Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2023

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK
A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

كلية محمد بن راشد للإدارة الحكومية
MOHAMMED BIN RASHID SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT

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This report has been prepared by researchers at the MBRSG and supported by the SDSN Secretariat as a special COP28 edition.

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Acknowledgement: The Authors would like to express their appreciation to Prof. Raed Awamleh (MBRSG), Engy Shibl (MBRSG), Zahra Nasir (Yale), Eiman Almarzooqi (MBRSG), Alyson Marks (UN SDSN), Max Gruber (UN SDSN), and the Policy Research team at MBRSG for their vital support and contributions to the 2023 Arab Region SDG Index & Dashboards Report.

Citation: The report should be cited as follows: **Zakzak, L., Subramani, K., Luomi, M., Fuller, G., Salem, F. and Lafortune G. (2023). Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2023. Dubai and Paris: Mohammed bin Rashid School of Government (MBRSG) and UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (UN SDSN).**

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Design and Layout by Infographic.ly

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

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Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART 1

The Arab SDG Index and Dashboards

1.1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

The State of Palestine, in principle, will also present a VNR in 2024 based on the ECOSOC official list[2]. However, measuring, evaluating, and monitoring progress on SDGs remains a significant gap in the region's capability towards achieving the SDGS. These measurement efforts require quality, accessible and reliable data processed in timely manner—a requisite frequently emphasized under the 2030 framework. Yet, few countries in the region have managed to sustain the efforts to collect data and develop fitting policy responses. The Arab SDG Index and Dashboards Report aim to support these efforts, by providing large regional datasets on the current state of development of each SDG, to equip policymakers with a tool that enables them to prioritize developmental efforts and work collectively towards a regional agenda.

Figure 1: The Sustainable Development Goals

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

1.2. 2023 Arab Region SDG Index

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

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

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

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

Structure of the Report

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

1.3. 2023 Arab Region SDG Dashboards

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

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

Overall Score

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

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

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

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

Persistent Data Gaps

Data availability for the Arab Region remains a challenge. At the goal level, significant data gaps are currently found in SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). These gaps are the result of lack of data on income and wealth distribution, where significant gaps exist, in particular for the GCC countries. Due to these data gaps, overall scores for SDG 1 were not generated for Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, Qatar and Syria. Similarly, overall scores for SDG 10 are missing for Bahrain, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia due to insufficient data availability. Moreover, data gaps hindered generating a score for SDG 4 (Quality Education) for Lebanon, Libya and Somalia. Despite these data gaps, there are signs of improvement in the region according to the World Bank's Statistical Performance Index on which the majority of countries have improved from 2016 to 2019[3].

At the indicator level, several indicators from the 2023 Global SDG Index are excluded, due to insufficient data coverage in the region. The methodology section gives a detailed overview of which indicators were excluded from the Global edition of the SDGs Index (See part 5).

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

Current Status of SDG Achievement in the Arab Region

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The only country that received a green score on SDG 13 (Climate Action) is Morocco[4], while Tunisia, Egypt and Palestine have achieved yellow scores. In general, most LCDs and conflict-affected countries performed better on SDG 13, compared to high-income countries.

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

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

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

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

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

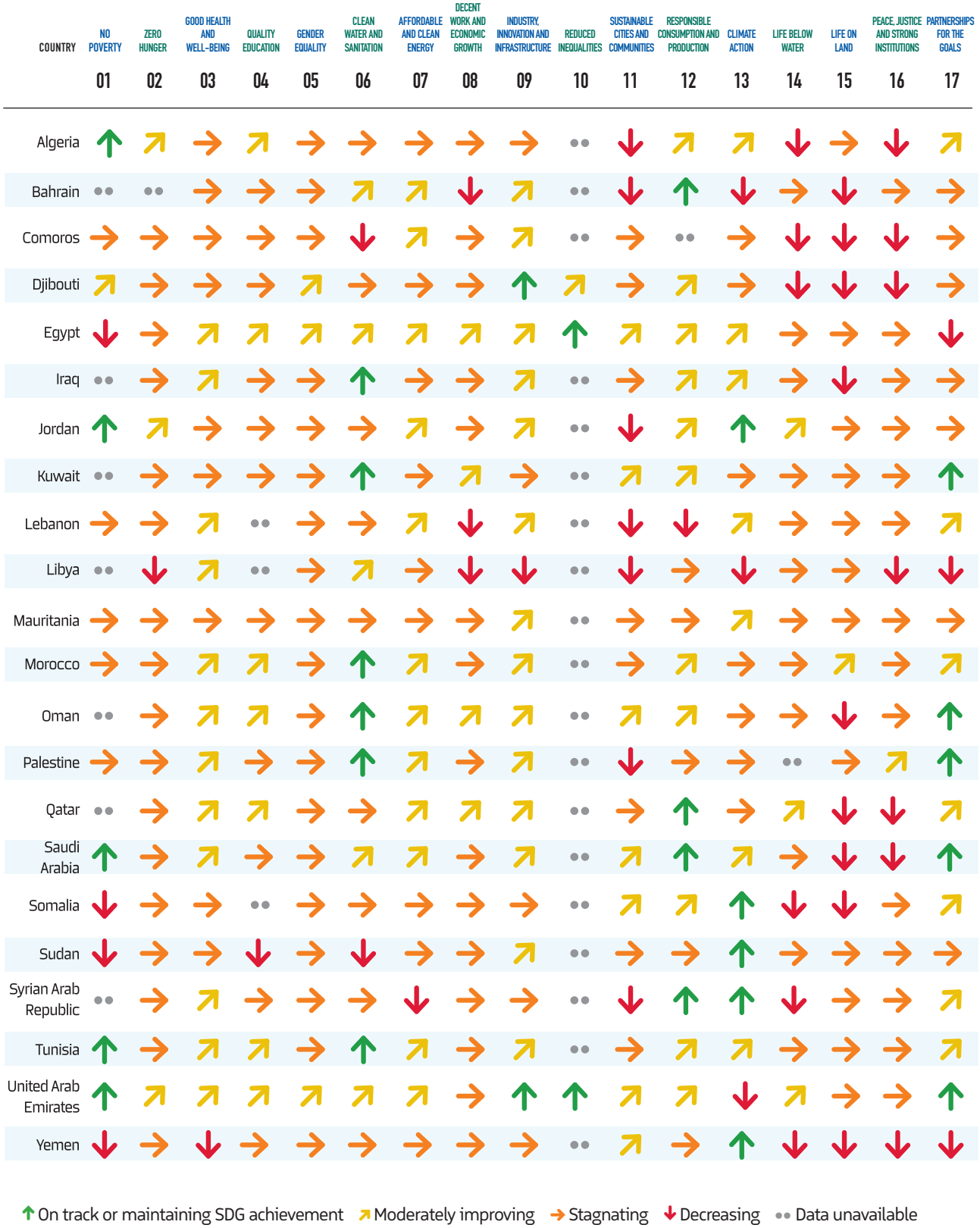
Water and sanitation services have positive trends for several countries, under SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). In the same vein, two indicators belonging to SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) have positive trends for the majority of Arab countries, namely access to electricity and clean fuel (Population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

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

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

Figure 2: 2023 SDG Dashboard for the Arab Region

Figure 3: 2023 SDG Trend Dashboard for the Arab Region



PART 2

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

2.1. Introduction

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

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

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

At the indicator level, most LDCs scored green on all indicators related to CO_2 emissions[5]. 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 related targets, such as climate adaptation and nature conservation. In fact, the same countries received red scores on the indicator measuring the number of people affected by climate-related disaster. These scores highlight heightened climate vulnerabilities of LDCs, underscoring the need for timely interventions to mitigate adverse climate impacts.

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

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

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

Urgent Action Needed for Accelerating Clean Energy Transitions in Arab Countries

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

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

The scores of the 22 Arab countries on SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) vary, however, the region as a whole does not score high on this goal. The most significant challenge within SDG 11 is air quality. All Arab countries, except one[6], have a red score on the air quality indicator (PM2.5 Annual Mean Concentration), with no positive trends for any country. Examining the health and wellbeing indicators in the 2023 Arab SDG Index and Dashboard reveal that not a single Arab country achieved a green score on death rates caused by air pollution (Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution). The health implications of poor air quality are manifold, encompassing respiratory diseases, cardiovascular complications, and an increased susceptibility to various illnesses and in some cases death. The Arab SDGs Index, with its diverse measures, can provide a glimpse into the state of air quality in cities. Nevertheless, air quality is a multifaceted challenge with far-reaching health and socioeconomic impacts. Tackling air quality in cities is paramount, as the urban population grows in the Arab region, necessitating concentrated efforts across multipe sectors.

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

Country-level data as a guide to local action

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

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

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

Regional collaboration: Amplifying the impact of data

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

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

Data-driven decision-making for just transitions

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

The imperative of data governance

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

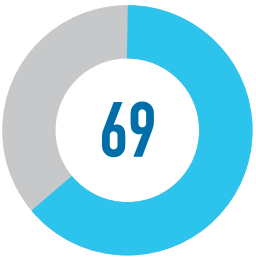
PART 3

Country Profiles

ALGERIA

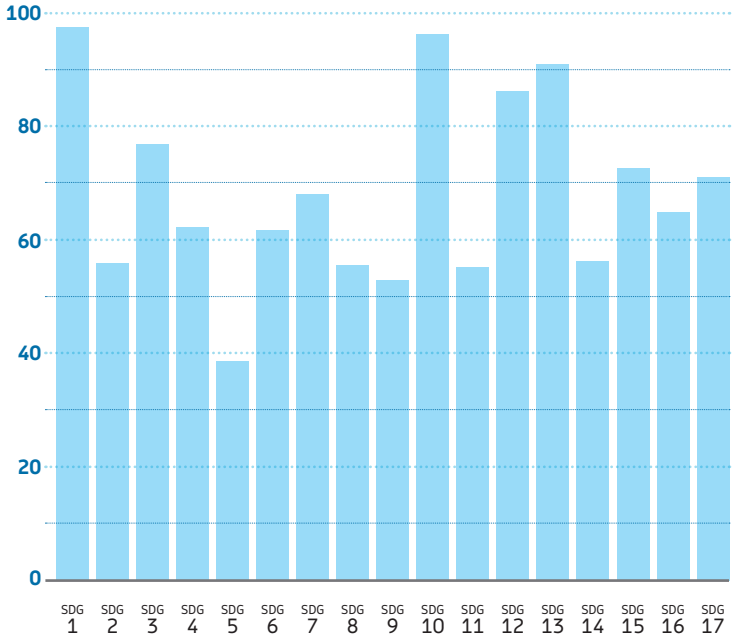
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE

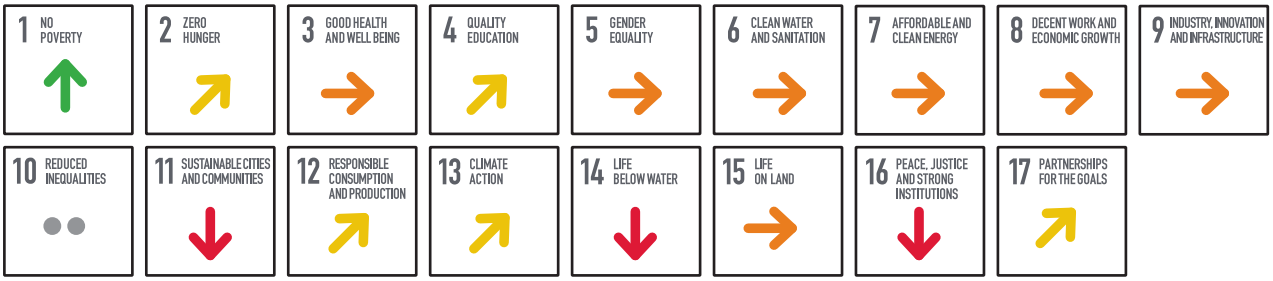
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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

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 ($PM_{2.5}$)(µg/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**

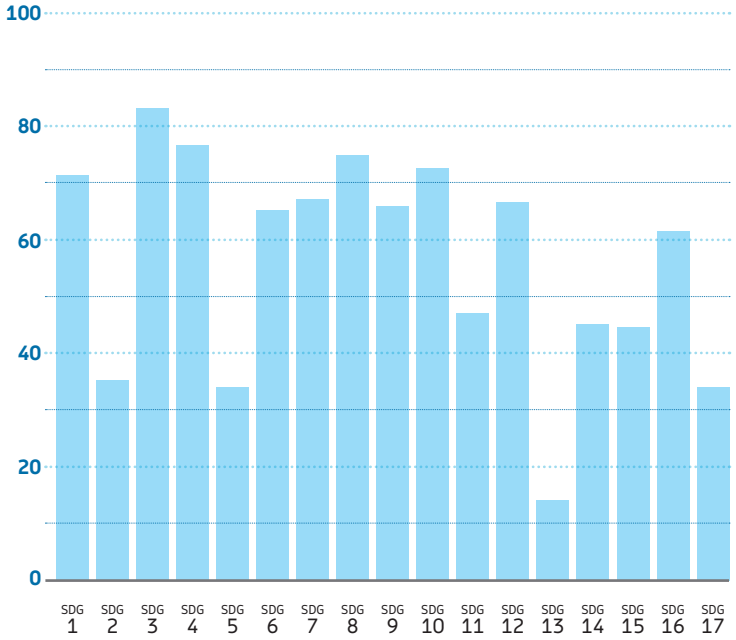
BAHRAIN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

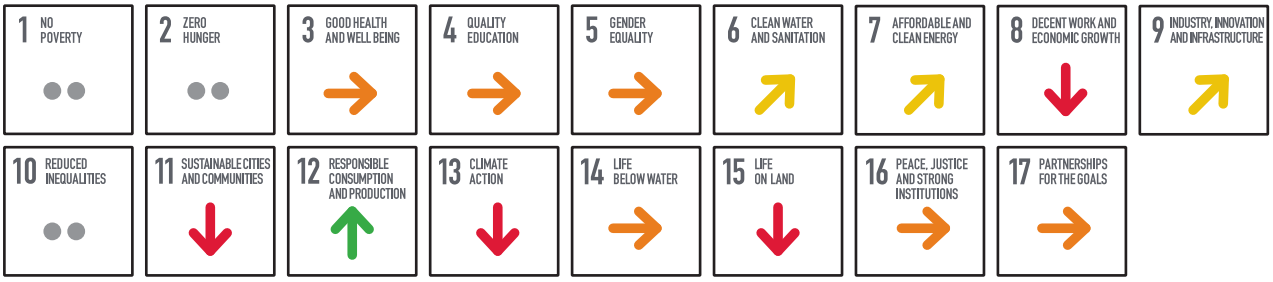
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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 prevelance 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 (kilogrammes of 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 ($PM_{2.5}$)(µg/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

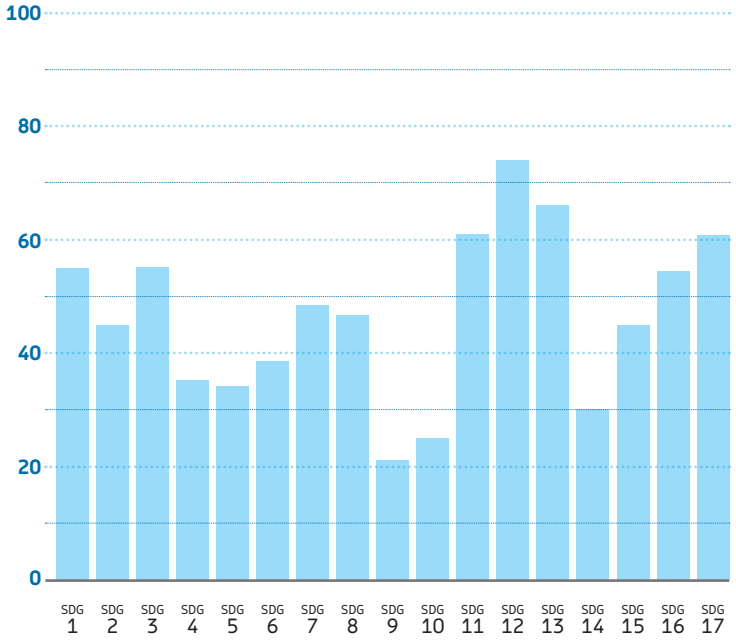
COMOROS

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

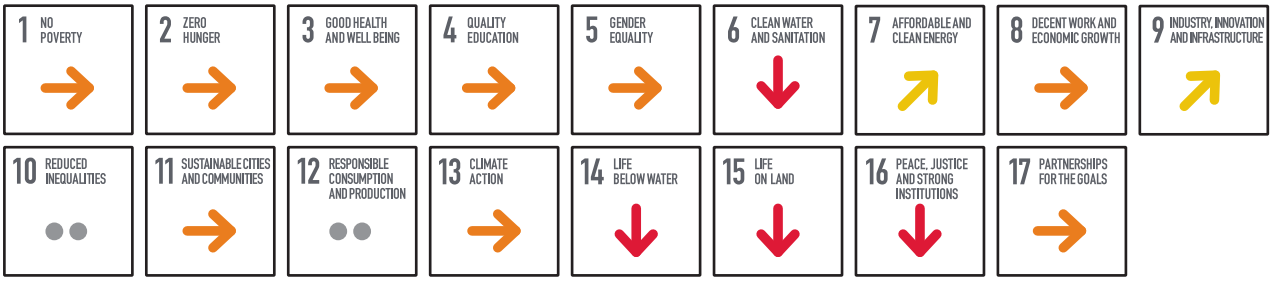
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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 (kilogrammes of 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 ($PM_{2.5}$)(µg/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**

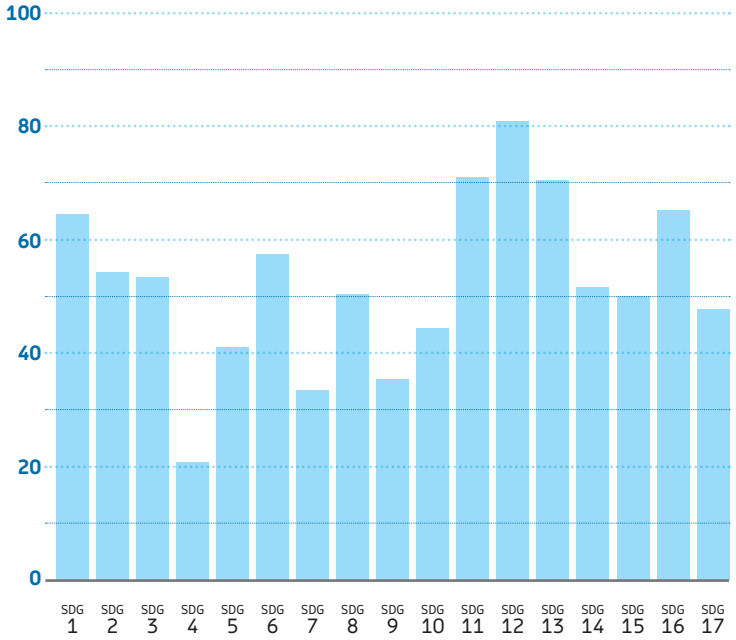
DJIBOUTI

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

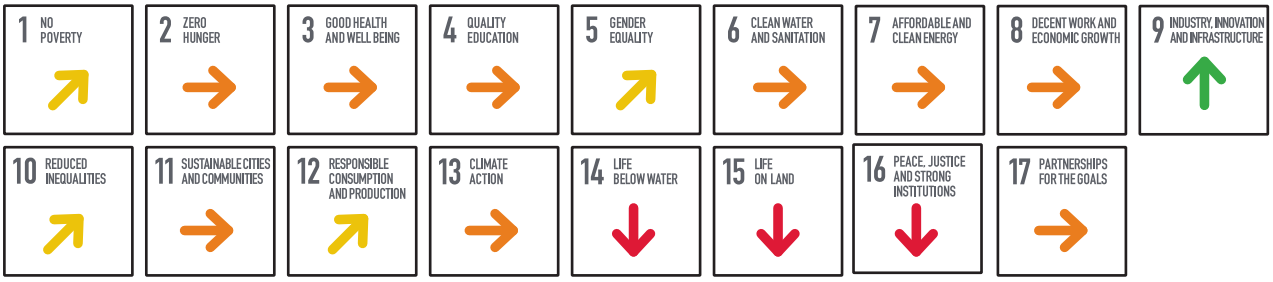
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

