	●	↑
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	53.7	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	448	●	↓

SDG5 – Gender Equality	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)*	61.2	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	97.8	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	59.3	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	50.0	●	↑
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 (%)	27.3	●	↑
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	60	●	→

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 (%)	99.2	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1,630.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	92.1	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	26,346.4	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	79	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/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)	3.4	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.7	●	••
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	85.7	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.7	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.4	●	→
Labor freedom score	64.5	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	9.3	●	→
Ease of starting a business score	94.8	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.3	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	229.4	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	44.2	●	••
Population using the internet (%)	100.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	241.2	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.3	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.4	●	↑
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added ($kg CO_2$ per constant 2015US$)	2.0	●	↗
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	93.3	●	••

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Palma ratio	0.9	●	↑
Gini coefficient	26	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)($\mu g/m^3$)	41.7	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	86	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	●	••

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	76.2	●	↓
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	42.0	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	19.1	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	52.5	●	→
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	582.6	●	↑
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	91.2	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.1	●	↑

SDG13 – Climate Action	VALUE	RATING	TREND
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	21.9	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	5.5	●	↓
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	31,020.7	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.6	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	71.3	●	↗
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	4.9	●	↑
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	74.3	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.6	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.8	●	↓

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	38.2	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	91	●	••
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	67	●	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	43.0	●	↓
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.3	●	••
Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	109.2	●	••
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	15.0	●	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	6	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.6	●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	98	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.7	●	↑
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.3	●	↑

* Imputed data point

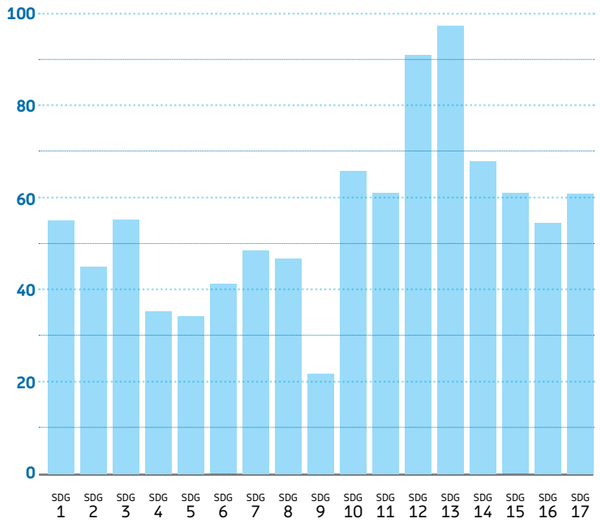
YEMEN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

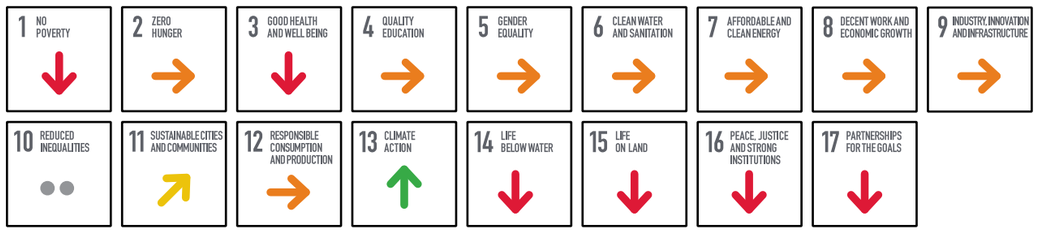
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

YEMEN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	66.0	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	87.3	●	↓
Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	79.5	●	••

SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	41.4	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	35.1	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.4	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	183.4	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.3	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	61.9	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	27.6	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	186.3	●	••
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.4	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.6	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	67.2	●	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44.7	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	71	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6	●	→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	5.4	●	↑
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	7.1	●	↓
Age standardized prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	20.3	●	→

SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	84.4	●	••
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	77.0	●	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	53.1	●	••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	1.6	●	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	10.2	●	••
Harmonized Test Scores	321.3	●	→

SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	40.5	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% of population aged 25+)	56.0	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	8.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	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 (%)	9.5	●	••
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	0.0	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.7	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	54.1	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	169.8	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	369.3	●	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	36	●	↓
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	10.2	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	73.8	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	61.5	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	5.0	●	↓
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	17.0	●	↗
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	NA	●	••

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
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+)	13.3	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	●	↑
Labor freedom score	30.7	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	25.6	●	↓
Ease of starting a business score	76.8	●	••
Product concentration index, exports	0.4	●	↗
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.1	●	••

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 (%)	26.7	●	••
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	5.0	●	↓
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	●	↗
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 CO_2 per constant 2015US$)	0.6	●	↓
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	62.9	●	••

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Palma ratio	1.6	●	••
Gini coefficient	36.7	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)(µg/m^3)	51.9	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.7	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	●	••
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.2	●	→
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.0	●	••
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1	●	••
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	6.9	●	↑
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US$)	9.5	●	→
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	63.2	●	••
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action			
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	0.4	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	813.9	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water			
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 Goal - Clean Waters (0–100)	51.3	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	59.5	●	↓

SDG15 – Life on Land			
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	••
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.9	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.8	●	↓

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.3	●	••
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	70.9	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	30.7	●	••
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	16	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	●	••
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	32.8	●	↓
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	●	••
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.6	●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	36.8	●	↓
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.9	●	••

* Imputed data point

Part 4

Indicator Profiles

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.9	●	↑
Bahrain*	NA	●	••
Comoros	18.7	●	→
Djibouti	12.9	●	↗
Egypt	2.5	●	↓
Iraq*	NA	●	••
Jordan	0.6	●	↑
Kuwait*	NA	●	••
Lebanon	0.6	●	→
Libya*	NA	●	••
Mauritania	5.3	●	↗
Morocco	1.4	●	→
Oman*	NA	●	••
Palestine	1.1	●	→
Qatar*	NA	●	••
Saudi Arabia*	0.0	●	↑
Somalia	56.2	●	↓
Sudan	25.4	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••
Tunisia	0.8	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	0.1	●	↑
Yemen	66.0	●	↓

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.8	●	↑
Bahrain*	NA	●	••
Comoros	36.4	●	→
Djibouti	27.2	●	↗
Egypt	10.5	●	→
Iraq*	NA	●	••
Jordan	1.0	●	↑
Kuwait*	NA	●	••
Lebanon	0.9	●	→
Libya*	NA	●	••
Mauritania	20.0	●	→
Morocco	8.9	●	→
Oman*	NA	●	••
Palestine	4.9	●	→
Qatar*	NA	●	••
Saudi Arabia*	0.0	●	↑
Somalia	72.8	●	↓
Sudan	60.1	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••
Tunisia	1.6	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	0.2	●	↑
Yemen	87.3	●	↓

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.0	●	••
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Comoros	32.6	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Egypt	19.5	●	••
Iraq	8.7	●	••
Jordan	1.2	●	••
Kuwait	NA	●	••
Lebanon	0.7	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Mauritania	15.2	●	••
Morocco	5.3	●	••
Oman	NA	●	••
Palestine	2.0	●	
Qatar	NA	●	••
Saudi Arabia	NA	●	••
Somalia	81.6	●	••
Sudan	49.2	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	63.0	●	••
Tunisia	0.9	●	••
United Arab Emirates	0.1	●	••
Yemen	79.5	●	••

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

PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT (%)

