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REPORT

The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025

Building Resilience



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

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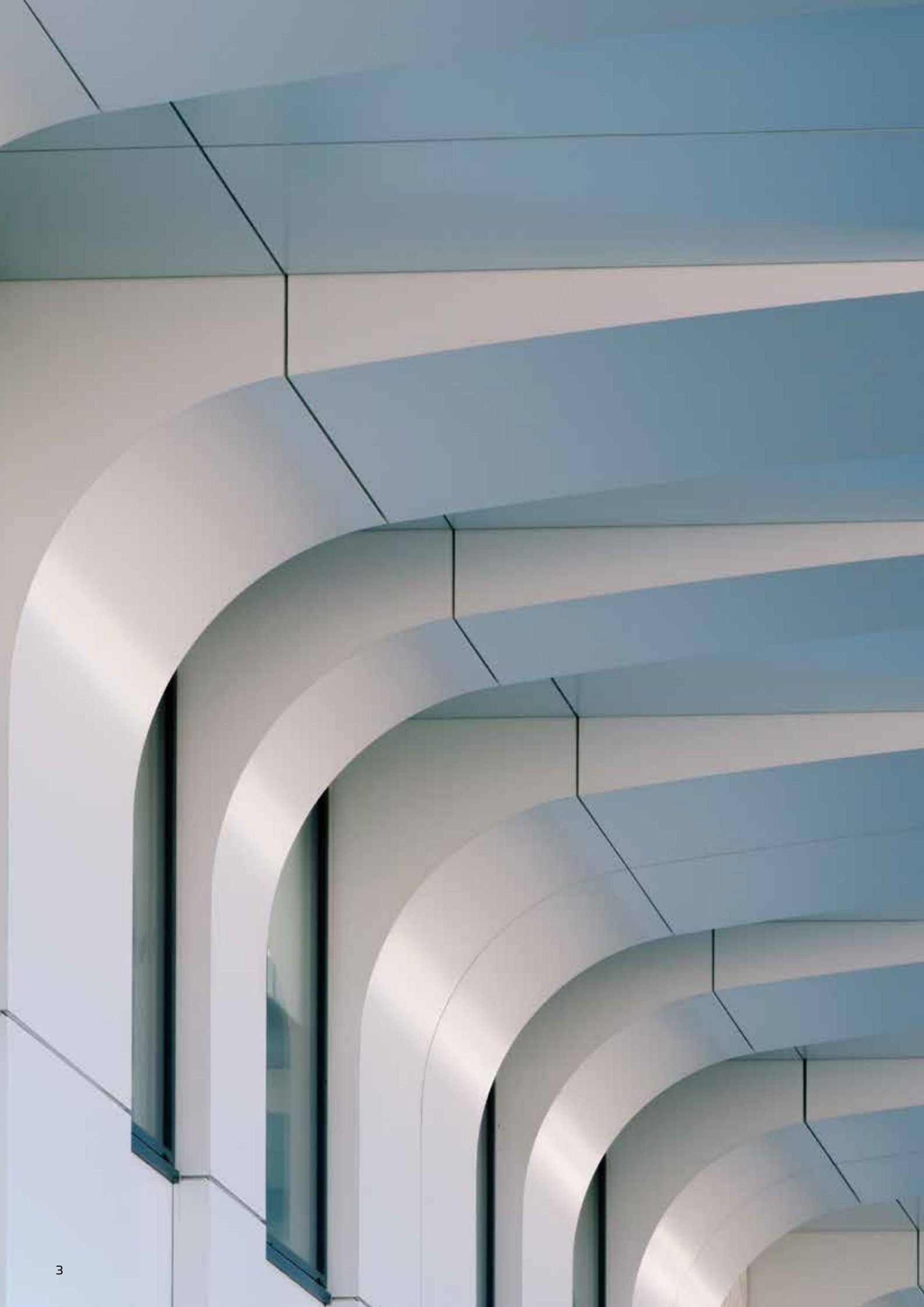


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Executive Summary

Building Resilience for Sustainable Development in the Arab Region



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

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

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

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

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

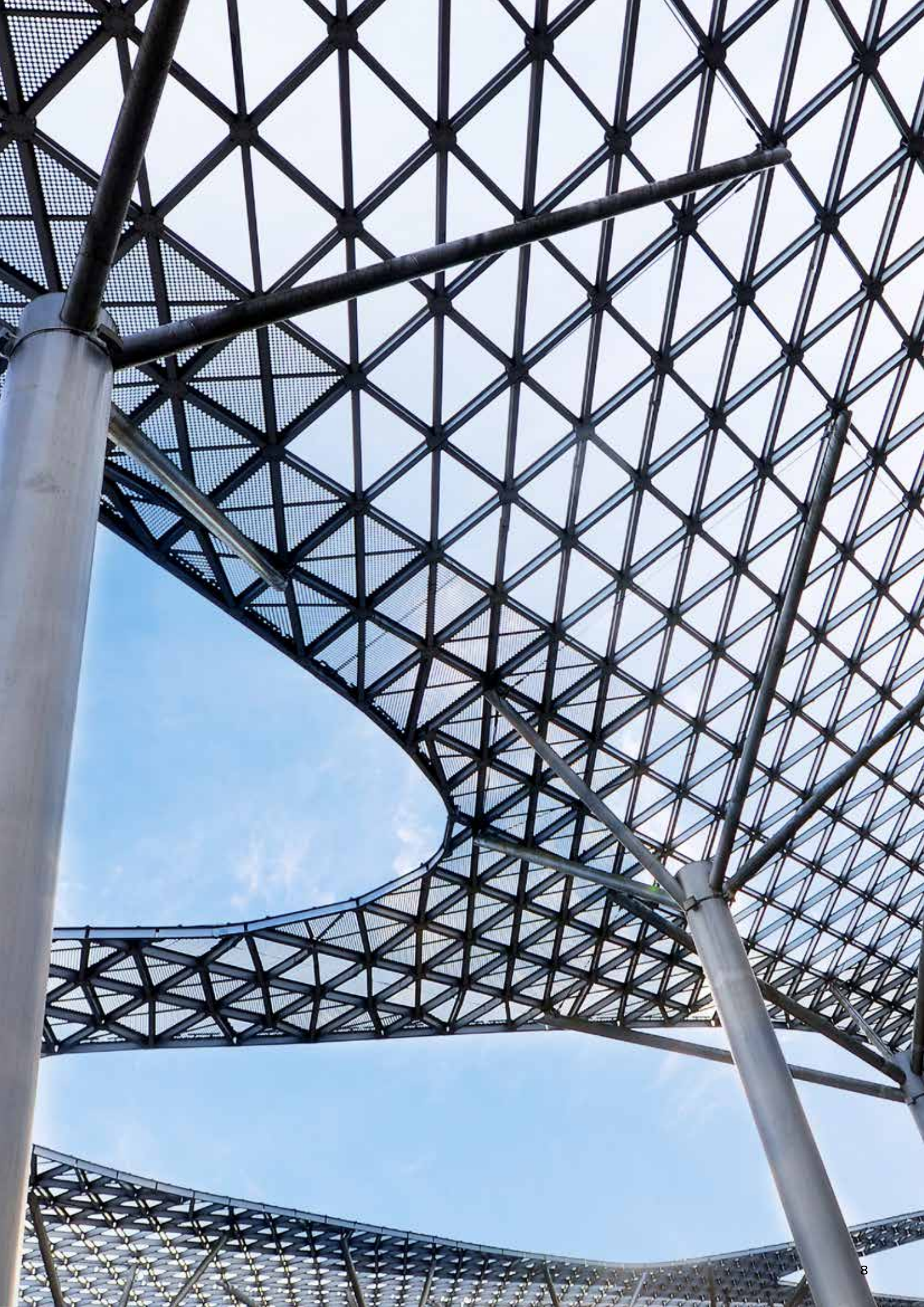
Considering these cascading crises, building resilience is an imperative. This edition of the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards places resilience at the forefront, emphasizing the urgent need for societies, economies, and ecosystems to adapt and flourish amidst current and future challenges. Building resilience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

The Role of Data-driven Approaches

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

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

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



Key Findings of the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

5. Findings of the Thematic Analysis on Building Resilience.

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



People:

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

KEY INDICATOR LEVEL FINDINGS ARE:

- o Performance on universal health coverage (UHC) remains insufficient across the Arab region.
- o While some countries score green on subjective well-being, overall, the Arab region performs poorly on this indicator, with red scores primarily concentrated in middle-income and least developed countries (LDCs).
- o Despite gains in female education, women's workforce participation remains a major challenge, hindering progress toward equal opportunities.
- o The gender wage gap is a widespread regional challenge, as most Arab countries receive a red score on the indicator "ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male."
- o Food security faces multiple challenges, particularly regarding nutrition indicators—most notably, the prevalence of obesity. Most countries score red, and all show declining trends on this indicator.





Prosperity:

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

KEY INDICATOR LEVEL FINDINGS ARE:

- o Economic growth in the Arab region is marked by significant disparities, with most countries receiving a red score.
- o Greater efforts are needed to advance economic diversification across the Arab region, particularly in fossil fuel-dependent economies, as reflected in Arab countries' scores on the «Product concentration index, exports» indicator.
- o While several countries achieve a green score on the “unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)” indicator, unemployment remains a chronic economic challenge in the Arab region, particularly for middle-income and LDCs groups.
- o Apart from the GCC countries, most Arab nations receive a red score for access to financial services.
- o Major challenges persist in research and development (R&D) expenditure, as most Arab countries receive a red score.
- o Overall, the Arab region performs better on indicators related to access to water and sanitation services and access to electricity, in addition to internet usage and mobile broadband subscription.

Planet:

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

KEY INDICATOR LEVEL FINDINGS ARE:

- o Most Arab countries receive a red score on the indicator “Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources),” highlighting high levels of water stress across the region.
- o Despite recent efforts, most Arab countries receive a red score on the “renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output),” underscoring the need for greater efforts to accelerate the region’s transition to sustainable energy sector.
- o The Arab region exhibits stark disparities in CO₂ emissions levels and climate vulnerability.
- o Almost all Arab countries receive a red score on three indicators related to the protection of biodiversity in marine, terrestrial, and freshwater sites.





Peace:

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

KEY INDICATOR LEVEL FINDINGS ARE:

- o Most Arab countries face major or significant challenges on the indicator “Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism,” revealing regional political instability.
- o Many Arab countries score green on the indicator “birth registration with civil authority.”
- o Many Arab countries achieve a red score on the «corruption perception index» indicator, with trends showing either stagnation or decline. A negative perception of public sector corruption can undermine trust in governments, deter private sector investment, and limit economic growth opportunities.
- o Performance of national statistical systems in the Arab region shows positive trends. Overall, there are signs of improvement on the performance of national statistical systems in the Arab region, as the World Bank’s Statistical Performance Index indicates.

Partnerships:

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

KEY INDICATOR LEVEL FINDING IS:

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

The Index as a Policy Action Tool

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

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

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

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



Section 1

The Arab SDG Index and Dashboards

The Index

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Structure of the Report

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

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Figure 1: The Sustainable Development Goals

Using the Index and Dashboards

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

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

Overall Score

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

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

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

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

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

It is important to note that due to time lags in international statistics, data in the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 might not capture the impacts induced by recent conflict in some Arab countries, including Palestine and Lebanon. The ongoing humanitarian crisis in Gaza has resulted in lasting impacts on health outcomes, the destruction of infrastructure, and widespread poverty, unemployment, and food insecurity¹.

Status of SDG Achievement in the Arab Region

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additionally, the results of the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 highlight regional challenges on SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), most notably on indicators related to CO₂ emissions in energy production and inadequate renewable electricity output.

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

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

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

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

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

Data Challenges

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

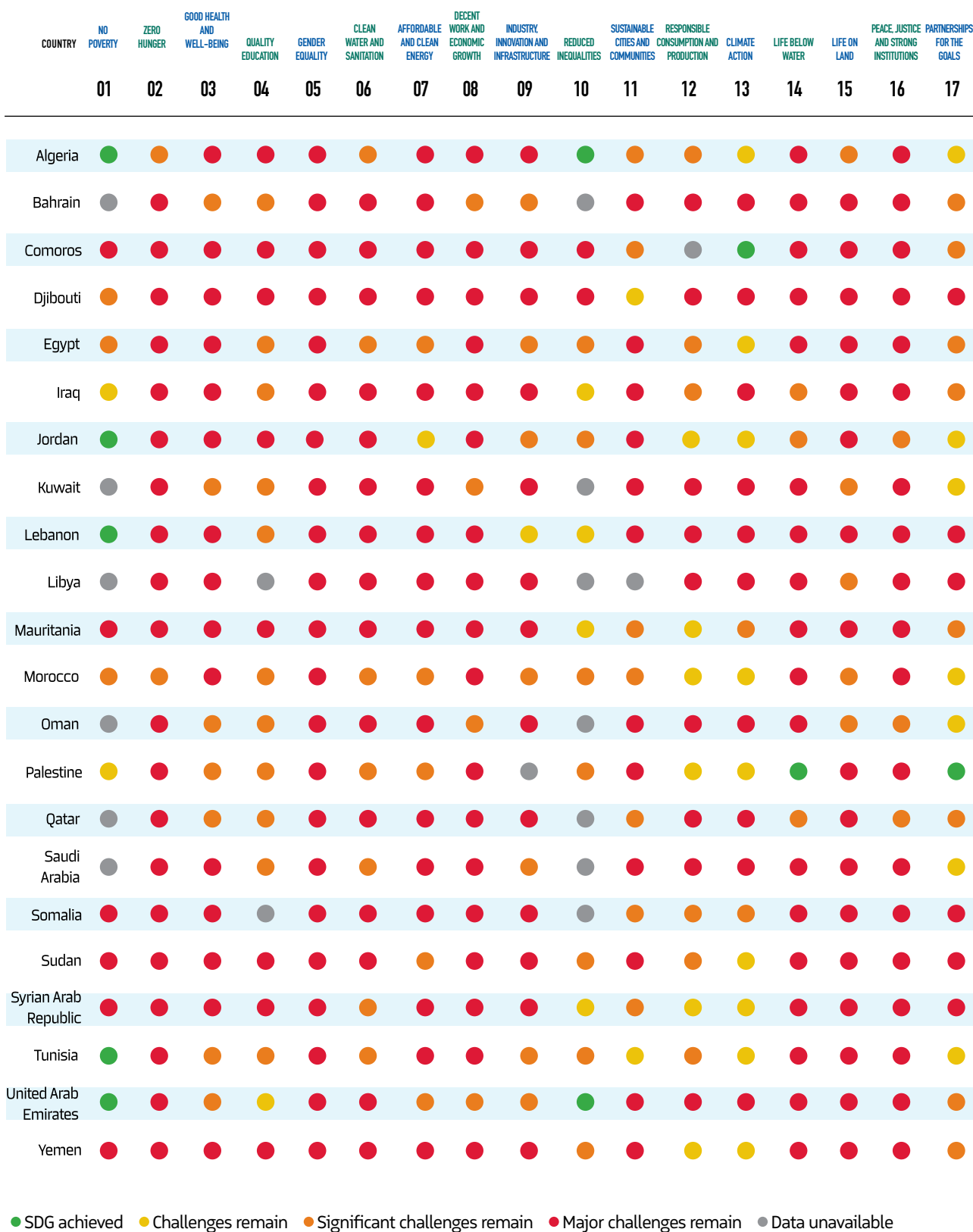
Majority of Arab countries show positive trends on this indicator based on the Arab SDG Index (2025) results.

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

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

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

Figure 2: Arab SDG Index Score Dashboard (2025)



Section 1


Figure 3: Arab SDG Index Trend Dashboard (2025)

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

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

Section 2

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



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

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

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

Section 2

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

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

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

Defining Resilience

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

Resilience can be defined as «the ability of individuals, households, communities, cities, institutions, systems, and societies to prevent, resist, absorb, adapt, respond, and recover positively, efficiently, and effectively when faced with a wide range of risks, while maintaining an acceptable level of functioning and without compromising long-term prospects for sustainable development, peace and security, human rights, and well-being for all³».

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

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

Thematic Framework: Analysing Resilience

The thematic analytical framework in this report provides comprehensive and data driven insights into resilience in the Arab region. It is structured around the following core principles⁴:

1

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

2

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

3

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

4

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

5

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

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

Resilience Related Indicator Selection

The selection of indicators for the thematic analytical framework in this report was through a review process conducted by the authors of the report⁵. This process involved evaluating the 115 the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 indicators based on a set of predefined criteria to ensure their relevance and robustness in assessing resilience.

Indicator Selection Criteria

Indicators were assessed and included in the framework based on the following key considerations:

1

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

2

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

3

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

5 - Lama Zakzak and Mari Luomi.

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

Building Resilience: People

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

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

Enhancing data availability on poverty and inequalities is essential to designing targeted interventions that address the needs of vulnerable populations. Scaling up universal

health coverage (UHC) is crucial to ensuring equitable access to healthcare services and reducing financial hardship caused by out-of-pocket medical expenses.

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

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

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

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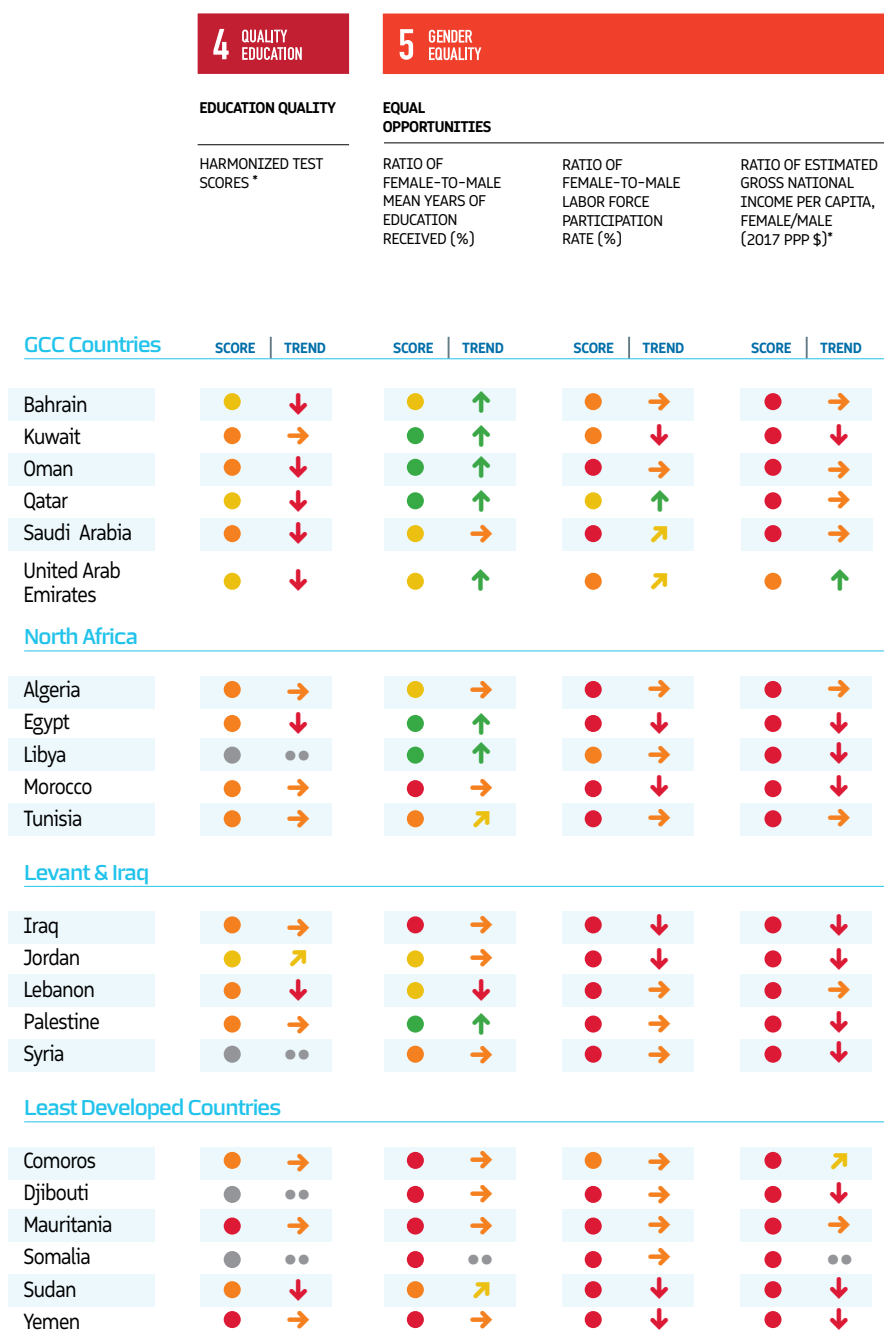
Figure 5: Building Resilience – People: Society Indicators



* Arab Only Indicators

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Data unavailable

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



* Arab Only Indicators

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Data unavailable

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Figure 6: Building Resilience – People: Food Security Indicators

2 ZERO HUNGER										
NUTRITION										PRODUCTION
PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT (%)		PREVALENCE OF STUNTING IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE (%)		PREVALENCE OF WASTING IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE (%)		PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, BMI ≥ 30 (% OF ADULT POPULATION)		CEREAL YIELD (TONNES PER HECTARE OF HARVESTED LAND)		
SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND	
CCC Countries										
Bahrain	●	●●	●	●●	●	●●	●	↓	●	●●
Kuwait	●	↑	●	→	●	↑	●	↓	●	↑
Oman	●	↑	●	●●	●	●●	●	↓	●	↑
Qatar	●	●●	●	●●	●	●●	●	↓	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	●	↑	●	↑	●	↑	●	↓	●	→
United Arab Emirates	●	↑	●	●●	●	●●	●	↓	●	↑
North Africa										
Algeria	●	↑	●	●●	●	●●	●	↓	●	→
Egypt	●	→	●	●●	●	●●	●	↓	●	↑
Libya	●	↓	●	●●	●	●●	●	↓	●	→
Morocco	●	→	●	●●	●	●●	●	↓	●	↓
Tunisia	●	→	●	●●	●	●●	●	↓	●	↗
Levant & Iraq										
Iraq	●	→	●	●●	●	●●	●	↓	●	↑
Jordan	●	●●	●	●●	●	●●	●	↓	●	→
Lebanon	●	●●	●	●●	●	●●	●	↓	●	↓
Palestine	●	●●	●	↓	●	→	●	↓	●	↑
Syria	●	↓	●	●●	●	●●	●	↓	●	↓
Least Developed Countries										
Comoros	●	→	●	●●	●	●●	●	↓	●	↓
Djibouti	●	↗	●	●●	●	●●	●	↓	●	→
Mauritania	●	↓	●	→	●	→	●	↓	●	↗
Somalia	●	→	●	●●	●	●●	●	↓	●	↓
Sudan	●	↓	●	●●	●	●●	●	↓	●	→
Yemen	●	→	●	●●	●	●●	●	↓	●	→

* Arab Only Indicators

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ●● Data unavailable

- **Poverty indicators show mixed results for the Arab region⁶.**

High poverty rates across all three indicators are predominantly concentrated within the LDCs group. The disparity between LDCs and the rest of the Arab countries is most evident on the “Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day” indicator, where most LDCs receive red scores. However, the results for the other two indicators “Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day” and “Working poor at PPP\$3.65/day” present a more varied picture, particularly among middle-income countries. Notably, Syria stands out with red scores on both indicators, as years of conflict have severely deteriorated the country’s economic and social conditions. More attention should be given to building the resilience of working poor as they are often predominantly employed in the informal sector and lack social protections⁷.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The regional score for the “Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)” stands at 25%, meaning that only a quarter of women in the Arab region participate in the labor force compared to men. This is the lowest percentage compared to other regions⁸. Most Arab countries score red on the indicator, with most trends showing either decline or stagnation. Additionally, almost all Arab countries score red on wage gap (Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male).

6 - Poverty is evaluated here based on international extreme levels of poverty and material deprivation, including the share of people that live with less than \$2.15 a day (for low-income countries) or \$3.65 a day (for lower-middle-income countries). This can be limited in the sense that it does not account for contextual differences among countries.

7 - Zakzak, L., Luomi, M., Subramani, K., Fuller, G., Salem, F., & Lafortune, G. (2024). The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2023/2024: Towards Just Transitions in the Arab States. World Government Summit Series.

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

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- **Food security is challenged on multiple fronts, particularly on nutrition and cereal production.**

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

Building Resilience: Prosperity

The Arab region's economies have suffered from a succession of global crises over the past five years, exacerbating chronic economic challenges. The majority of Arab economies were not prepared to absorb the negative impacts of such global crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, and shocks in energy and food prices. The Arab region's limited preparedness to absorb the

negative impacts of crises highlights the urgent need for building resilience to mitigate future economic shocks and ensure sustainable development.

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

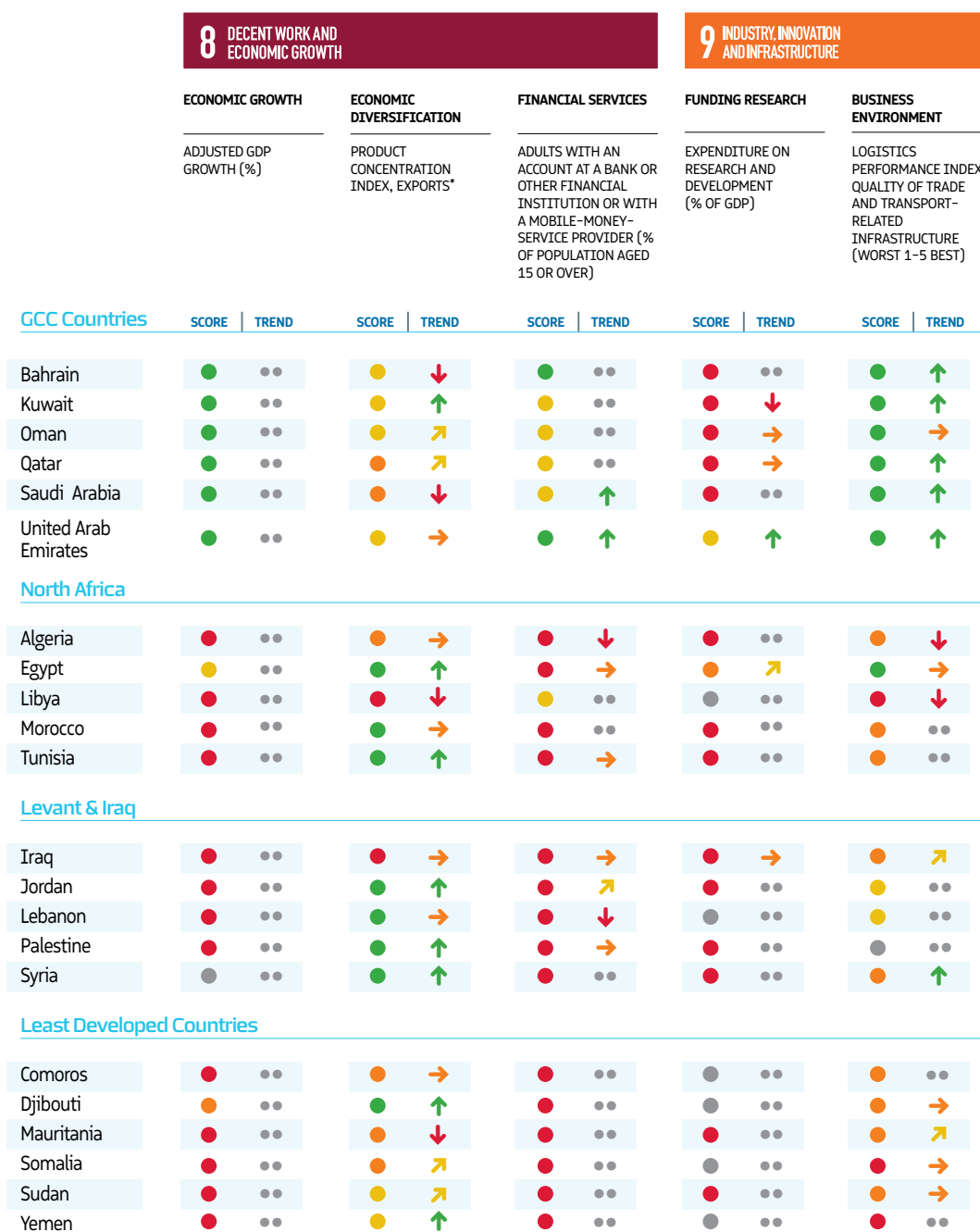
Investing in research and development (R&D) is crucial for driving innovation, developing local solutions, and enhancing regional competitiveness. Addressing high unemployment, particularly among youth, requires the implementation of targeted national policies and programs that promote job creation and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

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

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

Section 2

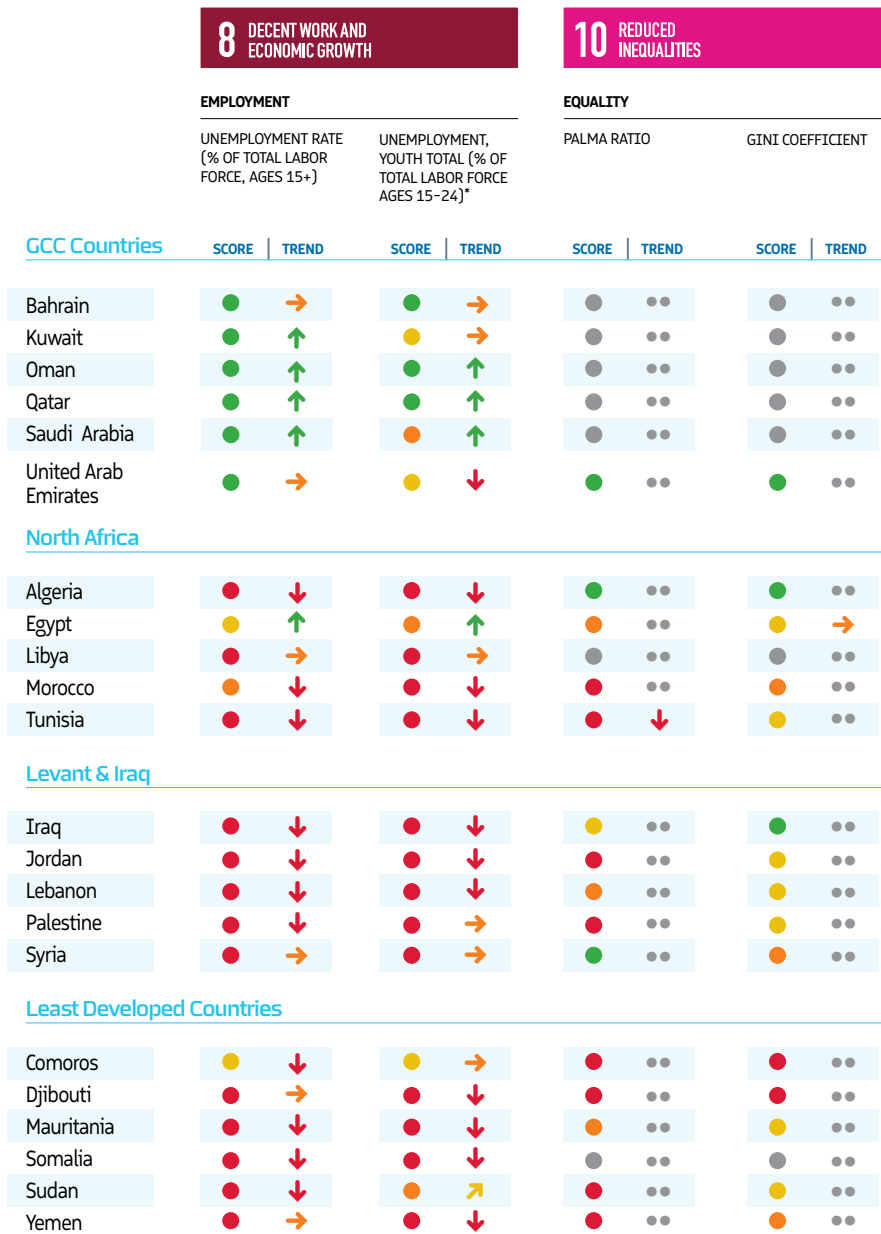
Figure 7: Building Resilience – Prosperity: Economy Indicators



