

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023

Implementing the SDG Stimulus
Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards







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Implementing the SDG Stimulus. Sustainable Development Report 2023

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By Jeffrey D. Sachs, Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller and Eamon Drumm







#### Acknowledgements

The Sustainable Development Report (SDR) reviews progress made each year on the Sustainable Development Goals since their adoption by the 193 UN Member States in 2015. Midpoint on the way to 2030, this year's edition takes stock of progress so far and discusses priorities to restore and accelerate SDG progress. More specifically, this year's edition focuses on the need to scale up development finance and reform the global financial architecture to support the SDGs. The SDR 2023 is published on the eve of the 2023 Paris Summit for a New Global Financial Pact and ahead of other major international summits this year, including the UN High-Level Political Forum in July and the SDG Summit at Heads of States Level in September, the September G20 Meeting under Indian Presidency, and the December COP28 in Dubai. The SDR 2023 also aims to provide significant contributions in the lead-up to the 2024 Summit of the Future, to enhance cooperation on critical challenges and address gaps in global governance.

The report was prepared by the SDSN's newly created SDG Transformation Center and coordinated by Guillaume Lafortune in cooperation with Jeffrey D. Sachs. Lead writers are Jeffrey D. Sachs, Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller, and Eamon Drumm. Members of the Leadership Council of the SDSN led the preparation of Part 1. "How to Achieve the SDGs: the SDSN Framework". The statistical work was led by Grayson Fuller, in collaboration with Leslie Bermont-Diaz and Samory Touré and under the supervision of Guillaume Lafortune. The interactive website and data visualization that accompanies this report was developed by Max Gruber and Ruben Andino. Other major contributors to the data and analyses in this year's report include Juliana Bartels, Grant Cameron, María Cortés Puch, Olivia Lee Cosio, Salma Dahir, Juliette Douillet, Guilherme lablonovski, Christian Kroll, Alyson Marks, Isabella Massa, Maryam Rabiee, Casteline Tilus, Emma Torres, and Patrick Paul Walsh. We also thank Minister Romuald Wadagni from Benin, Simona Marinescu and Peter Schmidt for their contributions.

The SDR 2023 combines data and analyses produced by international organizations, civil society organizations, and research centers. We thank all of these for their contributions and collaboration in producing the report, including during the annual public consultation process that took place between April 17<sup>th</sup> and April 26<sup>th</sup>, 2023.

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Please notify us of any publications that use the SDG Index and Dashboards data or the Sustainable Development Report, and share your publication with us at info@sdgindex.org.

An interactive online dashboard and all data used in this report can be accessed at: www.sdgtransformationcenter.org and www.sdgindex.org

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This report has been prepared with the extensive advice and consultation of the SDSN Leadership Council members. Members of the Leadership Council serve in their personal capacities; the opinions expressed in this report may not reflect the positions or policies of their host institutions. Members are not necessarily in agreement on every detail of this report.

The views expressed in this report do not reflect the views of any organization, agency, or programme of the United Nations.

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### **Executive Summary**

At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, all of the SDGs are seriously off track. From 2015 to 2019, the world made some progress on the SDGs, although this was already vastly insufficient to achieve the goals. Since the outbreak of the pandemic in 2020 and other simultaneous crises, SDG progress has stalled globally. In most highincome countries (HICs), automatic stabilizers, emergency expenditure, and recovery plans mitigated the impacts of these multiple crises on socioeconomic outcomes. Only limited progress is being made on the environmental and biodiversity goals, including SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and SDG 15 (Life on Land), even in countries that are largely to blame for the climate and biodiversity crises. The disruptions caused by these multiple crises has aggravated fiscal-space issues in low-income countries (LICs) and in lower-middle income countries (LMICs), leading to a reversal in progress on several goals and indicators. Despite this alarming development, the SDGs are still achievable. None of their objectives are beyond our reach. The world is off track, but that is all the more reason to double down on the SDGs.