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

Source: FAO
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

PART 4 | INDICATOR PROFILES

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	8.6	●	↑
Bahrain	5.0	●	↑
Comoros	18.8	●	↗
Djibouti	18.7	●	↗
Egypt	20.4	●	→
Iraq	9.9	●	↑
Jordan	6.6	●	↑
Kuwait	6.9	●	→
Lebanon	7.4	●	↑
Libya	52.2	●	↓
Mauritania	22.1	●	→
Morocco	12.8	●	↗
Oman	12.7	●	↓
Palestine	7.5	●	↑
Qatar	4.4	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	12.4	●	↓
Somalia	18.0	●	↗
Sudan	36.0	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	25.4	●	→
Tunisia	8.6	●	→
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	••
Yemen	35.1	●	→

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

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

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

CEREAL YIELD (TONNES PER HECTARE OF HARVESTED LAND)

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

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
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PART 4 | INDICATOR PROFILES

SUSTAINABLE NITROGEN MANAGEMENT INDEX (BEST 0-1.41 WORST)

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

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

HUMAN TROPHIC LEVEL (BEST 2-3 WORST)

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

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

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

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

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

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

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

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	22.3	●	↑
Bahrain	6.9	●	↑
Comoros	49.7	●	↗
Djibouti	54.1	●	↗
Egypt	19.0	●	↑
Iraq	24.5	●	↑
Jordan	14.6	●	↑
Kuwait	8.7	●	↑
Lebanon	8.2	●	↑
Libya	10.8	●	↑
Mauritania	40.5	●	↗
Morocco	18.0	●	↑
Oman	10.1	●	↑
Palestine	14.8	●	↑
Qatar	5.3	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	6.7	●	↑
Somalia	111.8	●	↗
Sudan	54.9	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	22.3	●	↑
Tunisia	16.3	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	6.4	●	↑
Yemen	61.9	●	↓

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

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	54.0	●	↗
Bahrain	15.0	●	→
Comoros	35.0	●	→
Djibouti	204.0	●	↑
Egypt	10.0	●	↑
Iraq	24.0	●	↑
Jordan	4.2	●	↑
Kuwait	20.0	●	→
Lebanon	9.7	●	↑
Libya	59.0	●	→
Mauritania	81.0	●	↗
Morocco	94.0	●	→
Oman	5.9	●	↑
Palestine	0.6	●	↑
Qatar	42.0	●	→
Saudi Arabia	8.2	●	↑
Somalia	250.0	●	→
Sudan	58.0	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	18.0	●	↗
Tunisia	36.0	●	→
United Arab Emirates	0.8	●	→
Yemen	48.0	●	→

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

NEW HIV INFECTIONS (PER 1,000 UNINFECTED POPULATION)

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

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

AGE-STANDARDIZED DEATH RATE DUE TO CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE, CANCER, DIABETES, OR CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE IN ADULTS AGED 30-70 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	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	22.1	●	↓
Tunisia	15.7	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	18.5	●	↑
Yemen	27.6	●	↓

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

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

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

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PART 4 | INDICATOR PROFILES

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	49.8	●	●●
Bahrain	68.1	●	●●
Comoros	164.6	●	●●
Djibouti	177.9	●	●●
Egypt	105.6	●	●●
Iraq	89.7	●	●●
Jordan	38.7	●	●●
Kuwait	45.2	●	●●
Lebanon	58.6	●	●●
Libya	53.9	●	●●
Mauritania	128.4	●	●●
Morocco	66.6	●	●●
Oman	104.0	●	●●
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	90.8	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	91.1	●	●●
Somalia	237.9	●	●●
Sudan	145.3	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	94.5	●	●●
Tunisia	55.9	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	70.0	●	●●
Yemen	186.3	●	●●

Source: WHO
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: NA

TRAFFIC DEATHS (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	20.9	●	→
Bahrain	5.2	●	↑
Comoros	26.6	●	→
Djibouti	23.5	●	→
Egypt	10.1	●	↑
Iraq	27.3	●	↓
Jordan	17.0	●	↑
Kuwait	15.4	●	↑
Lebanon	16.4	●	↓
Libya	21.3	●	↗
Mauritania	25.6	●	→
Morocco	17.0	●	↗
Oman	10.6	●	↑
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	7.3	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	18.5	●	↑
Somalia	27.4	●	↓
Sudan	26.8	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	14.9	●	↑
Tunisia	16.5	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	8.9	●	↑
Yemen	29.4	●	↓

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	77.1	●	↗
Bahrain	75.8	●	↓
Comoros	67.4	●	→
Djibouti	65.8	●	→
Egypt	71.8	●	↗
Iraq	72.4	●	↗
Jordan	77.9	●	→
Kuwait	81.0	●	→
Lebanon	76.4	●	→
Libya	75.8	●	↗
Mauritania	68.4	●	→
Morocco	73.0	●	→
Oman	73.9	●	↗
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	77.2	●	↗
Saudi Arabia	74.3	●	↗
Somalia	56.5	●	→
Sudan	69.2	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	72.7	●	↑
Tunisia	77.0	●	→
United Arab Emirates	76.1	●	↗
Yemen	66.6	●	↓

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

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

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

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

BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	98.8	●	●●
Bahrain	99.6	●	→
Comoros	82.2	●	●●
Djibouti	87.4	●	●●
Egypt	91.5	●	●●
Iraq	95.6	●	●●
Jordan	99.7	●	●●
Kuwait	99.9	●	↑
Lebanon	98.2	●	●●
Libya	99.9	●	●●
Mauritania	70.4	●	→
Morocco	86.6	●	●●
Oman	99.9	●	↑
Palestine	99.7	●	↑
Qatar	100.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	98.7	●	↑
Somalia	31.9	●	●●
Sudan	77.7	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	96.2	●	●●
Tunisia	99.5	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	99.2	●	●●
Yemen	44.7	●	●●

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	80	●	↓
Bahrain	98	●	↑
Comoros	82	●	↓
Djibouti	50	●	↓
Egypt	96	●	↑
Iraq	75	●	↗
Jordan	76	●	↓
Kuwait	94	●	↑
Lebanon	67	●	↓
Libya	73	●	↓
Mauritania	63	●	↓
Morocco	99	●	↑
Oman	99	●	↑
Palestine	95	●	→
Qatar	98	●	→
Saudi Arabia	97	●	→
Somalia	42	●	→
Sudan	81	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	48	●	→
Tunisia	95	●	→
United Arab Emirates	96	●	→
Yemen	71	●	→

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	75	●	→
Bahrain	71	●	↓
Comoros	44	●	→
Djibouti	48	●	→
Egypt	70	●	↑
Iraq	55	●	↗
Jordan	60	●	→
Kuwait	70	●	↗
Lebanon	72	●	↑
Libya	60	●	→
Mauritania	40	●	→
Morocco	73	●	↑
Oman	69	●	↗
Palestine	65	●	↓
Qatar	74	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	74	●	↗
Somalia	27	●	→
Sudan	44	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	56	●	→
Tunisia	70	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	78	●	→
Yemen	44	●	→

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	5.5	●	↗
Bahrain	6.2	●	●●
Comoros	3.5	●	●●
Djibouti	4.4	●	●●
Egypt	4.0	●	↓
Iraq	4.9	●	↗
Jordan	4.4	●	↓
Kuwait	6.8	●	↑
Lebanon	2.4	●	↓
Libya	5.8	●	↑
Mauritania	4.7	●	↗
Morocco	4.6	●	↓
Oman	6.9	●	●●
Palestine	4.9	●	→
Qatar	6.4	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	6.4	●	↑
Somalia	4.7	●	●●
Sudan	4.1	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	3.5	●	●●
Tunisia	4.3	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	6.7	●	↑
Yemen	3.6	●	→

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

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

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

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

● 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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PART 4 | INDICATOR PROFILES