* Arab Only Indicators

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Data unavailable

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

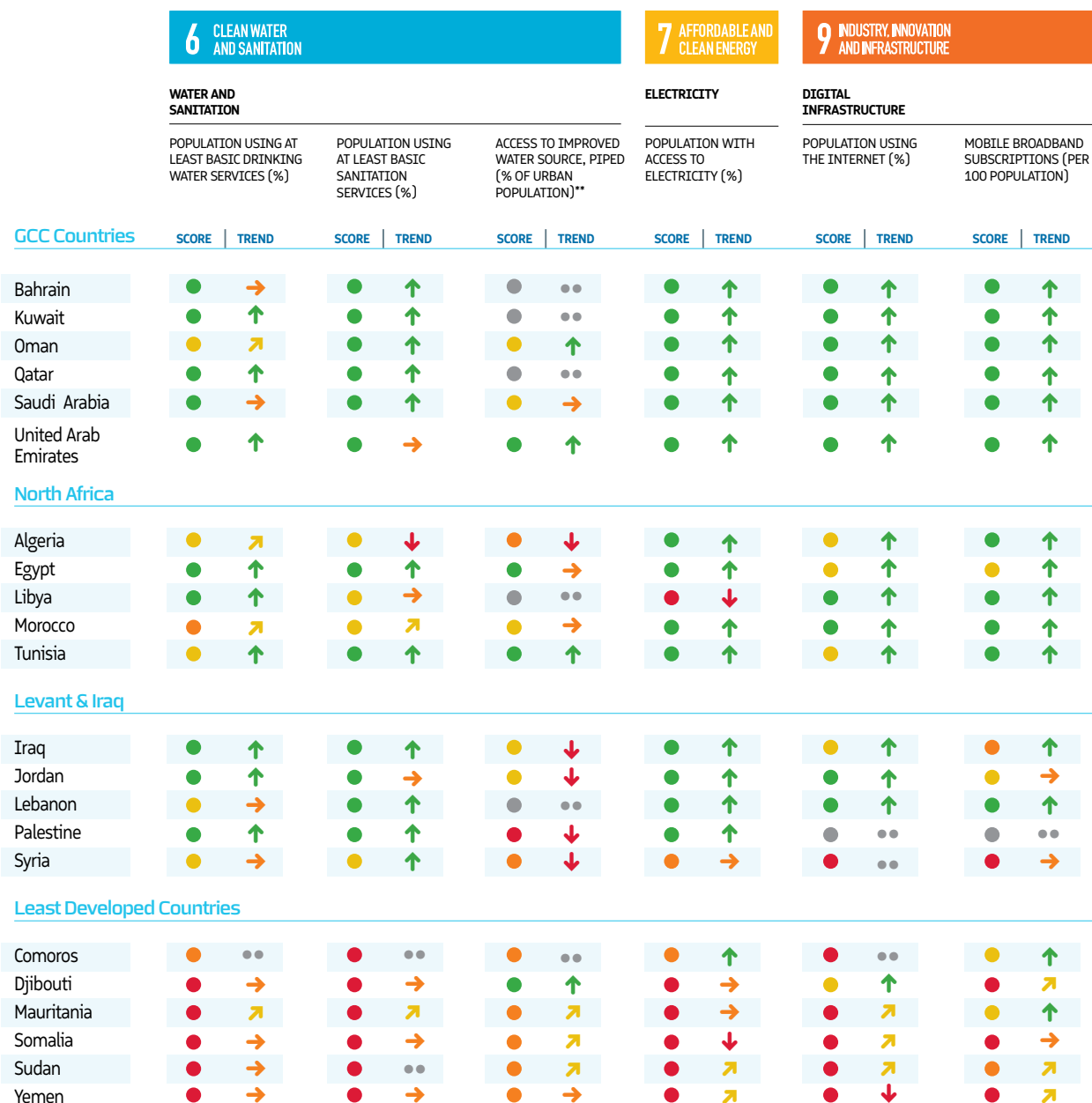


* Arab Only Indicators

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable
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Figure 9: Building Resilience – Prosperity: Infrastructure Indicators



* Arab Only Indicators

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Data unavailable

Figure 9: Building Resilience – Prosperity: Infrastructure Indicators (Continued)

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

ROADS AND TRANSPORT

RURAL POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO ALL-SEASON ROADS (%) POPULATION WITH CONVENIENT ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN CITIES (%)

GCC Countries

	SCORE	TREND	SCORE	TREND
Bahrain	●	●●	●	●●
Kuwait	●	●●	●	●●
Oman	●	●●	●	●●
Qatar	●	●●	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	●	●●	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	●	●●	●	●●

North Africa

Algeria	●	●●	●	●●
Egypt	●	●●	●	●●
Libya	●	●●	●	●●
Morocco	●	●●	●	●●
Tunisia	●	●●	●	●●

Levant & Iraq

Iraq	●	●●	●	●●
Jordan	●	●●	●	●●
Lebanon	●	●●	●	●●
Palestine	●	●●	●	●●
Syria	●	●●	●	●●

Least Developed Countries

Comoros	●	●●	●	●●
Djibouti	●	●●	●	●●
Mauritania	●	●●	●	●●
Somalia	●	●●	●	●●
Sudan	●	●●	●	●●
Yemen	●	●●	●	●●

* Arab Only Indicators

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Data unavailable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Building Resilience: Planet

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

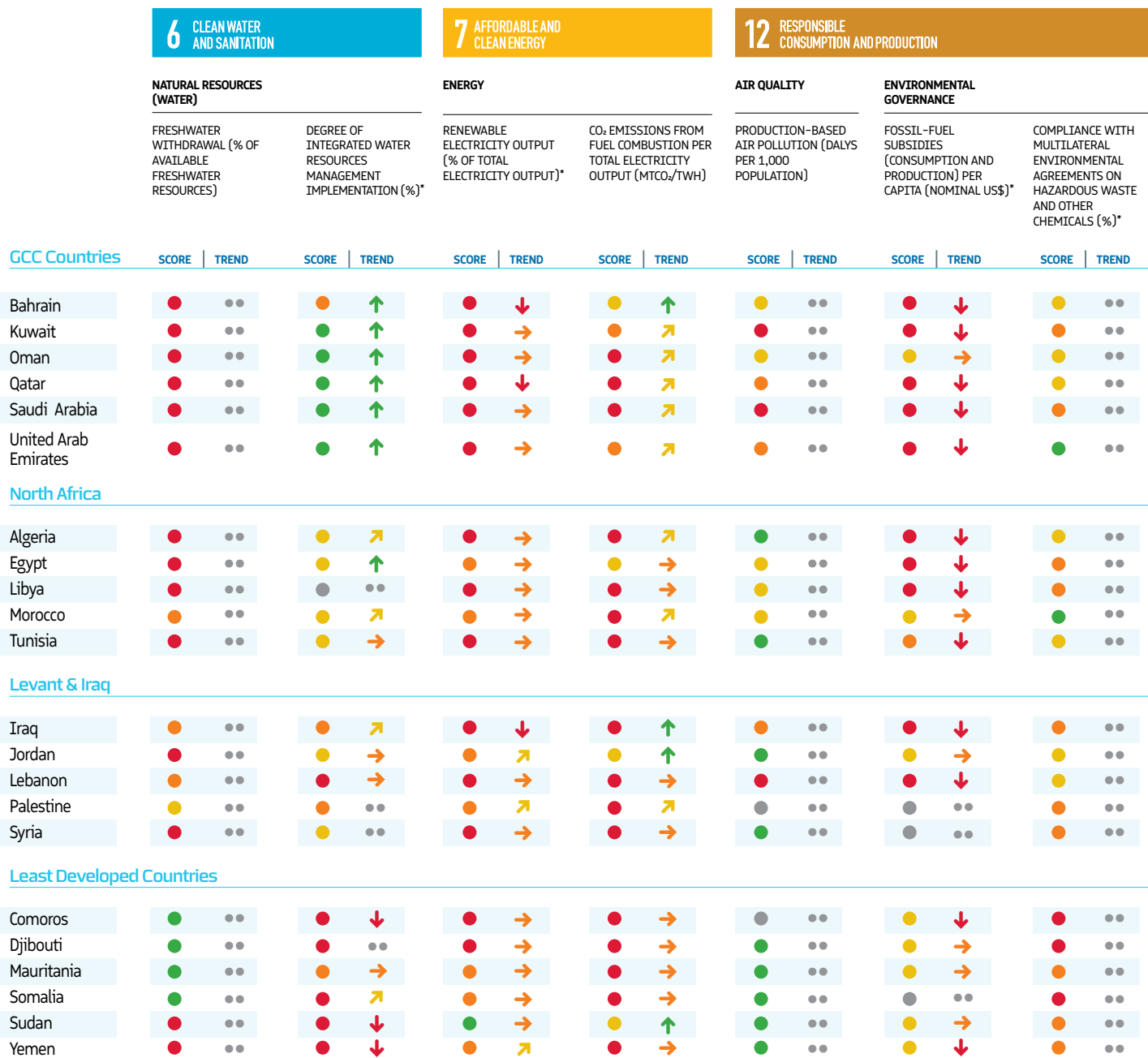
Water stress is a critical challenge for the Arab region, necessitating urgent action to enhance integrated water resources management and strengthen natural resource governance. While progress has been made, the transition to renewable energy remains slow, requiring further investment and policy support.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

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

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

Section 2

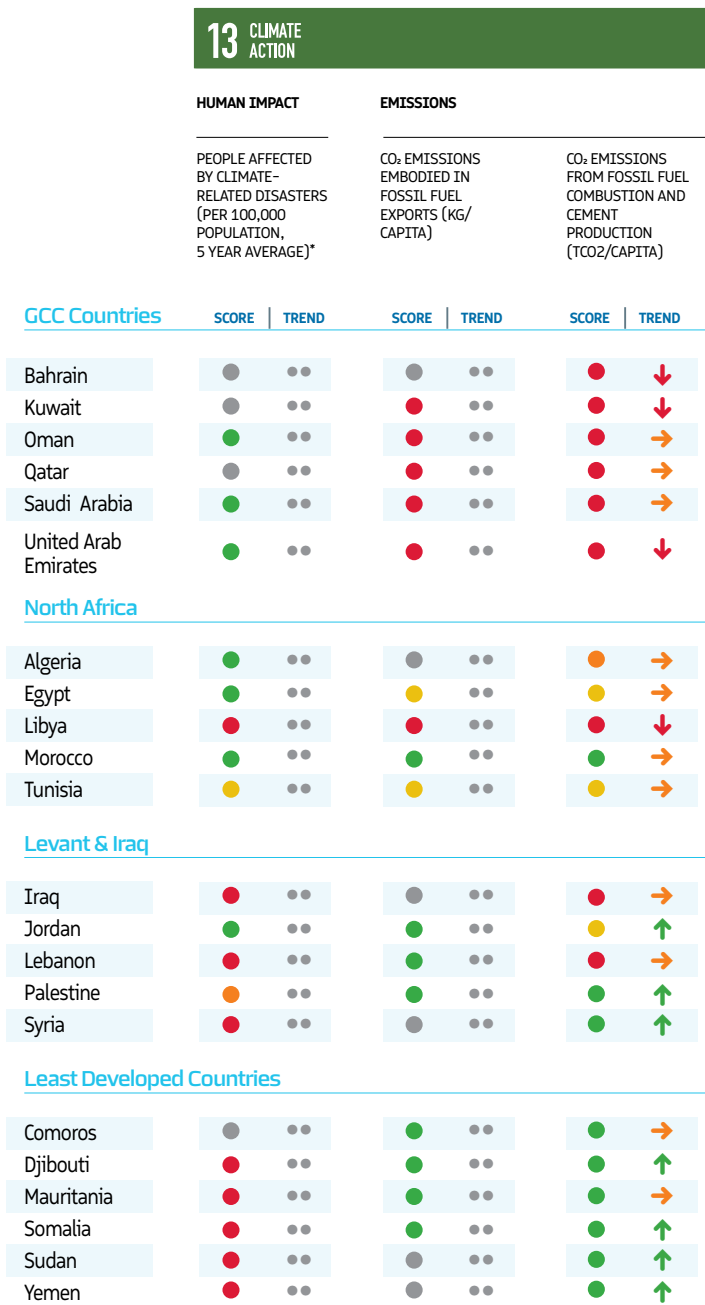
Figure 10: Building Resilience – Planet: Environment and Climate Change Indicators



* Arab Only Indicators

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ●● Data unavailable

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

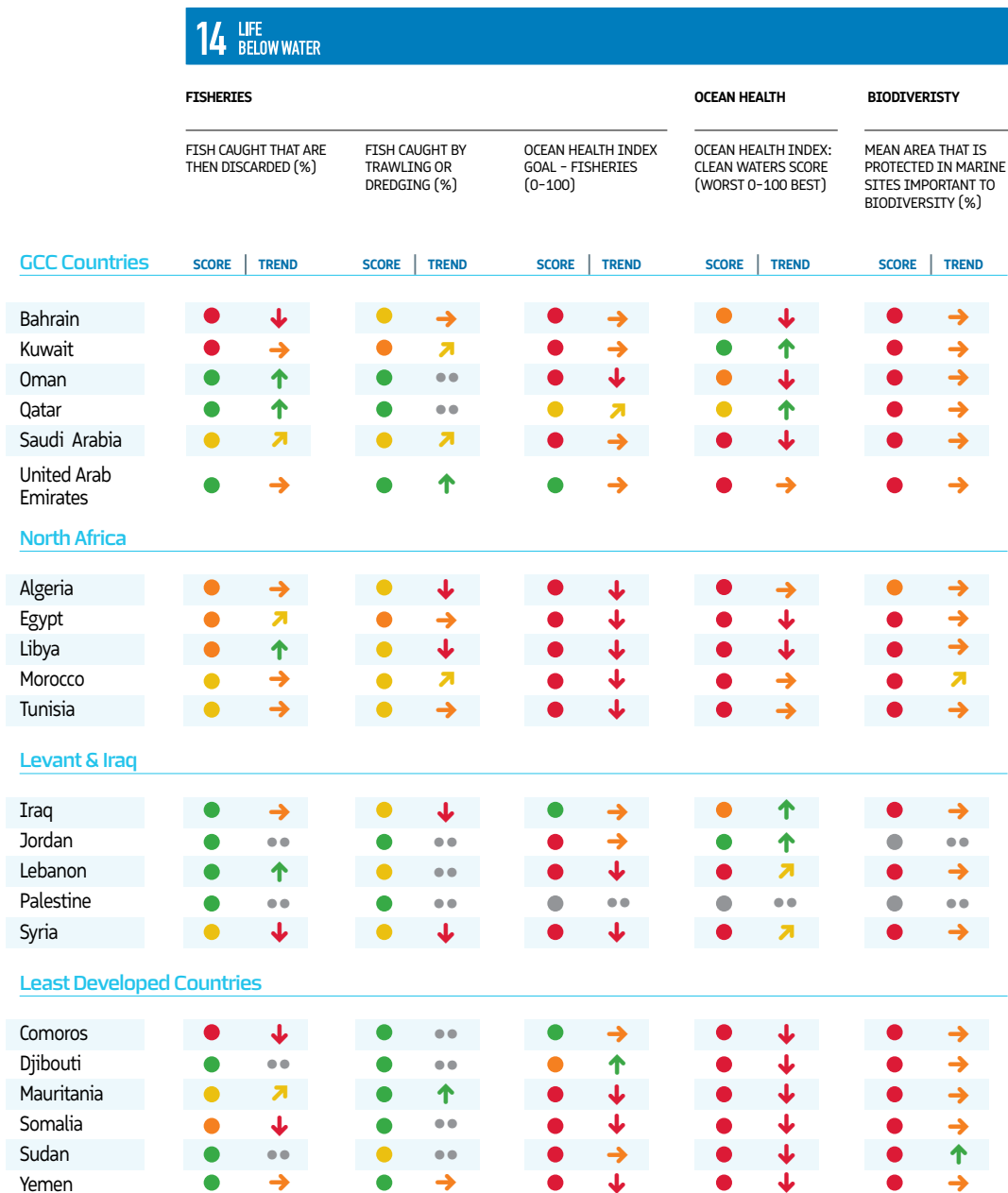


* Arab Only Indicators

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ●● Data unavailable

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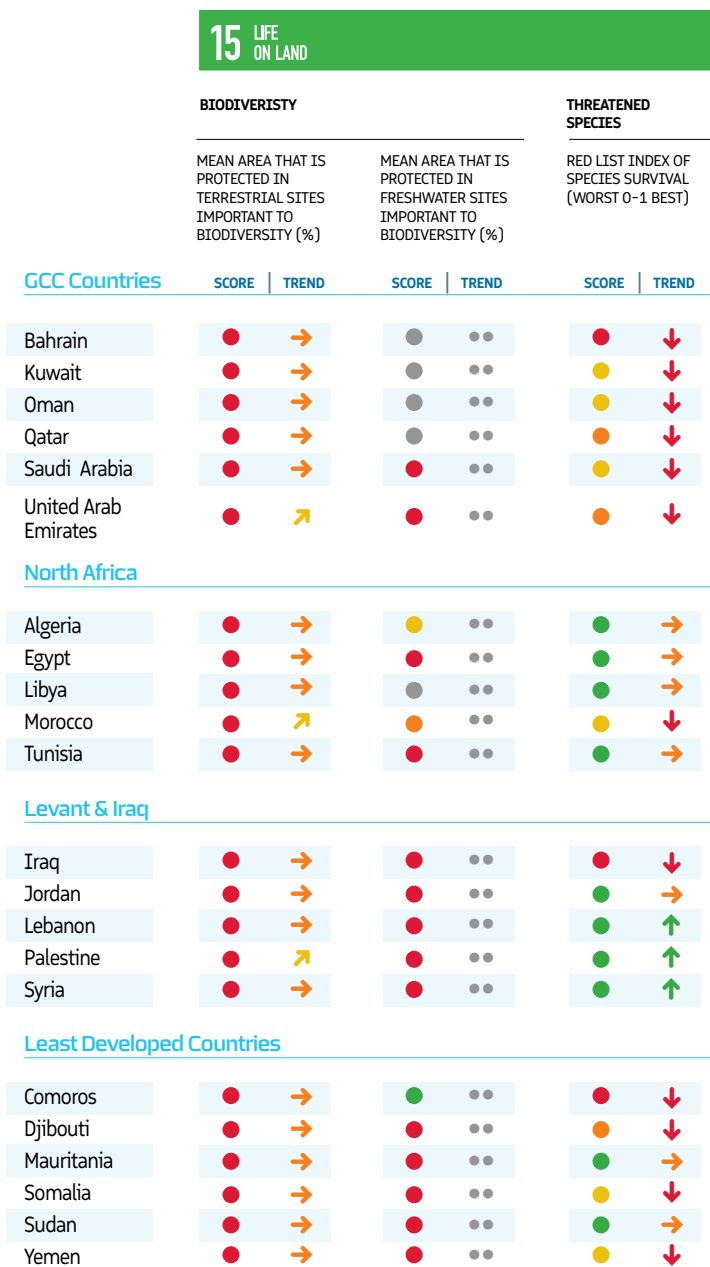
Figure 11: Building Resilience – Planet: Fisheries and Biodiversity Indicators



* Arab Only Indicators

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Data unavailable

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



* Arab Only Indicators

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Data unavailable

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

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

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

Most Arab countries score red on the renewable energy indicator “Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)” revealing low achievement in clean and sustainable energy. The Arab region is home to some of the world's largest fossil fuel

exporters that depend heavily also on fossil fuels for energy production. However, failing to invest adequately in renewable energy expose countries to climate change impacts, market shifts, and energy security challenges. The Arab region has great potential for renewables, as it is endowed with abundant solar and wind power and vast stretches of untapped lands.

- **Fossil fuel subsidies remain high in the Arab region risking the transition to cleaner energy.**

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

- **The Arab region shows stark disparities in emissions levels and climate vulnerability.**

The GCC countries exhibit high CO₂ emissions, scoring red on both “CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)” and “CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita),” reflecting their fossil-fuel-dependent economies. However, they score green on “People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5-year average),” indicating stronger resilience mechanisms, such as robust infrastructure and disaster preparedness. In contrast, the LDCs group score green on both CO₂ emissions indicators⁹, yet, they score red on the human impact of climate disasters, underscoring their heightened vulnerability to climate shocks. For the North African and Levant groups,

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

results on CO₂ emissions indicators are mixed, with variability across countries. However, the Levant group predominantly scores red on human impact of climate disasters which indicate significant climate risks in a region already facing political and economic instability.

- **Sustainable management of fisheries is needed.**

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

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

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

Building Resilience: Peace

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

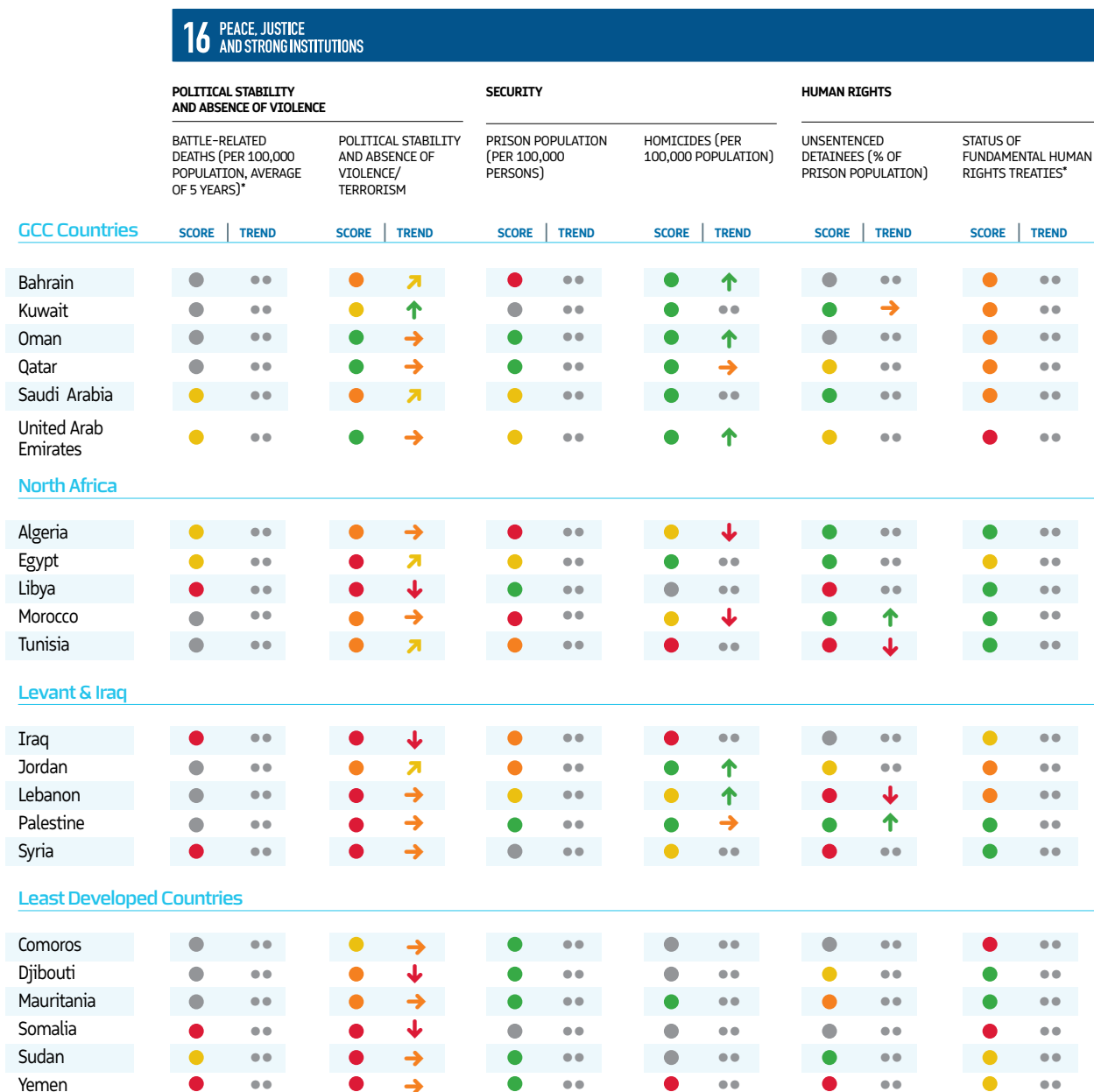
The escalations in Palestine and Lebanon highlight the profound humanitarian toll and deep social and economic ramifications of conflict.

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

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

Section 2

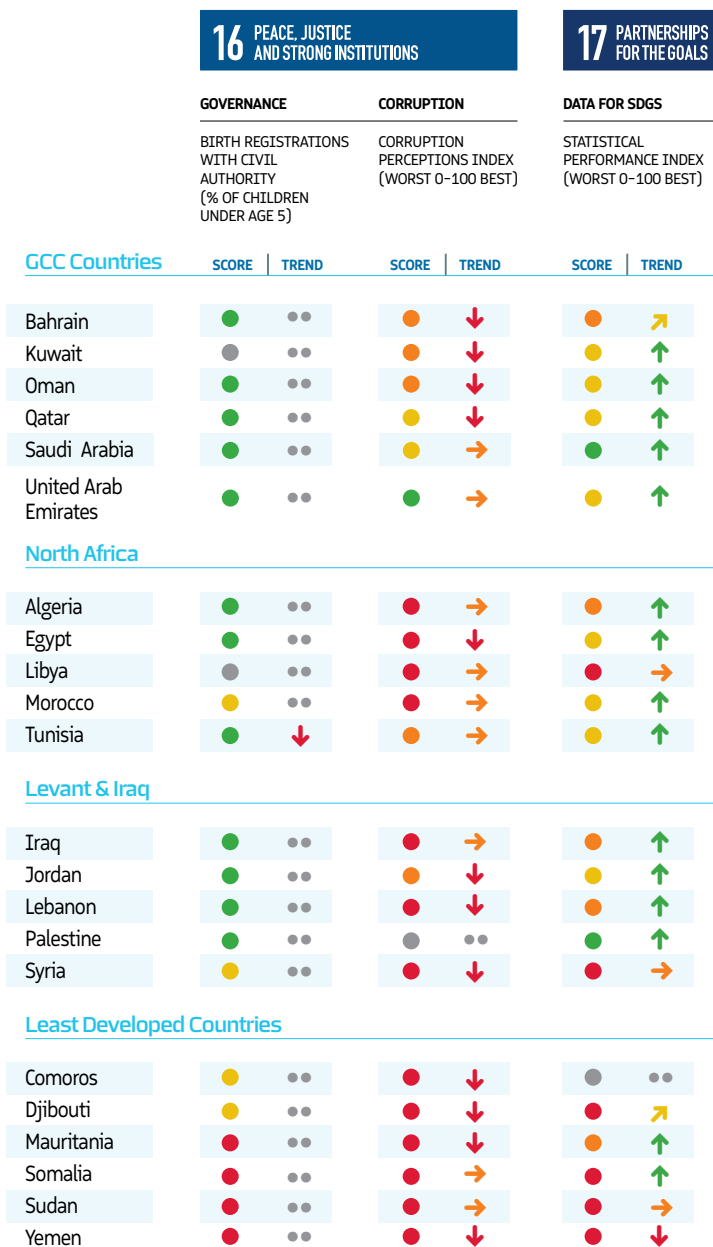
Figure 12: Building Resilience – Peace: Stability, Security, and Human Rights Indicators.



* Arab Only Indicators

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ●● Data unavailable

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



* Arab Only Indicators

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ●● Data unavailable

Section 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

Building Resilience: Partnerships

- **The Arab region’s challenges call for global cooperation.**

Much like addressing the SDGs, strengthening multilateralism requires robust metrics and monitoring. In this regard, the Arab SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 incorporates a new indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024: the Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) (Figure 14). This index ranks countries based on their engagement with the UN system, including treaty ratifications, votes at the UN General Assembly, membership in UN organizations, participation in conflicts, militarization, use of unilateral sanctions, and financial contributions to the UN. Despite the region’s complex and interconnected challenges, the Arab region’s performance on the “Index of Support to UN-based Multilateralism” is higher than the global average, with scores of approximately 78 and 65, respectively⁹.