At their core, the SDGs are an investment agenda: it is critical that UN Member States adopt and implement the SDG Stimulus and support a comprehensive reform of the global financial architecture. To achieve the SDGs the world must both alter its current investment patterns and increase the overall volume of investments. The Stimulus' urgent objective is to address the chronic shortfall of international SDG financing confronting the LICs and LMICs, and to ramp up financing flows by at least US\$500 billion by 2025. This year's report also highlights six priorities to reform the complex system of public and private finance that channels the world's savings to its investments – what is known as the Global Financial Architecture:

- 1. Greatly increase funding to national and subnational governments and private businesses, especially in LICs and LMICs, to carry out needed SDG investments.
- 2. Revise the credit rating system and debt sustainability metrics to facilitate long-term sustainable development.
- 3. Revise liquidity structures for LICs and LMICs, especially regarding sovereign debts, to forestall self-fulfilling banking and balance-of-payments crises;
- 4. Create ambitious, internationally-agreed upon criteria for sustainable finance that are mandatory for all public financial institutions.
- 5. Align private business investment flows with the SDGs, through improved national planning, regulation, reporting, and oversight.
- 6. Reform current institutional frameworks and develop new mechanisms to improve the quality and speed of deployment of international cooperation, and monitor progress in an open and timely manner.

All countries, poorer and richer alike, should use the half-way momentum to self-critically review and revise their national SDG strategies and commit to strengthening multilateralism. National governments must ensure both domestic implementation of the SDGs, including the reduction of negative spillovers, and international implementation – by building a global governance and financial architecture that delivers the SDGs. Building on SDSN's global survey of government efforts and commitment to the SDGs and third-party data, we highlight major differences across countries, including G20 countries, in their SDG strategies and commitment. Achieving the SDGs requires global cooperation guided by the United Nations Charter. In 2022, the United Nations Secretary-General appointed a High-Level Advisory Board (HLAB) on effective multilateralism, with a mandate to develop a list of concrete, actionable recommendations to improve international cooperation and advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We introduce in the report this year a pilot index of countries commitment to and support of multilateralism under the UN Charter.

Further investment is needed in statistical capacity and data literacy to support long-term pathways for key SDG transformations. At the halfway mark to 2030, there remains a great deal of work to be done to improve the data and methods underlying the SDG indicator framework. Evidence suggests that since 2016 there has been only limited progress and convergence in countries' statistical capacity, including LICs and LMICs, and that international funding for data and statistics fell between 2019 and 2021. Also, in an information-rich and post-truth environment, citizens and decision-makers need knowledge and tools to transform data and science into evidence, actions, and long-term policies. According to major international studies, few teenagers can differentiate between a fact and an opinion. As underlined during the United Nations World Data Forum 2023 and in the 27 April Hangzhou Declaration, investing in statistical capacity, science, and data literacy are important priorities for achieving the SDGs.

#### The SDSN and its global network will double-down on efforts to implement the SDGs by 2030 and beyond.

The SDSN was created in 2012, soon after the Rio+20 Summit, to mobilize the world's universities, think tanks, and national laboratories on behalf of the SDGs. SDSN's mission was fourfold: (i) scholarly research, (ii) educational innovation and partnerships, (iii) convening power, and (iv) outreach to the public. We are proud of our efforts since 2012 in these four areas. The SDSN is now a global network of more than 1,900 member organizations, mainly universities, organized in 53 national and regional chapters. Via science-based pathways and analytics, the SDSN supports discussions on SDG implementation at the global, regional, and national levels. These are available on the newly set up, open-access, SDG Transformation Center Portal. All UN Member States and UN agencies can count on the continued efforts and energies of the SDSN around the world to support all governments, businesses, and civil society in embracing and aligning with the SDGs on sustainable development.

#### **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

ΑI Artificial Intelligence

CAPI Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing

CEPEI Centro de Pensamiento Estratégico Internacional

CSA Central Statistics Agency (Ethiopia)

**CTGAP** Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data

**CTGAP** Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data DAC Development Assistance Committee of the OECD

DANE National Administrative Department of Statistics (Colombia)

DSSI Debt Service Suspension Initiative

EO Earth observation EU European Union

**FABLE** Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land-Use, and Energy Consortium

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization FAO Food and Agriculture Organization

**FELD** Food, Environment, Land and Development Action Tracker

G20 Group of Twenty (intergovernmental forum comprising 19 countries and the European Union) G7 Group of Seven (intergovernmental forum comprising Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan,