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	●	↑
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	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	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	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	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	●	→
Bahrain	14.9	●	↗
Comoros	20.3	●	↗
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Egypt	24.3	●	→
Iraq	18.5	●	→
Jordan	34.8	●	↓
Kuwait	17.9	●	→
Lebanon	38.2	●	→
Libya	NA	●	••
Mauritania	10.7	●	↑
Morocco	14.5	●	↗
Oman	8	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	••
Qatar	11.8	●	↗
Saudi Arabia	14.3	●	↓
Somalia	NA	●	••
Sudan	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••
Tunisia	24.6	●	→
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	••
Yemen	20.3	●	→

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

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

NET PRIMARY ENROLLMENT RATE (%)

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

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

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

LITERACY RATE (% OF POPULATION AGED 15 TO 24)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	74.0	●	••
Bahrain	100.0	●	••
Comoros	81.2	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Egypt	91.5	●	↑
Iraq	93.5	●	••
Jordan	99.4	●	••
Kuwait	99.3	●	↑
Lebanon	99.8	●	••
Libya	99.6	●	••
Mauritania	76.5	●	••
Morocco	98.4	●	••
Oman	98.6	●	••
Palestine	99.2	●	→
Qatar	94.6	●	••
Saudi Arabia	99.5	●	••
Somalia	75.7	●	••
Sudan	73.0	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	96.1	●	••
Tunisia	97.7	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	99.7	●	••
Yemen	77.0	●	••

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

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

LOWER SECONDARY COMPLETION RATE (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	82.9	●	↑
Bahrain	93.5	●	→
Comoros	43.7	●	••
Djibouti	55.0	●	↗
Egypt	88.4	●	↑
Iraq	48.4	●	••
Jordan	68.8	●	→
Kuwait	86.6	●	↓
Lebanon	NA	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Mauritania	45.9	●	↗
Morocco	75.6	●	↗
Oman	115.5	●	↑
Palestine	93.0	●	↑
Qatar	92.3	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	99.9	●	→
Somalia	NA	●	••
Sudan	50.8	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	53.8	●	••
Tunisia	87.9	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	96.9	●	↑
Yemen	53.1	●	••

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

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

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

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

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

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, TERTIARY (% GROSS)

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

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)
Reference year: 2022
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
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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

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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	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	66.3	●	→
Bahrain*	58.9	●	→
Comoros	28.8	●	→
Djibouti*	52.8	●	↗
Egypt	80.0	●	↑
Iraq	53.8	●	→
Jordan	56.7	●	→
Kuwait*	67.6	●	→
Lebanon*	62.6	●	→
Libya	24.0	●	→
Mauritania	22.4	●	→
Morocco	72.0	●	→
Oman	39.6	●	→
Palestine	61.0	●	→
Qatar	68.9	●	→
Saudi Arabia*	48.1	●	→
Somalia	2.1	●	→
Sudan	30.2	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	53.3	●	→
Tunisia	62.7	●	→
United Arab Emirates*	61.2	●	→
Yemen	40.5	●	→

Source: UNDESA
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: NA

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	91.7	●	↑
Bahrain	96.5	●	↑
Comoros	65.5	●	→
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Egypt	104.1	●	↑
Iraq	86.0	●	→
Jordan	92.9	●	↗
Kuwait	117.1	●	↑
Lebanon	95.2	●	→
Libya	117.4	●	↑
Mauritania	87.0	●	↑
Morocco	72.6	●	→
Oman	105.4	●	↑
Palestine	99.6	●	↑
Qatar	120.9	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	92.0	●	→
Somalia	NA	●	••
Sudan	81.3	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	82.7	●	→
Tunisia	85.3	●	↗
United Arab Emirates	97.8	●	↑
Yemen	56.0	●	↗

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

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

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

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

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SEATS HELD BY WOMEN IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	8.1	●	↓
Bahrain	15.0	●	↗
Comoros	16.7	●	↗
Djibouti	26.2	●	↑
Egypt	27.7	●	↑
Iraq	28.9	●	→
Jordan	11.5	●	↓
Kuwait	1.5	●	→
Lebanon	4.7	●	→
Libya	16.0	●	→
Mauritania	20.3	●	↓
Morocco	22.8	●	↗
Oman	2.3	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	••
Qatar	4.4	●	→
Saudi Arabia	19.9	●	→
Somalia	24.4	●	↑
Sudan	30.5	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	11.2	●	↓
Tunisia	26.3	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	50.0	●	↑
Yemen	0.0	●	→

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

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

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

Source: UNDP (Human Development Data)
Reference year: 2021
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	10.0	●	••
Djibouti	1.4	●	••
Egypt	2.0	●	••
Iraq	7.2	●	••
Jordan	1.5	●	••
Kuwait	NA	●	••
Lebanon	1.4	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Mauritania	15.5	●	••
Morocco	0.5	●	••
Oman	1.2	●	••
Palestine	0.7	●	••
Qatar	0.0	●	••
Saudi Arabia	NA	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Sudan	11.9	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••
Tunisia	0.0	●	••
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	••
Yemen	9.5	●	••

Source: UNICEF
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: NA

PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN MINISTERIAL POSITIONS (%)

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

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

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PART 4 | INDICATOR PROFILES

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	50	●	→
Palestine	70	●	→
Qatar	50	●	→
Saudi Arabia	70	●	→
Somalia	98	●	→
Sudan	56	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	120	●	↑
Tunisia	30	●	→
United Arab Emirates	60	●	→
Yemen	70	●	→

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

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

POPULATION USING AT LEAST BASIC DRINKING WATER SERVICES (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	94.4	●	↗
Bahrain	100.0	●	↑
Comoros	80.2	●	→
Djibouti	76.0	●	→
Egypt	99.4	●	↑
Iraq	98.4	●	↑
Jordan	98.9	●	→
Kuwait	100.0	●	↑
Lebanon	92.6	●	↗
Libya	99.9	●	↑
Mauritania	71.7	●	→
Morocco	90.4	●	↑
Oman	92.2	●	↗
Palestine	97.9	●	↑
Qatar	99.6	●	→
Saudi Arabia	100.0	●	↑
Somalia	56.5	●	→
Sudan	60.4	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	93.9	●	→
Tunisia	97.5	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	100.0	●	→
Yemen	60.7	●	→

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

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

POPULATION USING AT LEAST BASIC SANITATION SERVICES (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	86.0	●	↓
Bahrain	100.0	●	↑
Comoros	35.9	●	→
Djibouti	66.7	●	→
Egypt	97.3	●	↑
Iraq	100.0	●	↑
Jordan	97.1	●	→
Kuwait	100.0	●	↑
Lebanon	99.2	●	↑
Libya	92.1	●	→
Mauritania	49.8	●	→
Morocco	87.3	●	↑
Oman	99.3	●	↑
Palestine	98.6	●	↑
Qatar	100.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	100.0	●	↑
Somalia	39.3	●	→
Sudan	36.9	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	89.7	●	→
Tunisia	97.4	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	99.2	●	↑
Yemen	54.1	●	→

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

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	79.5	●	●●
Jordan	104.3	●	●●
Kuwait	3850.5	●	●●
Lebanon	58.8	●	●●
Libya	817.1	●	●●
Mauritania	13.2	●	●●
Morocco	50.8	●	●●
Oman	116.7	●	●●
Palestine	47.0	●	●●
Qatar	431.0	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	974.2	●	●●
Somalia	24.5	●	●●
Sudan	118.7	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	124.4	●	●●
Tunisia	96.0	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	1,630.7	●	●●
Yemen	169.8	●	●●