DJIBOUTI

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at $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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Palma ratio	2.0	●	↗
Gini coefficient	41.6	●	↗

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)	47.4	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61	●	••
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.1	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

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

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

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

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

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

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

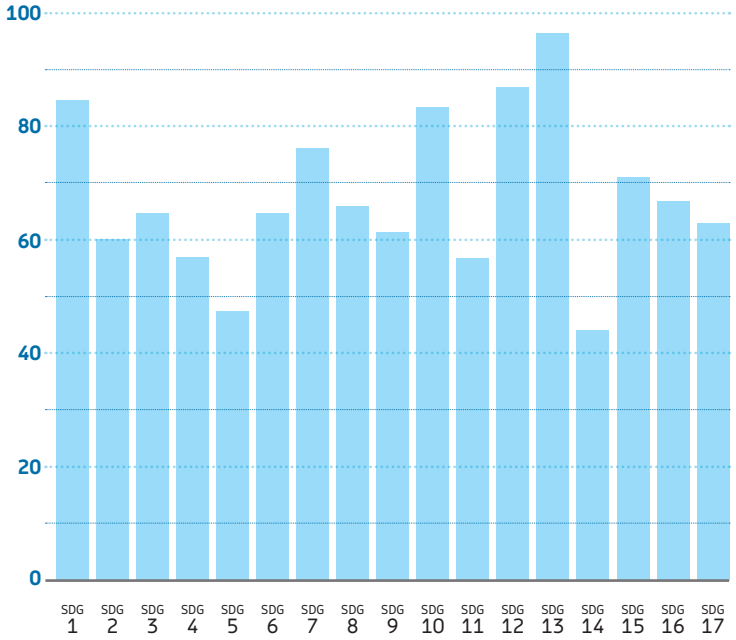
EGYPT

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

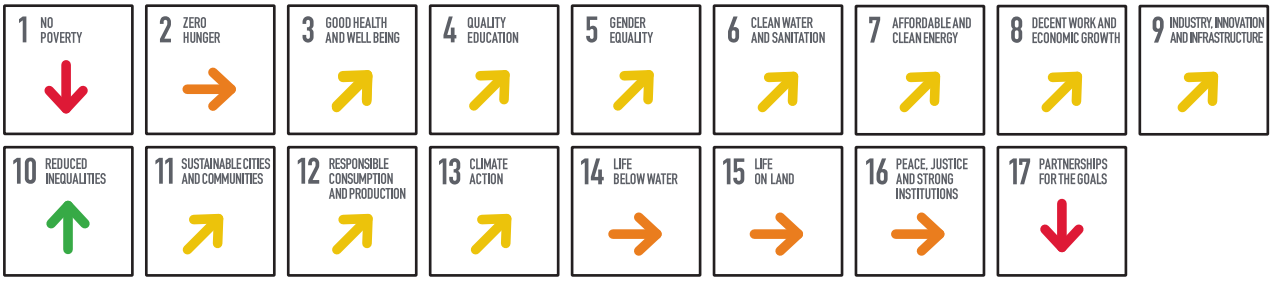
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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**

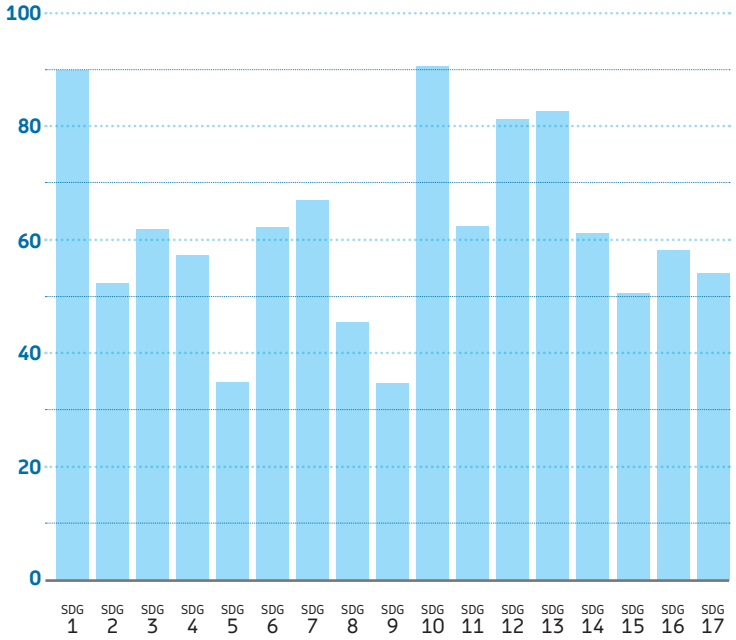
IRAQ

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

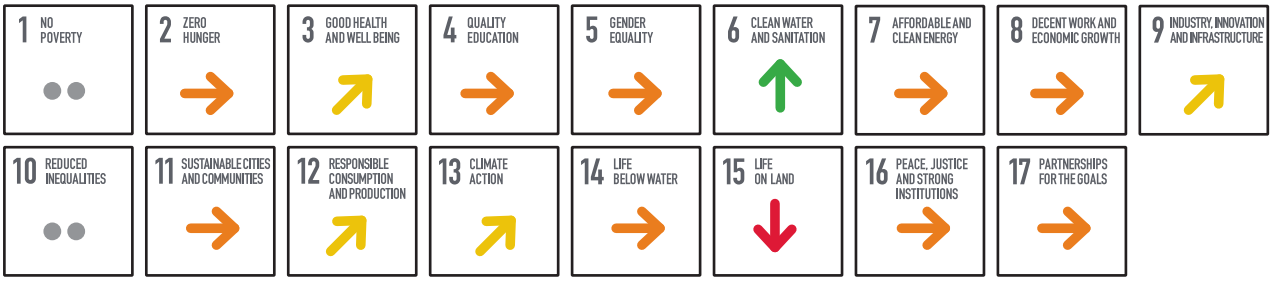
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.8	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (% 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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Palma ratio	1.1	●	••
Gini coefficient	29.5	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)(µg/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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.8	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index 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

	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 (%)	5.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0–1)	0.8	●	↓

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

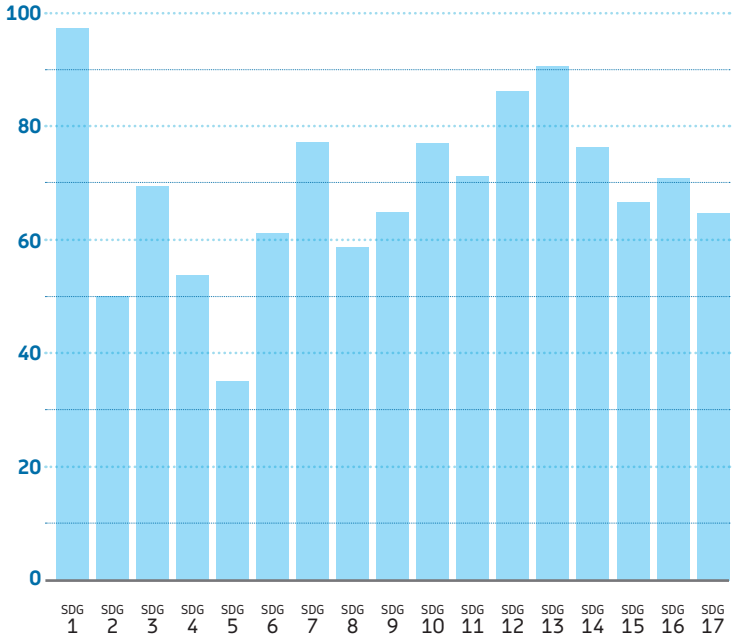
JORDAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

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

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 prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	34.8	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education

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

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

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

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

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

Palma ratio	1.4	●	••
Gini coefficient	33.7	●	••

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)	33.5	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.9	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

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

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

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

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

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	●	↗

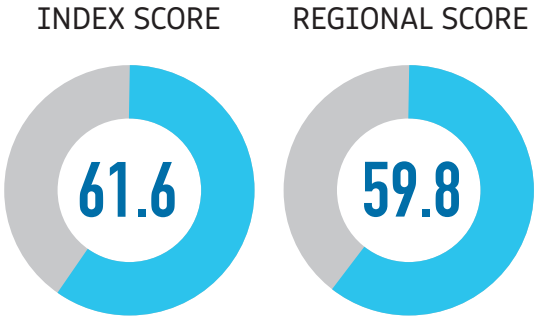
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

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	●	↓

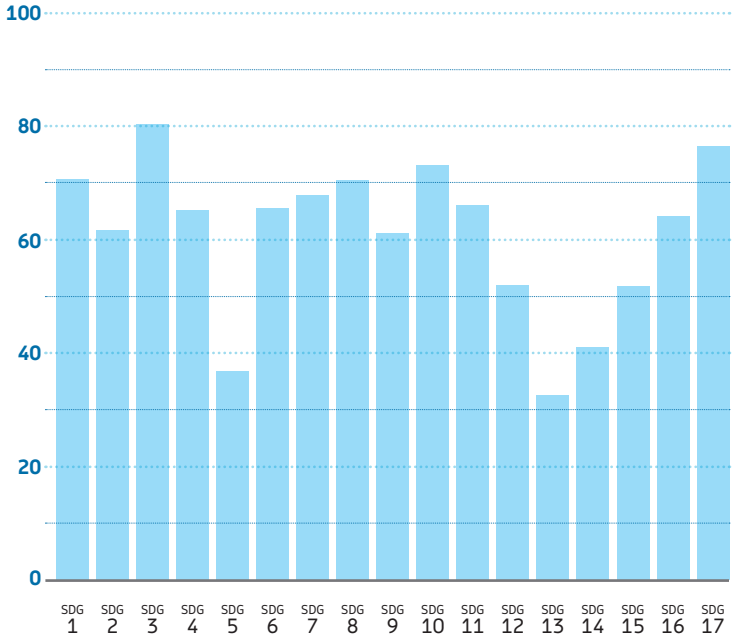
*** Imputed data point**

KUWAIT

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

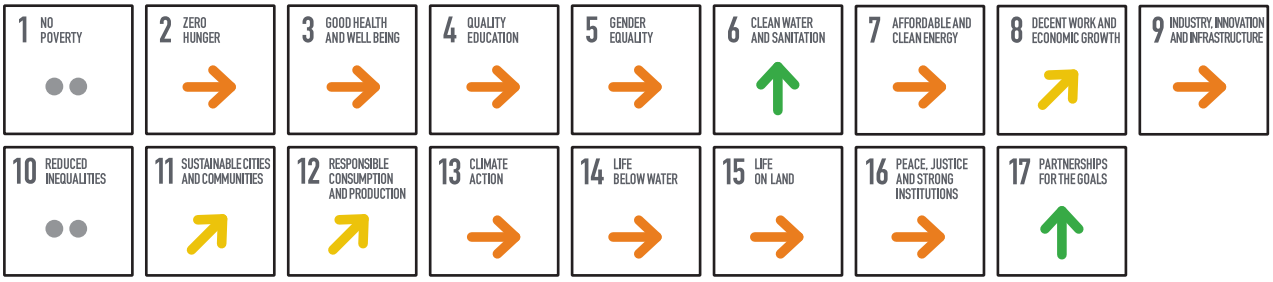


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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 prevelance 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 (kilogrammes of 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 ($PM_{2.5}$)(µg/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**