GDP Gross domestic product

GeoGIAM Group on Earth Observations Global Agricultural Monitoring Initiative

GIS Geographic information system

HIC High-income-country

HLAB High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism

**ICAO** International Civil Aviation Organization **ICLEI** Local Governments for Sustainability ICS International Continence Society

**IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural Development

ILO International Labour Organisation ILO International Labour Organization **IMF** International Monetary Fund **IMF** International Monetary Fund

IMO International Maritime Organization

ITU and the International Telecommunication Union

LAC Latin American countries LIC Low-income country

Lower-middle-income country LMIC **LSMS** Living Standards Measurement Study MDB Multilateral Development Bank MENA Middle East and North Africa



MRIO Multi-regional input-output NBS National Bureau of Statistics NGO Non-governmental organisation

NSO National Statistic Office

ODA Official Development Assistance

**OECD** Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

SDG Sustainable Development Goal SDR Sustainable Development Report

**SDSN** Sustainable Development Solutions Network

SIDS Small Island Developing States **STATIN** Statistical Institute of Jamaica

**TReNDS** Thematic Research Network on Data and Statistics

UCLG United Cit ies and Local Governments

UHC Universal Health Coverage **UMIC** Upper-middle-income country

UN DESA Department of Economic and Social Affairs

UN The United Nations

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNDP United Nations Development Programme UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

United Nations-HABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UNWTO World Tourism Organization UPU Universal Postal Union **VNR** Voluntary National Review

**WBG** World Bank Group

WFP World Food Programme (). WHO World Health Organisation WHO World Health Organization

WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization **WMO** World Meteorological Organization

WTO World Trade Organization



## How to Achieve the SDGs: The SDSN Framework

#### Part 1

#### How to Achieve the SDGs: The SDSN Framework

By Members of the SDSN Leadership Council

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#### Overview

This statement, issued by Members of the Leadership Council of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), builds on the work of the SDSN's Secretariat and its global programs, as well as the work of its 1,900 member institutions, spanning all world regions.

The grim reality is that at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs are far off track. At the global level, averaging across countries, not a single SDG is currently projected to be met by 2030, with the poorest countries struggling the most. And global cooperation has ebbed as geopolitical tensions have risen. In response to this situation, United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres has urged world leaders to come together at the 2023 SDG Summit in September to deliver a "Rescue Plan for People and Planet". SDSN offers the following recommendations to accelerate progress over the remaining seven years to 2030, and to set even more ambitious targets to be achieved by 2050 under the SDG framework.

As the world's nations prepare to meet in September to review the progress the world has made so far towards achieving the SDGs, at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, SDSN emphasizes six areas for immediate action.

- I. Most urgently, UN Member States should adopt an **SDG Stimulus**, to close the massive financing gap faced by many developing economies. As called for by United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres,<sup>2</sup> the SDG Stimulus plan has five main components:
  - 1. Increased funding from the multilateral development banks (MDBs) and public development banks (PDBs) to low- and middle-income countries, linked to investments in the SDGs:

- 2. Enhancement of relief for countries facing debt distress;
- 3. Expansion of liquidity by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and major central banks;
- 4. Empowerment and expansion of the specialized global funds; and
- 5. Expansion of private philanthropy with a focus on ultrahigh-net-worth individuals.
- **II.** UN Member States must endorse a deep and overdue reform of the global financial architecture. SDSN identifies six priorities for this reform:
  - 1. Greatly increased funding for national and subnational governments and private businesses in the emerging economies, especially the low-income countries (LICs) and lower-middle-income countries (LMICs), to carry out needed SDG actions;
  - 2. Revision of the credit-rating system and debtsustainability metrics to facilitate long-term sustainable development;
  - 3. Revision of the liquidity structures for LICs and LMICs, especially regarding sovereign debt, to forestall self-fulfilling banking and balance-ofpayments crises;
  - 4. Creation of ambitious, internationally-agreed criteria for sustainable finance that are mandatory for all public financial institutions in high-income countries (HICs), middle-income countries (MICs), and LICs alike.
  - 5. Alignment of private business investment flows in all countries with the SDGs, through improved national planning, regulation, reporting, and oversight.
  - 6. A reform of current institutional frameworks and development of new and innovative mechanisms to improve the quality and speed of deployment of international cooperation, and the monitoring of progress in an open and timely manner.