Source: FAO
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: NA

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

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	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	48.0	●	●●
Tunisia	43.0	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	92.1	●	●●
Yemen	0.0	●	●●

Source: EPI
Reference year: 2020
Trends years: NA

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

SCARCE WATER CONSUMPTION EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (M3 H2O EQ/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	801.9	●	●●
Bahrain	5,166.9	●	●●
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	3,888.0	●	●●
Egypt	369.5	●	●●
Iraq	909.9	●	●●
Jordan	2,627.2	●	●●
Kuwait	6,422.3	●	●●
Lebanon	3,351.5	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	709.4	●	●●
Morocco	1,062.6	●	●●
Oman	3,789.9	●	●●
Palestine	2,051.6	●	●●
Qatar	10,937.6	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	3,509.3	●	●●
Somalia	85.9	●	●●
Sudan	230.2	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	412.1	●	●●
Tunisia	1,292.0	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	26,346.4	●	●●
Yemen	369.3	●	●●

Source: UNEP
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: NA

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

DEGREE OF INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION (%)

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

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

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

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)
Reference year: 2016
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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● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable

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

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PART 4 | INDICATOR PROFILES

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	99.8	●	↑
Bahrain	100.0	●	↑
Comoros	86.7	●	↑
Djibouti	61.8	●	→
Egypt	100.0	●	↑
Iraq	100.0	●	↑
Jordan	99.9	●	↑
Kuwait	100.0	●	↑
Lebanon	100.0	●	↑
Libya	69.7	●	↓
Mauritania	47.3	●	→
Morocco	100.0	●	↑
Oman	100.0	●	↑
Palestine	100.0	●	↑
Qatar	100.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	100.0	●	↑
Somalia	49.7	●	↓
Sudan	55.4	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	89.1	●	→
Tunisia	100.0	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	100.0	●	↑
Yemen	73.8	●	↗

Source: IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO
Reference year: 2020
Trends years: 2015 - 2020

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	99.7	●	↑
Bahrain	100.0	●	↑
Comoros	8.4	●	→
Djibouti	9.7	●	→
Egypt	99.9	●	↑
Iraq	99.0	●	↑
Jordan	99.9	●	↑
Kuwait	100.0	●	↑
Lebanon	NA	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	42.6	●	↓
Morocco	98.1	●	↑
Oman	100.0	●	↑
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	100.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	100.0	●	↑
Somalia	3.2	●	→
Sudan	54.7	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	96.9	●	→
Tunisia	99.8	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	100.0	●	↑
Yemen	61.5	●	→

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	2.2	●	→
Bahrain	0.8	●	↑
Comoros	2.1	●	↑
Djibouti	5.8	●	↓
Egypt	1.2	●	↓
Iraq	2.6	●	→
Jordan	1.0	●	↑
Kuwait	1.5	●	→
Lebanon	0.9	●	↑
Libya	1.5	●	↓
Mauritania	2.0	●	↑
Morocco	1.6	●	↑
Oman	1.9	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	2.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	1.5	●	↑
Somalia	2.0	●	↓
Sudan	1.4	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	2.2	●	↓
Tunisia	1.1	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	1.4	●	↑
Yemen	5.0	●	↓

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

RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY OUTPUT (% OF TOTAL ELECTRICITY OUTPUT)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.2	●	→
Bahrain	0.0	●	↓
Comoros	0.0	●	→
Djibouti	0.0	●	→
Egypt	11.2	●	→
Iraq	5.4	●	→
Jordan	23.5	●	↗
Kuwait	0.1	●	→
Lebanon	5.5	●	→
Libya	0.0	●	→
Mauritania	26.6	●	↓
Morocco	19.8	●	→
Oman	0.4	●	→
Palestine	23.3	●	↗
Qatar	0.1	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	0.2	●	→
Somalia	9.8	●	→
Sudan	63.6	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	4.5	●	→
Tunisia	4.4	●	→
United Arab Emirates	4.5	●	→
Yemen	17.0	●	↗

Source: Our World in Data
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: 2015 - 2022

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

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

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

ADJUSTED GDP GROWTH (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	-4.6	●	●●
Bahrain	-0.1	●	●●
Comoros	-5.1	●	●●
Djibouti	-1.6	●	●●
Egypt	-0.3	●	●●
Iraq	-6.4	●	●●
Jordan	-4.2	●	●●
Kuwait	-4.1	●	●●
Lebanon	-12.4	●	●●
Libya	-6.6	●	●●
Mauritania	-4.1	●	●●
Morocco	-3.2	●	●●
Oman	-0.9	●	●●
Palestine	-7.3	●	●●
Qatar	1.1	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	-1.6	●	●●
Somalia	-4.9	●	●●
Sudan	-9.4	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	●●
Tunisia	-5.1	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	-0.7	●	●●
Yemen	-11.3	●	●●

Source: World Bank
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: 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)

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	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	23.3	●	●●
Tunisia	36.9	●	→
United Arab Emirates	85.7	●	↑
Yemen	6.5	●	●●

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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PART 4 | INDICATOR PROFILES

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

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

Source: "Alsamawi et al. (2017) data updated to 2018"
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015 - 2018

LABOR FREEDOM SCORE

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	51.4	●	→
Bahrain	53.6	●	↓
Comoros	55.6	●	→
Djibouti	50.8	●	↓
Egypt	33.4	●	↓
Iraq	56.8	●	↓
Jordan	57.4	●	↓
Kuwait	52.1	●	↓
Lebanon	53.3	●	→
Libya	48.6	●	↓
Mauritania	49.3	●	↓
Morocco	47.6	●	↗
Oman	45.7	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	••
Qatar	52.6	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	42.5	●	↓
Somalia	26.5	●	↓
Sudan	42.0	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	57.8	●	→
Tunisia	55.8	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	64.5	●	↓
Yemen	30.7	●	↓

Source: The Heritage Foundation
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: 2017 - 2022

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	29.0	●	→
Bahrain	6.6	●	→
Comoros	20.3	●	↓
Djibouti	77.2	●	↓
Egypt	17.1	●	↑
Iraq	34.6	●	↓
Jordan	39.4	●	↓
Kuwait	15.4	●	→
Lebanon	25.5	●	↓
Libya	51.5	●	↓
Mauritania	21.9	●	↓
Morocco	24.9	●	↓
Oman	7.5	●	↑
Palestine	40.7	●	↓
Qatar	0.3	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	23.8	●	↗
Somalia	35.6	●	↓
Sudan	34.5	●	↓
Syrian Arab Republic	22.1	●	↓
Tunisia	37.1	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	9.3	●	→
Yemen	25.6	●	↓

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

EASE OF STARTING A BUSINESS SCORE

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	78.0	●	••
Bahrain	89.6	●	••
Comoros	76.5	●	••
Djibouti	84.3	●	••
Egypt	87.8	●	••
Iraq	77.3	●	••
Jordan	84.5	●	••
Kuwait	88.4	●	••
Lebanon	78.2	●	••
Libya	73.1	●	••
Mauritania	92.2	●	••
Morocco	93.0	●	••
Oman	93.5	●	••
Palestine	70.2	●	••
Qatar	86.1	●	••
Saudi Arabia	93.1	●	••
Somalia	46.0	●	••
Sudan	76.7	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	80.1	●	••
Tunisia	94.6	●	••
United Arab Emirates	94.8	●	••
Yemen	76.8	●	••

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

PRODUCT CONCENTRATION INDEX, EXPORTS

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

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

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	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	1.5	●	••
Tunisia	13.5	●	••
United Arab Emirates	229.4	●	••
Yemen	1.1	●	••