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

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

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

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

GCC Countries

SCORE | TREND

Bahrain	●	●●
Kuwait	●	●●
Oman	●	●●
Qatar	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	●	●●

North Africa

Algeria	●	●●
Egypt	●	●●
Libya	●	●●
Morocco	●	●●
Tunisia	●	●●

Levant & Iraq

Iraq	●	●●
Jordan	●	●●
Lebanon	●	●●
Palestine	●	●●
Syria	●	●●

Least Developed Countries

Comoros	●	●●
Djibouti	●	●●
Mauritania	●	●●
Somalia	●	●●
Sudan	●	●●
Yemen	●	●●

* Arab Only Indicators

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ●● Data unavailable

Section 3

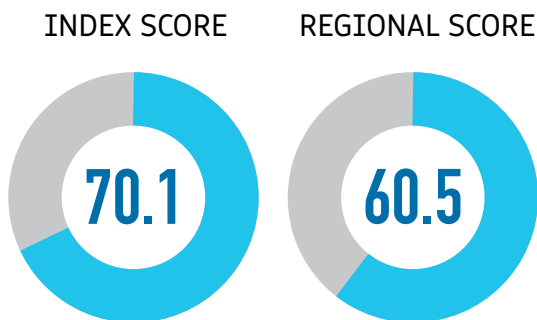
Country Profiles



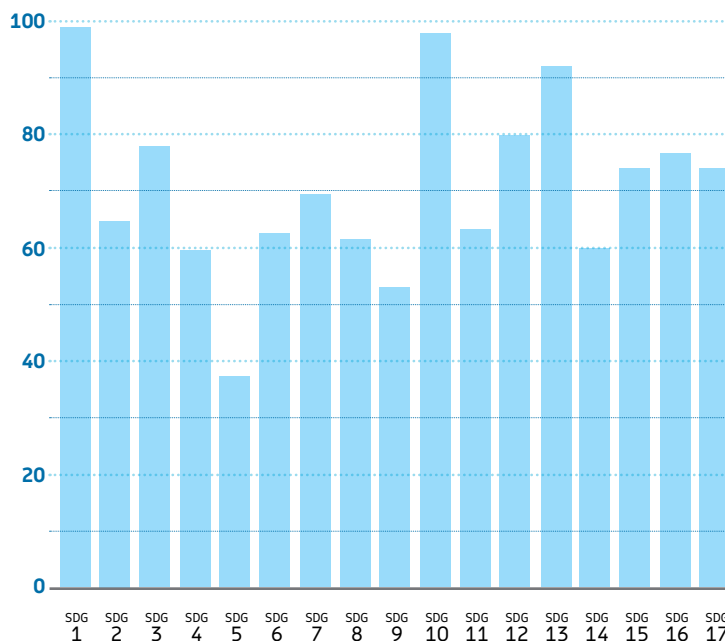


ALGERIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

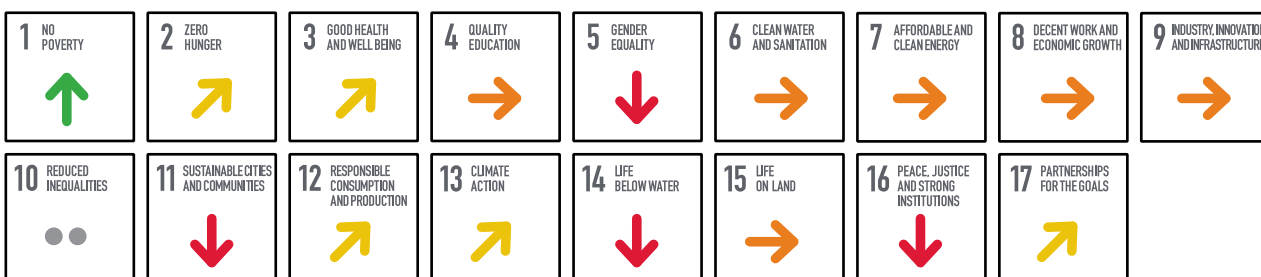


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



■ 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>

SDG1 – End Poverty

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.9	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.7	●	↑
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 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 (%)	9.8	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.7	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.8	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

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

SDG4 – Quality Education

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

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	66.3	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.8	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	25.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	7.9	●	↓
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	●	●
Women (aged 20–24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.0	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	13.3	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98.0	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.7	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	85.8	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	137.9	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	33.1	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ Oeq/capita)	844.0	●	●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	60.0	●	→
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	4.1	●	●

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

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 (MCO ₂ /TWh)	2.0	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.8	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	5.3	●	↓

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

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

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	27.2	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	71.2	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	99.7	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	●	↓
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	●	●
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO ₂ per constant 2015US\$)	1.7	●	↓
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	89.9	●	●

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.0	●	●
Gini coefficient	27.6	●	●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	19.1	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	37.0	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	75.4	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

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

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.0	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	52.4	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

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

SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	4.5	●	●
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.5	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.9	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	●	→

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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

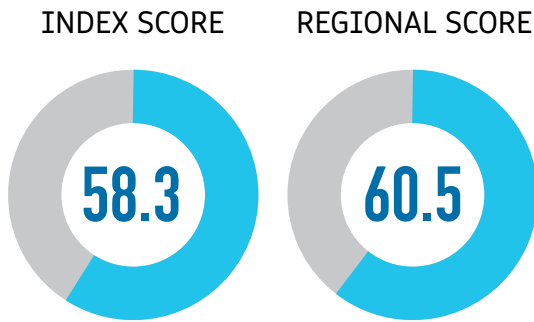
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.2	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.6	●	↓
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	77.3	●	●

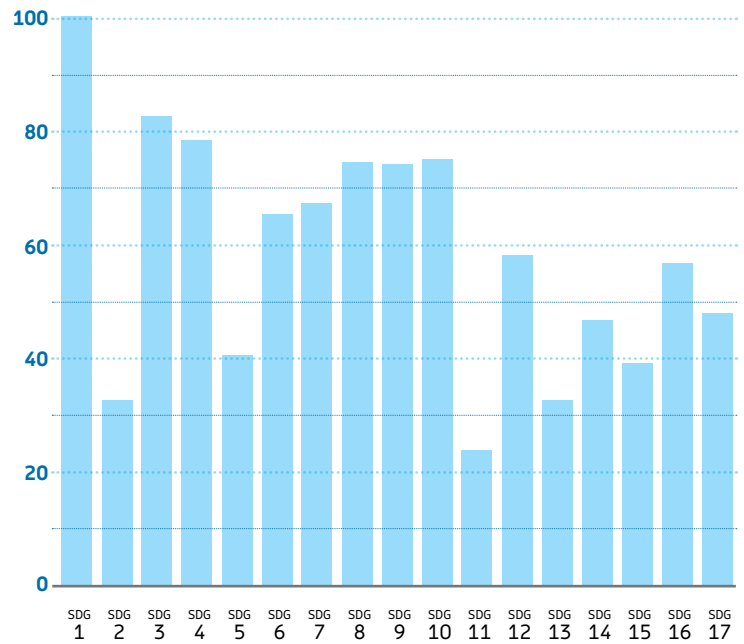
* Imputed data point

BAHRAIN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

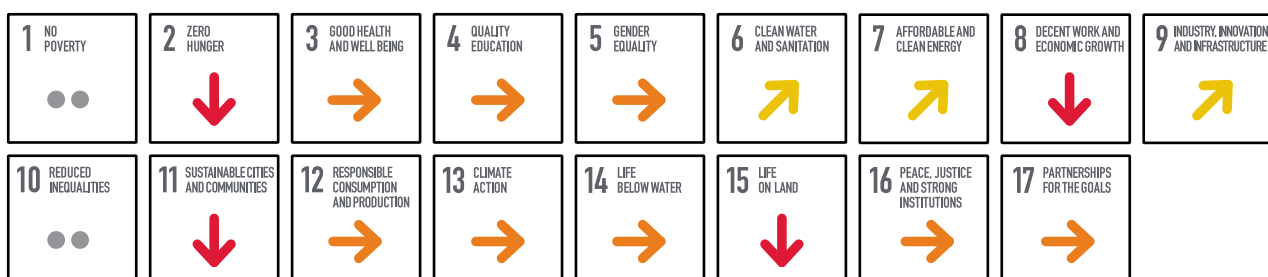


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS



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

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

SDG1 – End Poverty

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

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

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

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

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

SDG4 – Quality Education

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

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)*	59.7	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.5	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	50.7	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.0	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	●	●●
Women (aged 20–24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	●	●●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	21.7	●	↑
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	60.0	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	133.7	●	●●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	88.0	●	●●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ Oeq/capita)	6450.3	●	●●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	59.0	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.8	●	●●

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

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)	1.1	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	●	↓
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	9.5	●	↓

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

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

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)*	4.5	●	●●
Population using the internet (%)	100.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	157.6	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.2	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	●	●●
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO ₂ per constant 2015US\$)	0.4	●	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	●	●●

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	NA	●	●●
Gini coefficient	NA	●	●●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	59.7	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	21.2	●	●●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	●	●●

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

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

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	25.8	●	↓
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.7	●	↑
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: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.1	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.2	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	28.8	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	8.2	●	●●
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	●●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	●	↓

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

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

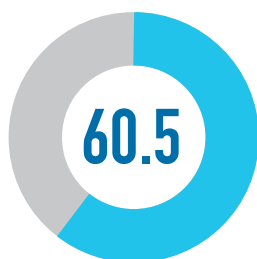
* Imputed data point

COMOROS

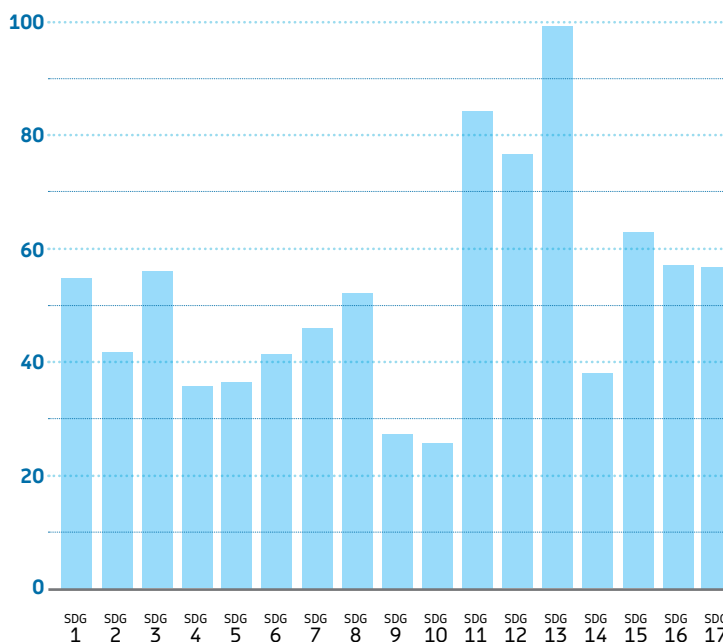
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

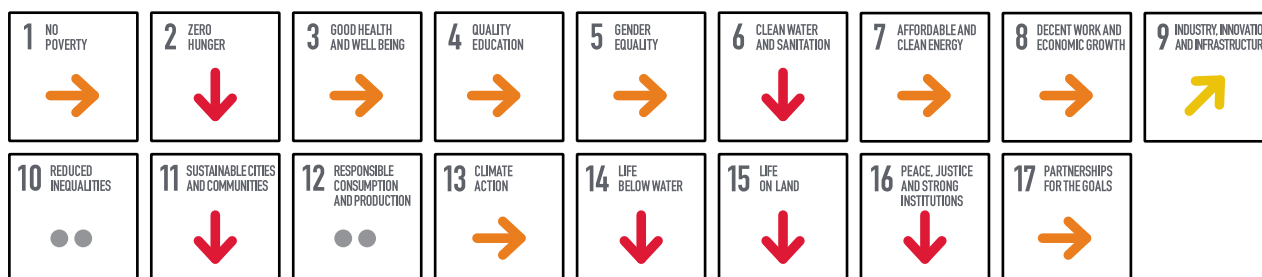


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



■ 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>

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	19.6	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)*	2.3	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	37.7	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	0.0	●	→
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	31.9	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	NA	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	NA	●	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.5	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	NA	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.1	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.2	●	●	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO ₂ per constant 2015US\$)	NA	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.3	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	71.0	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.8	●	↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	●	→	Palma ratio	2.5	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	●	●	Gini coefficient	45.3	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	12.0	●	↓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	217.0	●	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.4	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.1	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	48.2	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	20.6	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.7	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	165.0	●	●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.0	●	↓	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.4	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	74.4	●	●	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	14.2	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.2	●	●	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	36.3	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86.0	●	↓	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	●	●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	48.0	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6	●	●	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	●	→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	11.7	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	●	●
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	8.5	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	0.0	●	●
Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	17.2	●	→	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	87.4	●	●	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	52.3	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	82.0	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	47.5	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.7	●	→
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	32.1	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	35.1	●	↓
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	9.6	●	●	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	●	●
Harmonized Test Scores	392.2	●	→	Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	70.1	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	28.8	●	→	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	71.5	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.4	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	59.7	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.7	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	●	↓
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.6	●	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women (aged 20–24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	4.9	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	7.7	●	↓	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	●	●
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98.0	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.3	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	20.0	●	↓
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.2	●	●	Children involved in child labor (%)	28.5	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	35.9	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	61.5	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.8	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)*	0.0	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	10.1	●	●	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ Oeq/capita)	NA	●	●	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	47.1	●	●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	25.0	●	↓	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	●	●
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	43.8	●	●	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	6.0	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.2	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	87.9	●	↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	11.3	●	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MTCO ₂ /TWh)	3.1	●	→	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	●	●
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.4	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	4.3	●	↓	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	58.5	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.3	●	●				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	21.7	●	●				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.6	●	↓				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	55.7	●	↓				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	10.9	●	→				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	●	→				
Labour freedom score*	0.0	●	●				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	16.4	●	●				
Product concentration index, exports	61.5	●	↑				

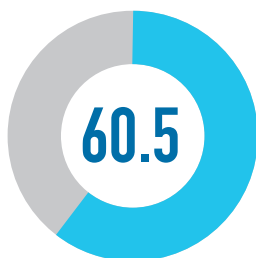
* Imputed data point

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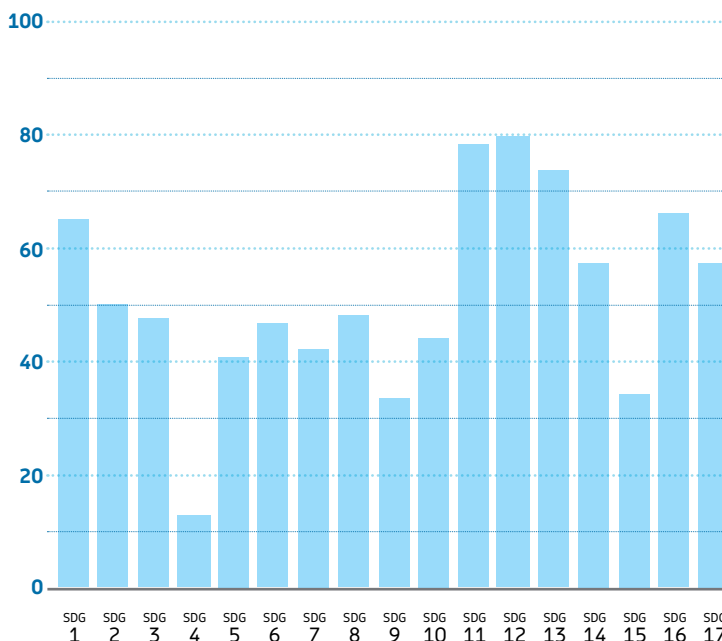
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE

REGIONAL SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

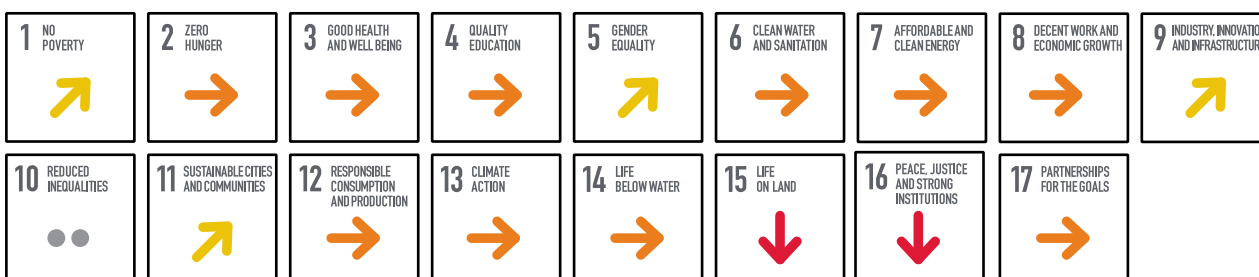


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



■ 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>

SDG1 – End Poverty

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

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

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

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

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

SDG4 – Quality Education

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

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)*	55.1	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	55.6	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	40.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.2	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3	●	↓
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.4	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	19.0	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	182.0	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	76.2	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	66.9	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.3	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ Oeq/capita)	4382.9	●	●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	24.0	●	●
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	37.6	●	●

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	65.4	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	9.6	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.4	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	1.9	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

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

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)*	0.0	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	65.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	35.6	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	2.3	●	→
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	●	●
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO ₂ per constant 2015US\$)	NA	●	●
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	79.0	●	●

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	2.0	●	●
Gini coefficient	41.6	●	●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	39.8	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.1	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

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

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.4	●	↓
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)	13195.3	●	●

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: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	53.4	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	●	●
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	64.0	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	8.3	●	●
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.8	●	↓

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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

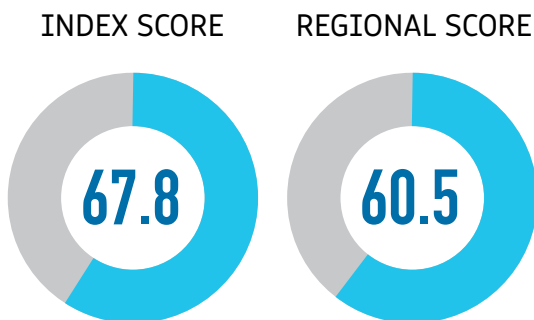
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

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

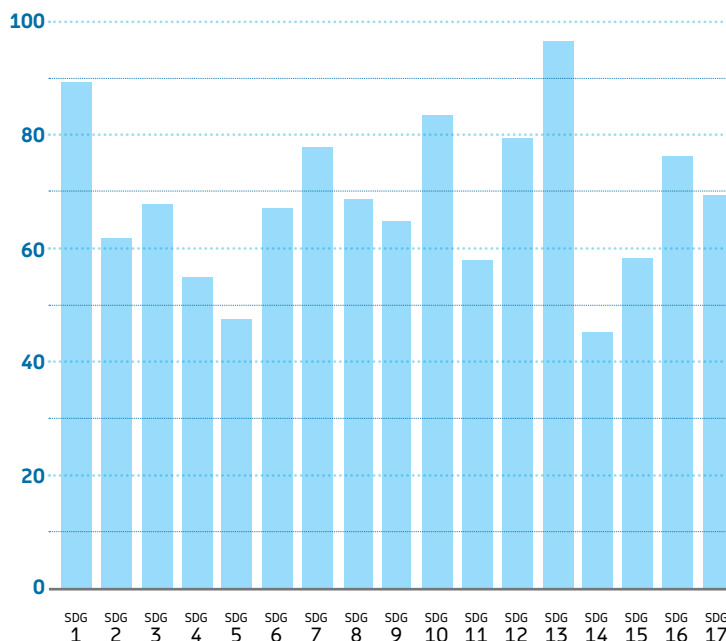
* Imputed data point

EGYPT

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

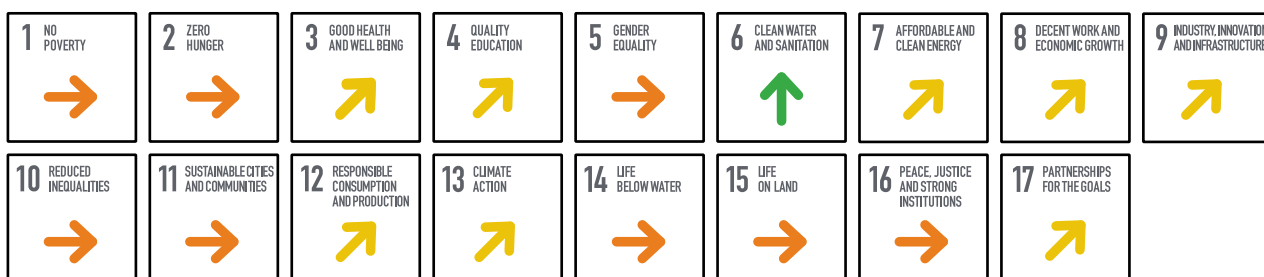


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS



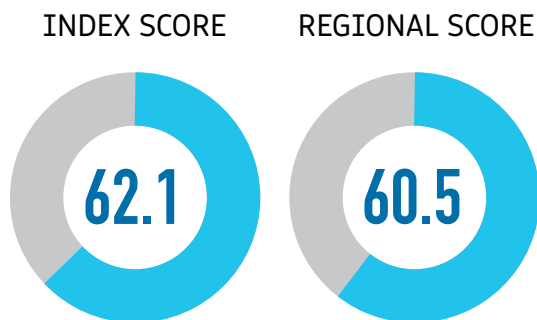
↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Data unavailable

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

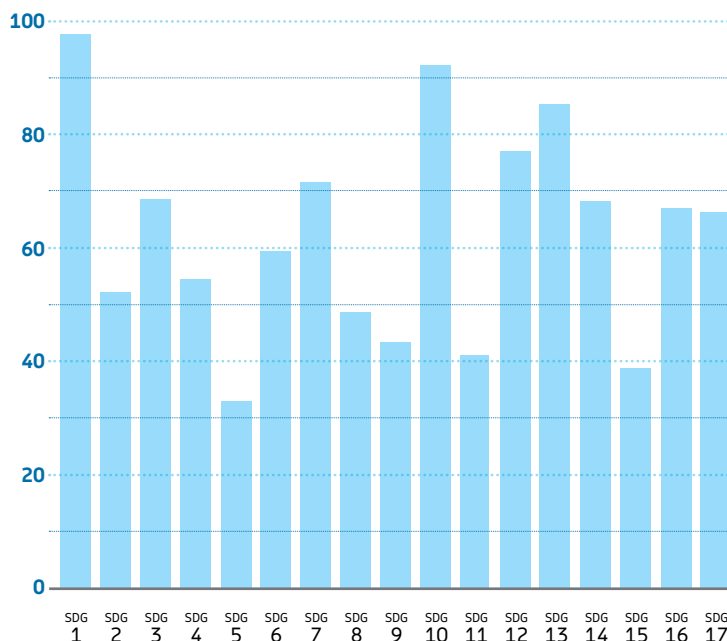
SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.1	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	36.3	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	9.2	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	72.2	●	↑
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	12.6	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	64.8	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	3.0	●	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.2	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.3	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5	●	●	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	0.5	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	44.3	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.2	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.4	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	0.6	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.3	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	●	→	Gini coefficient	31.9	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	41.7	●	→
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	16.8	●	↑	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	24.1	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.5	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.7	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.1	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.8	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	●	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	5.1	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	28.0	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.9	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	106.0	●	●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	5.4	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.4	●	↑	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.1	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.2	●	↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.1	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	50.0	●	●	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	596.6	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.1	●	↑	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	56.3	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	70.0	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	3.9	●	↓	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	2.4	●	→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	20.9	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	0.8	●	↑
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	3.4	●	↓	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	245.0	●	●
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	24.7	●	↓	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	11.8	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.9	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.2	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	86.1	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.4	●	→
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	32.5	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	52.1	●	↓
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	39.4	●	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	49.5	●	→
Harmonized Test Scores	356.0	●	↓	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	30.3	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)*	81.2	●	↑	Imported deforestation (m³/capita)	5.4	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.9	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.7	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	23.1	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.1	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.7	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.9	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	●	↓	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.8	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	18.8	●	→	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.9	●	●
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	90.0	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.1	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	35.0	●	↓
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.8	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	4.8	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.5	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	25.1	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	141.2	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	42.0	●	●	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.4	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)	1146.7	●	●	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	106.2	●	●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	65.0	●	↑	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.0	●	●
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	4.8	●	●	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10.0	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.0	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MCO2/TWh)	1.2	●	→	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	79.9	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	11.8	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.7	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.0	●	↑	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	68.1	●	●
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)	27.4	●	→				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.3	●	↑				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.3	●	●				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	●	↑				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.5	●	●				
Labour freedom score	32.8	●	↓				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	19.0	●	↑				
Product concentration index, exports	0.1	●	↑				

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

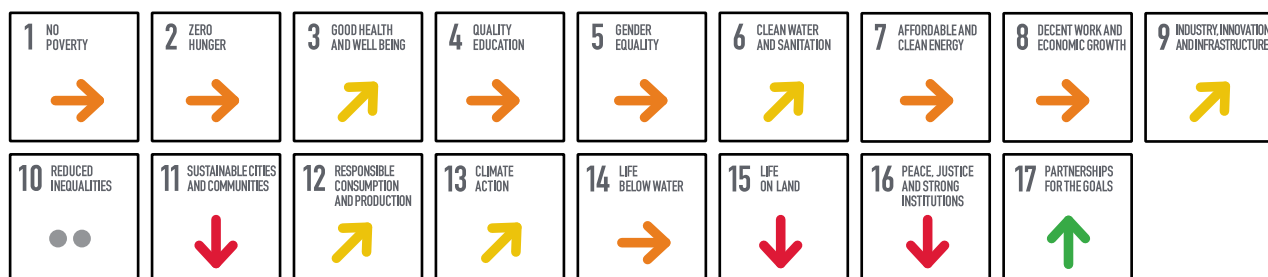


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS



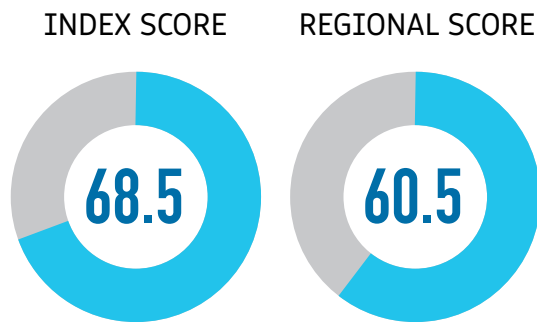
↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ↗ Moderately improving
 → Stagnating
 ↓ Decreasing
 ●● Data unavailable

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

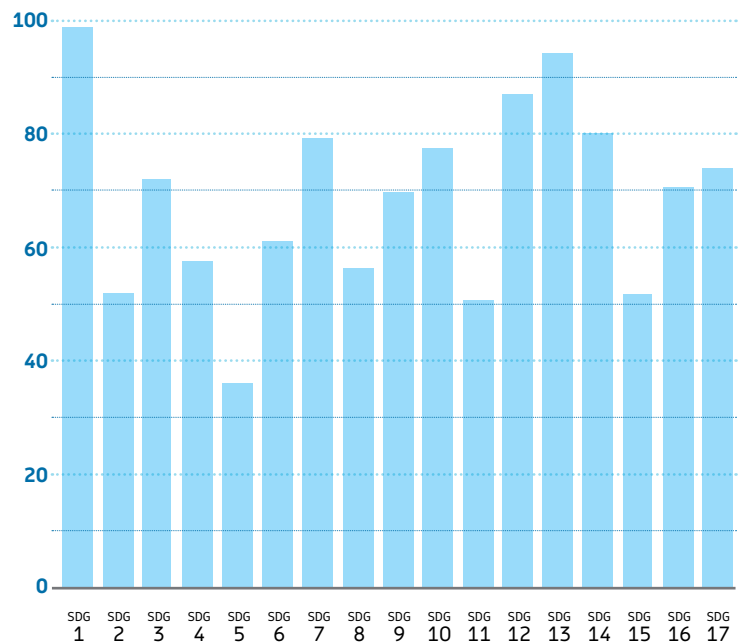
SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.0	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	28.6	●	●●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.9	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	78.7	●	↑
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.8	●	●●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	46.2	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	2.2	●	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.3	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.6	●	●●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.0	●	●●	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	2.8	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	40.5	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	83.7	●	●●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.9	●	↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.0	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.1	●	●●
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.1	●	↑	Gini coefficient	29.5	●	●●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	●	●●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	59.4	●	↓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	76.1	●	↑	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	8.1	●	●●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.4	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.2	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	23.5	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	23.0	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	●	●●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	8.8	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	23.6	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1	●	●●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	90.0	●	●●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	7.4	●	●●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.5	●	↓	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.0	●	●●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.4	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.0	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	70.0	●	●●	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	494.5	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.6	●	●●	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	58.5	●	●●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88.0	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	●	●●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	59.0	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	5.5	●	↑	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	4.1	●	→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	10.7	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	1.3	●	↑
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	4.7	●	↓	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	●●
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	19.2	●	→	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	3455.5	●	●●
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	88.6	●	●●	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.8	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.5	●	●●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	●●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	44.8	●	●●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	●	●●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	71.6	●	↑
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	●	●●	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	7.1	●	↓
Harmonized Test Scores	365.4	●	→	Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0-100)	71.4	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.8	●	→	Imported deforestation (m³/capita)	3.9	●	●●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	70.6	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.6	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	15.8	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.1	●	●●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.9	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.8	●	↓
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.1	●	↓	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	7.2	●	↓	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.4	●	●●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	14.3	●	→	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	●	●●
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98.0	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.8	●	●●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	23.0	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	4.5	●	●●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.5	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	25.5	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	59.6	●	●●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)*	0.0	●	●●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.1	●	●●	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	2.1	●	●●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)	4745.0	●	●●	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	169.3	●	●●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	44.0	●	→	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.1	●	●●
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	4.4	●	●●	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10.0	●	●●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.5	●	↓
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.3	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	●●
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.5	●	↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	56.3	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	2.3	●	↓	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	●	●●
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	5.0	●	↓	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	65.5	●	●●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				* Imputed data point			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.0	●	●●				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	18.6	●	→				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	15.5	●	↓				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5	●	●●				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	●	↑				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	11.7	●	●●				
Labour freedom score	56.8	●	↓				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	32.2	●	↓				
Product concentration index, exports	0.9	●	→				

JORDAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

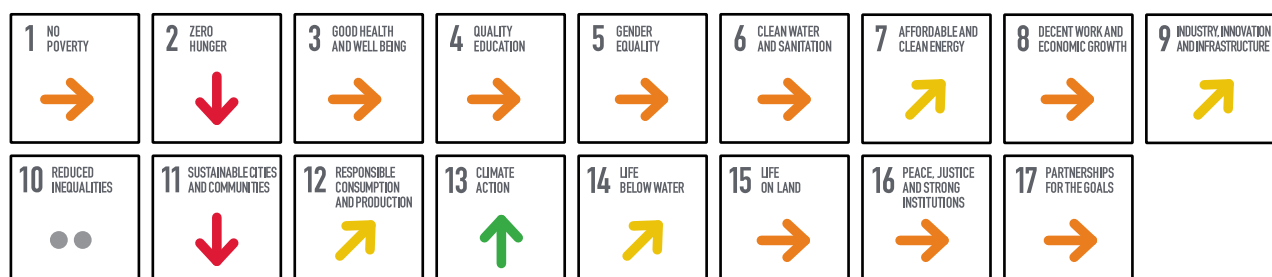


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



■ 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

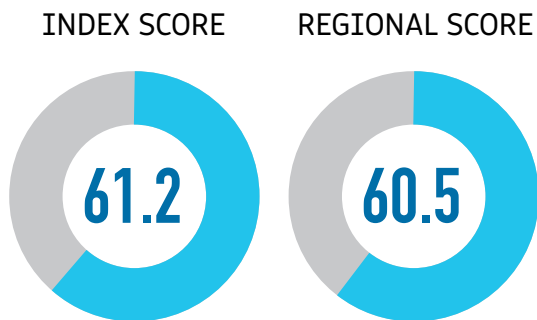
Note: The full title of each SDG is available at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	34.9	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.3	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	90.5	●	↑
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	1.5	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	67.6	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	2.7	●	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.6	●	●	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	0.2	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	38.5	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.4	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.2	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.0	●	→	Palma ratio	1.4	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	●	↓	Gini coefficient	33.7	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.7	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	34.1	●	↓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	41.3	●	↑	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	9.3	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.2	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	86.7	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.1	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.8	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	10.5	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	15.3	●	↓	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.4	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	39.0	●	●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.9	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.6	●	↓	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.8	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.3	●	↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8.1	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	17.0	●	↑	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	43.5	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	●	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	71.0	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76.0	●	↓	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	65.0	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.3	●	↓	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	2.0	●	↑
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	15.4	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	2.2	●	→
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2.0	●	→	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.7	●	●
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	35.6	●	↓	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	17.6	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	89.7	●	●	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	68.5	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	51.5	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	80.1	●	↑
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	33.1	●	↓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	●	●
Harmonized Test Scores	430.0	●	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	44.9	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	56.7	●	→	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	7.5	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.9	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.7	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	22.4	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.7	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.1	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	1.0	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	●	↓	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.5	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1	●	↑
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	16.7	●	→	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	36.9	●	●
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.0	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	46.0	●	↓
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.0	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	1.7	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.1	●	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	44.3	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	102.5	●	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.5	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	18.6	●	●	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)	2104.4	●	→	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	169.6	●	●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	64.0	●	→	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.9	●	●
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1.9	●	●	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9.0	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.3	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.9	●	↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.0	●	↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	78.5	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	22.9	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.8	●	↓
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.5	●	↑	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	80.2	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.4	●	●				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	47.1	●	→				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	19.0	●	↓				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	10.0	●	●				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	●	↑				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	27.8	●	●				
Labour freedom score	56.5	●	↓				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	40.8	●	↓				
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	↑				

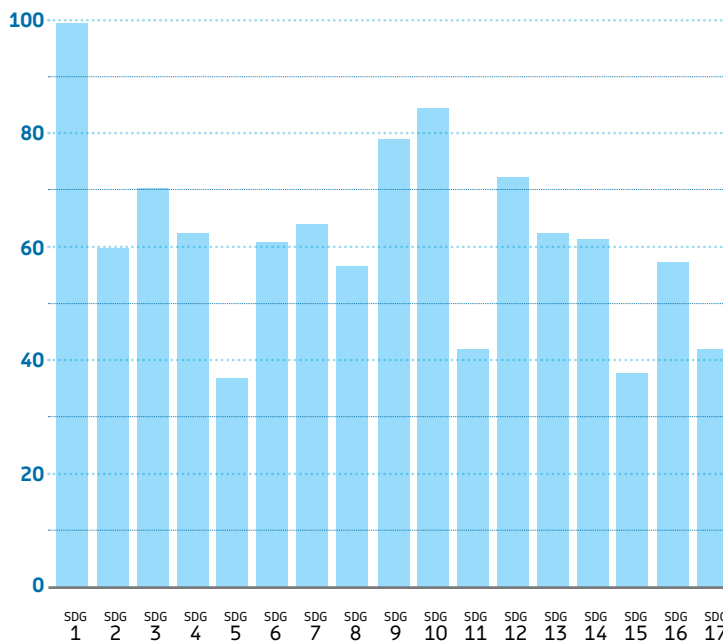
* Imputed data point

KUWAIT

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

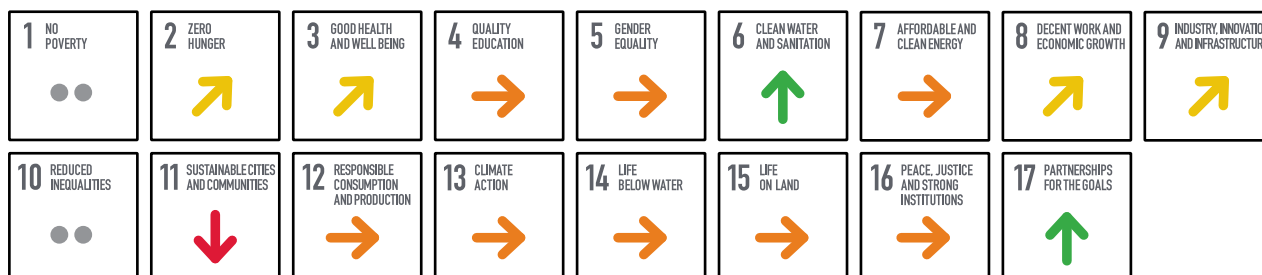


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



■ 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>

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\$5.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.2	●	●●

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

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

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

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

SDG4 – Quality Education

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

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)*	68.0	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	117.5	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	55.4	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	3.1	●	→
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 (%)	13.3	●	→
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)	3850.5	●	●●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.1	●	●●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ Oeq/capita)	7990.0	●	●●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	95.0	●	↑
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 (%)	100.0	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.2	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	8.5	●	↓

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

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

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	30.5	●	●●
Population using the internet (%)	99.7	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	151.5	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	●	↑
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\$)	2.0	●	↓
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	86.4	●	●●

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	NA	●	●●
Gini coefficient	NA	●	●●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	70.3	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	39.0	●	●●
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 associated with imports (kg/capita)	40.4	●	→
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.8	●	●●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	36.9	●	●●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	13.4	●	●●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.7	●	→
Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	4939.2	●	↓
Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	56.7	●	●●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.3	●	↑

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	25.7	●	↓
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	9.5	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	18388.3	●	●●
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: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	82.5	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	42.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	43.2	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	14.8	●	●●
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	●●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	●	↓

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	●	●●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.0	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	●	●●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	46.0	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	44.7	●	↓
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)	NA	●	●●
Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	15.6	●	●●
Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9.0	●	●●
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.3	●	↑

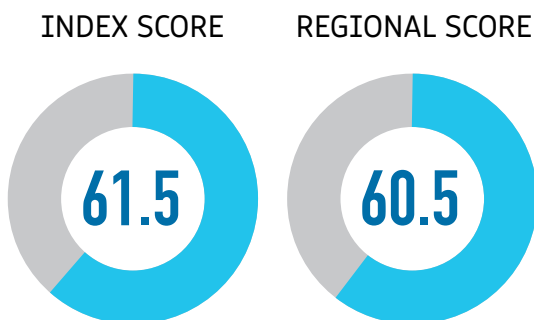
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

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

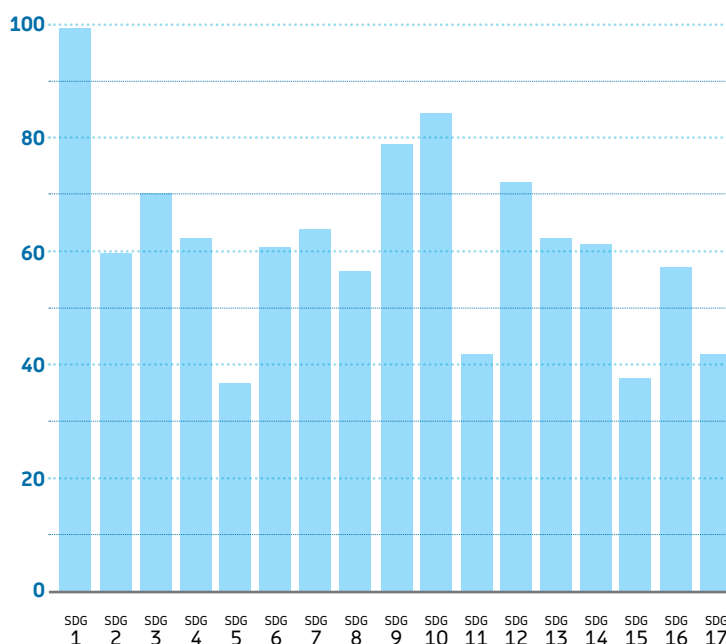
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LEBANON

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

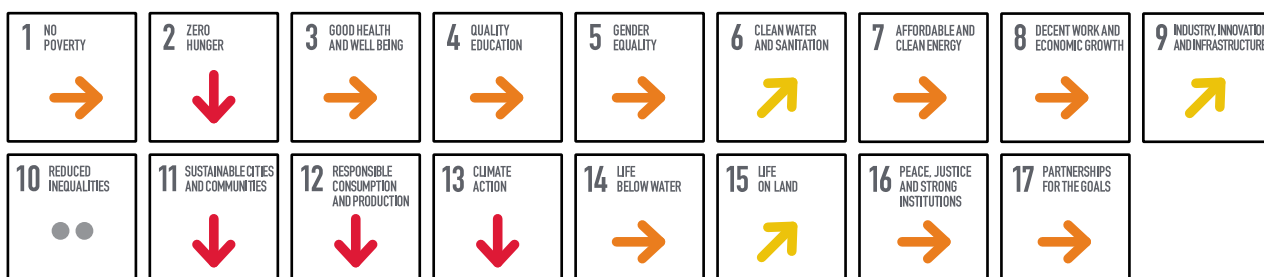


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



■ 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>

SDG1 – End Poverty

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

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

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

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

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

SDG4 – Quality Education

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

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)*	63.3	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.9	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	42.0	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.3	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	●	→
Women (aged 20–24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.4	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	0.0	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70.0	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

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

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

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

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-12.6	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	20.7	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.5	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.6	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.1	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	49.8	●	→
Labour freedom score	57.6	●	↔
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	23.7	●	↓
Product concentration index, exports	0.1	●	→

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	43.6	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	90.1	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	77.8	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	●	●
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015US\$)	0.5	●	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	●	●

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	1.2	●	●
Gini coefficient	31.8	●	●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	31.3	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	22.3	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	●	●

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

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

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)	4.3	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	4.6	●	↓
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	23438.7	●	●

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: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.9	●	↔
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	9.0	●	●
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	49.8	●	↓

SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	27.1	●	●
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.0	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	●	↑

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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

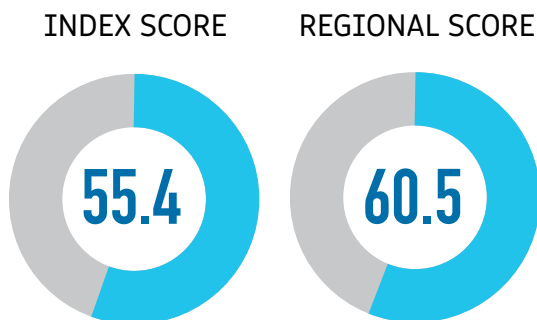
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

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

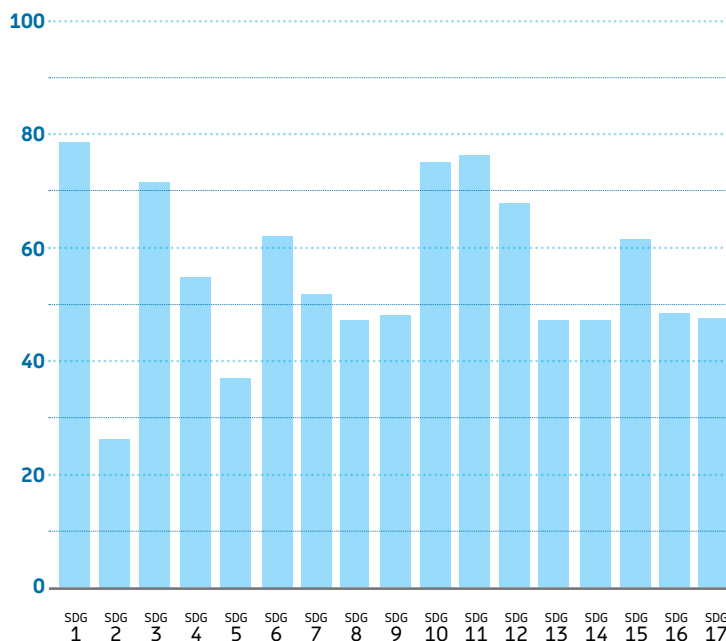
* Imputed data point

LIBYA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

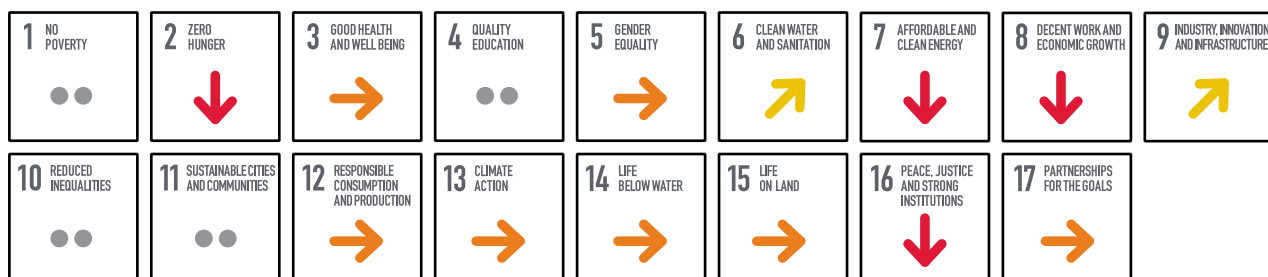


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS



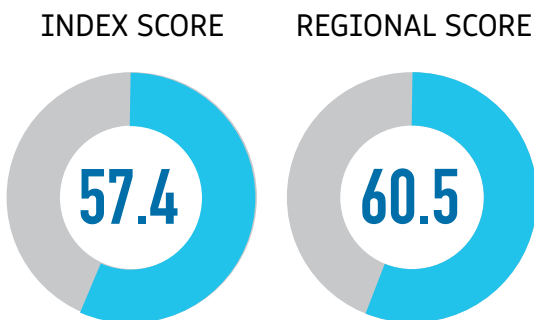
↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ↗ Moderately improving
 → Stagnating
 ↓ Decreasing
 ●● Data unavailable

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

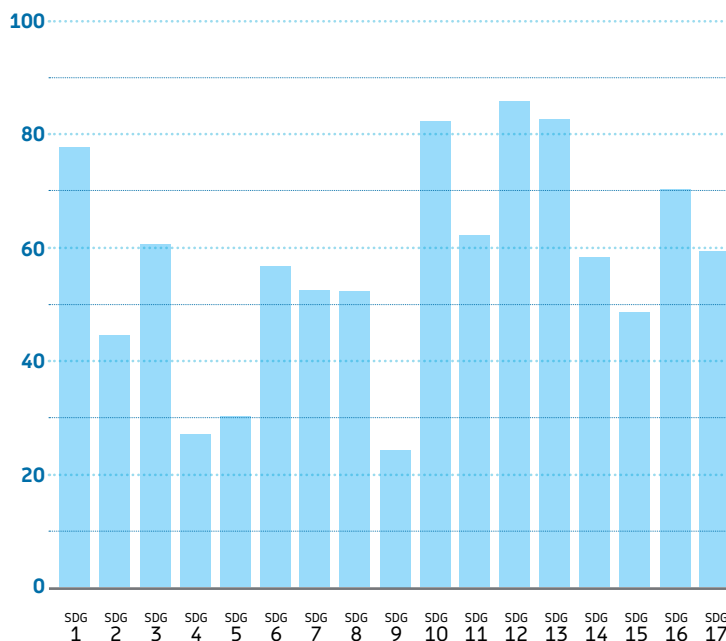
SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	●	●●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)*	0.0	●	●●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	●	●●	Population using the internet (%)	88.4	●	↑
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	NA	●	●●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	125.6	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	1.7	●	↓
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.4	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.1	●	●●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	●	●●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.2	●	●●	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	1.4	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	36.7	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	79.1	●	●●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.7	●	↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.1	●	↓	Palma ratio	NA	●	●●
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.3	●	●●	Gini coefficient	NA	●	●●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	●	●●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	25.8	●	↓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	72.1	●	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	●	●●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.5	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	●	●●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.3	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	59.0	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	●	●●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	●	●●	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	8.1	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	18.6	●	↓	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.5	●	●●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	54.0	●	●●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	4.5	●	●●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	34.0	●	↓	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.7	●	●●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.9	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	31.6	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	10.9	●	→	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	1784.1	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	●●	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	62.4	●	●●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	73.0	●	↓	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	●	●●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	62.0	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	6.0	●	↑	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	9.3	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	8.7	●	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	1.6	●	↑
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	4.5	●	↑	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	24658.2	●	●●
Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	●	●●	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	22181.9	●	●●
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	●	●●	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	10.4	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	●	●●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	●●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	●	●●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	●	●●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	51.0	●	↓
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	●	●●	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	32.1	●	↓
Harmonized Test Scores	NA	●	●●	Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0-100)	45.4	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	24.0	●	→	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	5.7	●	●●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	117.4	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	56.7	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	●●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.5	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	1.0	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	●	↓	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	●	●●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	●●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	16.0	●	→	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	90.0	●	●●
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98.0	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	●	●●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	18.0	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.1	●	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	40.6	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	817.1	●	●●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.3	●	●●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.6	●	●●	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	10.9	●	●●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)	1520.8	●	●●	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	98.5	●	●●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	NA	●	●●	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	●	●●
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	2.2	●	●●	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	12.0	●	●●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.2	●	↓
Population with access to electricity (%)	70.2	●	↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	●	●●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	●●
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	2.1	●	→	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	24.4	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.8	●	●●
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	6.1	●	→	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	64.3	●	●●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.4	●	●●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	●●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	65.7	●	●●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	24.4	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	18.1	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.8	●	●●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.8	●	→	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	64.3	●	●●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	●	→	* Imputed data point			
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	35.3	●	●●	* Imputed data point			
Labour freedom score	48.6	●	→	* Imputed data point			
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	49.4	●	→	* Imputed data point			
Product concentration index, exports	0.9	●	↓	* Imputed data point			

MAURITANIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

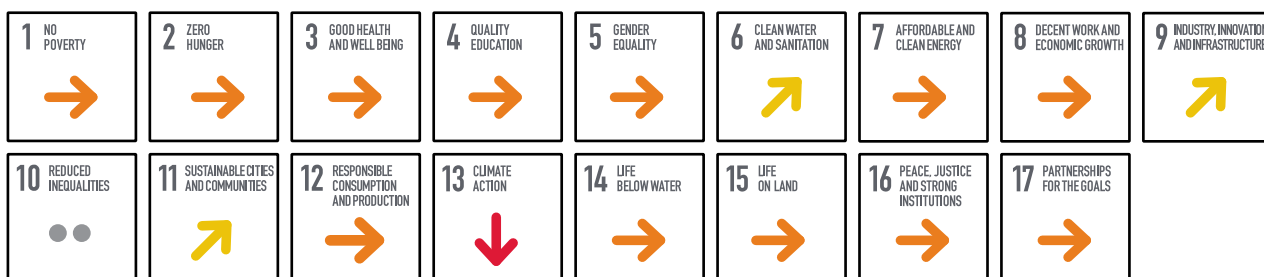


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



■ 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

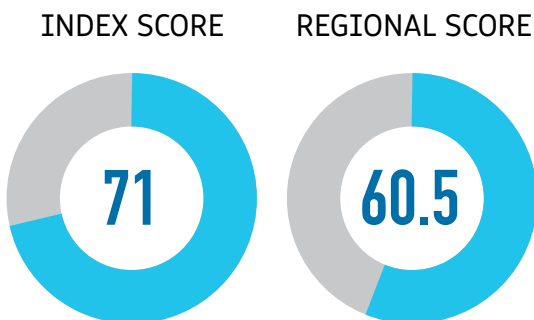
Note: The full title of each SDG is available at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	5.2	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)*	0.0	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	19.9	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	44.4	●	→
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	17.2	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	73.4	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	2.0	●	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.7	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.1	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.6	●	→	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	NA	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.7	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	57.7	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.0	●	→	Palma ratio	1.2	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.3	●	→	Gini coefficient	32.6	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	44.8	●	→
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	463.8	●	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.0	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	75.1	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	39.2	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	78.0	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	●	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	5.4	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	16.1	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.4	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	128.0	●	●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.5	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.5	●	↓	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.8	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.4	●	↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	24.1	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	89.6	●	●	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	78.5	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	70.4	●	→	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	58.7	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	72.0	●	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.2	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	40.0	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.3	●	→	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	1.0	●	→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	2.1	●	↑	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	1.2	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	5.5	●	→	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	0.0	●	●
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	9.5	●	↑	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	9808.8	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	69.4	●	●	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.9	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	76.5	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	43.7	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.2	●	→
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	60.8	●	↓
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	6.0	●	●	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	1.0	●	↑
Harmonized Test Scores	342.1	●	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	14.8	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	22.4	●	→	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.6	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	71.2	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.2	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	46.1	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.3	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	1.0	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	●	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	15.5	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	13.6	●	↓	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	41.2	●	●
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98.0	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	44.8	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	30.0	●	↓
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	77.8	●	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	14.0	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	55.9	●	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	74.2	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.3	●	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)*	0.0	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	●	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)	466.5	●	→	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	59.7	●	●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	53.0	●	→	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.4	●	●
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	37.8	●	●	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	12.0	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.5	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	47.7	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	48.3	●	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	2.7	●	→	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	58.9	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	30.0	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.9	●	↓
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.4	●	→	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	74.7	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.5	●	●				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	20.9	●	●				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.5	●	↓				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	32.0	●	●				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	●	↑				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	9.6	●	●				
Labour freedom score	60.3	●	→				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	23.7	●	↓				
Product concentration index, exports	0.4	●	↓				

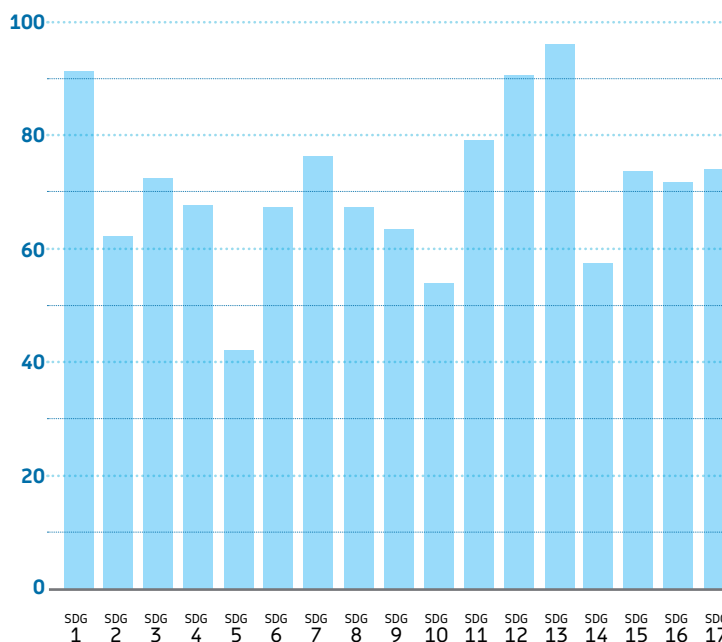
* Imputed data point

MOROCCO

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

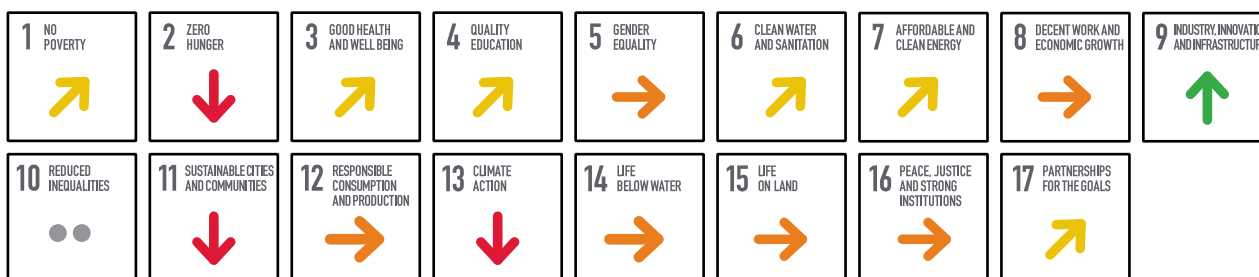


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



■ 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

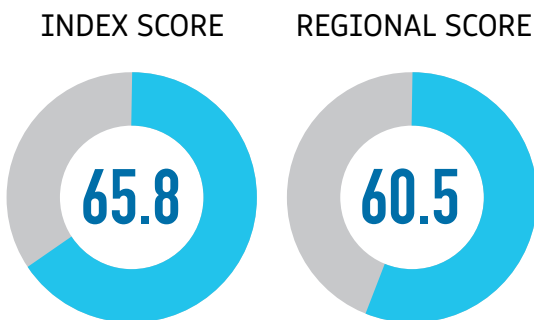
Note: The full title of each SDG is available at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.4	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	27.2	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	7.6	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	90.7	●	↑
Working poor at PPP\$5.65 a day (% of total employment)	8.0	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	88.6	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	2.4	●	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.3	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.2	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	●	●	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	0.3	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.8	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.1	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9	●	↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	0.7	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.8	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	●	→	Gini coefficient	39.5	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.0	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	21.5	●	↓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	71.9	●	↑	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	66.4	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.6	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.8	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.3	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	93.0	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	7.5	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	24.1	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.6	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	67.0	●	●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.7	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.6	●	→	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.4	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.0	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.2	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.7	●	●	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	38.0	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.6	●	●	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	90.3	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	69.0	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.5	●	↓	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	1.8	●	→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	9.1	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	1.1	●	↓
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	7.3	●	→	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	●
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	13.0	●	→	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	2.1	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.8	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.5	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	72.3	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.6	●	→
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	78.9	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	56.0	●	→
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	47.7	●	↑	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	13.3	●	→
Harmonized Test Scores	380.4	●	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	16.9	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.0	●	→	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.8	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	73.6	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.5	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	29.0	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.2	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.3	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.9	●	↓
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	●	↓	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.5	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.6	●	↓
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	21.1	●	→	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	17.4	●	↑
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98.0	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.9	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	38.0	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	87.0	●	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.5	●	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	46.0	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.8	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.4	●	●	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)	730.5	●	●	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	271.3	●	●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	70.0	●	→	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.6	●	●
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	4.6	●	●	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	15.0	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.3	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.2	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.7	●	→	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	72.3	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	21.0	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.0	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.4	●	→	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	77.6	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.1	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.4	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	72.3	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	9.7	●	↓	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.0	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.3	●	●	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	77.6	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	10.7	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
Labour freedom score	48.6	●	→	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	72.3	●	↑
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	22.6	●	↓	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.0	●	→
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	→	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	77.6	●	●

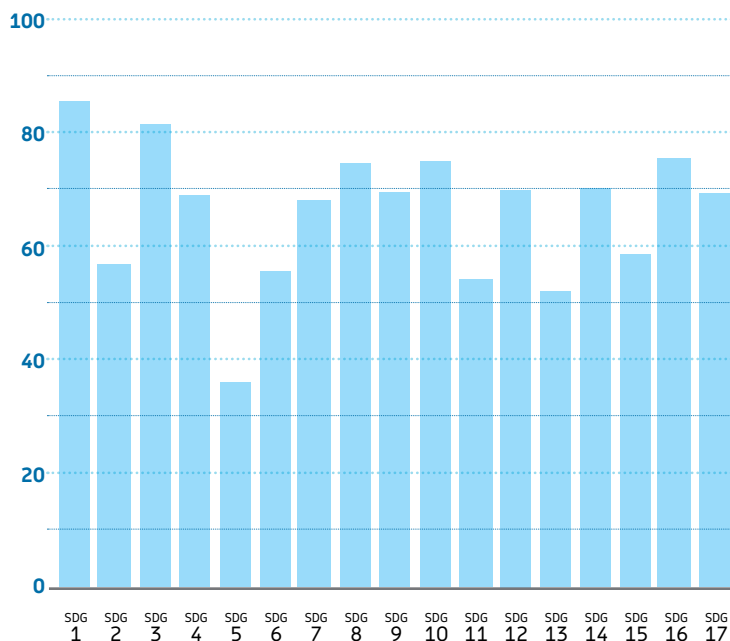
* Imputed data point

OMAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

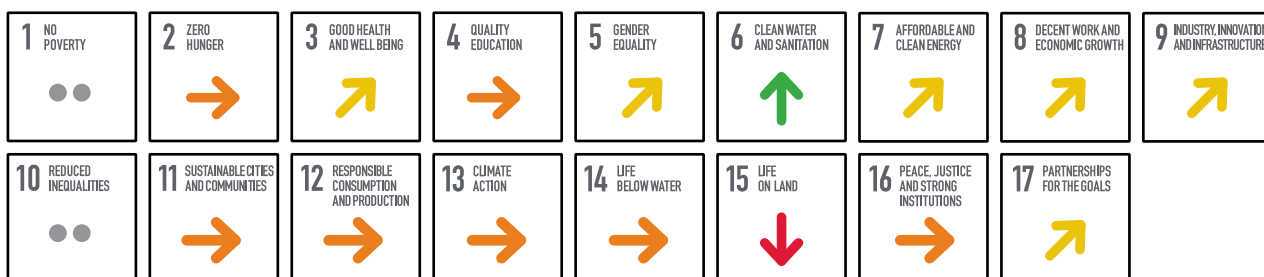


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



■ 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>

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	●	●●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	39.4	●	●●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	●	●●	Population using the internet (%)	97.8	●	↑
Working poor at PPP\$5.65 a day (% of total employment)	13.1	●	●●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	115.9	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	3.2	●	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.8	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.9	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.4	●	●●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.3	●	●●	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	1.8	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	31.1	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	85.1	●	●●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	24.8	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.1	●	↓	Palma ratio	NA	●	●●
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.4	●	↓	Gini coefficient	NA	●	●●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.6	●	●●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	50.3	●	↓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	17.0	●	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	26.9	●	●●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.7	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.3	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.5	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.3	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	●	●●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	36.5	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	21.5	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.8	●	●●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	104.0	●	●●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	5.5	●	●●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.0	●	↑	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	13.6	●	●●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.5	●	↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	31.1	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	5.9	●	↑	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	53.4	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	●	↑	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	72.9	●	●●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	●	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	70.0	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	6.9	●	●●	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	15.8	●	→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	13.8	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	7.4	●	→
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	4.5	●	↑	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	29645.7	●	●●
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	8.4	●	→	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	11.0	●	●●
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	88.9	●	↓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.0	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	●	●●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90.1	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.7	●	→
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	72.6	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	73.5	●	↓
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	45.6	●	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.1	●	●●
Harmonized Test Scores	423.5	●	↓	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	52.0	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	39.6	●	→	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	11.3	●	●●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.9	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.2	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	36.2	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	●●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.9	●	↓
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3	●	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.2	●	●●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	●	↑
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	15.0	●	→	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	●	●●
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98.0	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	●	●●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	43.0	●	↓
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.4	●	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.3	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	42.5	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	116.7	●	●●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.2	●	●●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.4	●	●●	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	●●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)	5797.1	●	●●	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	46.8	●	●●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	80.0	●	↑	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.8	●	●●
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1.6	●	●●	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9.0	●	●●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.5	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	●●
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.7	●	↓	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	66.1	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.6	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.2	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	7.2	●	↓	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	70.3	●	●●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				* Imputed data point			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.2	●	●●				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	73.6	●	●●				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.5	●	↑				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.5	●	●●				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.2	●	↑				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	81.1	●	●●				
Labour freedom score	53.3	●	↓				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	6.8	●	↑				
Product concentration index, exports	0.3	●	→				