<sup>1.</sup> General Assembly Economic and Social Council, *Progress towards the* Sustainable Development Goals: Towards a Rescue Plan for People and Planet, Report of the Secretary-General, Special Edition, May 2023. https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-04/SDG%20Progress%20 Report%20Special%20Edition.pdf

<sup>2.</sup> United Nations Secretary-General's SDG Stimulus to Deliver Agenda 2030, Feb 2023. https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/ uploads/2023/02/SDG-Stimulus-to-Deliver-Agenda-2030.pdf

- **III.** All UN Member States should adopt long-term sustainable development pathways that provide a stepwise and medium- to long-term approach to guide their sustainable development policies, not only to 2030 but to 2050, with particular focus on gender equality, social inclusion, and the principal of 'leave no one behind'. We are facing a long-term set of challenges: resolving them must be the global priority for a generation to come. SDSN recommends that national pathways should include six key transformations:3
  - 1. Universal quality education and innovation-based economy: a massive increase in investments in quality education and in science and technology innovation systems;
  - 2. Universal health access and coverage: an expansion of health coverage to ensure universal access to both preventative and curative services;
  - 3. Zero-carbon energy systems: the transition by 2050 of energy systems to net-zero emissions;
  - 4. Sustainable ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, and climate resilience: the transition to sustainable land use, healthy diets, and resilience to ongoing climate change;
  - 5. Sustainable cities: urban infrastructure and services to ensure productive, safe, inclusive, and healthful cities for a world that will be around 70 percent urbanized in 2050;
  - 6. Transformation to universal digital access and services: actions by governments at all levels to ensure universal access to digital services including online payments, finance, telemedicine, online education, and others, while ensuring privacy and online safety.

- IV. All UN Member States should present, at regular intervals, their national SDG frameworks in the form of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). To date, 188 of the 193 UN Member States have already presented VNRs. Five countries (Haiti, Myanmar, South Sudan, the United States, and Yemen) have yet to do so, and should prepare to do so with urgency.
- V. All UN Member States should recommit to **peaceful cooperation**, in the service of the SDGs and all other multilateral agreements. Current geopolitical tensions are hindering SDG achievement and diverting financial and human resources away from sustainable development. Global spending on armaments, estimated at US\$2.2 trillion in 2022, dwarfs financing for the SDGs and climate change. SDSN calls on all nations to renounce violence, live within the United Nations Charter, and settle conflicts through diplomacy, especially through the UN Security Council.
- VI. UN Member States should commit to accelerating SDG progress to 2030, and to setting even more ambitious **SDG targets to 2050**, incorporating the recent Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework and the High Seas Treaty.

The report that follows offers SDSN's update on the state of the SDGs at their mid-point, highlighting the growing dangers of adverse environmental, social, and economic "tipping points" and identifying key ways that the global community can and should accelerate SDG progress.

<sup>3.</sup> Sachs, J.D., Schmidt-Traub, G., Mazzucato, M. et al. Six Transformations to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Nat Sustain 2, 805–814 (2019). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-019-0352-9

#### Introduction

The SDGs are facing strong headwinds. Despite significant efforts in some places, national governments on all continents have fallen short in integrating the SDGs into national policies and public investments. Moreover, societal polarization, populism, and growing geopolitical conflict are hindering the global cooperation needed to achieve the SDGs. Civil society, including academic institutions, is becoming more constrained in the midst of intensifying political tensions. The international financial architecture is failing to channel global savings to SDG investments at the needed pace and scale.

We emphasize that achieving the SDGs rests on five pillars of good governance:

- 1. Preparing long-term SDG pathways to guide public policy;
- 2. Ensuring SDG financing at the necessary scale and timing;
- 3. Promoting global cooperation and reducing geopolitical conflict and tension;
- 4. Supporting innovation to broaden social inclusion and environmental sustainability;
- 5. Regular reporting on SDG progress and performance.