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

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

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

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

POPULATION USING THE INTERNET (%)

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

Source: ITU
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

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

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

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

PART 4 | INDICATOR PROFILES

MOBILE BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER 100 POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	97.1	●	↑
Bahrain	135.2	●	↑
Comoros	42.0	●	↑
Djibouti	35.9	●	↑
Egypt	61.4	●	↑
Iraq	47.5	●	↑
Jordan	65.3	●	↓
Kuwait	136.6	●	↑
Lebanon	77.8	●	↑
Libya	17.0	●	↓
Mauritania	70.8	●	↑
Morocco	82.0	●	↑
Oman	112.6	●	↑
Palestine	19.7	●	↗
Qatar	144.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	119.5	●	↑
Somalia	2.6	●	→
Sudan	42.0	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	17.4	●	→
Tunisia	81.3	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	241.2	●	↑
Yemen	5.0	●	↓

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

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

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

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.2	●	→
Bahrain	1.0	●	↑
Comoros	0.0	●	→
Djibouti	0.1	●	→
Egypt	0.3	●	↗
Iraq	0.4	●	↑
Jordan	0.7	●	↑
Kuwait	0.7	●	↑
Lebanon	0.8	●	↑
Libya	0.2	●	→
Mauritania	0.0	●	→
Morocco	0.3	●	↗
Oman	0.7	●	↑
Palestine	0.3	●	••
Qatar	2.2	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	1.3	●	↑
Somalia	0.0	●	→
Sudan	0.0	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●	→
Tunisia	0.7	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	1.3	●	↑
Yemen	0.0	●	→

Source: Scimago Jounal Rank
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: 2015 - 2021

EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (% OF GDP)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.5	●	••
Bahrain	0.1	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Egypt	1.0	●	↗
Iraq	0.0	●	→
Jordan	0.7	●	••
Kuwait	0.2	●	→
Lebanon	NA	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Mauritania	0.0	●	••
Morocco	0.7	●	••
Oman	0.4	●	→
Palestine	0.5	●	••
Qatar	0.5	●	••
Saudi Arabia	0.5	●	••
Somalia	0.0	●	→
Sudan	0.2	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●	••
Tunisia	0.7	●	↗
United Arab Emirates	1.4	●	↑
Yemen	0.0	●	→

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.5	●	↓
Bahrain	0.4	●	→
Comoros	NA	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Egypt	0.5	●	→
Iraq	2.3	●	↓
Jordan	0.2	●	↑
Kuwait	1.7	●	↓
Lebanon	0.5	●	↓
Libya	1.6	●	↓
Mauritania	NA	●	••
Morocco	0.4	●	→
Oman	1.8	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	••
Qatar	1.2	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	1.1	●	↗
Somalia	NA	●	••
Sudan	0.2	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	2.7	●	→
Tunisia	0.7	●	→
United Arab Emirates	2	●	↗
Yemen	0.6	●	↓

Source: SDGS/UN Stats
Reference year: 2020
Trends years: 2015 - 2020

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	86.2	●	••
Bahrain	99.8	●	••
Comoros	55.3	●	••
Djibouti	71.5	●	••
Egypt	88.1	●	••
Iraq	69.6	●	••
Jordan	89.0	●	••
Kuwait	77.4	●	••
Lebanon	98.3	●	••
Libya	76.4	●	••
Mauritania	47.0	●	••
Morocco	91.6	●	••
Oman	81.4	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••
Qatar	99.1	●	••
Saudi Arabia	61.1	●	••
Somalia	52.8	●	••
Sudan	37.8	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	80.7	●	••
Tunisia	89.3	●	••
United Arab Emirates	93.3	●	••
Yemen	62.9	●	••

Source: SDSN (2023), based on Workman, R. & McPherson, K., TRL (2019)
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: NA

PALMA RATIO

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

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

GINI COEFFICIENT

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

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

● 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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PART 4 | INDICATOR PROFILES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

ANNUAL MEAN CONCENTRATION OF PARTICULATE MATTER OF LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS OF DIAMETER ($PM_{2.5}$)(µG/M_3)

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

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

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

SATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC TRANSPORT (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	42	●	↓
Bahrain	70	●	●●
Comoros	38	●	●●
Djibouti	61	●	●●
Egypt	68	●	↗
Iraq	63	●	↑
Jordan	58	●	↓
Kuwait	95	●	↑
Lebanon	32	●	↓
Libya	47	●	→
Mauritania	42	●	→
Morocco	57	●	→
Oman	73	●	●●
Palestine	67	●	↓
Qatar	65	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	77	●	↑
Somalia	62	●	●●
Sudan	33	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	15	●	●●
Tunisia	29	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	86	●	↑
Yemen	47	●	↗

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

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	76.1	●	↓
Bahrain	NA	●	●●
Comoros	76.1	●	→
Djibouti	99.1	●	↑
Egypt	98.8	●	↑
Iraq	88.2	●	↓
Jordan	89.9	●	↓
Kuwait	NA	●	●●
Lebanon	NA	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	65.5	●	→
Morocco	92.6	●	→
Oman	97.3	●	↑
Palestine	44.3	●	↓
Qatar	NA	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	NA	●	●●
Somalia	76.2	●	↑
Sudan	68.6	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	70.5	●	↓
Tunisia	99.2	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	●●
Yemen	76.7	●	→

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

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	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	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 EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (KG/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	7.0	●	↑
Bahrain	33.2	●	↗
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	24.5	●	↑
Egypt	3.6	●	↑
Iraq	5.9	●	↑
Jordan	9.7	●	↑
Kuwait	30.0	●	↗
Lebanon	20.9	●	→
Libya	37.0	●	↓
Mauritania	5.9	●	↑
Morocco	6.1	●	→
Oman	18.8	●	↑
Palestine	10.3	●	↓
Qatar	75.0	●	↗
Saudi Arabia	17.4	●	↑
Somalia	1.0	●	→
Sudan	NA	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	1.8	●	↑
Tunisia	8.3	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	76.2	●	↓
Yemen	4.2	●	→

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

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	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	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 SO_2 EMISSIONS (KG/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	2.1	●	●●
Bahrain	8.5	●	●●
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	10.0	●	●●
Egypt	8.8	●	●●
Iraq	33.5	●	●●
Jordan	15.2	●	●●
Kuwait	155.0	●	●●
Lebanon	30.1	●	●●
Libya	27.7	●	●●
Mauritania	3.0	●	●●
Morocco	9.2	●	●●
Oman	8.7	●	●●
Palestine	1.8	●	●●
Qatar	17.1	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	89.6	●	●●
Somalia	0.3	●	●●
Sudan	2.4	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	7.7	●	●●
Tunisia	4.4	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	42.0	●	●●
Yemen	2.0	●	●●

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

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

SO_2 EMISSIONS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (KG/CAPITA)

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

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

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

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* Imputed data point
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PRODUCTION-BASED NITROGEN EMISSIONS (KG/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	13.5	●	↑
Bahrain	34.4	●	↗
Comoros	NA	●	••
Djibouti	18.1	●	↑
Egypt	15.1	●	↑
Iraq	22.7	●	↑
Jordan	11.0	●	↑
Kuwait	43.1	●	↗
Lebanon	25.4	●	↓
Libya	47.8	●	→
Mauritania	37.9	●	↗
Morocco	16.7	●	↑
Oman	38.3	●	↗
Palestine	0.9	●	↑
Qatar	59.4	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	60.1	●	→
Somalia	19.8	●	↑
Sudan	NA	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	11.2	●	↑
Tunisia	17.2	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	52.5	●	→
Yemen	6.9	●	↑