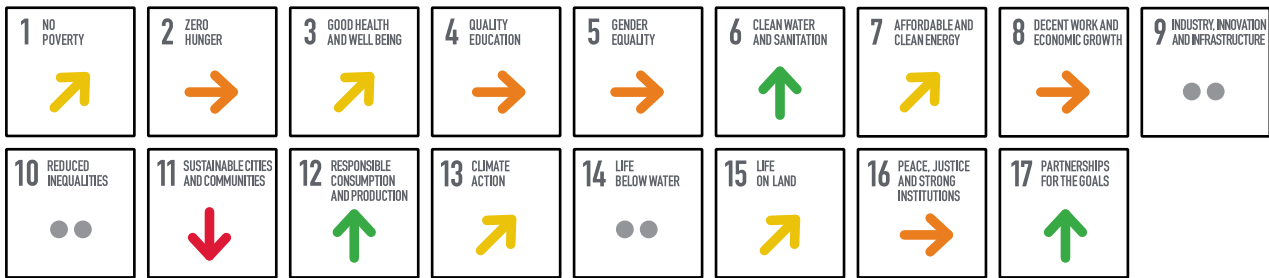
PALESTINE

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS



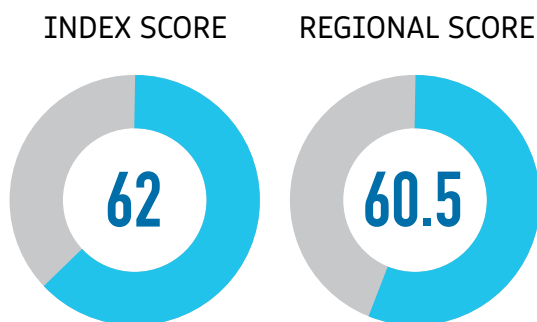
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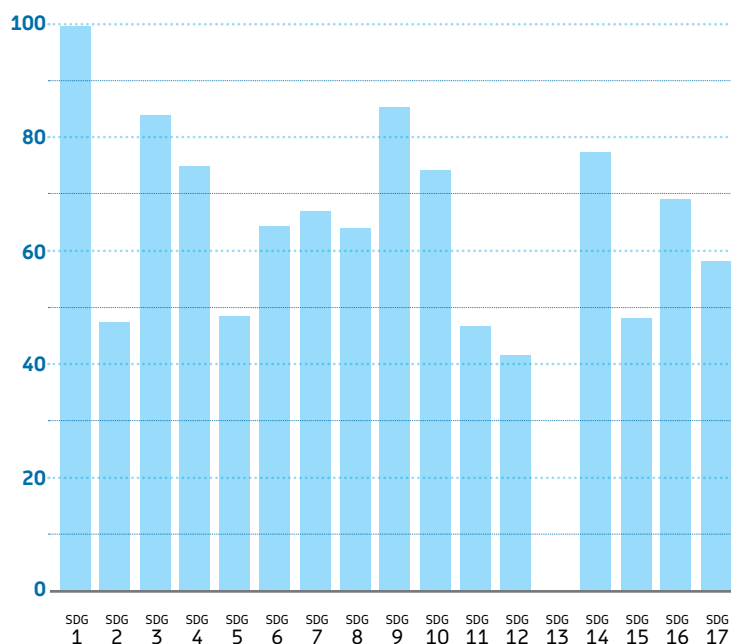
SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.0	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	30.5	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.9	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	NA	●	●
Working poor at PPP\$5.65 a day (% of total employment)	1.6	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	NA	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	NA	●	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.7	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.3	●	→	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	NA	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	37.6	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	NA	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.3	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.3	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	●	●	Gini coefficient	33.7	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	NA	●	●
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	20.4	●	↑	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	13.1	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.9	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	39.6	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.3	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.5	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	●	●	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	8.6	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	NA	●	●	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.7	●	●	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.9	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.5	●	↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	42.8	●	↓	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	NA	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	●	↑	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	50.3	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	●	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	●	●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	NA	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.9	●	→	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)*	0.7	●	→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	9.2	●	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)*	1.9	●	↑
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	NA	●	●	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	●
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	●	●	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	312.1	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.8	●	↓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	92.1	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	66.0	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	NA	●	●
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	42.9	●	↓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.8	●	●
Harmonized Test Scores	412.3	●	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	5.0	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	61.0	●	→	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	23.5	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.6	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.0	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	26.3	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.9	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	NA	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	1.4	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	●	↓	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.7	●	↓	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	28.7	●	↑
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	NA	●	●	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	99.2	●	●
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70.0	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	NA	●	●
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	7.3	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.4	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	31.9	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	47.8	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)*	0.0	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.3	●	●	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)	2389.8	●	●	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	77.5	●	●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	41.0	●	●	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	●	●
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	●	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	14.0	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.8	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	3.8	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	83.7	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	22.6	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	●	●
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	2.9	●	→	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	NA	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				* Imputed data point			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.9	●	●				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	33.6	●	→				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	24.4	●	↓				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	●	●				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	●	→				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	31.9	●	●				
Labour freedom score	NA	●	●				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	36.0	●	→				
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	↑				

QATAR

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

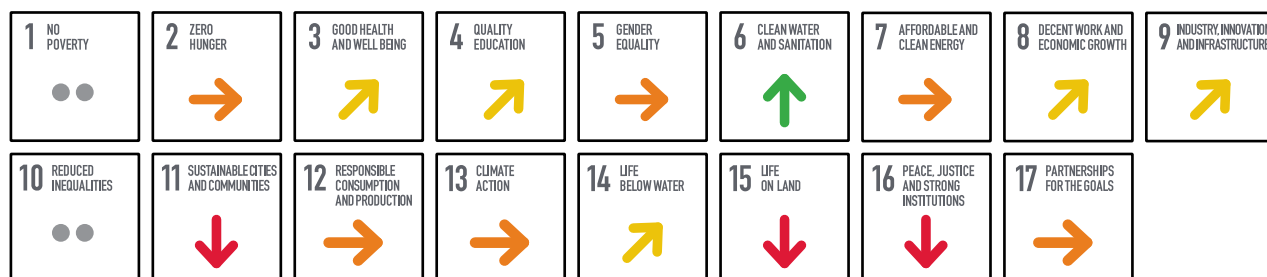


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



■ SDG achieved
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SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
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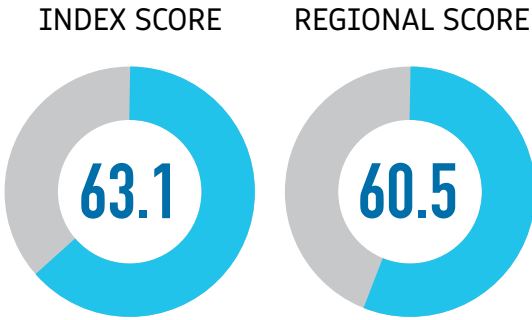
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SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	●	●●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	54.5	●	●●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	●	●●	Population using the internet (%)	100.0	●	↑
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.1	●	●●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	174.0	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	●	●●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.2	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	●●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	●●	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO ₂ per constant 2015US\$)	1.2	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	43.1	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	●	●●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	9.1	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	●	→	Palma ratio	NA	●	●●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	●	●●	Gini coefficient	NA	●	●●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	●	●●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	106.0	●	↓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	7.6	●	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	94.2	●	●●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.9	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	●	●●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.2	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	37.0	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	●	●●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	●	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	53.6	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	10.7	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	13.6	●	●●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	91.0	●	●●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	6.2	●	●●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.3	●	↑	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	36.8	●	●●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.3	●	↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	53.8	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.7	●	↑	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	3762.2	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	●	↑	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	73.7	●	●●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	●	●●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76.0	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	●	●●	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	37.8	●	→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	19.5	●	↑	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	18.8	●	↗
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	4.7	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	117823.0	●	●●
Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	12.5	●	→	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	NA	●	●●
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.9	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.0	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.7	●	●●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	●	●●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	96.0	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.0	●	→
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	87.6	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	76.2	●	↑
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	35.1	●	↑	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	●	●●
Harmonized Test Scores	427.5	●	↓	Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0–100)	68.7	●	↗
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	68.9	●	→	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	34.1	●	●●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	121.1	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.0	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	66.4	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	●●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	4.4	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	●	↓
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	●	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women (aged 20–24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.0	●	●●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	●	→
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	18.8	●	↗	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	36.0	●	●●
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	50.0	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	●	●●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.0	●	↓
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.5	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	434.0	●	●●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.3	●	●●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	70.0	●	●●	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	●●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ Oeq/capita)	12552.8	●	●●	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	76.3	●	●●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	90.0	●	↑	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	72.4	●	●●
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.4	●	●●	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9.0	●	●●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	1.0	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	NA	●	●●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MTCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9	●	↗	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.6	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.3	●	↓	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.7	●	↓
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	7.2	●	↓	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	76.0	●	●●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2.3	●	●●				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	65.9	●	●●				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.1	●	↑				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.8	●	●●				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	4.9	●	→				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	255.0	●	●●				
Labour freedom score	52.5	●	↓				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	0.6	●	↑				
Product concentration index, exports	0.4	●	↗				

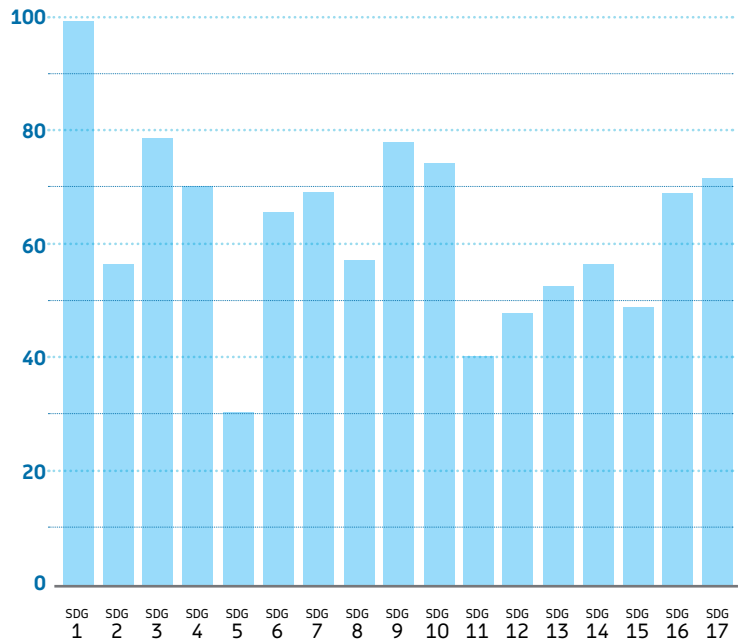
* Imputed data point

SAUDI ARABIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

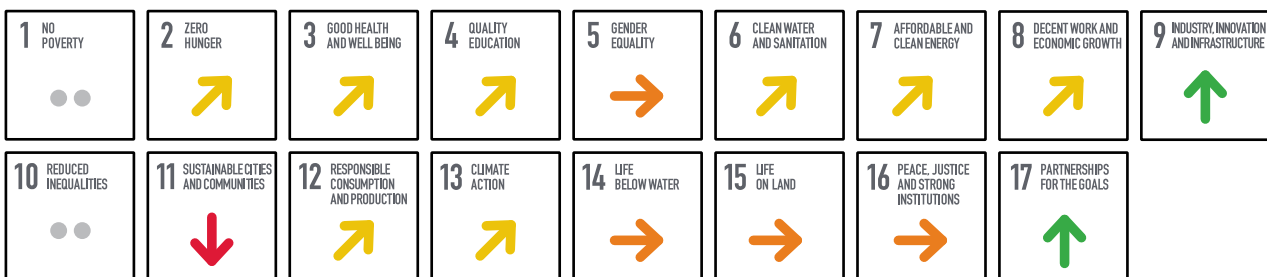


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



■ 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, %)*	NA	●	●●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)*	NA	●	●●
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.1	●	●●

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

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

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

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

SDG4 – Quality Education

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

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)*	49.4	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.0	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	43.2	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.9	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	●	→
Women (aged 20–24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	●	●●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	0.0	●	→
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70.0	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.6	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.3	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	974.2	●	●●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	37.7	●	●●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ Oeq/capita)	2849.9	●	●●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	83.0	●	↑
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1.9	●	●●

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

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)	1.4	●	→
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	6.2	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.4	●	●●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	74.3	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.8	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	21.3	●	●●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.9	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	83.2	●	●●
Labour freedom score	44.4	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	16.3	●	↓
Product concentration index, exports	0.6	●	↓

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	VALUE	RATING	TREND
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	53.0	●	●●
Population using the internet (%)	100.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	126.0	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.6	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	●	●●
Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO ₂ per constant 2015US\$)	0.9	●	→
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	66.8	●	●●

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Palma ratio	NA	●	●●
Gini coefficient	NA	●	●●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (μg/m ³)	76.3	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	25.2	●	●●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	90.5	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

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

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	18.3	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.4	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	27844.6	●	●●
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	2.4	●	●●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.1	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	●	●●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.0	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	50.0	●	↓

SDG15 – Life on Land

Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	12.8	●	●●
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.5	●	●●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	●	↓

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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

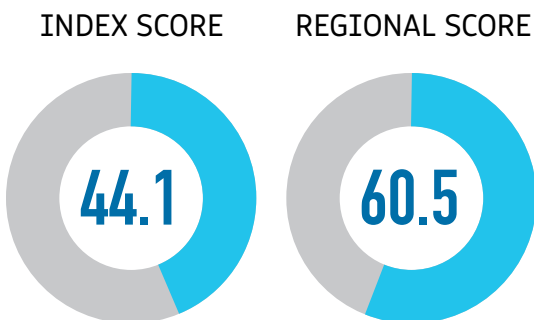
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.4	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.7	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	60.2	●	●●

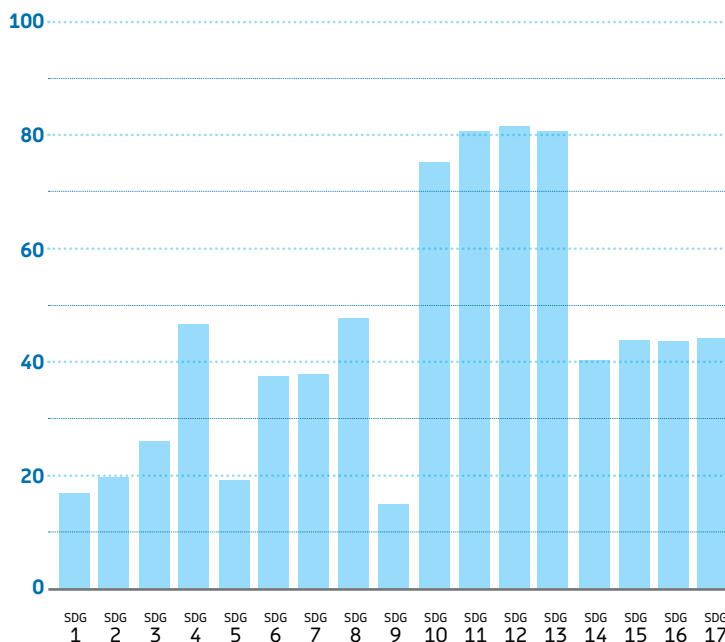
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SOMALIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

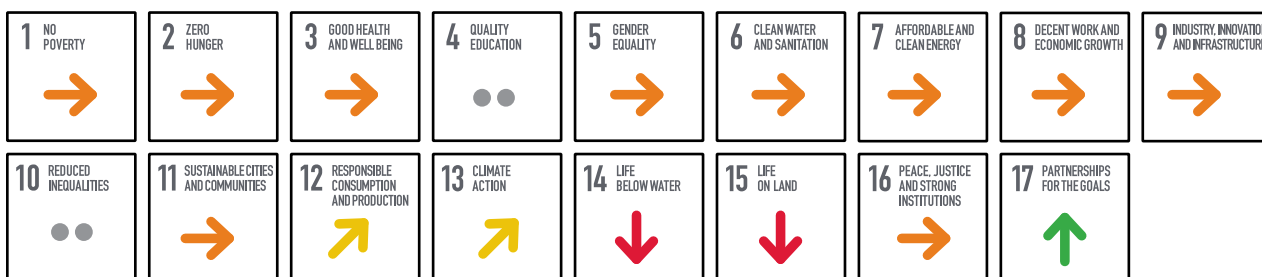


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



■ 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

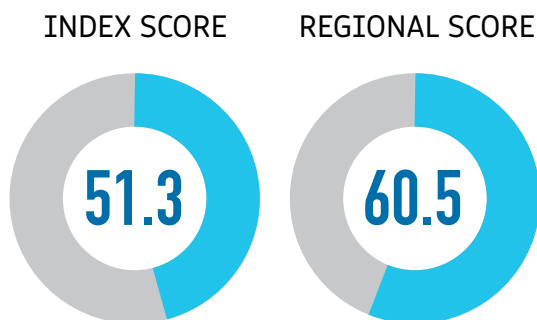
Note: The full title of each SDG is available at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	42.7	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)*	0.0	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	66.2	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	27.6	●	→
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	81.7	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	2.5	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	1.9	●	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	48.7	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.3	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.3	●	●	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	NA	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.6	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	64.6	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.5	●	↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.2	●	→	Palma ratio	NA	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	NA	●	●	Gini coefficient	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	20.2	●	↓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	620.7	●	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	35.1	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	78.8	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	106.1	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	246.0	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	●	●	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	3.8	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	30.4	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	238.0	●	●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.2	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.2	●	→	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.9	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	55.3	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.4	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	115.7	●	●	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	NA	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	31.9	●	●	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	35.3	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	46.0	●	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	●	●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	27.0	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.7	●	●	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.0	●	↑
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	6.5	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	0.6	●	→
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	14.7	●	↓	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	0.0	●	●
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	●	●	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	4317.9	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	●	●	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.9	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	70.5	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	58.3	●	↓
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	●	●	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	●	●
Harmonized Test Scores	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	40.8	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	2.1	●	→	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.4	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	30.4	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	44.7	●	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.6	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.9	●	↓
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	12.0	●	→	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	●	●
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98.0	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	3.0	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	11.0	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	58.3	●	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	40.6	●	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	39.4	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	24.5	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)*	0.0	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.9	●	●	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	12.9	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)	1143.4	●	↓	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA	●	●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	34.0	●	→	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	●	●
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	99.2	●	●	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	7.0	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.5	●	↓
Population with access to electricity (%)	49.3	●	↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3.8	●	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.7	●	→	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	48.4	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	10.5	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	●	●
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	8.4	●	→	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	23.6	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.3	●	●				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	38.7	●	●				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	19.1	●	↓				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.2	●	●				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	→				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	→				
Labour freedom score	26.5	●	●				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	34.3	●	↓				
Product concentration index, exports	0.6	●	→				

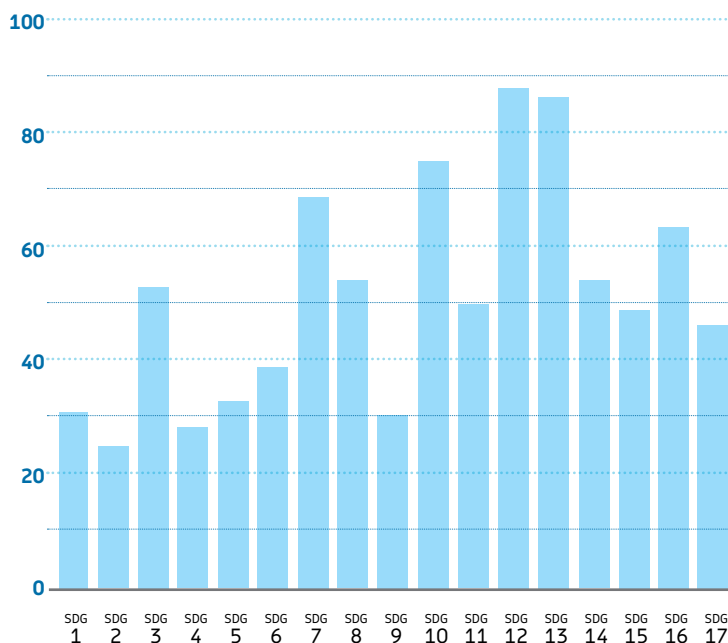
* Imputed data point

SUDAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

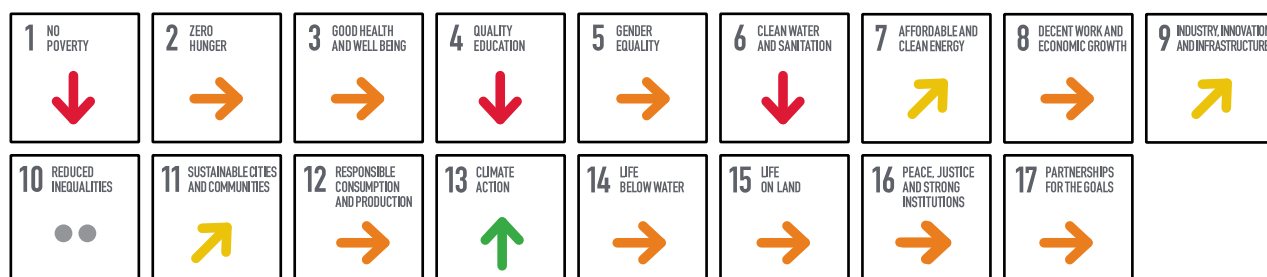


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



■ SDG achieved
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SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
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 ↓ Decreasing
 ●● Data unavailable

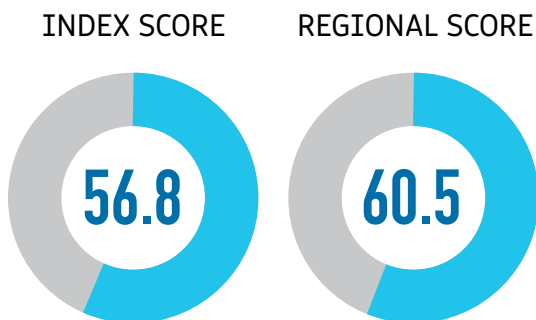
Note: The full title of each SDG is available at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

SDGI – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	27.0	●	↓	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)*	0.0	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	50.2	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	28.7	●	↔
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	65.3	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	47.6	●	↔
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	2.3	●	↔
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	11.9	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	↔
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.2	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.3	●	●	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	0.2	●	↔
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.0	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	56.8	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	●	↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.1	●	↔	Palma ratio	1.4	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.4	●	●	Gini coefficient	34.2	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	38.6	●	↔
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	270.4	●	↔	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	16.6	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.7	●	↔	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	82.1	●	↔
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	51.6	●	↔	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	54.0	●	↔	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	●	↔	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.2	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	22.8	●	↔	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.1	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	145.0	●	●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.6	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	19.6	●	↔	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.3	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.3	●	↔	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	30.4	●	↔
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	86.8	●	●	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	78.1	●	↔
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.7	●	●	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	57.6	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	81.0	●	↓	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	●	●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	44.0	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.1	●	●	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.5	●	↑
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	18.9	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	0.2	●	↑
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	4.8	●	↑	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	●
Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	NA	●	●	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	6845.0	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	66.1	●	●	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.6	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	73.0	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	54.3	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.0	●	↑
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	38.6	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	44.8	●	↓
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	17.2	●	●	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.2	●	●
Harmonized Test Scores	379.6	●	↓	Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0-100)	28.2	●	↔
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	30.2	●	↔	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.2	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.7	●	↔	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.8	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	41.1	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.7	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.9	●	↔
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3	●	↓	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	11.9	●	↓	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	16.7	●	↔	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	20.4	●	●
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	56.0	●	↔	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	67.3	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	20.0	●	↔
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.9	●	↔	Children involved in child labor (%)	18.1	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	36.9	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	35.7	●	↔
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	118.7	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	●	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.2	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)	154.1	●	●	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	51.6	●	●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	34.0	●	↓	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	●	●
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	15.8	●	●	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10.0	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.0	●	↔
Population with access to electricity (%)	61.8	●	↔	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	62.8	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.2	●	↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	43.6	●	↔
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	62.4	●	↔	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.8	●	↓
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	4.8	●	↓	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	54.4	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-9.5	●	●				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	15.3	●	●				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	20.8	●	↓				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.0	●	●				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	↑				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	●				
Labour freedom score	41.8	●	↓				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	18.2	●	↔				
Product concentration index, exports	0.3	●	↔				

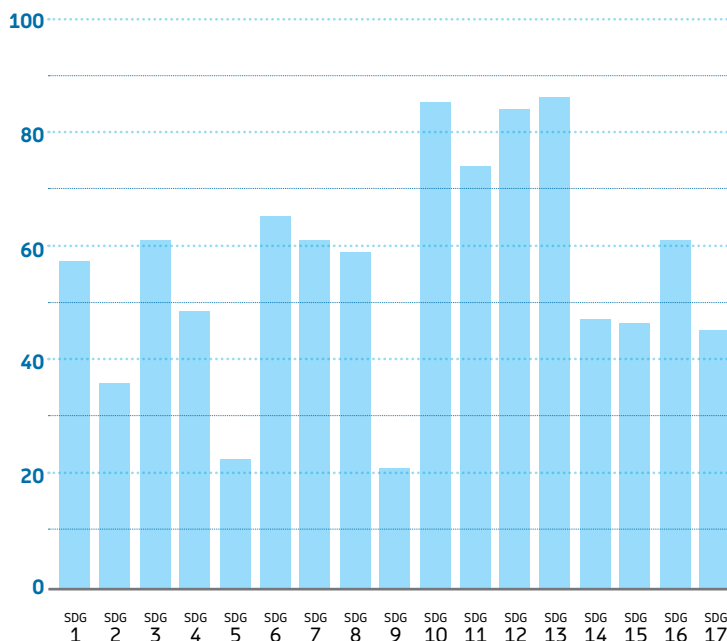
* Imputed data point

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

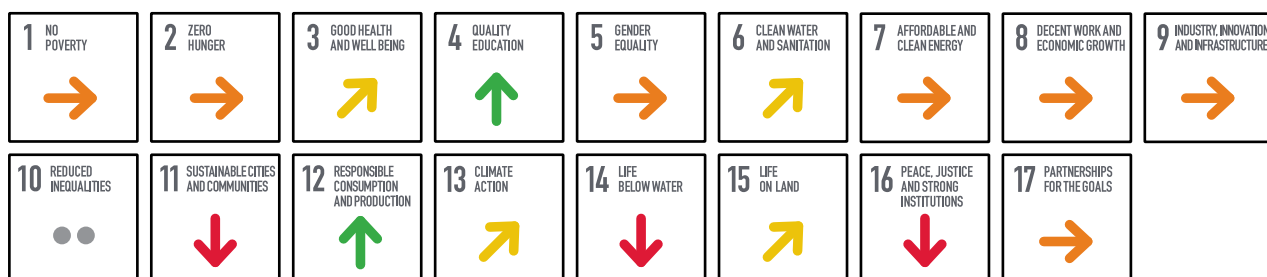


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



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

SDG TRENDS



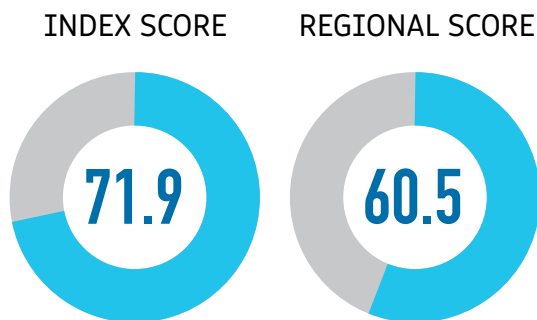
↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Data unavailable

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

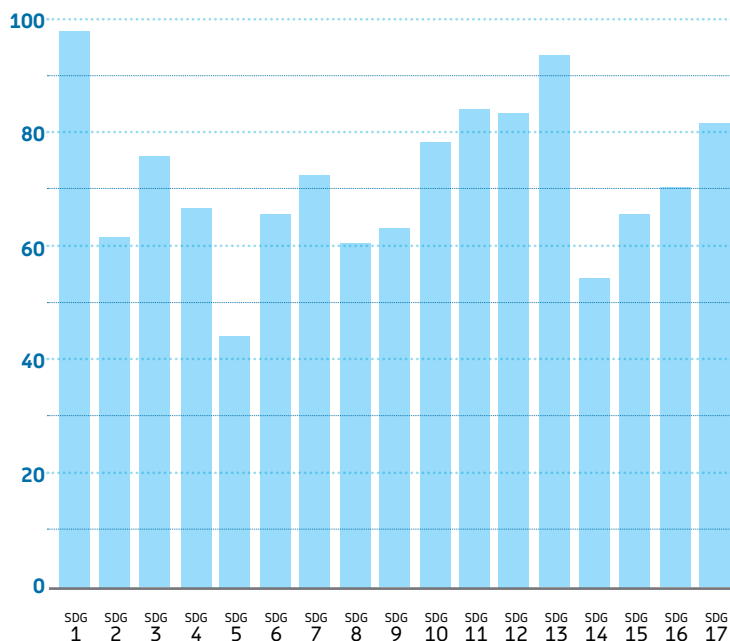
SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)*	0.0	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	15.5	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	34.7	●	●
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	85.8	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	21.9	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	2.2	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	27.8	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.9	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.5	●	●	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	5.6	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	33.9	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	88.7	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9	●	↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	0.9	●	↑	Palma ratio	0.9	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	●	●	Gini coefficient	37.5	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	7.8	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	35.5	●	↓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	29.9	●	↑	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.5	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	85.5	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.4	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	17.0	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.8	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	22.1	●	↓	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.2	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	95.0	●	●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.6	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.9	●	↓	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.6	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.1	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	5.0	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	54.0	●	●	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	NA	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.2	●	●	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	53.9	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	41.0	●	↓	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	●	●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	64.0	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	3.5	●	●	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	1.3	●	↑
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	14.9	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	0.6	●	→
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	2.1	●	↓	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	●
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)*	NA	●	→	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	5350.8	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	76.4	●	●	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.3	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.4	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	43.2	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	46.9	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	51.7	●	→
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	46.6	●	●	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	33.0	●	↓
Harmonized Test Scores	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	38.0	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.3	●	→	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.8	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.3	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	22.2	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	10.4	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	1.0	●	↑
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	●	↓	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	7.7	●	→	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	50.5	●	●
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	120.0	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.0	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	13.0	●	↓
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.1	●	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.0	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	17.4	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	124.4	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	48.0	●	●	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	25.6	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)	736.8	●	●	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA	●	●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	63.0	●	●	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.2	●	●
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	9.1	●	●	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	11.0	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.8	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	88.8	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.3	●	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.6	●	→	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	31.9	●	→
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	4.6	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.5	●	●
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	10.7	●	→	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	47.6	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				* Imputed data point			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA	●	●				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	23.3	●	●				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	13.2	●	→				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.7	●	●				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	↑				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.5	●	●				
Labour freedom score	46.5	●	↓				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	33.5	●	→				
Product concentration index, exports	0.1	●	↑				

TUNISIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

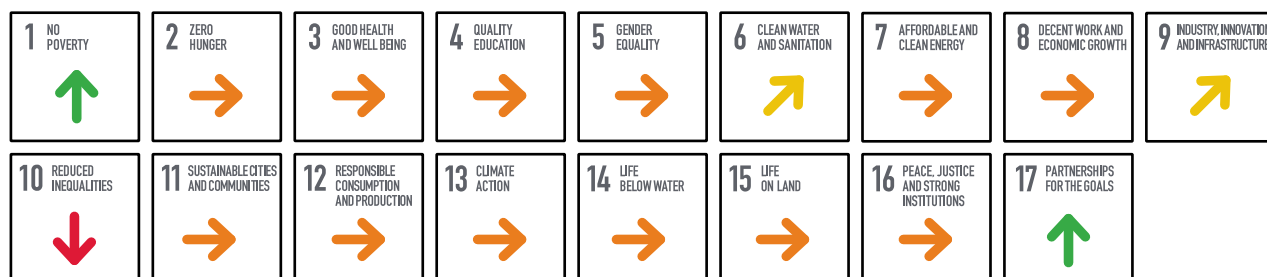


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



■ 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

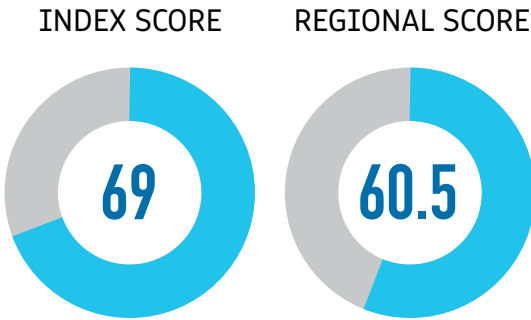
Note: The full title of each SDG is available at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	30.3	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.7	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	73.8	●	↑
Working poor at PPP\$5.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.8	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	85.8	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	2.1	●	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.0	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.4	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1	●	↓	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	0.8	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.8	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	97.7	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	0.9	●	→	Palma ratio	1.4	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	●	↑	Gini coefficient	32.8	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	22.5	●	↓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	36.6	●	↑	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	76.9	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.1	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.8	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.5	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	37.0	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	●	●	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	8.3	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	15.7	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.4	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	56.0	●	●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.5	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.3	●	↑	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.7	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.8	●	↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	16.4	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.0	●	↑	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	284.7	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5	●	●	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	83.3	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	●	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.6	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	67.0	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	4.5	●	↓	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	2.9	●	→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	9.6	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	1.4	●	→
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	3.2	●	↓	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	348.7	●	●
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	20.5	●	→	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	123.4	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.3	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.3	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.8	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	80.5	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3	●	→
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	55.1	●	→
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	38.5	●	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.6	●	→
Harmonized Test Scores	384.1	●	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	31.1	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	62.7	●	→	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.9	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	85.7	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.8	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	38.9	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.4	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.7	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.9	●	→
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3	●	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.0	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.6	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	33.3	●	↑	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	54.9	●	↓
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	30.0	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	40.0	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.2	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	2.3	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.4	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	50.0	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	98.1	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)*	0.0	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.0	●	●	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)	1244.7	●	●	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	191.5	●	●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	60.0	●	→	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.1	●	●
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	3.1	●	●	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	15.0	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.6	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.9	●	↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.7	●	→	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	75.1	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	3.2	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.4	●	↑
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	3.7	●	→	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	85.0	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.8	●	●				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	36.9	●	→				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	17.7	●	↓				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.3	●	●				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	●	↑				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	13.5	●	●				
Labour freedom score	55.9	●	→				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	37.5	●	↓				
Product concentration index, exports	0.1	●	↑				

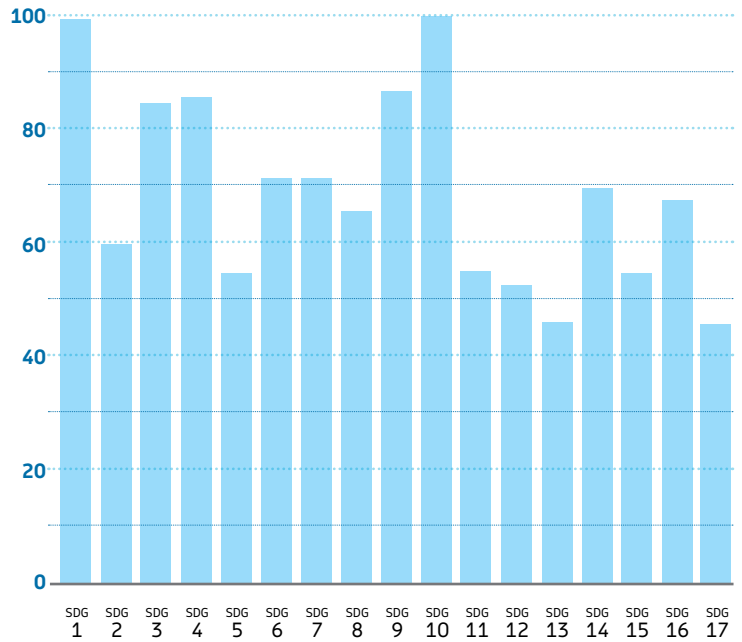
* Imputed data point

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

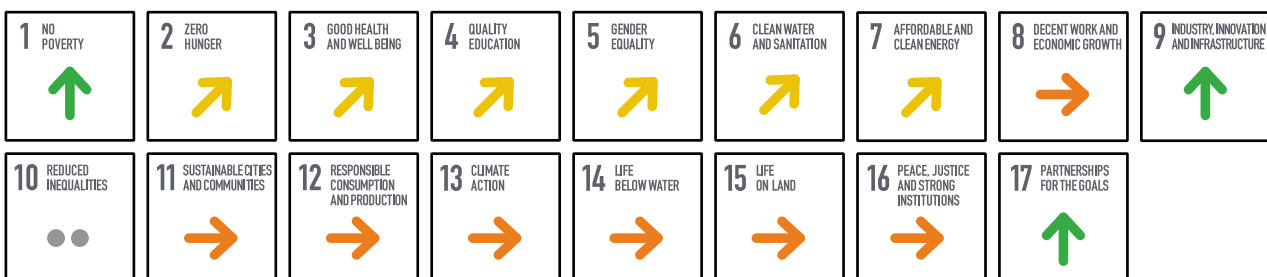


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



■ 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

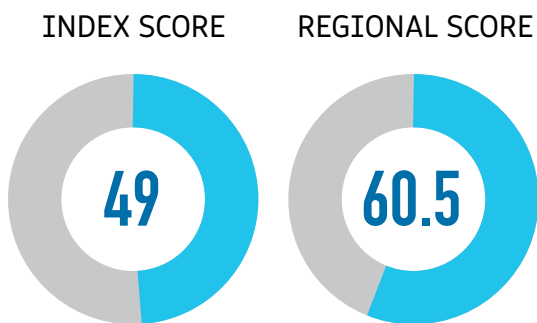
Note: The full title of each SDG is available at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.1	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	53.7	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.2	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	100.0	●	↑
Working poor at PPP\$5.65 a day (% of total employment)	0.1	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	234.9	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)	4.1	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.6	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.5	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	●	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	1.5	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.1	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.2	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	23.6	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	1.3	●	→	Palma ratio	0.9	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.2	●	→	Gini coefficient	26.0	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	65.8	●	↓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	9.3	●	↑	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	45.1	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.6	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.3	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.8	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	●	●	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	52.6	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	18.5	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.0	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	70.0	●	●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	8.3	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.9	●	↑	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	21.3	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.7	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	50.8	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	3.0	●	↑	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	3922.5	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	↑	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	91.2	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	82.0	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	6.7	●	↑	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	25.9	●	↓
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	16.4	●	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	10.5	●	→
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	5.2	●	→	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	22404.4	●	●
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	9.0	●	↑	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	3.4	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.0	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	111.7	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.5	●	→
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.0	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	66.8	●	→
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	61.3	●	●	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	4.9	●	↑
Harmonized Test Scores	448.0	●	↓	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	72.8	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)*	62.0	●	→	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	12.6	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.5	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.2	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	95.5	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.4	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	50.0	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.8	●	↓
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.6	●	↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	●	↑
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	17.6	●	→	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	38.2	●	●
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	60.0	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	68.0	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.1	●	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	30.6	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1533.3	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.9	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	92.1	●	●	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.0	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)	5543.8	●	●	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	109.2	●	●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	85.0	●	↑	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	6.4	●	●
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.8	●	●	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	6.0	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.7	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	●	↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)	98.0	●	●
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.4	●	↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	77.2	●	↑
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	4.5	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.3	●	●
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	5.5	●	→	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	66.7	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.2	●	●				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	85.7	●	↑				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.9	●	→				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	13.4	●	●				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	3.9	●	↓				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	229.4	●	●				
Labour freedom score	65.3	●	↓				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	10.7	●	↓				
Product concentration index, exports	0.3	●	→				

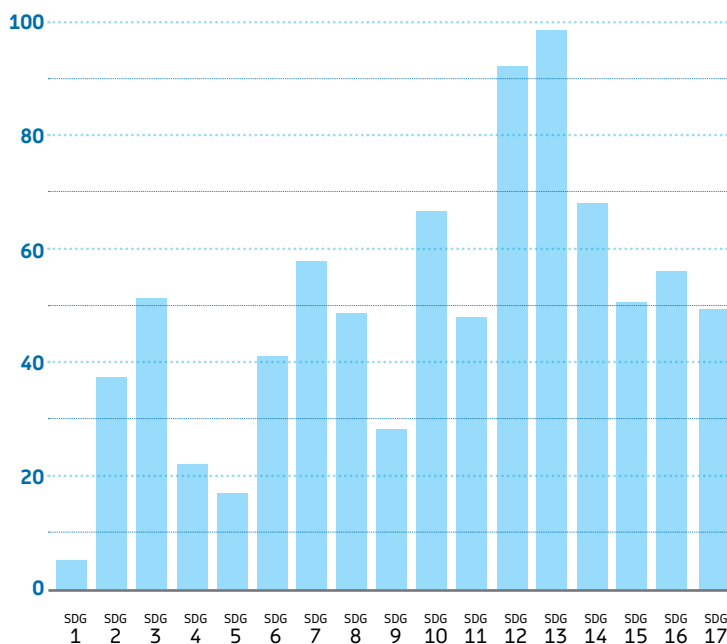
* Imputed data point

YEMEN, REPUBLIC OF

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

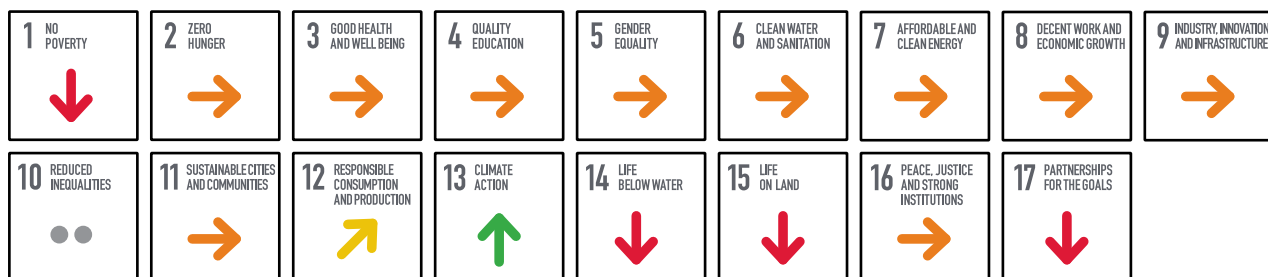


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



■ 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

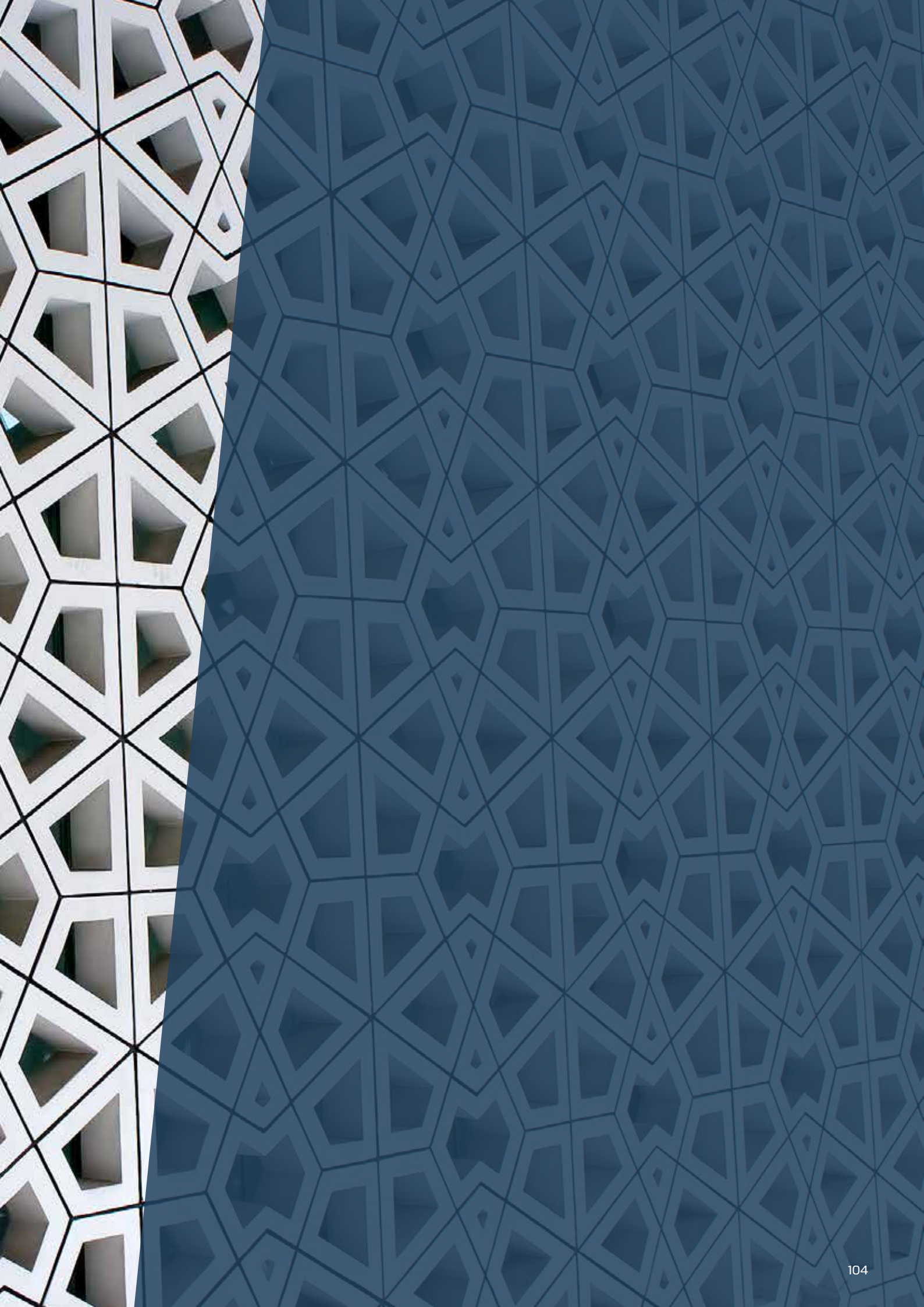
Note: The full title of each SDG is available at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

SDGI – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	68.8	●	↓	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)*	0.0	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	88.6	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	17.7	●	↓
Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	80.5	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	29.2	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	●	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	34.5	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	46.4	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.4	●	↓	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	0.6	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	13.7	●	●	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	67.7	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.6	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	●	↑	Gini coefficient	36.7	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	47.2	●	→
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	183.4	●	↓	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	25.2	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.9	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	77.2	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	44.3	●	↗	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.8	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	27.6	●	↓	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	186.0	●	●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.6	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.8	●	↓	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.8	●	↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	4.6	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	77.0	●	●	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	0.7	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	60.9	●	●	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	63.2	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	73.0	●	↗	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	●	●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	42.0	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5	●	→	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.3	●	↑
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	5.4	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	0.2	●	↑
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	7.1	●	↑	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	●
Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)	21.4	●	→	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	634.9	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	75.6	●	●	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	49.0	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.6	●	→
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	3.7	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.5	●	↓
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	●	●	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.8	●	→
Harmonized Test Scores	321.3	●	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0–100)	55.2	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)*	51.6	●	→	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.7	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	48.9	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.9	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	8.4	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.2	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	●	↓
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.1	●	↓	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Women (aged 20–24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	6.5	●	↓	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.3	●	●
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	0.0	●	↓	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	59.0	●	●
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70.0	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	30.7	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	16.0	●	↓
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	61.8	●	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	54.8	●	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.7	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	169.8	●	↓	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)*	0.0	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	●	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	21.1	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)	333.3	●	↓	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	32.4	●	●
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	36.0	●	↓	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	●	●
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	15.6	●	↓	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10.0	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.5	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	74.9	●	↗	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	61.3	●	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	3.8	●	→	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.6	●	↓
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	20.3	●	↗	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.9	●	●
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)	1.8	●	↑	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	57.1	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-11.3	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	6.5	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.6	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	17.4	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.9	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.0	●	●	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	57.1	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	●	↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.1	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	●	●
Labour freedom score	30.7	●	↓	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.6	●	↓
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24)	32.7	●	↓	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.9	●	●
Product concentration index, exports	0.2	●	↑	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	57.1	●	●

* Imputed data point

Section 4

Indicator Profiles



Section 4



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



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



WORKING POOR AT PPP\$3.65 A DAY (% OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)



PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT (%)

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

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

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.0	●	●
Bahrain	0.2	●	●
Comoros	34.9	●	●
Djibouti	NA	●	●
Egypt	12.6	●	●
Iraq	0.8	●	●
Jordan	1.5	●	●
Kuwait	0.2	●	●
Lebanon	0.2	●	●
Libya	NA	●	●
Mauritania	17.2	●	●
Morocco	8.0	●	●
Oman	13.1	●	●
Palestine	1.6	●	●
Qatar	0.1	●	●
Saudi Arabia	0.1	●	●
Somalia	81.7	●	●
Sudan	65.3	●	●
Syria	85.8	●	●
Tunisia	0.8	●	●
United Arab Emirates	0.1	●	●
Yemen	80.5	●	●

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	2.5	●	↑
Bahrain	NA	●	●
Comoros	13.5	●	→
Djibouti	16.8	●	↗
Egypt	7.2	●	→
Iraq	16.3	●	→
Jordan	NA	●	●
Kuwait	2.5	●	↑
Lebanon	NA	●	●
Libya	8.4	●	↓
Mauritania	8.7	●	↓
Morocco	6.3	●	→
Oman	2.8	●	↑
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	NA	●	●
Saudi Arabia	3.8	●	↑
Somalia	48.7	●	→
Sudan	11.9	●	↓
Syria	27.8	●	↓
Tunisia	3.0	●	→
United Arab Emirates	2.5	●	↑
Yemen	34.5	●	→

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

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

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

* Imputed data point

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



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



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



CEREAL YIELD (TONNES PER HECTARE OF HARVESTED LAND)

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

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	2.7	●	●●
Bahrain	NA	●	●●
Comoros	11.2	●	●●
Djibouti	10.6	●	●●
Egypt	9.5	●	●●
Iraq	3.0	●	●●
Jordan	0.6	●	●●
Kuwait	2.3	●	↑
Lebanon	1.4	●	●●
Libya	10.2	●	●●
Mauritania	13.6	●	→
Morocco	2.3	●	●●
Oman	9.3	●	●●
Palestine	1.3	●	→
Qatar	NA	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	4.4	●	↑
Somalia	14.3	●	●●
Sudan	16.3	●	●●
Syria	11.5	●	●●
Tunisia	2.1	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	●●
Yemen	16.4	●	●●

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

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

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

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

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

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Section 4



SUSTAINABLE NITROGEN MANAGEMENT INDEX (BEST 0-1.41 WORST)



HUMAN TROPHIC LEVEL (BEST 2-3 WORST)



EXPORTS OF HAZARDOUS PESTICIDES (TONNES PER MILLION POPULATION)



MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

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	●	→
Syria	0.9	●	↑
Tunisia	0.9	●	→
United Arab Emirates	1.3	●	→
Yemen	0.9	●	↓

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

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

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	●	→
Syria	29.9	●	↑
Tunisia	36.6	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	9.3	●	↑
Yemen	183.4	●	↓

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

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

Source: FAO
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: NA

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

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NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

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

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



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	21.8	●	↑
Bahrain	6.5	●	↑
Comoros	48.2	●	↗
Djibouti	51.9	●	↗
Egypt	18.1	●	↑
Iraq	23.5	●	↑
Jordan	14.1	●	↑
Kuwait	8.6	●	↑
Lebanon	17.4	●	→
Libya	10.3	●	↑
Mauritania	39.2	●	↗
Morocco	17.3	●	↑
Oman	10.5	●	↑
Palestine	14.3	●	↑
Qatar	5.2	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	6.4	●	↑
Somalia	106.1	●	↗
Sudan	51.6	●	↗
Syria	21.4	●	↑
Tunisia	11.5	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	5.3	●	↑
Yemen	41.3	●	↗

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



INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

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

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



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

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

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

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* Imputed data point

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Section 4



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

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

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



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	50	●	●
Bahrain	68	●	●
Comoros	165	●	●
Djibouti	178	●	●
Egypt	106	●	●
Iraq	90	●	●
Jordan	39	●	●
Kuwait	45	●	●
Lebanon	59	●	●
Libya	54	●	●
Mauritania	128	●	●
Morocco	67	●	●
Oman	104	●	●
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	91	●	●
Saudi Arabia	91	●	●
Somalia	238	●	●
Sudan	145	●	●
Syria	95	●	●
Tunisia	56	●	●
United Arab Emirates	70	●	●
Yemen	186	●	●

Source: WHO
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: NA



TRAFFIC DEATHS (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

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

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



LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)

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

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

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

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

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



BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL (%)

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

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



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	79	●	↓
Bahrain	97	●	→
Comoros	86	●	↓
Djibouti	50	●	↓
Egypt	96	●	↑
Iraq	88	●	↑
Jordan	76	●	↓
Kuwait	99	●	↑
Lebanon	67	●	↓
Libya	73	●	↓
Mauritania	72	●	→
Morocco	99	●	↑
Oman	97	●	→
Palestine	97	●	→
Qatar	99	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	98	●	↑
Somalia	46	●	→
Sudan	81	●	↓
Syria	41	●	↓
Tunisia	95	●	→
United Arab Emirates	98	●	→
Yemen	73	●	↗

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



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

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

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

● 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

Section 4



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

COUNTRY VALUE RATING TREND

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

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



DIABETES PREVALENCE (% OF POPULATION AGES 20 TO 79)

COUNTRY VALUE RATING TREND

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

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



AGE-STANDARDIZED SUICIDE RATES (PER 100 000 POPULATION)

COUNTRY VALUE RATING TREND

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

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



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

COUNTRY VALUE RATING TREND

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

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

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

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NET PRIMARY ENROLLMENT RATE (%)



LITERACY RATE (% OF POPULATION AGED 15 TO 24)



LOWER SECONDARY COMPLETION RATE (%)



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Section 4



SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, TERTIARY (% GROSS)

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

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



HARMONIZED TEST SCORES

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

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



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	66.3	●	→
Bahrain*	59.7	●	→
Comoros	28.8	●	→
Djibouti*	55.1	●	↗
Egypt*	81.2	●	↑
Iraq	53.8	●	→
Jordan	56.7	●	→
Kuwait*	68.0	●	→
Lebanon*	63.3	●	→
Libya	24.0	●	→
Mauritania	22.4	●	→
Morocco	72.0	●	→
Oman	39.6	●	→
Palestine	61.0	●	→
Qatar	68.9	●	→
Saudi Arabia*	49.4	●	→
Somalia	2.1	●	→
Sudan	30.2	●	→
Syria	53.3	●	→
Tunisia	62.7	●	→
United Arab Emirates*	62.0	●	→
Yemen*	51.5	●	→

Source: UNDESA
Reference year: 2024
Trends years: NA



MODELED ESTIMATE: DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING SATISFIED BY ANY MODERN METHOD (% OF FEMALES AGED 15 TO 49)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	86.7	●	→
Bahrain	96.5	●	→
Comoros	71.5	●	→
Djibouti	55.6	●	↗
Egypt	106.9	●	↑
Iraq	70.6	●	→
Jordan	92.9	●	→
Kuwait	117.5	●	→
Lebanon	87.9	●	→
Libya	117.4	●	→
Mauritania	71.2	●	→
Morocco	73.6	●	→
Oman	104.9	●	→
Palestine	99.6	●	→
Qatar	121.1	●	→
Saudi Arabia	92.0	●	→
Somalia	30.4	●	→
Sudan	82.7	●	→
Syria	81.3	●	→
Tunisia	83.7	●	→
United Arab Emirates	97.5	●	→
Yemen	48.9	●	→

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

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

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* Imputed data point

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	25.1	●	→
Bahrain	50.7	●	→
Comoros	59.7	●	→
Djibouti	40.1	●	→
Egypt	23.1	●	↓
Iraq	15.8	●	↓
Jordan	22.4	●	↓
Kuwait	55.4	●	↓
Lebanon	42.0	●	→
Libya	56.7	●	→
Mauritania	46.1	●	→
Morocco	29.0	●	↓
Oman	36.2	●	→
Palestine	26.3	●	→
Qatar	66.4	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	43.2	●	↗
Somalia	44.7	●	→
Sudan	41.1	●	↓
Syria	22.2	●	→
Tunisia	38.9	●	→
United Arab Emirates	59.5	●	↗
Yemen	8.4	●	↓

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



SEATS HELD BY WOMEN IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENT (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	7.9	●	↓
Bahrain	20.0	●	↗
Comoros	16.7	●	↗
Djibouti	26.2	●	↗
Egypt	27.7	●	↗
Iraq	28.9	●	→
Jordan	13.1	●	→
Kuwait	3.1	●	→
Lebanon	6.3	●	→
Libya	16.5	●	→
Mauritania	23.3	●	↓
Morocco	24.3	●	↗
Oman	0.0	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	4.4	●	→
Saudi Arabia	19.9	●	→
Somalia	19.6	●	→
Sudan	27.7	●	●
Syria	10.4	●	↓
Tunisia	15.7	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	50.0	●	↑
Yemen	0.0	●	↓

Source: IPU
Reference year: 2024
Trends years: 2015 - 2024



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

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

Source: UNDP (Human Development Data)
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: 2015 - 2021



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.0	●	●
Bahrain	NA	●	●
Comoros	4.9	●	●
Djibouti	1.4	●	●
Egypt	1.8	●	●
Iraq	7.2	●	●
Jordan	1.5	●	●
Kuwait	NA	●	●
Lebanon	1.4	●	●
Libya	NA	●	●
Mauritania	15.5	●	●
Morocco	0.5	●	●
Oman	1.2	●	●
Palestine	0.7	●	●
Qatar	0.0	●	●
Saudi Arabia	NA	●	●
Somalia	NA	●	●
Sudan	11.9	●	●
Syria	NA	●	●
Tunisia	0.0	●	●
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	●
Yemen	6.5	●	●

Source: UNICEF
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: NA

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Section 4



PROPORTION OF WOMEN
IN MINISTERIAL
POSITIONS (%)



MANDATORY PAID
MATERNITY LEAVE
(DAYS)



POPULATION USING AT
LEAST BASIC DRINKING
WATER SERVICES (%)



POPULATION USING AT
LEAST BASIC SANITATION
SERVICES (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	13.3	●	↓
Bahrain	21.7	●	↑
Comoros	7.7	●	↓
Djibouti	19.0	●	↗
Egypt	18.8	●	↗
Iraq	14.3	●	↗
Jordan	16.7	●	→
Kuwait	13.3	●	→
Lebanon	0.0	●	↓
Libya	16.0	●	↗
Mauritania	13.6	●	↓
Morocco	21.1	●	→
Oman	15.0	●	↗
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	18.8	●	↗
Saudi Arabia	0.0	●	→
Somalia	12.0	●	→
Sudan	16.7	●	→
Syria	7.7	●	→
Tunisia	33.3	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	17.6	●	→
Yemen	0.0	●	↓

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	98	●	→
Bahrain	60	●	→
Comoros	98	●	→
Djibouti	182	●	↑
Egypt	90	●	→
Iraq	98	●	↑
Jordan	70	●	→
Kuwait	70	●	→
Lebanon	70	●	→
Libya	98	●	→
Mauritania	98	●	→
Morocco	98	●	→
Oman	98	●	↑
Palestine	70	●	→
Qatar	50	●	→
Saudi Arabia	70	●	→
Somalia	98	●	→
Sudan	56	●	→
Syria	120	●	↑
Tunisia	30	●	→
United Arab Emirates	60	●	→
Yemen	70	●	→

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	94.7	●	↗
Bahrain	99.9	●	→
Comoros	80.2	●	●
Djibouti	76.2	●	→
Egypt	98.8	●	↑
Iraq	98.4	●	↑
Jordan	99.0	●	↑
Kuwait	100.0	●	↑
Lebanon	92.6	●	→
Libya	99.9	●	↑
Mauritania	77.8	●	↗
Morocco	87.0	●	↗
Oman	92.4	●	↗
Palestine	98.4	●	↑
Qatar	100.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	98.6	●	→
Somalia	58.3	●	→
Sudan	64.9	●	→
Syria	94.1	●	→
Tunisia	97.2	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	100.0	●	↑
Yemen	61.8	●	→

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	85.8	●	↓
Bahrain	100.0	●	↑
Comoros	35.9	●	●
Djibouti	66.9	●	→
Egypt	97.5	●	↑
Iraq	98.5	●	↑
Jordan	97.1	●	→
Kuwait	100.0	●	↑
Lebanon	99.2	●	↑
Libya	92.1	●	→
Mauritania	55.9	●	↗
Morocco	87.5	●	↗
Oman	99.3	●	↑
Palestine	99.4	●	↑
Qatar	99.9	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	95.3	●	↑
Somalia	40.6	●	→
Sudan	36.9	●	●
Syria	95.0	●	↑
Tunisia	97.4	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	99.1	●	→
Yemen	54.8	●	→