The SDGs are not only a public policy framework; they are an ethical imperative. They are grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which celebrates its 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary this year. The SDGs are based on its core premises; that "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights ... and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood," and that "it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations."

As the Universal Declaration makes clear, and the SDGs make explicit, social justice and sustainable development require the full realization of the rights of all people. This includes equality of opportunities for girls and women (SDG 5), respect for the rights and voice of Indigenous peoples around the world, and a much larger role for young people, who will face the consequences of our (in) actions throughout the 21st century.

The UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) is dedicated to finding and amplifying practical solutions to achieve the SDGs and closely-related global goals (such as the Paris climate agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework). We emphasize that all these global goals are interrelated and must be achieved together. Members of the SDSN Leadership Council offer the following assessments and recommendations to the UN Member States, the United Nations Agencies, international finance institutions, business, and civil society, based on more than a decade of research, measurement, advising, and partnerships across the world.

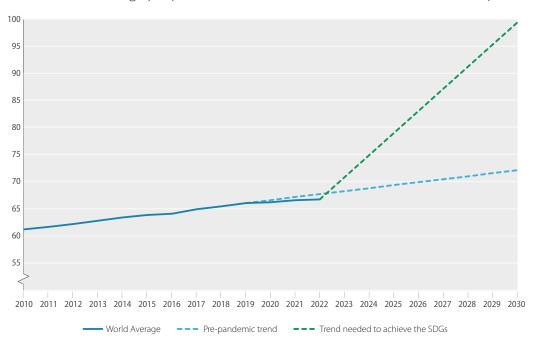
#### Dire shortfalls in meeting the SDGs

The SDGs are seriously off track (Figure 1.1). SDG progress was already very slow in the five years to 2020. According to the annual SDG Index, global achievement of the SDGs rose only slightly, from 64 percent in 2015 to 66 percent in 2019 – far too slowly to meet the goals by 2030, and with highly uneven progress within and between countries. Then with the onset of the pandemic, progress stopped. As of 2022, the global SDG Index is below 67%. At current trends, based on simple projections, there is a risk that the gap in SDG outcomes between HICs and LICs will be wider in 2030 (29 points) than it was in 2015 (28 points). This means that we are at risk of losing a decade of progress towards convergence globally (Figure 1.2). The multiple geopolitical crises in the world today will no doubt place further obstacles on the path to 2030. If we look at each of the 17 individual SDGs, not a single SDG is projected to be met at the global level.

The world is also seriously off track to meet the Paris agreement climate targets and SDG 13 (Figure 1.3). Global warming as of 2022 stood at 1.2°C, with warming continuing at more than 0.3°C per decade.4 At this rate, the likelihood of overshooting 1.5°C, even within a decade, is very strong. According to the UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2022, current policies put the world on track

<sup>4.</sup> Hansen, James et al. 2002. Earth's Energy Imbalance and Climate Response Time. http://www.columbia.edu/~jeh1/mailings/2022/ EarthEnergyImbalance.22December2022.pdf

Figure 1.1 SDG Index world average: pre-pandemic trend and trend needed to achieve the SDGs by 2030



Note: Pre-pandemic trend corresponds to the extrapolated annual growth rate over the period 2015–2019. See Part 2 for further details. Source: Authors analysis

to reaching a disastrous 2.8°C warming by 2100.5 Current Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets, if implemented, would still lead to around 2.4°C warming by 2100. Even taking the net-zero pledges of many countries into account, best-case scenarios given current pledges would lead to around 1.8°C warming by 2100.

Biodiversity targets (SDG 15 and targets agreed under the CBD) are also at grave risk. All dimensions of biodiversity, including species abundance, species diversity, and the functioning of ecosystems, are under threat. It has been announced that the current loss of species rate is 1,000–10,000 times more than the natural extinction rate. A combination of land-use change (e.g., dramatic increases of tropical deforestation), global warming, and pollution are driving more and more species, including entire families and orders of species, towards mass extinction. At the same time, Indigenous peoples who

Water scarcity affects more than 40% of the world's population. An estimated 1.8 billion people depend on drinking water contaminated by human waste. Unsustainable water management practices, including chemical discharges into water supply systems for irrigation, affect the functioning of ecosystems services.