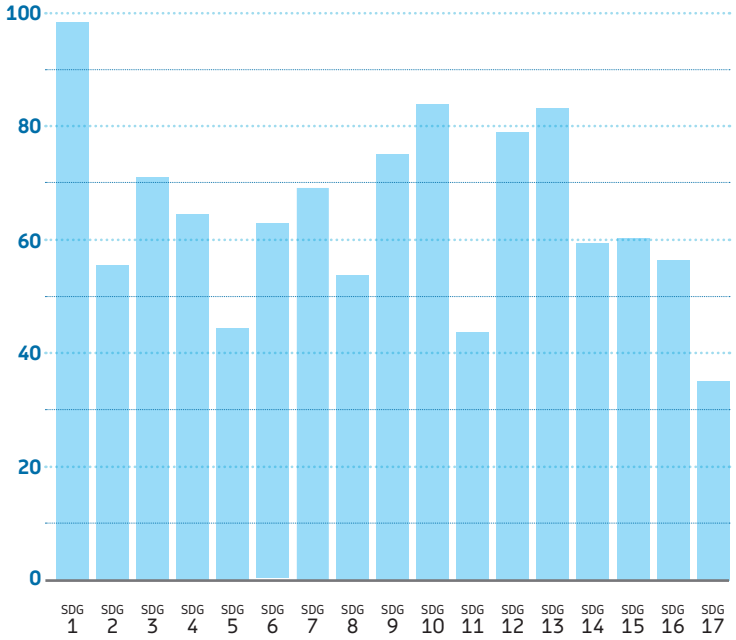
LEBANON

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

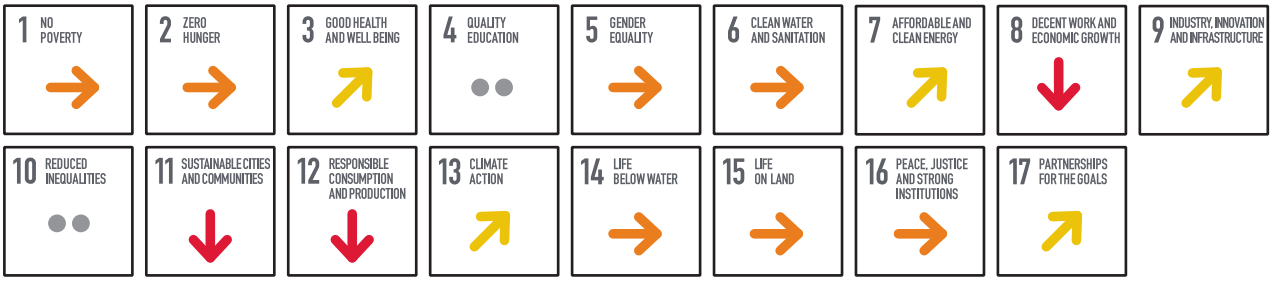
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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

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 ($PM_{2.5}$)(µg/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

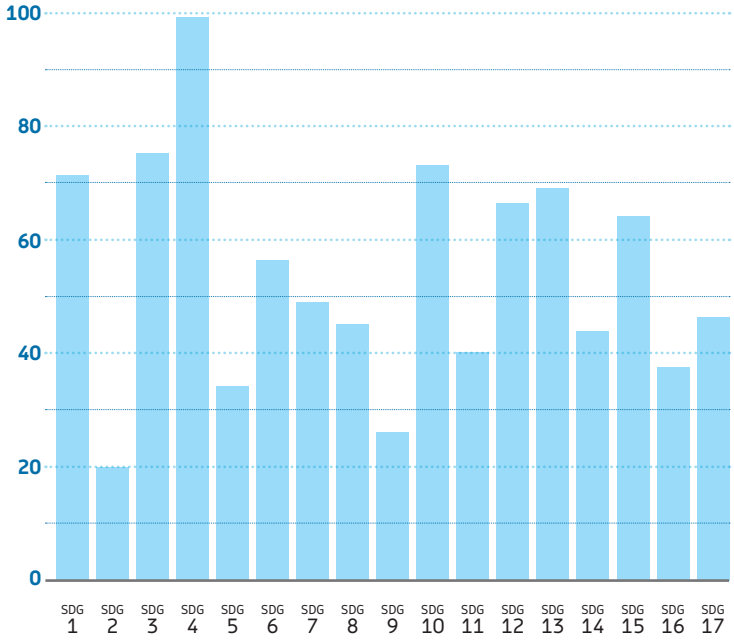
LIBYA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

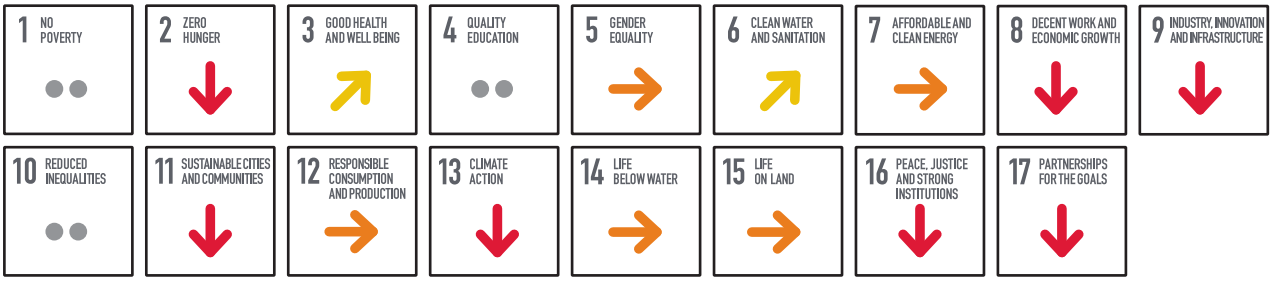
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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	●	↓

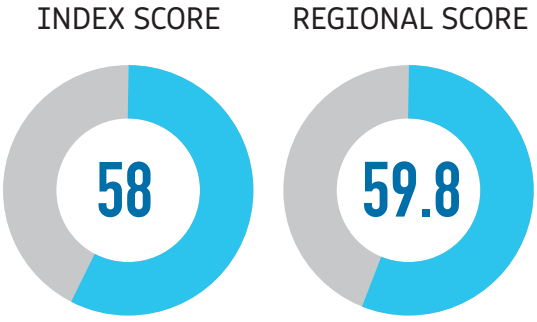
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

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	●	••

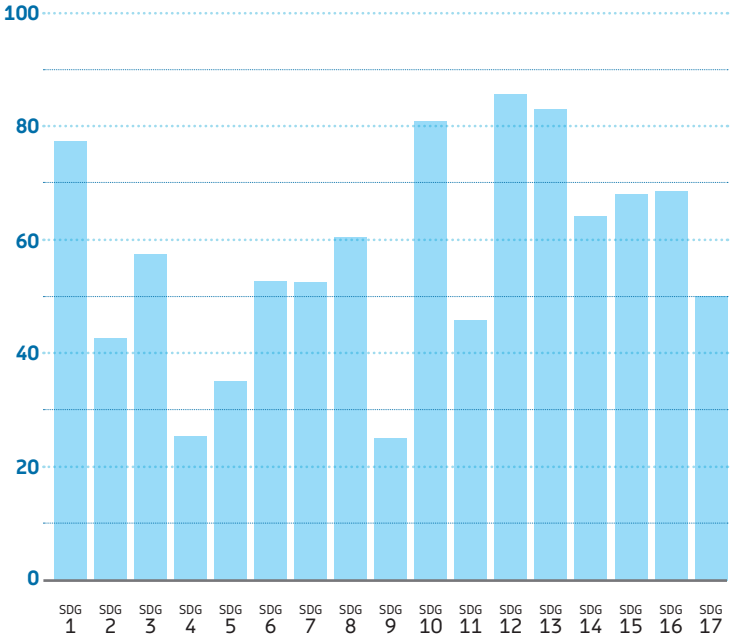
* Imputed data point

MAURITANIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

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

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 prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	10.7	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

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

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

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

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

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

Palma ratio	1.3	●	••
Gini coefficient	32.6	●	••

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)	50.4	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	65.5	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