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

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

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

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

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FRESHWATER WITHDRAWAL (% OF AVAILABLE FRESHWATER RESOURCES)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	137.9	●	●●
Bahrain	133.7	●	●●
Comoros	0.8	●	●●
Djibouti	6.3	●	●●
Egypt	141.2	●	●●
Iraq	59.6	●	●●
Jordan	102.5	●	●●
Kuwait	3850.5	●	●●
Lebanon	58.8	●	●●
Libya	817.1	●	●●
Mauritania	13.3	●	●●
Morocco	50.8	●	●●
Oman	116.7	●	●●
Palestine	47.8	●	●●
Qatar	431.0	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	974.2	●	●●
Somalia	24.5	●	●●
Sudan	118.7	●	●●
Syria	124.4	●	●●
Tunisia	98.1	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	1533.3	●	●●
Yemen	169.8	●	●●

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



ANTHROPOGENIC WASTEWATER THAT RECEIVES TREATMENT (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	33.1	●	●●
Bahrain	88.0	●	●●
Comoros	10.1	●	●●
Djibouti	0.0	●	●●
Egypt	42.0	●	●●
Iraq	13.1	●	●●
Jordan	18.6	●	●●
Kuwait	43.1	●	●●
Lebanon	38.2	●	●●
Libya	9.6	●	●●
Mauritania	0.0	●	●●
Morocco	5.4	●	●●
Oman	13.4	●	●●
Palestine	14.3	●	●●
Qatar	70.0	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	37.7	●	●●
Somalia	4.9	●	●●
Sudan	0.0	●	●●
Syria	48.0	●	●●
Tunisia	43.0	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	92.1	●	●●
Yemen	0.0	●	●●

Source: EPI
Reference year: 2020
Trends years: NA



SCARCE WATER CONSUMPTION EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (M³ H₂OEQ/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	844.0	●	●●
Bahrain	6450.3	●	●●
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	4382.9	●	●●
Egypt	1146.7	●	●●
Iraq	4715.0	●	●●
Jordan	2104.4	●	●●
Kuwait	7990.0	●	●●
Lebanon	4353.5	●	●●
Libya	1520.8	●	●●
Mauritania	466.5	●	●●
Morocco	730.5	●	●●
Oman	5797.1	●	●●
Palestine	2389.8	●	●●
Qatar	12552.8	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	2849.9	●	●●
Somalia	1143.4	●	●●
Sudan	154.1	●	●●
Syria	736.8	●	●●
Tunisia	1244.7	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	5513.8	●	●●
Yemen	333.3	●	●●

Source: UNEP
Reference year: 2024
Trends years: 2015 - 2024



DEGREE OF INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	60	●	↗
Bahrain	59	●	↑
Comoros	25	●	↓
Djibouti	24	●	●●
Egypt	63	●	↑
Iraq	44	●	↗
Jordan	64	●	→
Kuwait	95	●	↑
Lebanon	33	●	→
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	53	●	→
Morocco	70	●	↑
Oman	80	●	↑
Palestine	41	●	●●
Qatar	90	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	83	●	↑
Somalia	34	●	↗
Sudan	34	●	↓
Syria	63	●	●●
Tunisia	60	●	→
United Arab Emirates	83	●	↑
Yemen	36	●	↓

Source: UNEPDHI
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: 2017 - 2023

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

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

* Imputed data point

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Section 4



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	4.1	●	●●
Bahrain	0.8	●	●●
Comoros	43.8	●	●●
Djibouti	37.6	●	●●
Egypt	4.8	●	●●
Iraq	4.4	●	●●
Jordan	1.9	●	●●
Kuwait	0.8	●	●●
Lebanon	2.4	●	●●
Libya	2.2	●	●●
Mauritania	37.8	●	●●
Morocco	4.6	●	●●
Oman	1.6	●	●●
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	0.4	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	1.9	●	●●
Somalia	99.2	●	●●
Sudan	15.8	●	●●
Syria	9.1	●	●●
Tunisia	3.1	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	0.8	●	●●
Yemen	15.6	●	●●

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



POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	99.8	●	↑
Bahrain	100.0	●	↑
Comoros	87.9	●	↑
Djibouti	65.4	●	→
Egypt	100.0	●	↑
Iraq	100.0	●	↑
Jordan	99.9	●	↑
Kuwait	100.0	●	↑
Lebanon	100.0	●	↑
Libya	70.2	●	↓
Mauritania	47.7	●	→
Morocco	100.0	●	↑
Oman	100.0	●	↑
Palestine	100.0	●	↑
Qatar	100.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	100.0	●	↑
Somalia	49.3	●	↓
Sudan	61.8	●	↗
Syria	88.8	●	→
Tunisia	99.9	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	100.0	●	↑
Yemen	74.9	●	↗

Source: IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: 2015 - 2021



POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO CLEAN FUELS AND TECHNOLOGY FOR COOKING (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	99.7	●	↑
Bahrain	100.0	●	↑
Comoros	11.3	●	→
Djibouti	9.6	●	→
Egypt	99.9	●	↑
Iraq	99.3	●	↑
Jordan	99.9	●	↑
Kuwait	100.0	●	↑
Lebanon	NA	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	48.3	●	→
Morocco	98.2	●	↑
Oman	100.0	●	↑
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	100.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	100.0	●	↑
Somalia	3.8	●	→
Sudan	62.8	●	↑
Syria	96.3	●	→
Tunisia	99.9	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	100.0	●	↑
Yemen	61.3	●	→

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



CO₂ EMISSIONS FROM FUEL COMBUSTION PER TOTAL ELECTRICITY OUTPUT (MTCO₂/TWH)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	2.0	●	↗
Bahrain	1.1	●	↑
Comoros	3.1	●	→
Djibouti	3.4	●	→
Egypt	1.2	●	→
Iraq	1.5	●	↑
Jordan	1.0	●	↑
Kuwait	1.3	●	↗
Lebanon	2.4	●	→
Libya	2.1	●	→
Mauritania	2.7	●	→
Morocco	1.7	●	↗
Oman	1.7	●	↗
Palestine	3.8	●	↗
Qatar	1.9	●	↗
Saudi Arabia	1.5	●	↗
Somalia	1.7	●	→
Sudan	1.2	●	↑
Syria	1.6	●	→
Tunisia	1.7	●	→
United Arab Emirates	1.4	●	↗
Yemen	3.8	●	→

Source: Global Carbon Project & IEA
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: 2015 - 2023

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RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY OUTPUT (% OF TOTAL ELECTRICITY OUTPUT)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.8	●	→
Bahrain	0.0	●	↓
Comoros	0.0	●	→
Djibouti	0.0	●	→
Egypt	11.8	●	→
Iraq	2.3	●	↓
Jordan	22.9	●	↗
Kuwait	0.2	●	→
Lebanon	9.5	●	→
Libya	0.0	●	→
Mauritania	30.0	●	→
Morocco	21.0	●	→
Oman	0.6	●	→
Palestine	22.6	●	↗
Qatar	0.3	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	0.2	●	→
Somalia	10.5	●	→
Sudan	62.4	●	→
Syria	4.6	●	→
Tunisia	3.2	●	→
United Arab Emirates	4.5	●	→
Yemen	20.3	●	↗

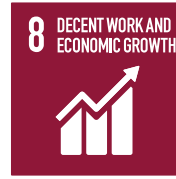
Source: Our World in Data
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: 2015 - 2023



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	5.3	●	↓
Bahrain	9.5	●	↓
Comoros	4.3	●	↓
Djibouti	1.9	●	↑
Egypt	3.0	●	↑
Iraq	5.0	●	↓
Jordan	3.5	●	↑
Kuwait	8.5	●	↓
Lebanon	4.0	●	↓
Libya	6.1	●	→
Mauritania	3.4	●	→
Morocco	3.4	●	→
Oman	7.2	●	↓
Palestine	2.9	●	→
Qatar	7.2	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	6.2	●	→
Somalia	8.4	●	↗
Sudan	4.8	●	↓
Syria	10.7	●	→
Tunisia	3.7	●	→
United Arab Emirates	5.5	●	→
Yemen	1.8	●	↑

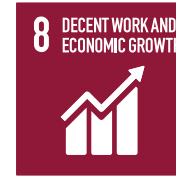
Source: IEA
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: 2015 - 2021



ADJUSTED GDP GROWTH (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	-4.3	●	●●
Bahrain	0.6	●	●●
Comoros	-5.3	●	●●
Djibouti	-2.7	●	●●
Egypt	-0.1	●	●●
Iraq	-7.0	●	●●
Jordan	-3.4	●	●●
Kuwait	0.6	●	●●
Lebanon	-12.6	●	●●
Libya	-6.4	●	●●
Mauritania	-4.5	●	●●
Morocco	-4.1	●	●●
Oman	0.2	●	●●
Palestine	-6.9	●	●●
Qatar	2.3	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	1.4	●	●●
Somalia	-8.3	●	●●
Sudan	-9.5	●	●●
Syria	NA	●	●●
Tunisia	-4.8	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	1.2	●	●●
Yemen	-11.3	●	●●

Source: World Bank
Reference year: 2022
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	●	●●
Syria	23.3	●	●●
Tunisia	36.9	●	→
United Arab Emirates	85.7	●	↑
Yemen	6.5	●	●●

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

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

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

* Imputed data point

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Section 4



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	12.1	●	↓
Bahrain	1.3	●	→
Comoros	5.6	●	↓
Djibouti	26.0	●	→
Egypt	6.3	●	↑
Iraq	15.5	●	↓
Jordan	19.0	●	↓
Kuwait	2.1	●	↑
Lebanon	11.5	●	↓
Libya	18.1	●	→
Mauritania	10.5	●	↓
Morocco	9.7	●	↓
Oman	1.5	●	↑
Palestine	24.4	●	↓
Qatar	0.1	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	4.8	●	↑
Somalia	19.1	●	↓
Sudan	20.8	●	↓
Syria	13.2	●	→
Tunisia	17.7	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	2.9	●	→
Yemen	17.4	●	→

Source: ILO
Reference year: 2024
Trends years: 2015 - 2023



VICTIMS OF MODERN SLAVERY (PER 1,000 POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.9	●	●
Bahrain	6.7	●	●
Comoros	NA	●	●
Djibouti	7.1	●	●
Egypt	4.3	●	●
Iraq	5.5	●	●
Jordan	10.0	●	●
Kuwait	13.0	●	●
Lebanon	7.6	●	●
Libya	6.8	●	●
Mauritania	32.0	●	●
Morocco	2.3	●	●
Oman	6.5	●	●
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	6.8	●	●
Saudi Arabia	21.3	●	●
Somalia	6.2	●	●
Sudan	4.0	●	●
Syria	8.7	●	●
Tunisia	2.3	●	●
United Arab Emirates	13.4	●	●
Yemen	6.0	●	●

Source: Walk Free Foundation (2018)
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: NA



FATAL WORK-RELATED ACCIDENTS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (PER MILLION POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.3	●	↑
Bahrain	1.9	●	↓
Comoros	NA	●	●
Djibouti	0.7	●	→
Egypt	0.1	●	↑
Iraq	0.2	●	↑
Jordan	0.6	●	↑
Kuwait	2.2	●	↗
Lebanon	1.1	●	→
Libya	0.7	●	→
Mauritania	0.2	●	↑
Morocco	0.4	●	→
Oman	1.2	●	↑
Palestine	0.6	●	→
Qatar	4.9	●	→
Saudi Arabia	1.9	●	↑
Somalia	0.0	●	→
Sudan	0.0	●	↑
Syria	0.0	●	↑
Tunisia	0.4	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	3.9	●	↓
Yemen	0.0	●	↑

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



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	11.0	●	●
Bahrain	117.4	●	●
Comoros	NA	●	●
Djibouti	48.3	●	●
Egypt	3.5	●	●
Iraq	11.7	●	●
Jordan	27.8	●	●
Kuwait	106.8	●	●
Lebanon	49.8	●	●
Libya	35.3	●	●
Mauritania	9.6	●	●
Morocco	10.7	●	●
Oman	81.1	●	●
Palestine	31.9	●	●
Qatar	255.0	●	●
Saudi Arabia	83.2	●	●
Somalia	0.0	●	●
Sudan	0.1	●	●
Syria	1.5	●	●
Tunisia	13.5	●	●
United Arab Emirates	229.4	●	●
Yemen	1.1	●	●

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

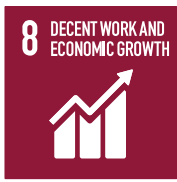
● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable

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* Imputed data point

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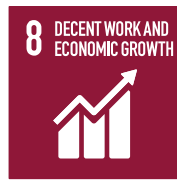
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org



LABOUR FREEDOM SCORE

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	51.4	●	→
Bahrain	56.7	●	↓
Comoros	55.7	●	↓
Djibouti	50	●	↓
Egypt	32.8	●	↓
Iraq	56.8	●	↓
Jordan	56.5	●	↓
Kuwait	53	●	↓
Lebanon	57.6	●	↗
Libya	48.6	●	→
Mauritania	60.3	●	→
Morocco	48.6	●	↗
Oman	53.3	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	52.5	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	44.4	●	↓
Somalia	26.5	●	●
Sudan	41.8	●	↓
Syria	46.5	●	↓
Tunisia	55.9	●	→
United Arab Emirates	65.3	●	↓
Yemen	30.7	●	↓

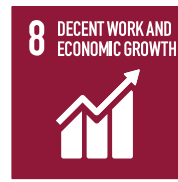
Source: The Heritage Foundation
Reference year: 2024
Trends years: 2017-2024



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	30.8	●	↓
Bahrain	5.8	●	→
Comoros	10.9	●	→
Djibouti	76.5	●	↓
Egypt	19.0	●	↑
Iraq	32.2	●	↓
Jordan	40.8	●	↓
Kuwait	15.0	●	→
Lebanon	23.7	●	↓
Libya	49.4	●	→
Mauritania	23.7	●	↓
Morocco	22.6	●	↓
Oman	6.8	●	↑
Palestine	36.0	●	→
Qatar	0.6	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	16.3	●	↑
Somalia	34.3	●	↓
Sudan	18.2	●	↗
Syria	33.5	●	→
Tunisia	37.5	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	10.7	●	↓
Yemen	32.7	●	↓

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



PRODUCT CONCENTRATION INDEX, EXPORTS

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

Source: UNCTAD WDS
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: 2015-2023



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	27.2	●	●
Bahrain*	4.5	●	●
Comoros*	0.0	●	●
Djibouti*	0.0	●	●
Egypt	36.3	●	●
Iraq	28.6	●	●
Jordan	34.9	●	●
Kuwait	30.5	●	●
Lebanon	43.6	●	●
Libya*	0.0	●	●
Mauritania*	0.0	●	●
Morocco	27.2	●	●
Oman	39.4	●	●
Palestine	30.5	●	●
Qatar	54.5	●	●
Saudi Arabia	53.0	●	●
Somalia*	0.0	●	●
Sudan*	0.0	●	●
Syria*	0.0	●	●
Tunisia	30.3	●	●
United Arab Emirates	53.7	●	●
Yemen*	0.0	●	●

Source: Times Higher Education
Reference year: 2024
Trends years: 2016-2023

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

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* Imputed data point

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Section 4



POPULATION USING THE INTERNET (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	71.2	●	↑
Bahrain	100.0	●	↑
Comoros	16.4	●	●
Djibouti	65.0	●	↑
Egypt	72.2	●	↑
Iraq	78.7	●	↑
Jordan	90.5	●	↑
Kuwait	99.7	●	↑
Lebanon	90.1	●	↑
Libya	88.4	●	↑
Mauritania	44.4	●	↗
Morocco	90.7	●	↑
Oman	97.8	●	↑
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	100.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	100.0	●	↑
Somalia	27.6	●	↗
Sudan	28.7	●	↗
Syria	34.7	●	●
Tunisia	73.8	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	100.0	●	↑
Yemen	17.7	●	↓

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



MOBILE BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER 100 POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	99.7	●	↑
Bahrain	157.6	●	↑
Comoros	61.5	●	↑
Djibouti	35.6	●	↗
Egypt	64.8	●	↑
Iraq	46.2	●	↑
Jordan	67.6	●	→
Kuwait	151.5	●	↑
Lebanon	77.8	●	↑
Libya	125.6	●	↑
Mauritania	73.4	●	↑
Morocco	88.6	●	↑
Oman	115.9	●	↑
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	174.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	126.0	●	↑
Somalia	2.5	●	→
Sudan	47.6	●	↗
Syria	21.9	●	→
Tunisia	85.8	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	234.9	●	↑
Yemen	29.2	●	↗

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



LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDEX: INFRASTRUCTURE SCORE (WORST 1-5 BEST)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	2.1	●	↓
Bahrain	3.6	●	↑
Comoros	2.3	●	●
Djibouti	2.3	●	→
Egypt	3.0	●	→
Iraq	2.2	●	↗
Jordan	2.7	●	●
Kuwait	3.6	●	↑
Lebanon	2.6	●	●
Libya	1.7	●	↓
Mauritania	2.0	●	↗
Morocco	2.4	●	●
Oman	3.2	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	3.8	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	3.6	●	↑
Somalia	1.9	●	→
Sudan	2.3	●	→
Syria	2.2	●	↑
Tunisia	2.1	●	●
United Arab Emirates	4.1	●	↑
Yemen	1.9	●	●

Source: World Bank
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: 2016 - 2023



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.2	●	→
Bahrain	1.2	●	↑
Comoros	0.0	●	→
Djibouti	0.0	●	→
Egypt	0.4	●	↗
Iraq	0.4	●	↑
Jordan	0.8	●	↑
Kuwait	0.7	●	↑
Lebanon	0.8	●	↑
Libya	0.1	●	→
Mauritania	0.0	●	→
Morocco	0.3	●	↗
Oman	0.9	●	↑
Palestine	0.3	●	●
Qatar	2.2	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	1.6	●	↑
Somalia	0.0	●	→
Sudan	0.0	●	→
Syria	0.1	●	→
Tunisia	0.8	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	1.6	●	↑
Yemen	0.1	●	→

Source: SCIMAGO JOURNAL RANK
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: 2015 - 2022

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

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* Imputed data point

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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	0.1	●	↓
Lebanon	NA	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	0.0	●	●●
Morocco	0.7	●	●●
Oman	0.3	●	→
Palestine	0.5	●	●●
Qatar	0.7	●	→
Saudi Arabia	0.5	●	●●
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Sudan	0.2	●	●●
Syria	0.0	●	●●
Tunisia	0.7	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	1.5	●	↑
Yemen	NA	●	●●

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



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.7	●	↓
Bahrain	0.4	●	→
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	NA	●	●●
Egypt	0.5	●	→
Iraq	2.8	●	↓
Jordan	0.2	●	↑
Kuwait	2.0	●	↓
Lebanon	0.5	●	→
Libya	1.4	●	↗
Mauritania	NA	●	●●
Morocco	0.3	●	↑
Oman	1.8	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	1.2	●	→
Saudi Arabia	0.9	●	↗
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Sudan	0.2	●	↗
Syria	5.6	●	→
Tunisia	0.8	●	→
United Arab Emirates	1.5	●	↑
Yemen	0.6	●	→

Source: SDGS/UN Stats
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: 2015 - 2021



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	89.9	●	●●
Bahrain	100.0	●	●●
Comoros	71.0	●	●●
Djibouti	79.0	●	●●
Egypt	96.2	●	●●
Iraq	83.7	●	●●
Jordan	96.4	●	●●
Kuwait	86.4	●	●●
Lebanon	100.0	●	●●
Libya	79.1	●	●●
Mauritania	57.7	●	●●
Morocco	99.1	●	●●
Oman	85.1	●	●●
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	100.0	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	66.8	●	●●
Somalia	64.6	●	●●
Sudan	56.8	●	●●
Syria	88.7	●	●●
Tunisia	97.7	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	96.2	●	●●
Yemen	67.7	●	●●

Source: SDSN (2023), based on Workman, R. & McPherson, K., TRL (2019)
Reference year: 2024
Trends years: NA



PALMA RATIO

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

Source: OECD & UNDP
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: 2015 - 2021

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Section 4



Gini coefficient



ANNUAL MEAN CONCENTRATION OF PM2.5 (µG/M³)



POPULATION WITH CONVENIENT ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN CITIES (%)



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	27.6	●	●●
Bahrain	NA	●	●●
Comoros	45.3	●	●●
Djibouti	41.6	●	●●
Egypt	31.9	●	→
Iraq	29.5	●	●●
Jordan	33.7	●	●●
Kuwait	NA	●	●●
Lebanon	31.8	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	32.6	●	●●
Morocco	39.5	●	●●
Oman	NA	●	●●
Palestine	33.7	●	●●
Qatar	NA	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	NA	●	●●
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Sudan	34.2	●	●●
Syria	37.5	●	●●
Tunisia	32.8	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	26.0	●	●●
Yemen	36.7	●	●●

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	19.1	●	→
Bahrain	59.7	●	↓
Comoros	12.0	●	↓
Djibouti	39.8	●	→
Egypt	41.7	●	→
Iraq	59.4	●	↓
Jordan	34.1	●	↓
Kuwait	70.3	●	↓
Lebanon	31.3	●	↓
Libya	25.8	●	↓
Mauritania	44.8	●	→
Morocco	21.5	●	↓
Oman	50.3	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	106.0	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	76.3	●	↓
Somalia	20.2	●	↓
Sudan	38.6	●	→
Syria	35.5	●	↓
Tunisia	22.5	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	65.8	●	↓
Yemen	47.2	●	→

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	37.0	●	●●
Bahrain	21.2	●	●●
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	NA	●	●●
Egypt	24.1	●	●●
Iraq	8.1	●	●●
Jordan	9.3	●	●●
Kuwait	39.0	●	●●
Lebanon	22.3	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	NA	●	●●
Morocco	66.4	●	●●
Oman	26.9	●	●●
Palestine	13.1	●	●●
Qatar	94.2	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	25.2	●	●●
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Sudan	16.6	●	●●
Syria	NA	●	●●
Tunisia	76.9	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	45.1	●	●●
Yemen	25.2	●	●●

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	75.4	●	↓
Bahrain	NA	●	●●
Comoros	76.1	●	●●
Djibouti	99.1	●	↑
Egypt	98.7	●	→
Iraq	88.2	●	↓
Jordan	86.7	●	↓
Kuwait	NA	●	●●
Lebanon	NA	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	75.1	●	↗
Morocco	93.8	●	→
Oman	97.3	●	↑
Palestine	39.6	●	↓
Qatar	NA	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	90.5	●	→
Somalia	78.8	●	↗
Sudan	82.1	●	↗
Syria	85.5	●	↓
Tunisia	98.8	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	99.6	●	↑
Yemen	77.2	●	→

Source: World Bank
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: 2015 - 2020

Source: Washington University in St Louis
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: 2015 - 2022

Source: UN Habitat
Reference year: 2020
Trends years: NA

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

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MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (KG/CAPITA/DAY)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.8	●	●●
Bahrain	1.8	●	●●
Comoros	0.3	●	●●
Djibouti	0.4	●	●●
Egypt	0.7	●	●●
Iraq	1.0	●	●●
Jordan	0.8	●	●●
Kuwait	1.6	●	●●
Lebanon	0.9	●	●●
Libya	0.9	●	●●
Mauritania	0.4	●	●●
Morocco	0.5	●	●●
Oman	1.2	●	●●
Palestine	0.9	●	●●
Qatar	1.2	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	1.4	●	●●
Somalia	0.4	●	●●
Sudan	0.2	●	●●
Syria	0.6	●	●●
Tunisia	0.7	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	1.6	●	●●
Yemen	0.5	●	●●

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



NITROGEN EMISSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH IMPORTS (KG/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	6.2	●	↑
Bahrain	44.9	●	↗
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	30.9	●	↓
Egypt	5.1	●	↑
Iraq	8.8	●	↑
Jordan	10.5	●	↑
Kuwait	40.4	●	↗
Lebanon	27.2	●	↓
Libya	8.1	●	↑
Mauritania	5.4	●	→
Morocco	7.5	●	→
Oman	36.5	●	→
Palestine	8.6	●	↑
Qatar	56.6	●	↗
Saudi Arabia	25.0	●	↗
Somalia	3.8	●	→
Sudan	1.2	●	↑
Syria	1.8	●	↑
Tunisia	8.3	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	52.6	●	↗
Yemen	1.8	●	↑

Source: UNEP
Reference year: 2024
Trends years: 2015 - 2024



ELECTRONIC WASTE (KG/CAPITA)

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

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



PRODUCTION-BASED AIR POLLUTION (DALYS PER 1,000 POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.1	●	●●
Bahrain	3.8	●	●●
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	0.4	●	●●
Egypt	5.4	●	●●
Iraq	7.4	●	●●
Jordan	1.9	●	●●
Kuwait	36.9	●	●●
Lebanon	10.3	●	●●
Libya	4.5	●	●●
Mauritania	0.5	●	●●
Morocco	2.7	●	●●
Oman	5.5	●	●●
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	6.2	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	23.3	●	●●
Somalia	0.2	●	●●
Sudan	0.6	●	●●
Syria	1.6	●	●●
Tunisia	1.5	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	8.3	●	●●
Yemen	0.6	●	●●

Source: UNEP
Reference year: 2024
Trends years: 2015 - 2024

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

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* Imputed data point

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Section 4



AIR POLLUTION ASSOCIATED WITH IMPORTS (DALYS PER 1,000 POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.5	●	●●
Bahrain	15.6	●	●●
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	6.9	●	●●
Egypt	1.1	●	●●
Iraq	2.0	●	●●
Jordan	2.8	●	●●
Kuwait	13.4	●	●●
Lebanon	6.4	●	●●
Libya	2.7	●	●●
Mauritania	1.8	●	●●
Morocco	1.4	●	●●
Oman	13.6	●	●●
Palestine	1.9	●	●●
Qatar	36.8	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	8.8	●	●●
Somalia	0.9	●	●●
Sudan	0.3	●	●●
Syria	0.6	●	●●
Tunisia	1.7	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	21.3	●	●●
Yemen	0.4	●	●●

Source: UNEP
Reference year: 2024
Trends years: 2015 - 2024



PRODUCTION-BASED NITROGEN EMISSIONS (KG/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	14.4	●	↑
Bahrain	26.3	●	→
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	10.9	●	↑
Egypt	15.1	●	↑
Iraq	15.0	●	↑
Jordan	8.1	●	↑
Kuwait	34.7	●	→
Lebanon	32.7	●	↓
Libya	31.6	●	→
Mauritania	24.1	●	↗
Morocco	14.2	●	→
Oman	31.1	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	53.8	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	49.6	●	→
Somalia	12.4	●	↑
Sudan	30.4	●	→
Syria	5.0	●	↑
Tunisia	16.4	●	→
United Arab Emirates	50.8	●	↓
Yemen	4.6	●	↑

Source: UNEP
Reference year: 2024
Trends years: 2015 - 2024



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1110.0	●	↓
Bahrain	2796.5	●	↓
Comoros	14.2	●	↓
Djibouti	46.9	●	→
Egypt	596.6	●	↓
Iraq	491.5	●	↓
Jordan	43.5	●	→
Kuwait	4939.2	●	↓
Lebanon	419.0	●	↓
Libya	1784.1	●	↓
Mauritania	78.5	●	→
Morocco	38.0	●	→
Oman	53.4	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	3762.2	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	2113.3	●	↓
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Sudan	78.1	●	→
Syria	NA	●	●●
Tunisia	284.7	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	3922.5	●	↓
Yemen	0.7	●	↓

Source: UNSDG/UN Stats
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: 2015 - 2022



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	87.5	●	●●
Bahrain	81.2	●	●●
Comoros	36.3	●	●●
Djibouti	43.4	●	●●
Egypt	56.3	●	●●
Iraq	58.5	●	●●
Jordan	71.0	●	●●
Kuwait	56.7	●	●●
Lebanon	84.5	●	●●
Libya	62.4	●	●●
Mauritania	58.7	●	●●
Morocco	90.3	●	●●
Oman	72.9	●	●●
Palestine	50.3	●	●●
Qatar	73.7	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	62.4	●	●●
Somalia	35.3	●	●●
Sudan	57.6	●	●●
Syria	53.9	●	●●
Tunisia	83.3	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	91.2	●	●●
Yemen	63.2	●	●●

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

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

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

* Imputed data point

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EXPORTS OF PLASTIC WASTE (KG/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.1	●	●●
Bahrain	0.4	●	↑
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	NA	●	●●
Egypt	0.0	●	↑
Iraq	0.0	●	●●
Jordan	0.1	●	↑
Kuwait	1.3	●	↑
Lebanon	1.8	●	↓
Libya	0.5	●	●●
Mauritania	1.2	●	↓
Morocco	0.1	●	↑
Oman	0.3	●	↑
Palestine	0.0	●	●●
Qatar	NA	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	0.9	●	↑
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Sudan	0.2	●	●●
Syria	NA	●	●●
Tunisia	2.6	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	0.6	●	↑
Yemen	0.2	●	●●

Source: UN Comtrade
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: 2018 - 2022



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	4.0	●	→
Bahrain	25.8	●	↓
Comoros	0.5	●	→
Djibouti	0.4	●	↑
Egypt	2.4	●	→
Iraq	4.1	●	→
Jordan	2.0	●	↑
Kuwait	25.7	●	↓
Lebanon	4.3	●	↓
Libya	9.3	●	↓
Mauritania	1.0	●	→
Morocco	1.8	●	→
Oman	15.8	●	→
Palestine	0.7	●	↑
Qatar	37.8	●	→
Saudi Arabia	18.3	●	→
Somalia	0.0	●	↑
Sudan	0.5	●	↑
Syria	1.3	●	↑
Tunisia	2.9	●	→
United Arab Emirates	25.9	●	↓
Yemen	0.3	●	↑

Source: Global Carbon Project
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: 2015 - 2022



GHG EMISSIONS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (TCO₂/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.9	●	↑
Bahrain	5.7	●	↑
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	4.4	●	↓
Egypt	0.8	●	↑
Iraq	1.3	●	↑
Jordan	2.2	●	↗
Kuwait	9.5	●	↗
Lebanon	4.6	●	↓
Libya	1.6	●	↑
Mauritania	1.2	●	↓
Morocco	1.1	●	↓
Oman	7.4	●	→
Palestine	1.9	●	→
Qatar	18.8	●	↗
Saudi Arabia	5.4	●	↑
Somalia	0.6	●	→
Sudan	0.2	●	↑
Syria	0.6	●	→
Tunisia	1.4	●	→
United Arab Emirates	10.5	●	↗
Yemen	0.2	●	↑