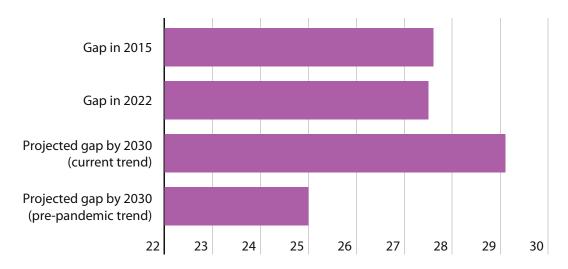
Global resource consumption assessments for rare earth elements are critical. Although reserves of these elements do not exist in concentrated clusters – which make them inefficient for mining – certain countries are quite dominant in this field, producing 98% of the world's supply. As demand for rare earth elements is increasing tremendously, their scarcity is becoming more evident.

Ocean goods and services (SDG 14 and the High Seas Treaty) are at severe risk due to full- to over-exploitation

have been safeguarding and stewarding these resources for millennia are facing greater threats than ever.

<sup>5.</sup> UNEP. 2022. Emissions Gap Report. Available at https://www.unep.org/ resources/emissions-gap-report-2022.

Figure 1.2 Observed and projected gaps in SDG Index score between HICs and LICs (in percentage points)



*Note:* Projected gap by 2030 is based on extrapolation of annual growth rate on the SDG Index over the period 2019-2021. Pre-pandemic projected gap is based on an extrapolation of SDG Index annual growth rates over the period 2015-2019. Source: Authors analysis

of nearly 90% of global fish stocks. The crises facing our oceans are unabated, multidimensional, and complex. These crises include the destruction of fisheries through over-fishing and the deployment of destructive technologies (such as ocean trawling); the destruction of coastal wetland ecosystems; the mass pollution of estuaries through fluxes of nitrogen and phosphorus (causing eutrophication) and other chemical pollutants; acidification of the oceans (with an increase of 30% over the last 50 years due to rising atmospheric concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub>7); pollution of the high seas (including plastic waste and microplastics in marine food chains); the slowdown of ocean circulation due to climate change; explosions of invasive marine species due to increased shipping facilities; and rising sea levels (including the growing possibility of a rapid, multi-metre sea-level rise caused by the disintegration of parts of the Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets). Inland fisheries are also experiencing similar challenges.

The 2021 UN Food Systems Summit raised many urgent concerns around improving the sustainability, affordability, and quality of food across the world (SDG 2). Overall, the Food Systems Summit highlighted the need for an integrated and global approach to addressing food systems challenges, including food security, rural development, the reduction of food waste, transparency along the value chain, sustainable diets, and the fight against climate change.

Providing quality education (SDG 4) for all children is perhaps the single most important key to achieving sustainable development in the long term. The UN General Assembly's Transforming Education Summit held in September 2022 was a critical meeting to spur national and global efforts to transform education to give all people the skills and knowledge to end poverty, protect the environment, and build peaceful and inclusive societies.8 And yet, the truth remains that hundreds of millions of children are either out of school entirely or receiving such an under-funded and under-resourced education that they are failing to achieve basic literacy and numeracy even after several years of education.

<sup>6.</sup> The World Bank. 2017. Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals. https://datatopics.worldbank.org/sdgatlas/archive/2017/SDG-14-lifebelow-water.html

Smithsonian Institution. 2018. Ocean Acidification. https://ocean. si.edu/ocean-life/invertebrates/ocean-acidification

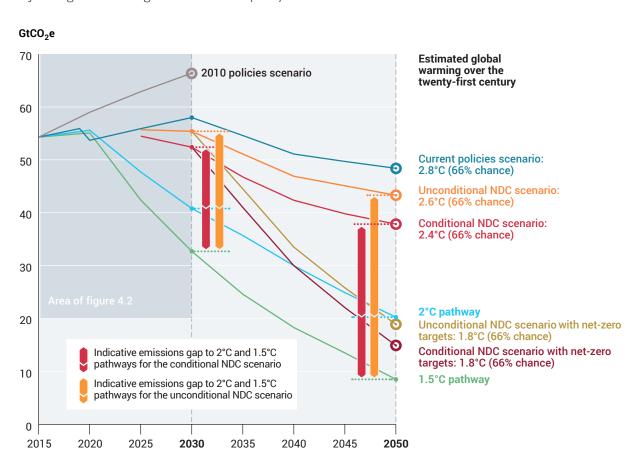
<sup>8.</sup> UN Transforming Education Summit, 2022, https://www.un.org/en/ transforming-education-summit