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

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

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

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

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

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

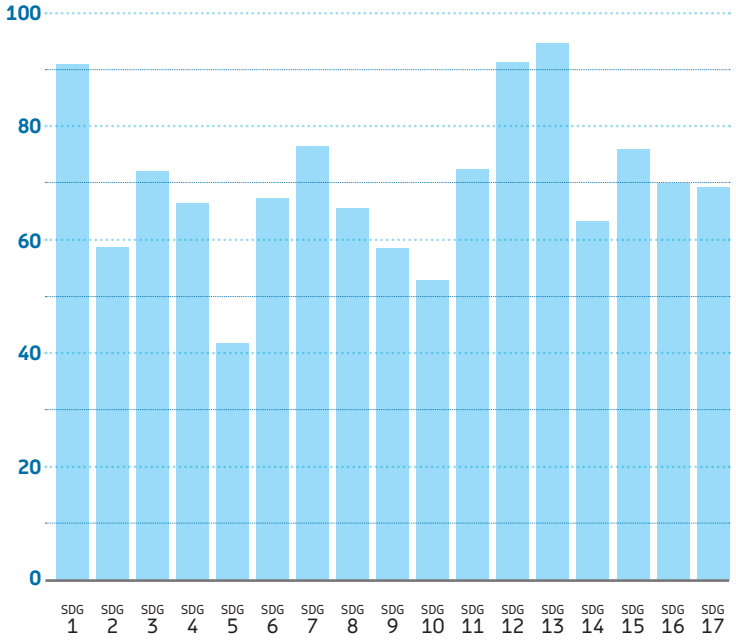
MOROCCO

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

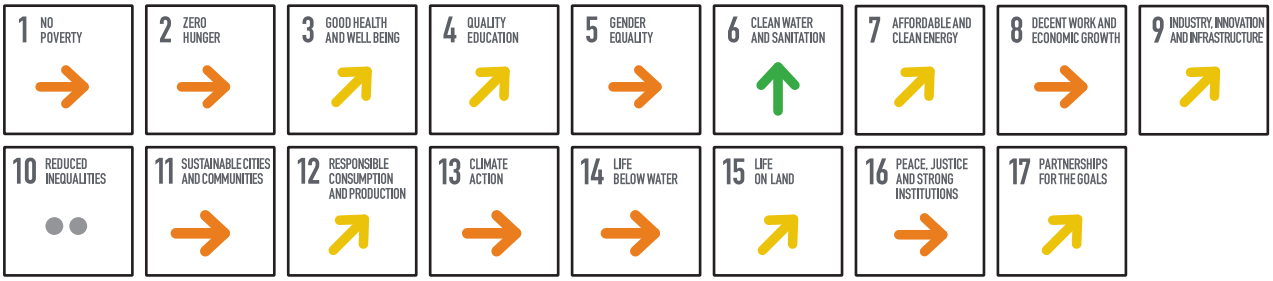
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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

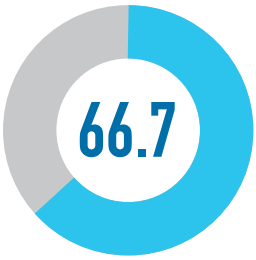
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.0	●	→
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.4	●	↑

*** Imputed data point**

OMAN

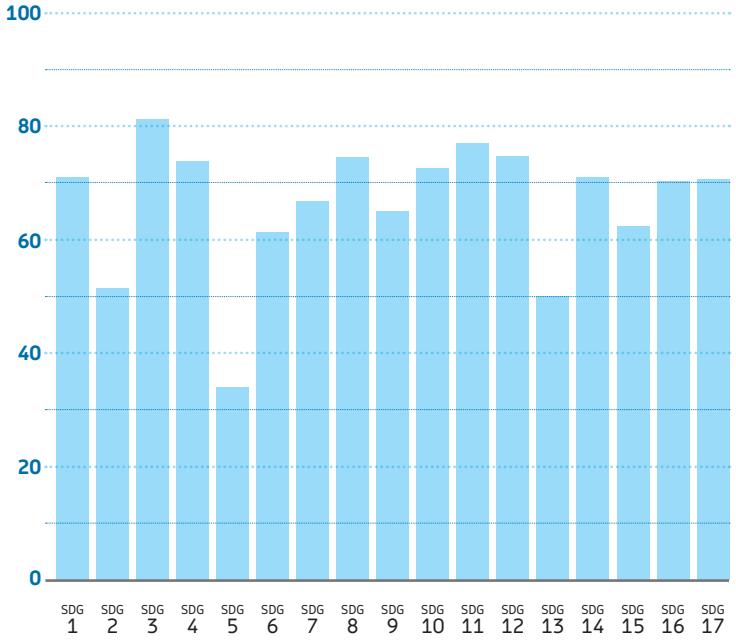
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE

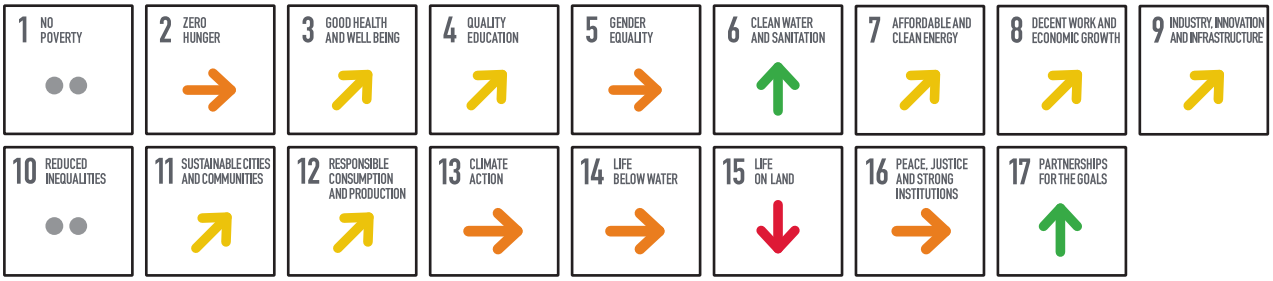
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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	●	↑

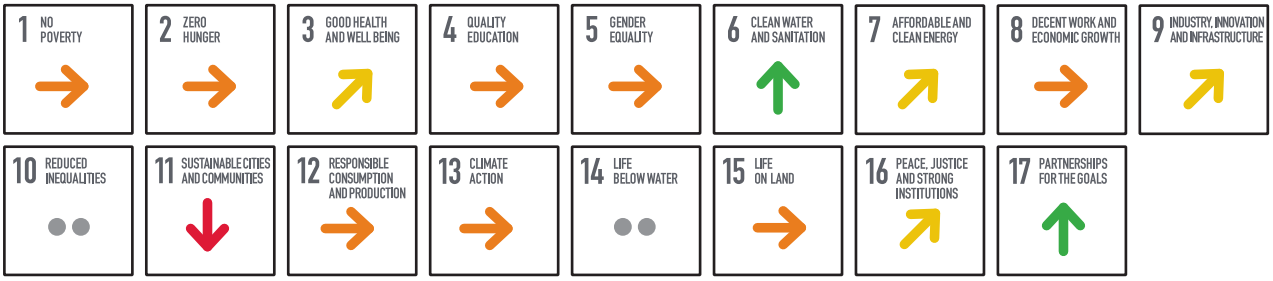
* Imputed data point

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

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

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 prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	●	••

SDG4 – Quality Education

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

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

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

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

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

Palma ratio	1.3	●	••
Gini coefficient	33.7	●	••

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)	32.2	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	44.3	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

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

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

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

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

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

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**

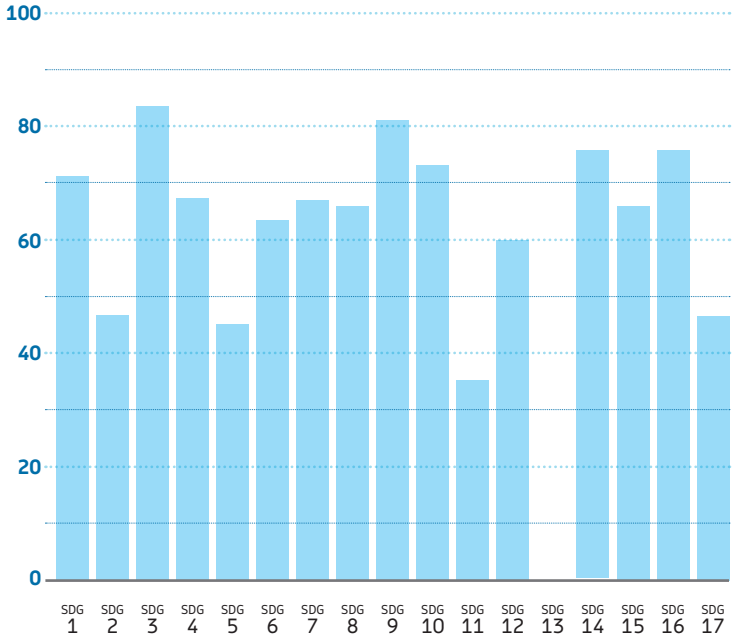
QATAR

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

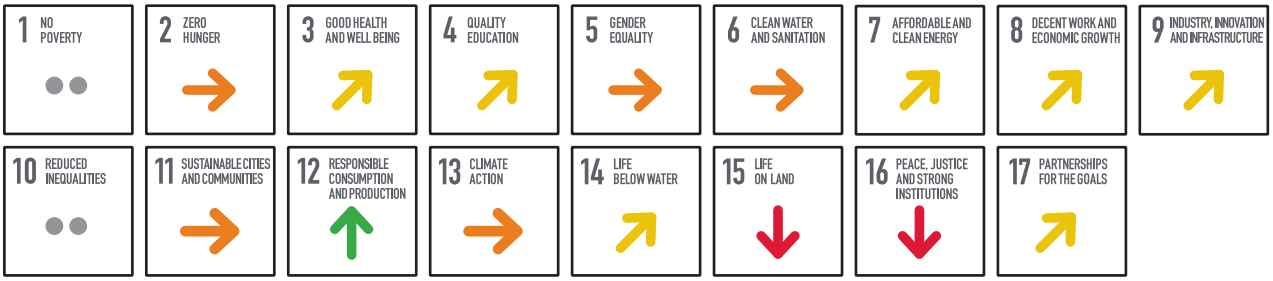
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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 prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	11.8	●	↗

SDG4 – Quality Education

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

	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)	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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

	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 ($PM_{2.5}$)(µg/m^3)	93.8	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65	●	••
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	●	••

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	●	••
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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