Source: Lenzen et al. (2022)
Reference year: 2021
Trends years: 2015 - 2021



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	NA	●	●●
Bahrain*	NA	●	●●
Comoros*	0.0	●	●●
Djibouti*	0.0	●	●●
Egypt	245.0	●	●●
Iraq	NA	●	●●
Jordan	0.7	●	●●
Kuwait	18388.3	●	●●
Lebanon	0.0	●	●●
Libya	24658.2	●	●●
Mauritania*	0.0	●	●●
Morocco	0.0	●	●●
Oman	29645.7	●	●●
Palestine	0.0	●	●●
Qatar	117823.0	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	27844.6	●	●●
Somalia*	0.0	●	●●
Sudan	NA	●	●●
Syria	NA	●	●●
Tunisia	348.7	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	22404.4	●	●●
Yemen	NA	●	●●

Source: UN Comtrade
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: NA

● 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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Section 4



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	52.4	●	●●
Bahrain	NA	●	●●
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	13195.3	●	●●
Egypt	11.8	●	●●
Iraq	3155.5	●	●●
Jordan	17.6	●	●●
Kuwait	NA	●	●●
Lebanon	23138.7	●	●●
Libya	22181.9	●	●●
Mauritania	9808.8	●	●●
Morocco	2.1	●	●●
Oman	11.0	●	●●
Palestine	312.1	●	●●
Qatar	NA	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	2.4	●	●●
Somalia	13717.9	●	●●
Sudan	6845.0	●	●●
Syria	5350.8	●	●●
Tunisia	123.4	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	3.4	●	●●
Yemen	634.9	●	●●

Source: EM-DAT
Reference year: 2024
Trends years: NA



FISH CAUGHT THAT ARE THEN DISCARDED (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	12.9	●	→
Bahrain	17.7	●	↓
Comoros	52.3	●	↓
Djibouti	0.9	●	●●
Egypt	14.9	●	↗
Iraq	2.8	●	→
Jordan	0.0	●	●●
Kuwait	79.7	●	→
Lebanon	0.3	●	↑
Libya	10.4	●	↑
Mauritania	5.9	●	↗
Morocco	7.8	●	→
Oman	1.0	●	↑
Palestine	0.0	●	●●
Qatar	4.0	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	6.1	●	↗
Somalia	14.9	●	↓
Sudan	1.6	●	●●
Syria	8.3	●	↓
Tunisia	9.3	●	→
United Arab Emirates	0.6	●	→
Yemen	0.6	●	→

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	●	●●
Syria	0.0	●	●●
Tunisia	0.1	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	1.0	●	●●
Yemen	0.0	●	●●

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



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	74.5	●	→
Bahrain	0.0	●	→
Comoros	13.7	●	→
Djibouti	0.0	●	→
Egypt	44.4	●	→
Iraq	0.0	●	→
Jordan	NA	●	●●
Kuwait	32.1	●	→
Lebanon	10.8	●	→
Libya	0.0	●	→
Mauritania	37.2	●	→
Morocco	55.6	●	↗
Oman	24.7	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	60.0	●	→
Saudi Arabia	25.3	●	→
Somalia	0.0	●	→
Sudan	48.0	●	↑
Syria	0.0	●	→
Tunisia	40.3	●	→
United Arab Emirates	53.5	●	→
Yemen	30.6	●	→

Source: Birdlife International et al.
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

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OCEAN HEALTH INDEX:
CLEAN WATERS SCORE
(WORST 0-100 BEST)



FISH CAUGHT BY TRAWLING
OR DREDGING (%)



OCEAN HEALTH INDEX
GOAL - FISHERIES
(0-100)



IMPORTED
DEFORESTATION
(M²/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	45.7	●	→
Bahrain	72.1	●	↓
Comoros	35.1	●	↓
Djibouti	53.4	●	↓
Egypt	52.1	●	↓
Iraq	71.6	●	↑
Jordan	80.1	●	↑
Kuwait	82.5	●	↑
Lebanon	53.9	●	↗
Libya	51.0	●	↓
Mauritania	60.8	●	↓
Morocco	56.0	●	→
Oman	73.5	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	76.2	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	64.0	●	↓
Somalia	58.3	●	↓
Sudan	44.8	●	↓
Syria	51.7	●	↗
Tunisia	55.1	●	→
United Arab Emirates	66.8	●	→
Yemen	51.5	●	↓

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	21.9	●	↓
Bahrain	11.2	●	→
Comoros	0.0	●	●
Djibouti	0.0	●	●
Egypt	49.5	●	→
Iraq	7.1	●	↓
Jordan	0.0	●	●
Kuwait	42.0	●	↗
Lebanon	9.0	●	●
Libya	32.1	●	↓
Mauritania	1.0	●	↑
Morocco	13.3	●	↗
Oman	3.1	●	●
Palestine	0.8	●	●
Qatar	0.0	●	●
Saudi Arabia	18.3	●	↗
Somalia	0.0	●	●
Sudan	11.2	●	●
Syria	33.0	●	↓
Tunisia	18.6	●	→
United Arab Emirates	4.9	●	↑
Yemen	2.8	●	→

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	51.8	●	↓
Bahrain	28.8	●	→
Comoros	70.1	●	→
Djibouti	64.0	●	↑
Egypt	30.3	●	↓
Iraq	71.4	●	→
Jordan	44.9	●	→
Kuwait	43.2	●	→
Lebanon	49.8	●	↓
Libya	45.4	●	↓
Mauritania	14.8	●	↓
Morocco	16.9	●	↓
Oman	52.0	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	68.7	●	↗
Saudi Arabia	50.0	●	→
Somalia	40.8	●	↓
Sudan	28.2	●	→
Syria	38.0	●	↓
Tunisia	31.1	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	72.8	●	→
Yemen	55.2	●	↓

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	4.5	●	●
Bahrain	8.2	●	●
Comoros	NA	●	●
Djibouti	8.3	●	●
Egypt	5.4	●	●
Iraq	3.9	●	●
Jordan	7.5	●	●
Kuwait	14.8	●	●
Lebanon	27.1	●	●
Libya	5.7	●	●
Mauritania	3.6	●	●
Morocco	3.8	●	●
Oman	11.3	●	●
Palestine	5.0	●	●
Qatar	34.1	●	●
Saudi Arabia	12.8	●	●
Somalia	0.4	●	●
Sudan	0.2	●	●
Syria	0.8	●	●
Tunisia	3.9	●	●
United Arab Emirates	12.6	●	●
Yemen	0.7	●	●

Source: Ocean Health Index
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: 2015 - 2023

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

Source: Ocean Health Index
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: 2015 - 2024

Source: GSCI
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: 2016 - 2022

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

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

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Section 4



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	38.7	●	→
Iraq	5.6	●	→
Jordan	12.7	●	→
Kuwait	51.6	●	→
Lebanon	4.7	●	→
Libya	0.0	●	→
Mauritania	11.2	●	→
Morocco	59.5	●	↗
Oman	27.2	●	→
Palestine	23.5	●	↗
Qatar	60.0	●	→
Saudi Arabia	23.3	●	→
Somalia	0.0	●	→
Sudan	17.8	●	→
Syria	0.0	●	→
Tunisia	39.8	●	→
United Arab Emirates	58.2	●	↗
Yemen	27.9	●	→

Source: Birdlife International et al.
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: 2015 - 2023



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	78.9	●	●●
Bahrain	NA	●	●●
Comoros	100.0	●	●●
Djibouti	0.0	●	●●
Egypt	26.1	●	●●
Iraq	8.1	●	●●
Jordan	18.7	●	●●
Kuwait	NA	●	●●
Lebanon	9.0	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	0.0	●	●●
Morocco	71.2	●	●●
Oman	NA	●	●●
Palestine	48.0	●	●●
Qatar	NA	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	25.5	●	●●
Somalia	0.0	●	●●
Sudan	0.0	●	●●
Syria	0.0	●	●●
Tunisia	43.4	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	26.4	●	●●
Yemen	8.2	●	●●

Source: Birdlife International et al.
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: 2015 - 2023



RED LIST INDEX OF SPECIES SURVIVAL (WORST 0-1 BEST)

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	0.9	●	↓
Lebanon	1.0	●	↑
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	●	→
Syria	1.0	●	↑
Tunisia	0.9	●	→
United Arab Emirates	0.8	●	↓
Yemen	0.9	●	↓

Source: IUCN and Birdlife International
Reference year: 2024
Trends years: 2015 - 2023



HOMICIDES (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	1.8	●	↓
Bahrain	0.1	●	↑
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	NA	●	●●
Egypt	1.3	●	●●
Iraq	9.4	●	●●
Jordan	1.1	●	↑
Kuwait	0.3	●	●●
Lebanon	2.3	●	↑
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	1.0	●	●●
Morocco	1.6	●	↓
Oman	0.3	●	↑
Palestine	1.4	●	→
Qatar	0.3	●	→
Saudi Arabia	0.8	●	●●
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Sudan	NA	●	●●
Syria	2.1	●	●●
Tunisia	4.6	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	0.5	●	↑
Yemen	6.3	●	●●

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

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

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

* Imputed data point

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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	55.9	●	↓
Libya	90.0	●	●●
Mauritania	41.2	●	●●
Morocco	17.4	●	↑
Oman	NA	●	●●
Palestine	28.7	●	↑
Qatar	36.0	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	20.0	●	●●
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Sudan	20.4	●	●●
Syria	50.5	●	●●
Tunisia	54.9	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	38.2	●	●●
Yemen	59.0	●	●●

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



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	99.6	●	●●
Bahrain	100.0	●	●●
Comoros	87.3	●	●●
Djibouti	91.7	●	●●
Egypt	99.1	●	●●
Iraq	98.8	●	●●
Jordan	98.0	●	●●
Kuwait	NA	●	●●
Lebanon	98.9	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	44.8	●	●●
Morocco	96.9	●	●●
Oman	100.0	●	●●
Palestine	99.2	●	●●
Qatar	100.0	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	99.2	●	●●
Somalia	3.0	●	●●
Sudan	67.3	●	●●
Syria	96.0	●	●●
Tunisia	99.9	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	100.0	●	●●
Yemen	30.7	●	●●

Source: UNICEF
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: NA



CORRUPTION
PERCEPTIONS INDEX
(WORST 0-100 BEST)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	36	●	→
Bahrain	42	●	↓
Comoros	20	●	↓
Djibouti	30	●	↓
Egypt	35	●	↓
Iraq	23	●	→
Jordan	46	●	↓
Kuwait	46	●	↓
Lebanon	24	●	↓
Libya	18	●	→
Mauritania	30	●	↓
Morocco	38	●	→
Oman	43	●	↓
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	58	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	52	●	→
Somalia	11	●	→
Sudan	20	●	→
Syria	13	●	↓
Tunisia	40	●	→
United Arab Emirates	68	●	→
Yemen	16	●	↓

Source: Transparency
International
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: 2015 - 2023



CHILDREN INVOLVED IN
CHILD LABOR (%)

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	●	●●
Syria	NA	●	●●
Tunisia	2.3	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	NA	●	●●
Yemen	NA	●	●●

Source: UNICEF
Reference year: 2020
Trends years: NA

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

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

* Imputed data point

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Section 4



PRESS FREEDOM INDEX
(WORST 0-100 BEST)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	42.0	●	↓
Bahrain	23.2	●	↓
Comoros	61.5	●	↓
Djibouti	30.1	●	→
Egypt	25.1	●	↓
Iraq	25.5	●	↓
Jordan	44.3	●	↓
Kuwait	44.7	●	↓
Lebanon	41.9	●	↓
Libya	40.6	●	↓
Mauritania	74.2	●	→
Morocco	46.0	●	↓
Oman	42.5	●	↓
Palestine	31.9	●	↓
Qatar	58.5	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	27.1	●	↓
Somalia	39.4	●	→
Sudan	35.7	●	→
Syria	17.4	●	↓
Tunisia	50.0	●	↓
United Arab Emirates	30.6	●	↓
Yemen	33.7	●	→

Source: Reporters sans frontières
Reference year: 2024
Trends years: 2015 - 2023



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.0	●	●●
Bahrain	0.3	●	●●
Comoros*	0.0	●	●●
Djibouti*	0.0	●	●●
Egypt	0.0	●	●●
Iraq*	0.0	●	●●
Jordan	0.5	●	●●
Kuwait*	0.0	●	●●
Lebanon	1.1	●	●●
Libya	0.3	●	●●
Mauritania*	0.0	●	●●
Morocco	0.1	●	●●
Oman	0.2	●	●●
Palestine*	0.0	●	●●
Qatar	0.3	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	0.0	●	●●
Somalia*	0.0	●	●●
Sudan	0.0	●	●●
Syria	0.1	●	●●
Tunisia*	0.0	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	0.9	●	●●
Yemen*	0.0	●	●●

Source: Stockholm Peace Research Institute
Reference year: 2023
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	2.1	●	●●
Jordan	NA	●	●●
Kuwait	NA	●	●●
Lebanon	NA	●	●●
Libya	10.9	●	●●
Mauritania	NA	●	●●
Morocco	NA	●	●●
Oman	NA	●	●●
Palestine	NA	●	●●
Qatar	NA	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	0.0	●	●●
Somalia	12.9	●	●●
Sudan	0.2	●	●●
Syria	25.6	●	●●
Tunisia	NA	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	0.0	●	●●
Yemen	21.1	●	●●

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



PRISON POPULATION
(PER 100,000
PERSONS)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	214.5	●	●●
Bahrain	262.3	●	●●
Comoros	47.1	●	●●
Djibouti	62.6	●	●●
Egypt	106.2	●	●●
Iraq	169.3	●	●●
Jordan	169.6	●	●●
Kuwait	NA	●	●●
Lebanon	105.5	●	●●
Libya	98.5	●	●●
Mauritania	59.7	●	●●
Morocco	271.3	●	●●
Oman	46.8	●	●●
Palestine	77.5	●	●●
Qatar	76.3	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	135.8	●	●●
Somalia	NA	●	●●
Sudan	51.6	●	●●
Syria	NA	●	●●
Tunisia	191.5	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	109.2	●	●●
Yemen	32.4	●	●●

Source: UNODC
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: NA

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

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

* Imputed data point

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

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



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	0.7	●	●●
Bahrain	12.1	●	●●
Comoros	NA	●	●●
Djibouti	1.3	●	●●
Egypt	1.0	●	●●
Iraq	0.1	●	●●
Jordan	0.9	●	●●
Kuwait	15.6	●	●●
Lebanon	0.6	●	●●
Libya	NA	●	●●
Mauritania	0.4	●	●●
Morocco	0.6	●	●●
Oman	0.8	●	●●
Palestine	0.0	●	●●
Qatar	72.4	●	●●
Saudi Arabia	7.1	●	●●
Somalia	0.0	●	●●
Sudan	0.0	●	●●
Syria	0.2	●	●●
Tunisia	0.1	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	6.4	●	●●
Yemen	0.0	●	●●

Source: Stockholm Peace Research Institute
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: NA



STATUS OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES

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

Source: UNOHCHR
Reference year: 2022
Trends years: NA



POLITICAL STABILITY AND ABSENCE OF VIOLENCE/TERRORISM

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	-0.7	●	→
Bahrain	-0.4	●	↗
Comoros	-0.2	●	→
Djibouti	-0.5	●	↓
Egypt	-1.0	●	↗
Iraq	-2.5	●	↓
Jordan	-0.3	●	↗
Kuwait	0.3	●	↑
Lebanon	-1.5	●	→
Libya	-2.2	●	↓
Mauritania	-0.5	●	→
Morocco	-0.3	●	→
Oman	0.5	●	→
Palestine	-1.8	●	→
Qatar	1.0	●	→
Saudi Arabia	-0.4	●	↗
Somalia	-2.5	●	↓
Sudan	-2.0	●	→
Syria	-2.8	●	→
Tunisia	-0.6	●	↗
United Arab Emirates	0.7	●	→
Yemen	-2.5	●	→

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



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	●	●●
Syria*	0	●	●●
Tunisia*	0	●	●●
United Arab Emirates	98	●	●●
Yemen*	0	●	●●

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

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

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

* Imputed data point

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

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

Section 4



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX (WORST 0-100 BEST)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	63.2	●	↑
Bahrain	59.4	●	↗
Comoros	NA	●	●
Djibouti	46.6	●	↗
Egypt	79.9	●	↑
Iraq	56.3	●	↑
Jordan	78.5	●	↑
Kuwait	69.2	●	↑
Lebanon	58.5	●	↑
Libya	24.4	●	→
Mauritania	58.9	●	↑
Morocco	72.3	●	↑
Oman	66.1	●	↑
Palestine	83.7	●	↑
Qatar	70.6	●	↑
Saudi Arabia	80.4	●	↑
Somalia	48.4	●	↑
Sudan	43.6	●	→
Syria	31.9	●	→
Tunisia	75.1	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	77.2	●	↑
Yemen	33.6	●	↓

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



GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON HEALTH AND EDUCATION (% OF GDP)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	9.6	●	↓
Bahrain	4.8	●	↓
Comoros	3.4	●	→
Djibouti	4.7	●	↓
Egypt	5.7	●	→
Iraq	NA	●	●
Jordan	5.8	●	↓
Kuwait	8.9	●	↑
Lebanon	4.6	●	↓
Libya	4.8	●	●
Mauritania	2.9	●	↓
Morocco	8.0	●	↗
Oman	8.2	●	→
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	5.7	●	↓
Saudi Arabia	9.7	●	↑
Somalia	NA	●	●
Sudan	2.8	●	↓
Syria	6.5	●	●
Tunisia	10.4	●	↑
United Arab Emirates	7.3	●	●
Yemen	5.9	●	●

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



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

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Algeria	77.3	●	●
Bahrain	69.2	●	●
Comoros	58.5	●	●
Djibouti	72.2	●	●
Egypt	68.1	●	●
Iraq	63.5	●	●
Jordan	80.2	●	●
Kuwait	79.5	●	●
Lebanon	60.9	●	●
Libya	64.3	●	●
Mauritania	74.7	●	●
Morocco	77.6	●	●
Oman	70.3	●	●
Palestine	NA	●	●
Qatar	76.0	●	●
Saudi Arabia	60.2	●	●
Somalia	23.6	●	●
Sudan	54.4	●	●
Syria	47.6	●	●
Tunisia	85.0	●	●
United Arab Emirates	66.7	●	●
Yemen	57.1	●	●

Source: SDSN
Reference year: 2023
Trends years: NA

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

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

* Imputed data point

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

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

Section 5

Methodology



Methodology

The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 report assesses the progress of the 22 Arab countries on the 17 SDGs and identifies areas where additional efforts are needed.

The report is an update to the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2023 and uses the most recent data available for 115 indicators. The methodology section provides an overview of the report methodology for indicator and data selection, normalization and aggregation and for generating indications on trends. The database of the 2025 Arab SDG Index and additional indicator tables are available online¹.

1- The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 report and supplementary materials can be downloaded from: <http://www.arabsdgindex.com/downloads>.

Section 5

The SDG Index overall score and ‘scores by goal’

can be interpreted as a percentage of optimal performance. The difference between 100 and countries’ scores is therefore the distance in percentage that needs to be completed to achieve the SDGs. The same indicators are used for all 22 Arab countries to generate comparable scores. It should be noted that differences in the rankings may be due to small differences in the overall score. Due to differences in indicator selection and data, rankings in the Arab Region SDG Index may differ from the rankings in the global edition of the SDG Index.

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

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

To ensure pertinence to the Arab region, several methodological changes have been made to this report relative to the global Sustainable

Development Report 2024²:

- The addition of 27 region specific indicators to fill data gaps and capture challenges facing the Arab region (See Table 1). For these indicators, the same methodology was used to create the upper bound as in the Global Sustainable Development Report 2024.
- Several indicators from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024 were removed due to insufficient data coverage or lack of relevance to the region (see Table 2).

2- The Sustainable Development Report 2024 report can be downloaded from: <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/downloads>.

Table 1: Arab Region-specific indicators included in the Arab Region Index and Dashboards Report 2025.

SDG	Indicator Name
1	Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)
3	Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)
3	Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)
3	Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years or older (%)
4	School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)
4	Harmonized Test Scores
5	Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)
5	Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)
5	Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)
5	Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)
6	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)
6	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)
7	Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)
7	Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(MJ per 2017 USD PPP)
8	Labor freedom score
8	Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
8	Product concentration index, exports
9	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)
12	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)
12	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)
13	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)
16	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)
16	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)
16	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)
16	Status of fundamental human rights treaties
16	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism

Direct comparisons between the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 report with other editions of the Arab SDG Index or the global Sustainable Development Report 2024 are not recommended because updates are made to the indicator selection as new data sources are identified to ensure the best balance between up-to-date data, data quality and data coverage for the Arab Region.

Methodological Comparison between the Arab Region SDG Index 2025 and the Arab Region SDG Index 2023 and the Global Sustainable Development Report 2024

Table 2: Changes in the Arab Region SDG Index 2025 Compared to the Arab Region SDG Index 2023.

SDG	Indicator	Change
1	Working poor at PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)	Indicator changed by its original data source to "PPP\$3.65 a day (% of total employment)"
2	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024
4	Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	Replaced with "Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)"
8	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024
8	Ease of starting a business score	Removed due to suspension of updates by the source
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	Indicator changed to "Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)"
9	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure	Indicator changed to "Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score"
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	Replaced with "Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)"
12	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)	Indicator changed by its original data source to "Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal US\$)"
12	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024
12	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024
12	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024
12	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	Removed
12	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	Removed
13	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	Indicator changed to "GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)"
14	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024
13	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5-year average)	Categories of disasters included: Hydrological, Meteorological, and Climatological
17	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	Additional indicator from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024

Comparison between the Arab Region SDG Index 2025 and the global Sustainable Development Report 2024

The Arab Region SDG Index 2025 includes a total of 115 indicators, of which 88 indicators come from the global Sustainable Development Report 2024. Due to data coverage challenges for the Arab region, some changes were made to the indicators of the Sustainable Development Report 2024 (Table 3).

Table 3: Changes in the Arab Region SDG Index 2025 Compared to the Sustainable Development Report 2024.

SDG	Indicator	Change
7	Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	Excluded. The Arab-only indicator “Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)” is used instead
8	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
8	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
11	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
15	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
16	Crime is effectively controlled	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
16	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
16	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0 - 1 best)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
16	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0 - 1 best)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)
17	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	Excluded (Insufficient coverage for the Arab Region)

Data Selection

Indicator Selection Criteria

Where possible, the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 uses official SDG indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission. Where available data for an official indicator is insufficient, and to close data gaps, other metrics from official and unofficial sources are introduced. These include metrics published in peer-reviewed literature in addition to major databases and reports on development and environmental indicators.³

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

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

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

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

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

reasonably prompt schedule.

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

5. Coverage: Data had to be available for at least 75% of the Arab Region countries with a national population greater than 1 million. Comoros, whose population is less than 1 million was excluded in the indicator selection process. In other words, to be included, an indicator had to provide recent data for at least 15 out of the 21 remaining Arab countries. Exceptions to this rule are listed in Table 4.

³- For more information on indicator selection, please refer to the Arab Region SDG Index & Dashboard 2019, Part 5. Methodology (page 116).

Table 4: Indicators Included in the Arab Region SDG Index 2025 despite Lower Data Coverage

SDG	Indicator	Justification
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	For consistency with the earlier editions of the Arab SDG Index
16	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	Relevance to the region
16	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	Relevance to the region
5	Women (aged 24-20 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	Relevance to the region
10	Palma ratio	Importance for SDG 10
10	Gini coefficient	Importance for SDG 10

Missing Data and Imputations

The purpose of the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 is to guide countries' discussions of their SDG priorities today based on available and robust data. For this reason, and since many SDG priorities lack widely accepted statistical models for imputing country-level data, no imputation or modeling for any missing data was conducted. A few exceptions were considered for the following variables, which would otherwise have been excluded due to missing data:

SDG 5: Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49): Modelled estimates from the UN Population Division were imputed for countries with missing empirical data points.

The list of indicators that include imputed data is available online in the Codebook.

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

Since the Arab Region SDG Index can be used to compare progress between countries, it is important to avoid excessive bias through missing data. The Index therefore generates an overall score only for countries that have data for at least 75% of the indicators used. In this report, only one country, Palestine, out of the 22 countries in the Arab region did not receive an overall score on the index due to insufficient data availability. Although Palestine does not have an overall index score, it received scores and trends on indicators where data was available. Detailed information about Palestine is available in its country profile and dashboard.

For more details, the raw data used for the development of the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 is available for download from the Arab SDG Index website.

Index Method

The procedure for calculating the Arab Region SDG Index 2025 comprised three steps identical to previous editions of the index: (1) excluding extreme values from the distribution of each indicator; (2) rescaling the data to ensure comparability across indicators; and (3) aggregating the indicators within and across SDGs. For more details on the steps followed and the Index method used for the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 report, please refer to the Arab Region Index and Dashboard Report 2019.

Dashboard Method (Thresholds, Normalization, Aggregation)

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

To assess a country's progress on a particular indicator, four bands were considered. The green band is bounded by the maximum that can be achieved for each variable (i.e. the upper bound)

and the threshold for achieving the SDG. Three color bands ranging from yellow to orange and red denote an increasing distance from SDG achievement. The upper and lower bounds are the same as for the Index described previously.

Thresholds

Thresholds have been established through the global edition report using statistical techniques and various rounds of consultations with experts. For global indicators retained for the Arab Region SDG Dashboards, the green and red thresholds always remained the same as it equates to goal achievement. For the Arab region indicators, thresholds, both red and green, were retained from the Arab Region Index 2023. These thresholds were established based on a combination of analysis of data distribution and consultation with experts⁴.

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

A full list of the thresholds used in the Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards 2025 can be downloaded online from the Arab SDG Index website.

Weighting and Aggregation

The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards highlight SDGs that require additional attention in each country and therefore should be prioritized

⁴- For more information on the indicator selection and thresholds please refer to the Arab region Index and Dashboard 2019 Report.

for action. For the design of the SDG Dashboards, the issues discussed above for weighting and aggregation with the SDG Index also apply.

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

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

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

Trends

Estimates using historic data reveal how fast a country has been progressing towards an SDG and determine whether—if continued into the future—this pace will be sufficient to achieve the SDG by 2030. For each indicator, SDG achievement is defined by the green threshold set for the SDG Dashboards. The difference in percentage points between the green threshold and the normalized country score denotes the gap that must be closed to meet that goal. To estimate trends at the indicator level, linear annual growth rates (i.e. annual percentage improvements) needed to achieve the target by 2030 (i.e. 2015–2030) is calculated and compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period (e.g. 2017–2022). As shown in Figure 15, progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using a 4-arrow system. Figure 16 illustrates the methodology graphically.

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

Section 5

Figure 15: The Four-Arrow System for Denoting SDG Trends

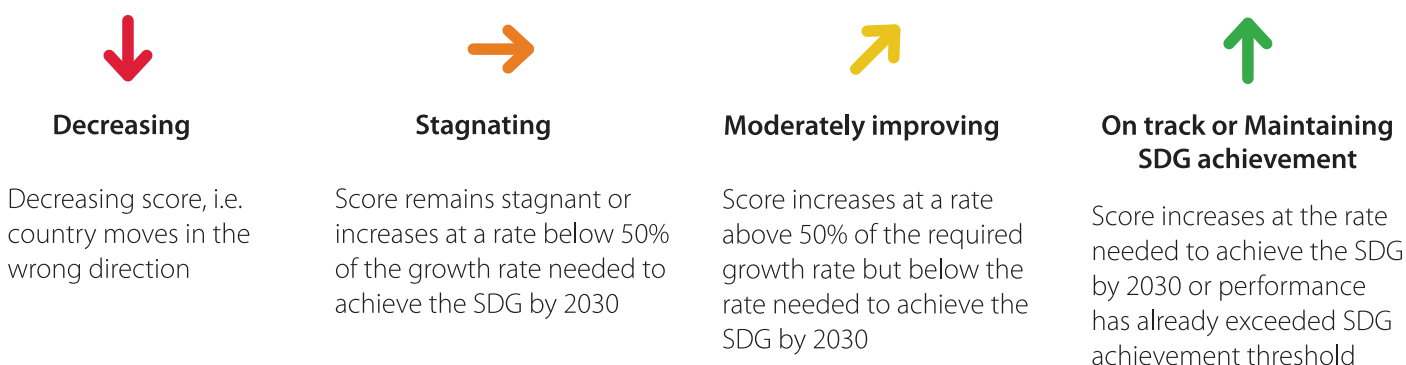
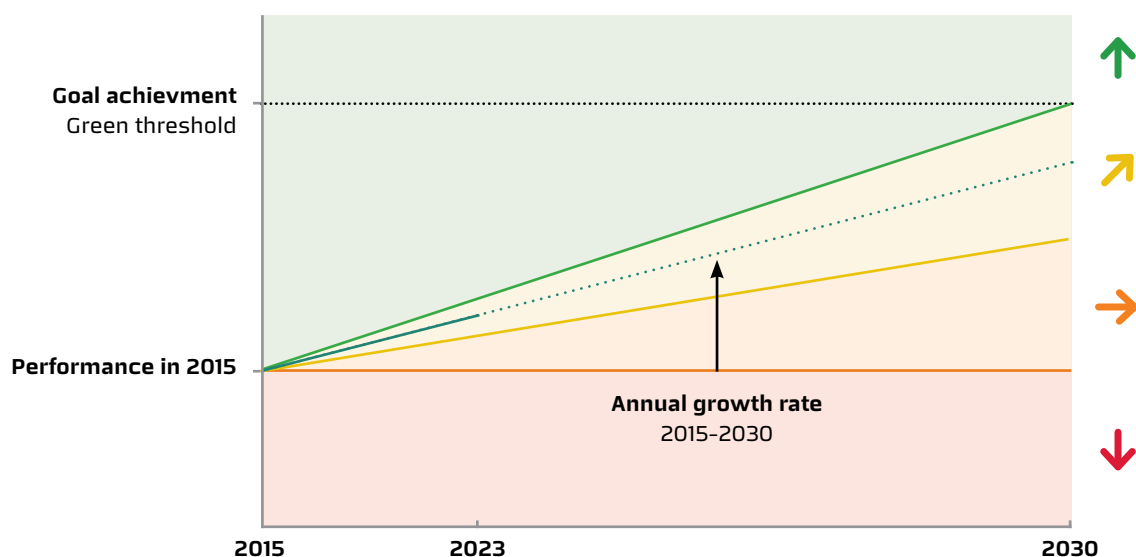


Figure 16: Graphic Representation of the SDG Trends Methodology



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

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About Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government (MBRSG)

The Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government (formerly Dubai School of Government) is a research and teaching institution focusing on public policy in the Arab world. Established in 2005 under the patronage of HH Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Dubai, in cooperation with the Harvard Kennedy School, MBRSG aims to promote good governance through enhancing the region's capacity for effective public policy.

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

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- executive education for senior officials and executives; and,
- knowledge forums for scholars and policy makers.

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1. Future Government and Innovation
2. Education Policy
3. Health Policy
4. Public Leadership
5. Social Policy, Wellbeing and Happiness
6. Sustainable Development Policy
7. Economic Policy

For more information on research at the Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government, please visit: <http://www.mbrsg.ae/home/research.aspx>

About Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)

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



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