#### Planetary boundaries and geophysical tipping points

Humanity is eroding the biological and physical resilience of Earth's physical systems by transgressing environmental limits that endanger their functioning: the "planetary boundaries" that regulate the Earth system. The latest scientific assessments indicate that six of the nine planetary boundaries have been breached. The scientific evidence points to global risks well beyond climate change, including the loss of biodiversity and ecological functions, changes in natural land use configuration, overuse of both green and blue water, overloading of nitrogen and phosphorus, and widespread chemical pollution.

One of the most ominous aspects of this rampant, and still uncontrolled, heedlessness is the likelihood of reaching multiple dire tipping points in the Earth's physical systems. Scientists have identified a large number of extremely dangerous potential tipping points, with linkages and dependencies across the different planetary boundaries. Tipping points are characterized by a non-linear response to gradual human forcings. Human-induced global warming could hit several tipping points that may in turn lead to further feedbacks (amplifications) of the warming. For example, as the Earth warms, sea ice melts, reducing the reflectance of solar radiation back into space and accelerating the warming. Similarly, melting permafrost in the Tundra could release massive stores of CO<sub>2</sub> and methane, leading to rapid further warming. Another

Figure 1.3 Projected global warming under alternative policy scenarios<sup>9</sup>



Source: UNEP, Emissions Gap Report 2022

tipping point would be the collapse of the world's rainforests due to warming (and associated drying) in the Amazon, Congo, and other tropical regions, which would release a massive new load of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere. Others include slowing or stopping the global ocean (thermohaline) circulation, and significant loss of coral reefs.<sup>10</sup> Each of these potential tipping points would lead to global disaster on an unprecedented scale.

The interconnected environmental, social, and health challenges can be characterized as a planetary health crisis, caused by human activities such as industrialization, urbanization, deforestation, and the burning of fossil fuels. The consequences of inaction in the face of this crisis are significant and far-reaching, affecting both the natural systems that sustain life on Earth and the wellbeing of human societies.

#### Grave dangers of social tipping points

Unless the SDGs are actively pursued, geophysical tipping points combined with technological disruptions could ignite disastrous social conflicts within and between nations. We must therefore acknowledge the real risk of negative "social tipping points" beyond which peaceful governance and co-existence breaks down, as it did in World War I and World War II.

We firmly believe that international cooperation together with the achievement of the SDGs is the best preventative to this dire and growing risk, and represent an opportunity to create positive social tipping points: for example, through equal access to high-quality education (SDG 4), and by fighting all forms of inequalities, including income and wealth inequalities (SDG 10).

In her 2022 report on the SDGs, E. Tendayi Achiume – UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance - noted that racism and racial discrimination are key barriers to sustainable development, and called attention to the failure of some States to collect disaggregated data on race, ethnicity, indigeneity, and migration status in the context of the 2030 Agenda. She noted however that, while disrupting the dynamic of racially discriminatory underdevelopment may require a greater transformation than is possible at this moment, the SDGs held untapped potential to advance both development and nondiscrimination. The report's recommendations include calling for more racially-disaggregated SDG indicators and for dialogue with stakeholders on how to use these indicators to better allocate resources and prioritize the inclusion of marginalized peoples.11

The geopolitical situation today is certainly the most conflictual in decades, perhaps since World War II. The rise of China has led to great tension between it and the

We see across societies that inequalities are rising. Environmental crises weigh most heavily on the poorest and most marginalized individuals. At the same time, technological advances such as artificial intelligence and robotics have the potential to eliminate many workingclass and professional jobs. The COVID-19 pandemic also severely depleted trust in governments. Many societies, and not only the poorest ones, are facing increased crises of governance, marked by political and social instability, general strikes, and a further loss of public confidence in government. Although all governments are in principle committed to economic justice as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to the SDG tenets of 'leave no one behind' and 'reach the furthest behind first', too few are living up to these commitments, especially as powerful groups block adequate public support for weaker groups.