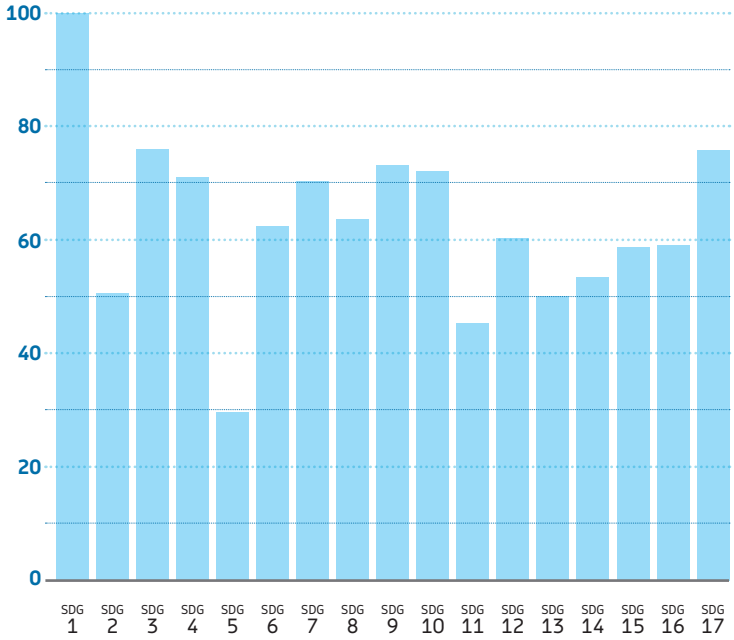
SAUDI ARABIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

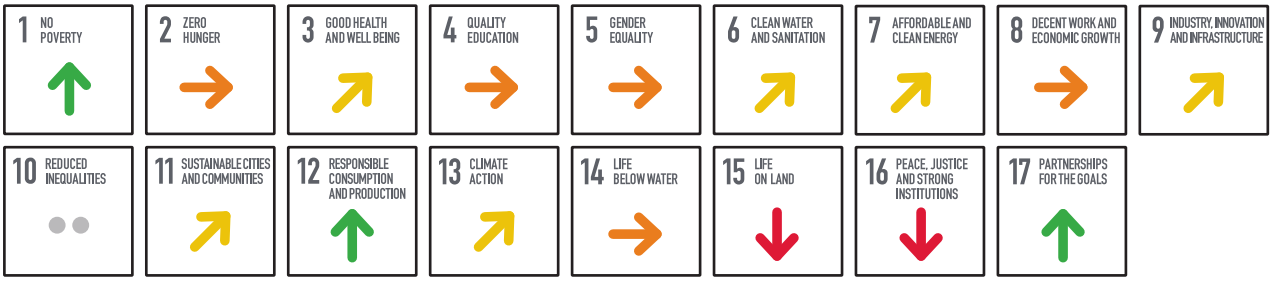
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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

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

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 prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	14.3	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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)	88.3	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	77	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	●	••

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

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

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

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

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

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

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

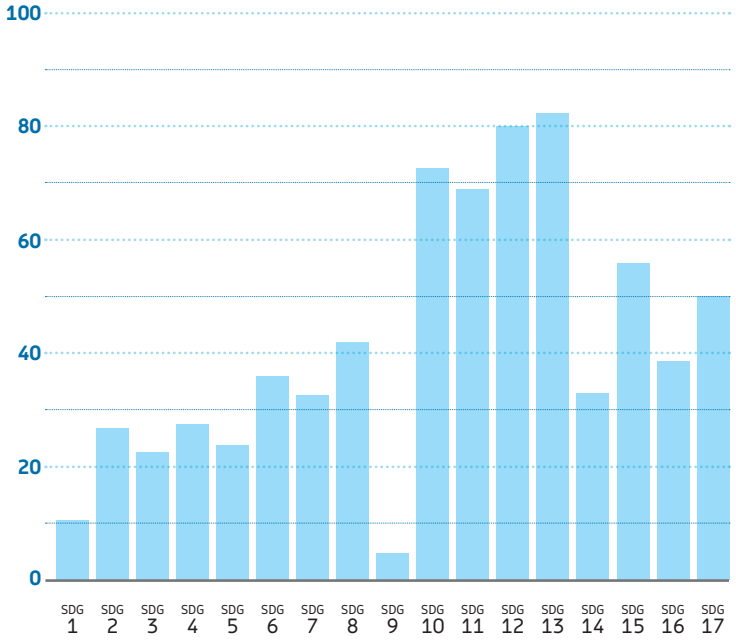
SOMALIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

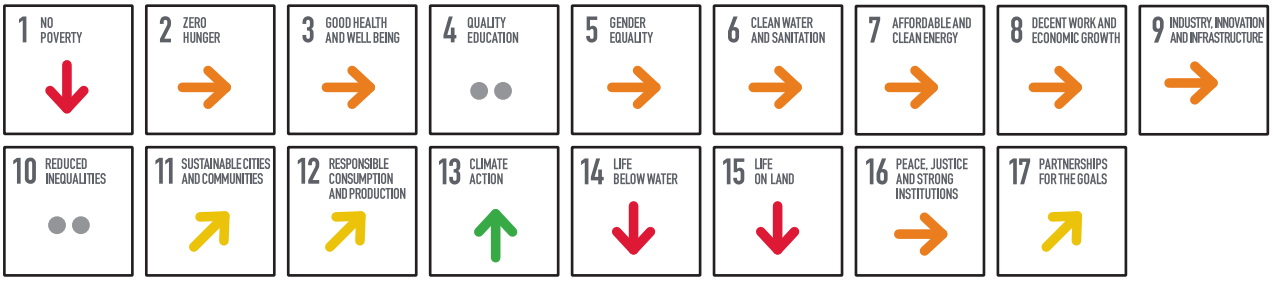
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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 ($PM_{2.5}$)(µg/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**

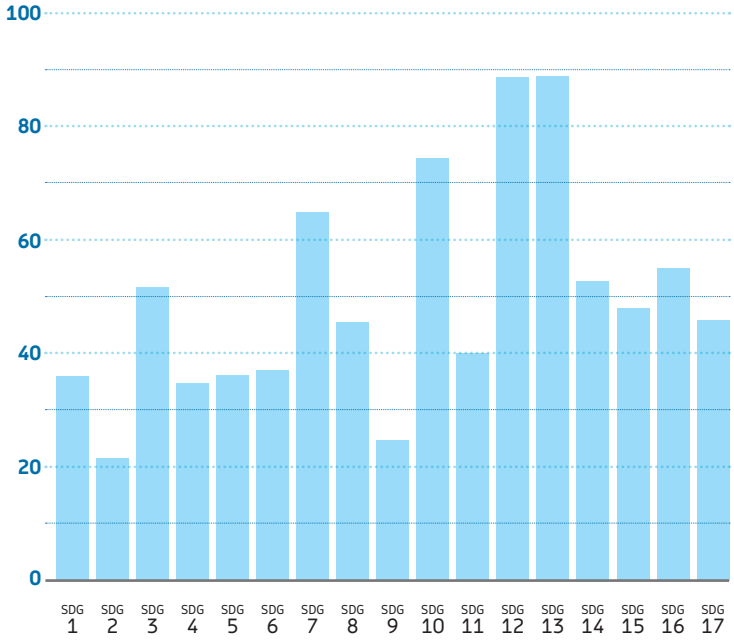
SUDAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

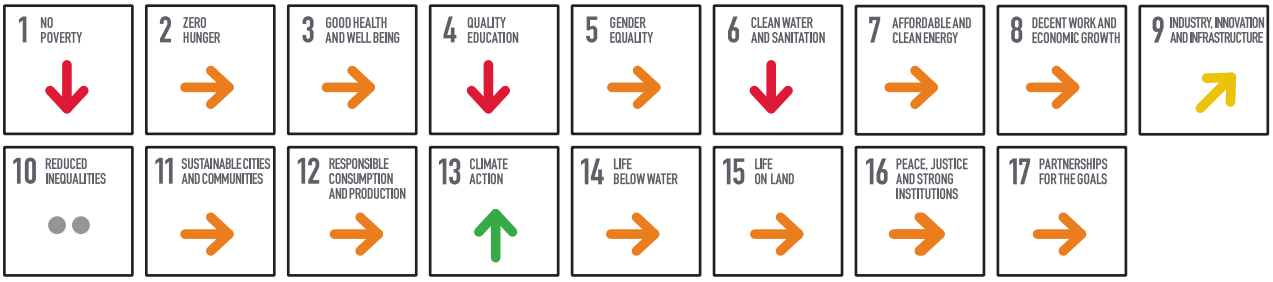
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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 (kilogrammes of 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 ($PM_{2.5}$)(µg/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

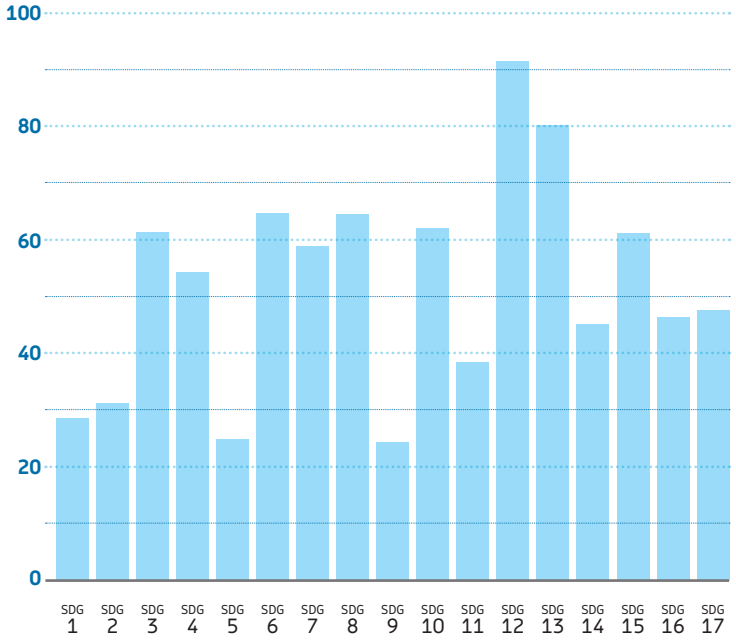
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE

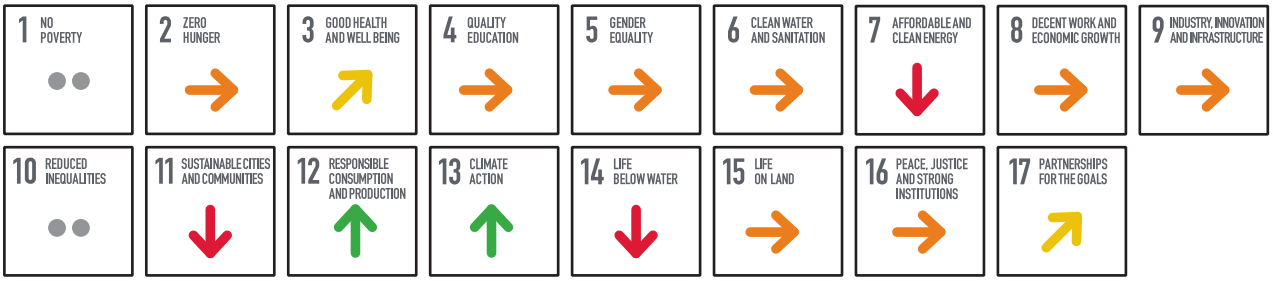
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2015US$)	2.7	●	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	80.7	●	••

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.6	●	••
Gini coefficient	37.5	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)($\mu g/m^3$)	46.2	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	15	●	••
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	70.5	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

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

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

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

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

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

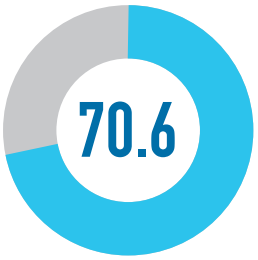
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	26.5	●	↗
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.5	●	••

*** Imputed data point**

TUNISIA

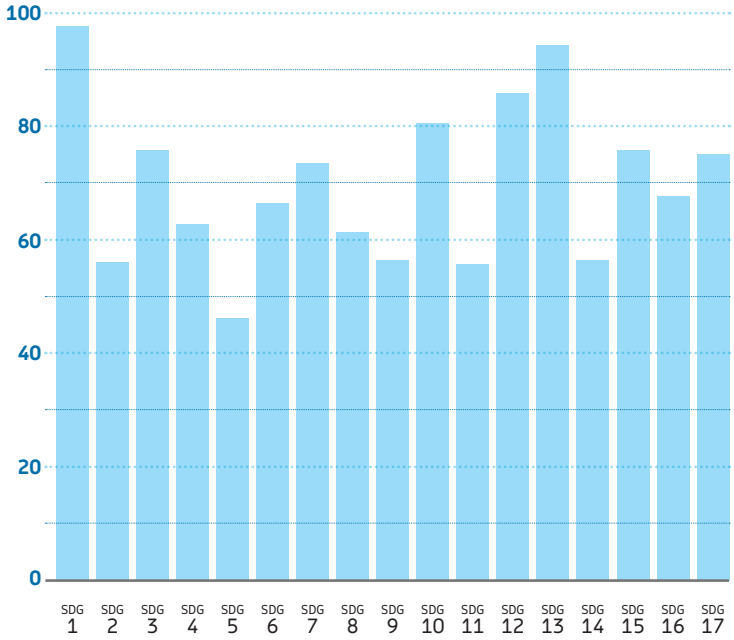
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE

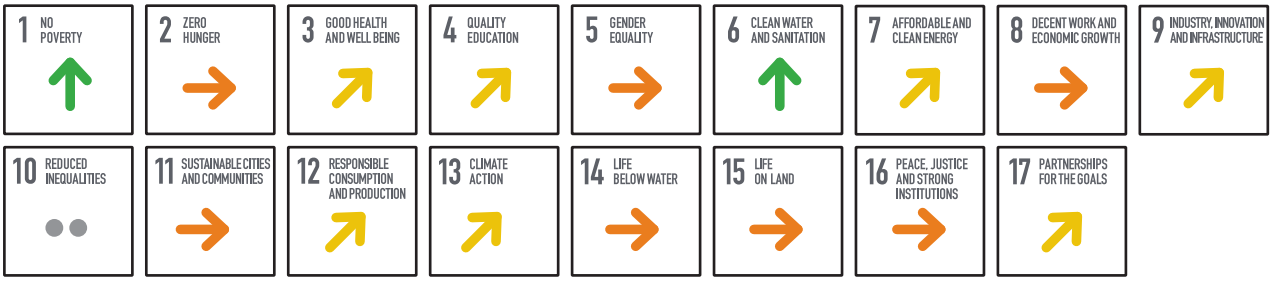
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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

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

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 prevelance of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	24.6	●	→

SDG4 – Quality Education

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

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

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

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

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

Palma ratio	1.3	●	••
Gini coefficient	32.8	●	••

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)	40.3	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	29	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.2	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

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

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

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

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

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

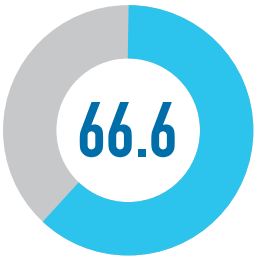
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0	●	••
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.1	●	↗
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.0	●	↑

*** Imputed data point**

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

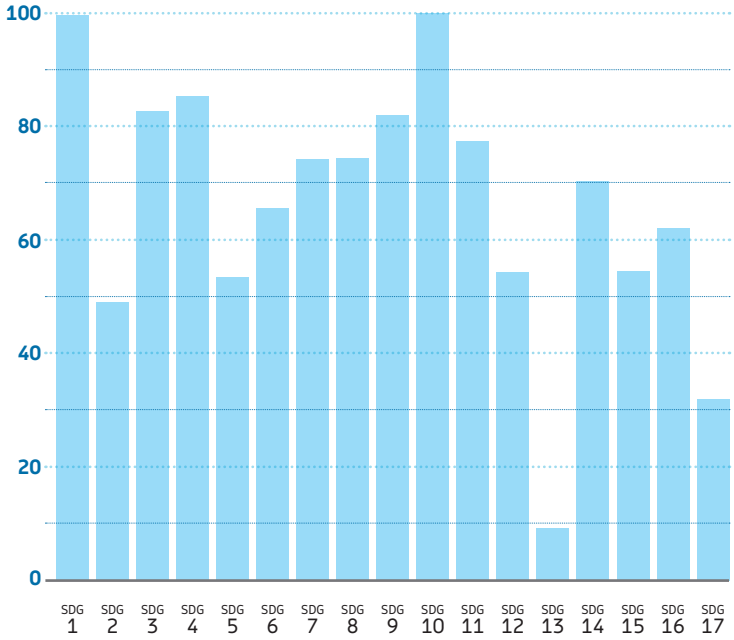
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



REGIONAL SCORE

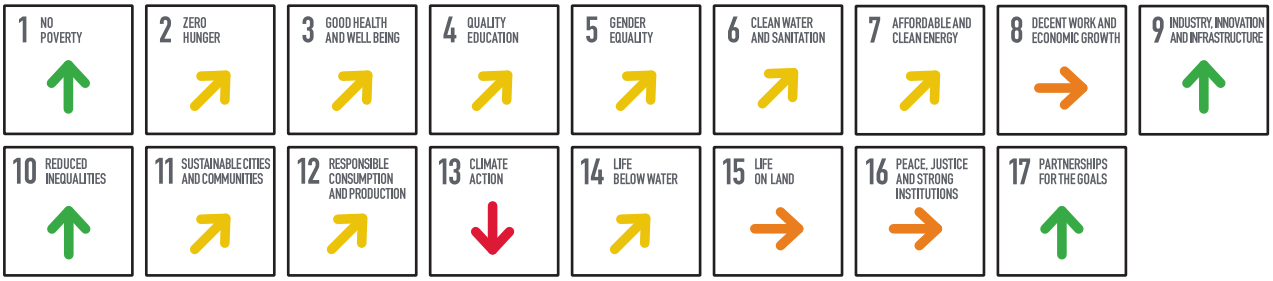
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2015US$)	2.0	●	↗
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	93.3	●	••

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	0.9	●	↑
Gini coefficient	26	●	↑

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)	41.7	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	86	●	↑
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)	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

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

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

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

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	●	→

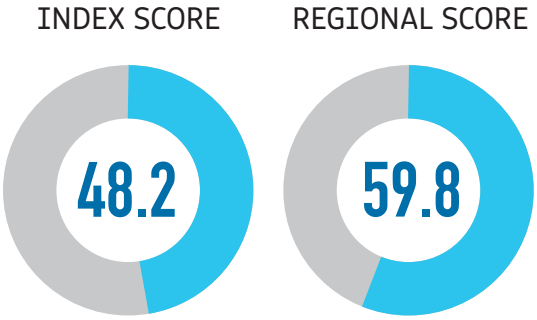
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

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	●	↑

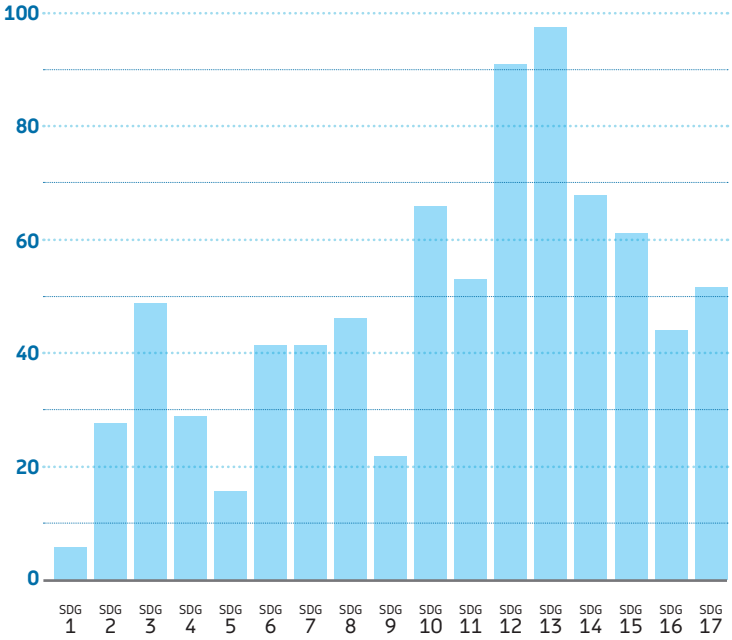
* Imputed data point

YEMEN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

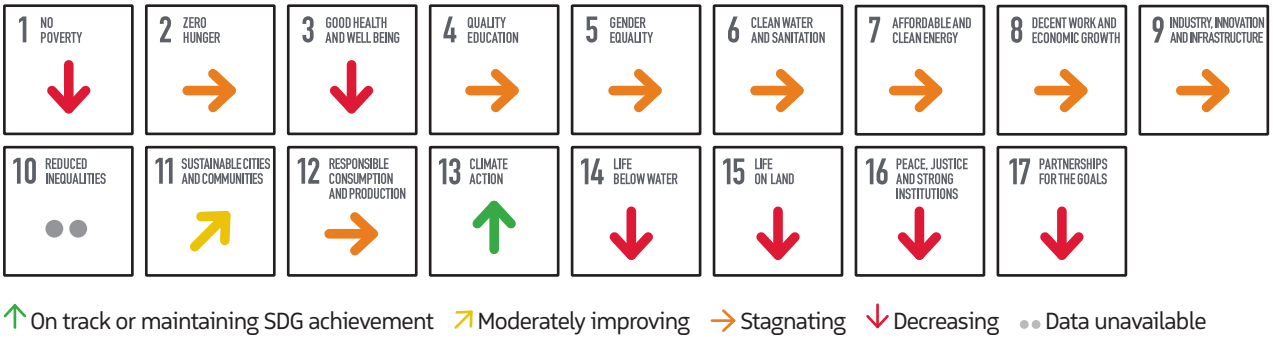


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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