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	304.6	●	↓
Bahrain	469.8	●	↑
Comoros	NA	●	••
Djibouti	9.1	●	→
Egypt	157.8	●	→
Iraq	189	●	↓
Jordan	85.7	●	→
Kuwait	1308.1	●	↑
Lebanon	394.5	●	↓
Libya	661.5	●	→
Mauritania	13.7	●	→
Morocco	11.2	●	→
Oman	21.6	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	••
Qatar	180.3	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	838.2	●	↑
Somalia	NA	●	••
Sudan	25.1	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••
Tunisia	103.7	●	→
United Arab Emirates	582.6	●	↑
Yemen	9.5	●	→

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	87.5	●	••
Bahrain	81.2	●	••
Comoros	48.3	●	••
Djibouti	43.4	●	••
Egypt	75.0	●	••
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	NA	●	••
Qatar	73.7	●	••
Saudi Arabia	62.4	●	••
Somalia	35.3	●	••
Sudan	57.6	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••
Tunisia	83.3	●	••
United Arab Emirates	91.2	●	••
Yemen	63.2	●	••

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

EXPORTS OF PLASTIC WASTE (KG/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.0	●	••
Bahrain	0.6	●	↑
Comoros	NA	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Egypt	0.0	●	↑
Iraq	0.2	●	••
Jordan	0.1	●	→
Kuwait	2.0	●	↑
Lebanon	1.3	●	↓
Libya	0.6	●	↑
Mauritania	0.6	●	→
Morocco	0.1	●	↑
Oman	0.5	●	↑
Palestine	0.0	●	→
Qatar	0.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	1.2	●	↑
Somalia	NA	●	••
Sudan	0.3	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••
Tunisia	2.3	●	→
United Arab Emirates	1.1	●	↑
Yemen	0.0	●	••

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

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CO_2 EMISSIONS FROM FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION AND CEMENT PRODUCTION (TCO_2/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	4.0	●	→
Bahrain	26.7	●	↓
Comoros	0.4	●	→
Djibouti	0.3	●	↑
Egypt	2.3	●	→
Iraq	4.3	●	→
Jordan	2.3	●	↑
Kuwait	25.0	●	↓
Lebanon	4.4	●	→
Libya	11.1	●	↓
Mauritania	0.9	●	→
Morocco	1.9	●	→
Oman	18.0	●	↓
Palestine	0.6	●	↑
Qatar	35.5	●	→
Saudi Arabia	18.8	●	→
Somalia	0.0	●	↑
Sudan	0.5	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	1.3	●	↑
Tunisia	2.6	●	→
United Arab Emirates	21.9	●	→
Yemen	0.4	●	↑

Source: Global Carbon Project
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: 2015 - 2021

CO_2 EMISSIONS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (TCO_2/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.3	●	↑
Bahrain	3.2	●	→
Comoros	NA	●	••
Djibouti	1.2	●	↓
Egypt	0.1	●	↑
Iraq	0.3	●	↑
Jordan	0.6	●	↑
Kuwait	3.1	●	↗
Lebanon	0.8	●	↑
Libya	0.6	●	↓
Mauritania	0.2	●	↑
Morocco	0.3	●	→
Oman	1.7	●	↑
Palestine	0.5	●	↓
Qatar	6.8	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	1.9	●	↑
Somalia	0.0	●	↑
Sudan	0.0	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●	↑
Tunisia	0.3	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	5.5	●	↓
Yemen	0.0	●	↑

Source: Lenzen et al. (2012)
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015 - 2019

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	3,160.6	●	••
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Comoros	0.0	●	••
Djibouti	0.0	●	••
Egypt	214.6	●	••
Iraq	NA	●	••
Jordan	0.9	●	••
Kuwait	14,959.1	●	••
Lebanon	0.0	●	••
Libya	22,548.4	●	••
Mauritania	0.0	●	••
Morocco	0.0	●	••
Oman	31,454.0	●	••
Palestine	0.0	●	••
Qatar	62,777.4	●	••
Saudi Arabia	27,844.6	●	••
Somalia	0.0	●	••
Sudan	40.6	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••
Tunisia	343.4	●	••
United Arab Emirates	31,020.7	●	••
Yemen	NA	●	••

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

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

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

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

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

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* Imputed data point
Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
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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	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	8.3	●	↓
Tunisia	9.3	●	→
United Arab Emirates	0.6	●	→
Yemen	0.6	●	→

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

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	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●	••
Tunisia	0.1	●	••
United Arab Emirates	1.0	●	••
Yemen	0.0	●	••

Source: "Lenzen et al. (2012) data updated to 2018"
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: NA

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	46.4	●	→
Iraq	0.0	●	→
Jordan	NA	●	••
Kuwait	32.1	●	↗
Lebanon	10.8	●	→
Libya	0.0	●	→
Mauritania	37.2	●	→
Morocco	58.0	●	↗
Oman	22.1	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	••
Qatar	60.0	●	→
Saudi Arabia	25.3	●	→
Somalia	0.0	●	→
Sudan	48.0	●	↑
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●	→
Tunisia	40.3	●	→
United Arab Emirates	48.6	●	→
Yemen	30.6	●	→

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

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

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

Source: Ocean Health Index
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: 2015 - 2022

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

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

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

FISH CAUGHT BY TRAWLING OR DREDGING (%)

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	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	33.0	●	↓
Tunisia	18.6	●	→
United Arab Emirates	4.9	●	↑
Yemen	2.8	●	→

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

OCEAN HEALTH INDEX GOAL - FISHERIES (0-100)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Birdlife International et al.
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
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PART 4 | INDICATOR PROFILES

RED LIST INDEX OF SPECIES SURVIVAL (0-1)

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

Source: IUCN and Birdlife International
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: 2015 - 2023

HOMICIDES (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.6	●	↓
Bahrain	0.1	●	↑
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	NA	●	●●
Egypt	1.3	●	●●
Iraq	9.4	●	●●
Jordan	1.0	●	↑
Kuwait	0.3	●	●●
Lebanon	2.3	●	↑
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	1.0	●	●●
Morocco	1.9	●	↓
Oman	0.2	●	↑
Palestine	0.9	●	↑
Qatar	0.3	●	→
Saudi Arabia	0.8	●	●●
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Sudan	NA	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	2.1	●	●●
Tunisia	4.6	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	0.5	●	↑
Yemen	6.3	●	●●

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

UNSENTENCED DETAINEES (% OF PRISON POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	12.0	●	→
Bahrain	NA	●	●●
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	35.8	●	●●
Egypt	9.9	●	●●
Iraq	NA	●	●●
Jordan	36.9	●	↗
Kuwait	17.0	●	→
Lebanon	39.9	●	→
Libya	90.0	●	●●
Mauritania	NA	●	●●
Morocco	18.1	●	↑
Oman	NA	●	●●
Palestine	52.3	●	●●
Qatar	36.0	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	20.0	●	●●
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Sudan	20.4	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	50.5	●	●●
Tunisia	51.6	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	38.2	●	●●
Yemen	70.9	●	●●

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	58	●	●●
Bahrain	60	●	●●
Comoros	60	●	●●
Djibouti	72	●	●●
Egypt	85	●	↑
Iraq	74	●	↑
Jordan	80	●	↑
Kuwait	96	●	●●
Lebanon	50	●	↓
Libya	63	●	●●
Mauritania	53	●	↗
Morocco	68	●	↓
Oman	NA	●	●●
Palestine	72	●	↑
Qatar	92	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	90	●	●●
Somalia	85	●	●●
Sudan	71	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	32	●	●●
Tunisia	58	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	91	●	●●
Yemen	53	●	↓