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* Imputed data point
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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

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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

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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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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

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

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BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

* 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

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

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

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

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

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

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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

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

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

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

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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

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

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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

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

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

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

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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

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

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

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
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

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

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

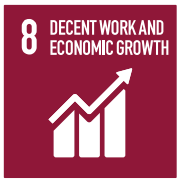
↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ●● Data unavailable

* 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

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	●	••

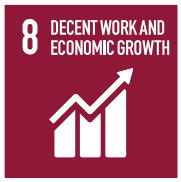
Source: IEA
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: 2015 - 2019



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	●	••

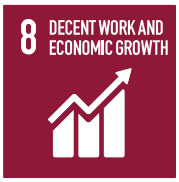
Source: World Bank
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: NA



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+)

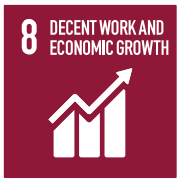
COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	11.6	●	↓
Bahrain	1.4	●	→
Comoros	8.9	●	↓
Djibouti	28.0	●	↓
Egypt	7.0	●	↑
Iraq	15.7	●	↓
Jordan	17.7	●	↓
Kuwait	2.5	●	→
Lebanon	12.8	●	↓
Libya	20.5	●	↓
Mauritania	11.2	●	↓
Morocco	10.5	●	↓
Oman	2.5	●	↑
Palestine	25.6	●	↓
Qatar	0.1	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	5.6	●	→
Somalia	20.4	●	↓
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

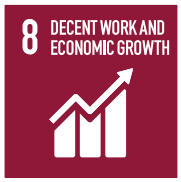
* Imputed data point
Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org



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	●	↑

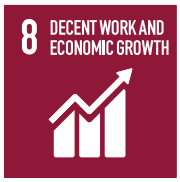
Source: "Alsamawi et al. (2017) data updated to 2018"
Reference year: 2018
Trends years: 2015 - 2018



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	●	↓

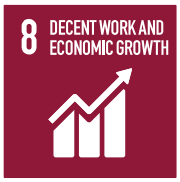
Source: The Heritage Foundation
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: 2017 - 2022



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

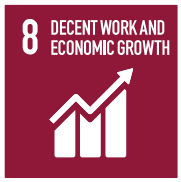
COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	78.0	●	••
Bahrain	89.6	●	••
Comoros	76.5	●	••
Djibouti	84.3	●	••
Egypt	87.8	●	••
Iraq	77.3	●	••
Jordan	84.5	●	••
Kuwait	88.4	●	••
Lebanon	78.2	●	••
Libya	73.1	●	••
Mauritania	92.2	●	••
Morocco	93.0	●	••
Oman	93.5	●	••
Palestine	70.2	●	••
Qatar	86.1	●	••
Saudi Arabia	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

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

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

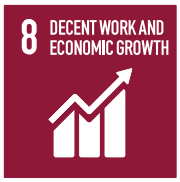
* Imputed data point
Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org



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

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

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

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* Imputed data point
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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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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

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

RED LIST INDEX OF SPECIES SURVIVAL (0-1)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
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

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

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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

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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

● 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

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

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.

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

The SDG Index overall score and 'scores by goal' can be interpreted as a percentage of optimal performance. The difference between 100 and countries' scores is therefore the distance in percentage that needs to be completed to achieving the SDGs and goals. The same indicators are used for all 22 Arab countries to generate comparable scores and rankings. It should be noted that differences in rankings and scores may be due to small differences in the aggregate score and may differ from the SDG Index global report. Like previous editions, the 2023 Arab Region SDG index includes 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.
- 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 2023 Arab SDG Index is not directly comparable with other editions of the Arab SDG Index or the global Sustainable Development Report (SDR) due to methodological refinements that ensure the best balance between up-to-date data, data quality and data coverage.

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 and 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Global Editions

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

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

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

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

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

SDG	Indicator	Change
2	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
4	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
7	Renewable energy share in total final energy 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)

5.3. Data Selection

Indicator Selection Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SDG	Indicator	Justification
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	Importance for SDG 1.
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Importance for SDG 1.
1	Working poor at PPP$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	Importance for SDG 1.
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	For consistency with previous editions of the Arab SDG Index.
5	Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	Relevance to the region.
10	Gini coefficient	Importance for SDG 10.
10	Palma Ratio	Importance for SDG 10.
11	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	Relevance to the region.
16	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 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 2023 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards is to guide countries' discussions of their SDG priorities today based on available and robust data. For this reason, and since many SDG priorities lack widely accepted statistical models for imputing country-level data, we did not use any modelling techniques to fill in missing data. For a few variables, we imputed values using other sources, especially when the indicator would have otherwise not been included. Imputed values are flagged in our online database. For the full list of imputations, please see the Codebook also available in the online database of the global SDR website.

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

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

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

5.4. Index Method

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

5.5. Dashboard Method (Thresholds, Normalization, Aggregation)

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

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

Thresholds

Thresholds have been established through the global edition report using statistical techniques and various rounds of consultations with experts. For global indicators retained for the Arab Region SDG Dashboards, the green and red thresholds always remained the same as it equates to goal achievement. For the Arab region indicators, thresholds, both red and green, were retained from the 2019 and 2022 Arab region report. These thresholds were established based on a combination of analysis of the data distribution and consultation with 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 2023 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards is presented in the Appendix 3 which can be downloaded from (https://www.arabsdgindex.com/).

Weighting and Aggregation

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.6. Trends

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

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

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

Decreasing

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

Stagnating

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

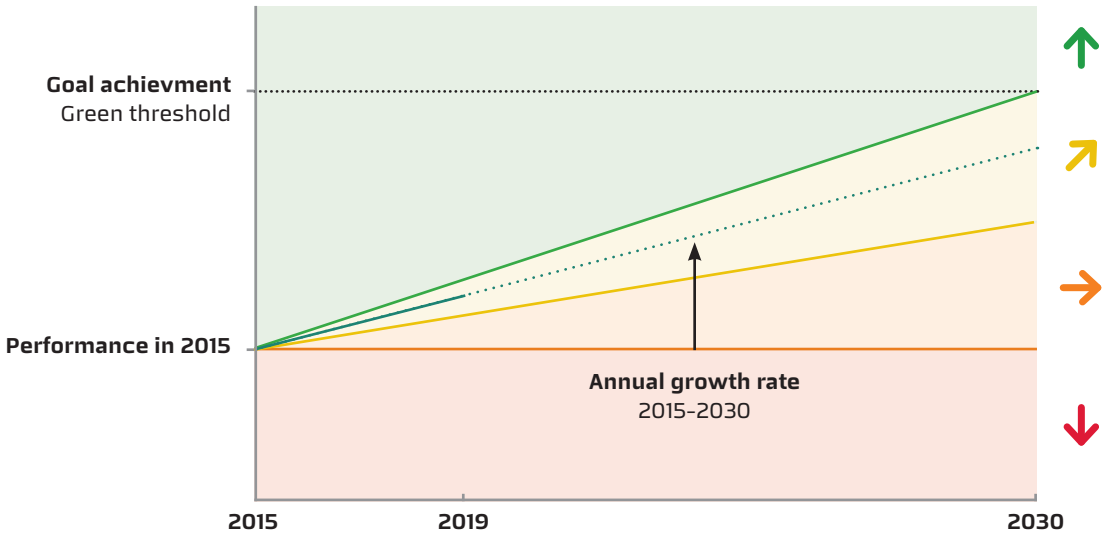
Moderately improving

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

On track or Maintaining SDG achievement

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

Figure 5: Graphic Representation of the SDG Trends Methodology



For more infomration on the Arab SDG Index indicators, trends and thresholds, refer to the report's appendices. Appendices can be downloaded from: https://www.arabsdgindex.com/. Appendices include, Appendix 1, presents a full list of the 2023 Arab SDG Index indicators, Appendix 2, presents a full list of trend indicators, and Appendix 3, presents thresholds of indicators.

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Acknowledgement: The Authors would like to express their appreciation to Prof. Raed Awamleh (MBRSG), Engy Shibl (MBRSG), Zahra Nasir (Yale), Eiman Almarzooqi (MBRSG), Alyson Marks (UN SDSN), Max Gruber (UN SDSN), and the Policy Research team at MBRSG for their vital support and contributions to the 2023 Arab Region SDG Index & Dashboards Report.

Citation: The report should be cited as follows: **Zakzak, L., Subramani, K., Luomi, M., Fuller, G., Salem, F. and Lafortune G. (2023). Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2023. Dubai and Paris: Mohammed bin Rashid School of Government (MBRSG) and UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (UN SDSN).**

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

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

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6. Sustainable Development Policy
7. Economic Policy

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About Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)
The UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) mobilizes scientific and technical expertise from academia, civil society, and the private sector to support practical problem solving for sustainable development at local, national, and global scales. The SDSN has been operating since 2012 under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General. The SDSN is building national and regional networks of knowledge institutions, solution-focused thematic networks, and the SDG Academy, its flagship online education initiative.