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	99.6	●	●●
Bahrain	100.0	●	●●
Comoros	87.3	●	●●
Djibouti	91.7	●	●●
Egypt	99.4	●	●●
Iraq	98.8	●	●●
Jordan	98.0	●	●●
Kuwait	NA	●	●●
Lebanon	98.9	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	65.6	●	●●
Morocco	96.9	●	●●
Oman	100.0	●	●●
Palestine	99.2	●	●●
Qatar	100.0	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	99.2	●	●●
Somalia	5.9	●	●●
Sudan	67.3	●	●●
Syrian Arab Republic	96.0	●	●●
Tunisia	99.9	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	100.0	●	●●
Yemen	30.7	●	●●

Source: UNICEF
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: NA

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX (WORST 0-100 BEST)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	33	●	↓
Bahrain	44	●	↓
Comoros	19	●	↓
Djibouti	30	●	↓
Egypt	30	●	↓
Iraq	23	●	→
Jordan	47	●	↓
Kuwait	42	●	↓
Lebanon	24	●	↓
Libya	17	●	→
Mauritania	30	●	↓
Morocco	38	●	→
Oman	44	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	58	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	51	●	↓
Somalia	12	●	→
Sudan	22	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	13	●	↓
Tunisia	40	●	→
United Arab Emirates	67	●	→
Yemen	16	●	↓

Source: Transparency International
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: 2015 - 2022

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

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

Source: UNICEF
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: NA

PRESS FREEDOM INDEX (WORST 0-100 BEST)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	45.7	●	↓
Bahrain	30.6	●	↓
Comoros	62.3	●	↓
Djibouti	35.9	●	→
Egypt	33.4	●	↓
Iraq	32.9	●	↓
Jordan	42.8	●	↓
Kuwait	38.8	●	↓
Lebanon	50.5	●	↓
Libya	40.2	●	↓
Mauritania	59.5	●	↓
Morocco	43.7	●	↓
Oman	37.9	●	↓
Palestine	37.9	●	↓
Qatar	55.3	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	32.4	●	↓
Somalia	44.2	●	↗
Sudan	40.8	●	↗
Syrian Arab Republic	27.2	●	→
Tunisia	50.1	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	43.0	●	↓
Yemen	32.8	●	↓

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART 4 | INDICATOR PROFILES

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.0	●	••
Bahrain	0.0	●	••
Comoros	0.0	●	••
Djibouti	0.0	●	••
Egypt	0.0	●	••
Iraq	0.0	●	••
Jordan	0.4	●	••
Kuwait	NA	●	••
Lebanon	0.0	●	••
Libya	0.0	●	••
Mauritania	0.0	●	••
Morocco	0.0	●	••
Oman	0.2	●	••
Palestine	0.0	●	••
Qatar	0.4	●	••
Saudi Arabia	0.1	●	••
Somalia	0.0	●	••
Sudan	0.0	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●	••
Tunisia	0.0	●	••
United Arab Emirates	1.3	●	••
Yemen	0.0	●	••

Source: Stockholm Peace Research Institute
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: NA

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.1	●	••
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Djibouti	NA	●	••
Egypt	0.4	●	••
Iraq	6.4	●	••
Jordan	NA	●	••
Kuwait	NA	●	••
Lebanon	1.3	●	••
Libya	10.2	●	••
Mauritania	NA	●	••
Morocco	NA	●	••
Oman	NA	●	••
Palestine	NA	●	••
Qatar	NA	●	••
Saudi Arabia	0.0	●	••
Somalia	11.9	●	••
Sudan	0.3	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	49.0	●	••
Tunisia	NA	●	••
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	••
Yemen	21.1	●	••

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: NA

PRISON POPULATION (PER 100,000 PERSONS)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	214.5	●	••
Bahrain	239.2	●	••
Comoros	47.1	●	••
Djibouti	62.6	●	••
Egypt	106.2	●	••
Iraq	169.3	●	••
Jordan	162.0	●	••
Kuwait	NA	●	••
Lebanon	101.4	●	••
Libya	98.5	●	••
Mauritania	43.8	●	••
Morocco	239.9	●	••
Oman	46.8	●	••
Palestine	85.9	●	••
Qatar	70.0	●	••
Saudi Arabia	135.8	●	••
Somalia	NA	●	••
Sudan	51.6	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	●	••
Tunisia	191.5	●	••
United Arab Emirates	109.2	●	••
Yemen	32.4	●	••

Source: UNODC
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: NA

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.6	●	••
Bahrain	4.5	●	••
Comoros	NA	●	••
Djibouti	1.6	●	••
Egypt	1.4	●	••
Iraq	0.7	●	••
Jordan	1.8	●	••
Kuwait	5.8	●	••
Lebanon	0.9	●	••
Libya	NA	●	••
Mauritania	0.4	●	••
Morocco	0.7	●	••
Oman	5.5	●	••
Palestine	0.0	●	••
Qatar	3.4	●	••
Saudi Arabia	17.5	●	••
Somalia	0.0	●	••
Sudan	0.2	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	0.6	●	••
Tunisia	0.7	●	••
United Arab Emirates	15.0	●	••
Yemen	0.0	●	••

Source: Stockholm Peace Research Institute
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: NA

STATUS OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	11	●	••
Bahrain	9	●	••
Comoros	6	●	••
Djibouti	12	●	••
Egypt	10	●	••
Iraq	10	●	••
Jordan	9	●	••
Kuwait	9	●	••
Lebanon	8	●	••
Libya	12	●	••
Mauritania	12	●	••
Morocco	15	●	••
Oman	9	●	••
Palestine	14	●	••
Qatar	9	●	••
Saudi Arabia	8	●	••
Somalia	7	●	••
Sudan	10	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	11	●	••
Tunisia	15	●	••
United Arab Emirates	6	●	••
Yemen	10	●	••

Source: UNOHCHR
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: NA

POLITICAL STABILITY AND ABSENCE OF VIOLENCE/TERRORISM

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	-0.9	●	→
Bahrain	-0.5	●	↗
Comoros	-0.2	●	→
Djibouti	-0.7	●	↓
Egypt	-1.0	●	↗
Iraq	-2.4	●	↓
Jordan	-0.3	●	↗
Kuwait	0.3	●	↑
Lebanon	-1.5	●	→
Libya	-2.4	●	↓
Mauritania	-0.7	●	↓
Morocco	-0.4	●	↓
Oman	0.5	●	→
Palestine	-1.8	●	→
Qatar	1.0	●	→
Saudi Arabia	-0.6	●	→
Somalia	-2.7	●	↓
Sudan	-1.9	●	→
Syrian Arab Republic	-2.7	●	→
Tunisia	-0.7	●	→
United Arab Emirates	0.6	●	→
Yemen	-2.6	●	→

Source: World Bank (Worldwide Governance Indicators)
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: 2015 - 2021

CORPORATE TAX HAVEN SCORE (BEST 0-100 WORST)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0	●	••
Bahrain	NA	●	••
Comoros	0	●	••
Djibouti	0	●	••
Egypt	0	●	••
Iraq	0	●	••
Jordan	0	●	••
Kuwait	0	●	••
Lebanon	75	●	••
Libya	0	●	••
Mauritania	0	●	••
Morocco	0	●	••
Oman	0	●	••
Palestine	0	●	••
Qatar	NA	●	••
Saudi Arabia	0	●	••
Somalia	0	●	••
Sudan	0	●	••
Syrian Arab Republic	0	●	••
Tunisia	0	●	••
United Arab Emirates	98	●	••
Yemen	0	●	••

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

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX (WORST 0-100 BEST)

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

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

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

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

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

● 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

GOVERNMENT HEALTH AND EDUCATION SPENDING (% GDP)

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

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

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

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

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

Part 5

Methodology

5. Methodology

This section provides an overview of the report methodology for indicator and data selection, normalization and aggregation and for generating indications on trends. Raw data and additional data tables are available online.[7]

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

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

The SDG Index overall score and 'scores by goal' can be interpreted as a percentage of optimal performance. The difference between 100 and countries' scores is therefore the distance in percentage that needs to be completed to achieving the SDGs and goals. The same indicators are used for all 22 Arab countries to generate comparable scores and rankings. It should be noted that differences in rankings and scores may be due to small differences in the aggregate score and may differ from the SDG Index global report. Like previous editions, the Arab Region SDG index 2023/2024 includes Palestine[8]. However, Palestine did not receive an overall score due to limited data availability.

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

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

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

- An additional 29 indicators fill gaps and capture issues particular to the Arab region context (see Table 1).
- Several indicators from the global SDG Index were removed due to insufficient data coverage for the Arab region (see Table 5).
- For Arab region-specific indicators, the same methodology was used to create the upper bound as in the global Sustainable Development Report.

The Arab SDG Index 2023/2024 is not directly comparable with other editions of the Arab SDG Index or the global Sustainable Development Report (SDR) due to methodological refinements that ensure the best balance between up-to-date data, data quality and data coverage.

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

5.1. Comparison between the 2023/2024 and 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Global Editions

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

Table 2: Changes in the Arab Region SDG Index 2023/2024 Compared to the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index.

5.2. Comparison between the Arab Region SDG Index 2023/2024 and the Global Edition of the Sustainable Development Report 2023

The Arab Region SDG Index 2023/2024 contains a total of 113 indicators, of which 84 indicators originate from the 2023 global SDR. Changes made to the indicators taken from the 2023 SDR are presented in Table 3. The remaining 29 indicators are specific to the Arab region and are not mentioned in Table 3.

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

Table 3: Changes in the Arab Region SDG Index 2023/2024 Compared to the 2023 Global Edition of the SDR.

5.3. Data Selection

Indicator Selection Criteria

Where possible, the Arab Region SDG Index 2023/2024 and Dashboards uses official SDG indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission. Where available data for an official indicator is insufficient, and to close data gaps, other metrics from official and unofficial sources are introduced. These include metrics published in peer-reviewed literature in addition to major databases and reports on development and environmental indicators.[9]

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

1. Global relevance and applicability to a broad range of country settings: The indicators are relevant for monitoring achievement of the SDGs and applicable to the entire region. They are internationally comparable and allow for direct comparison of performance across countries. They allow for the definition of quantitative performance thresholds that signify SDG achievement.

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

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

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

5. Coverage: Data had to be available for at least 75% of the Arab Region countries with a national population greater than 1 million. Two countries (Comoros and Djibouti) were excluded in the indicators selection process because data tend to be scarce for these countries, which in turn makes it more difficult to include new indicators given the precise data coverage requirement. In addition, Palestine was not considered in the indicator selection process due to low data availability for the country. In other words, for inclusion, an indicator had to provide recent data for at least 14–15 out of the 19 remaining Arab countries. Exceptions to this rule are listed in Table 4.

Table 4: IIndicators Included in the Arab Region SDG Index 2023/2024 despite lower data coverage

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

Missing Data and Imputations

The purpose of the Arab Region SDG Index 2023/2024 and Dashboards is to guide countries' discussions of their SDG priorities today based on available and robust data. For this reason, and since many SDG priorities lack widely accepted statistical models for imputing country-level data, we did not use any modelling techniques to fill in missing data. For a few variables, we imputed values using other sources, especially when the indicator would have otherwise not been included. Imputed values are flagged in our online database. For the full list of imputations, please see the Codebook also available in the online database of the global SDR website.

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

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

For more details, the raw data included in the construction of the 2023/2024 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards is available for download from: **www.ArabSDGIndex.com**

5.4. Index Method

The procedure for calculating the SDG Index comprised three steps identical to the 2019 and 2022 Arab region Index and Dashboard Report: (1) censoring extreme values from the distribution of each indicator; (2) rescaling the data to ensure comparability across indicators; and (3) aggregating the indicators within and across SDGs. For more details on the steps followed and the Index method used for the Arab Region SDG Index 2023/2024 and Dashboards, please refer to the 2019 Arab region Index and Dashboard Report.

5.5. Dashboard Method (Thresholds, Normalization, Aggregation)

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

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

Thresholds

Thresholds have been established through the global edition report using statistical techniques and various rounds of consultations with experts. For global indicators retained for the Arab Region SDG Dashboards, the green and red thresholds always remained the same as it equates to goal achievement. For the Arab region indicators, thresholds, both red and green, were retained from the 2019 and 2022 Arab region report. These thresholds were established based on a combination of analysis of the data distribution and consultation with experts[10].

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

A full list of the thresholds used in the Arab Region SDG Index 2023/2024 and Dashboards is presented in the Appendix 3 which can be downloaded from (https://www.arabsdgindex.com/).

Weighting and Aggregation

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

weighting and aggregation with the SDG Index also apply.

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

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

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

5.6. Trends

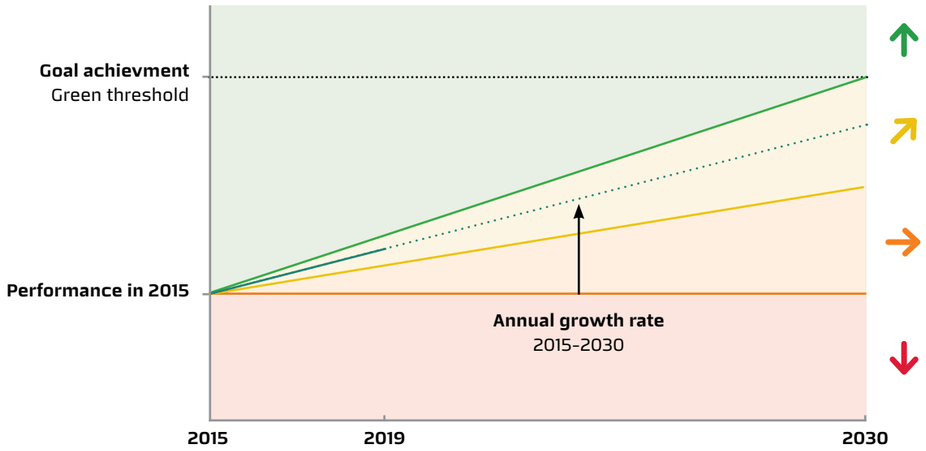
Estimates using historic data reveal how fast a country has been progressing towards an SDG and determine whether—if extrapolated into the future—this pace will be sufficient to achieve the SDG by 2030. For each indicator, SDG achievement is defined by the green threshold set for the SDG Dashboards. The difference in percentage points between the green threshold and the normalised country score denotes the gap that must be closed to meet that goal. To estimate trends at the indicator level, linear annual growth rates (i.e. annual percentage improvements) needed to achieve the target by 2030 (i.e. 2015–2030) is calculated and compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period (e.g. 2015–2022). Progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using a 4-arrow system (Figure 12). Figure 13 illustrates the methodology graphically.

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

Figure 12: 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 13: 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 Arab SDG Index 2023/2024 indicators, Appendix 2, presents a full list of trend indicators, and Appendix 3, presents thresholds of indicators.

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

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