<sup>9.</sup> UNEP. 2022. Emissions Gap Report. Available at https://www.unep.org/ resources/emissions-gap-report-2022.

<sup>10.</sup> David I. Armstrong McKay, et al., Exceeding 1.5°C global warming could trigger multiple climate tipping points. Science 377, eabn7950 (2022). DOI:10.1126/science.abn7950

<sup>11.</sup> Achiume, T. E. (2022). 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Goals and the fight against racial discrimination. Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, A/HRC/50/60 (13 June-8 July 2022), available from https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/ahrc5060-2030-agenda-sustainable-development-sustainable-development.

United States, and much of the world is trying to adjust to the strains between these two major economies. The disastrous war in Ukraine has further destabilized and divided the world's nations. There are calls in many countries to increase military budgets, even as the SDGs are woefully underfunded at home and internationally. New records on global military spending were reached in 2022, totaling US\$2.2 trillion, even as the most basic social services were under grave stress in many countries.

Economic tipping points could accompany or be triggered by environmental, social, governance, and geopolitical tipping points. Banking failures are a prime example of an economic tipping point: the national economy deteriorates to the point where a financial crisis is triggered, in turn pushing the economy into a massive downturn. This was seen in the Great Depression of the 1930s and the Great Recession of 2008. Similarly, extreme poverty can lead to a collapse of tax revenues, followed by government bankruptcy and further economic collapse, a syndrome that now threatens dozens of poor countries.

#### Investing in the SDGs

Despite this ominous news, the SDGs are still achievable. None of their objectives are beyond our reach.<sup>12</sup> Yes, the world is off-track, but that is all the more reason to double-down on the goals, rather than surrendering to human-made shortfalls in achieving them. Our future remains in our hands.

At their core, the SDGs are an investment agenda. In the most basic terms, the world must devote an increased portion of current output to building up sustainable capital assets for the future, and must deploy such assets effectively. Sustainable capital assets are long-lasting capital resources that can enable the world to meet the agreed goals of economic well-being, social justice, and environmental sustainability. The world must both shift its current investment patterns and increase the overall investment flow in order to build the future we want.

Development practitioners have identified eight major kinds of capital assets:

- 1. Human capital: The skills and health of a productive citizenry, supported by universal health access and coverage, quality education, shared data and knowledge, promotion of a culture of peace and nonviolence, global citizenship, and the appreciation of cultural diversity.
- 2. Infrastructure: Energy production and distribution, land and sea transport, telecommunications, digital information services, public buildings (e.g., schools and hospitals), and safe water and sanitation.
- 3. Natural capital: The capacity and healthy functioning of ecosystems, to be protected by ending humaninduced climate change, protecting biodiversity, sustainably managing freshwater resources, and eliminating toxic pollutants.
- **4. Innovation capital:** The stock of intellectual property and data resulting from public and private research and development, creative cultural works, and responsibly governed and managed emerging technologies.
- 5. Business capital: Goods and services of true social value derived from utilizing the machinery, buildings, information resources, and other capital assets that underpin business productivity.
- 6. Social capital: Social trust and pro-social values, good governance and justice, freedom of speech and the press, trusted scientific capabilities, and international cooperation.
- 7. Urban capital: Spatial human settlements, notably in urban areas, that drive and support productive and creative interactions across the other seven capital assets.
- 8. Cultural capital: Appreciation of the diversity of cultures, value systems, languages, the traditional knowledge systems of Indigenous peoples, and artistic expressions.

These capital assets are complementary; that is, they work together in a mutually-supportive manner. A business cannot be productive if its workers lack skills and health, or if there is no electricity, piped water,

<sup>12.</sup> Sachs JD, Schmidt-Traub G, Lafortune G., 2020. Speaking truth to power about the SDGs, Nature. https://www.nature.com/articles/ d41586-020-02373-7

transport, or digital access. A society cannot function peacefully if there is a breakdown of social capital. A city cannot function without water. Challenges such as decarbonization cannot be met with existing technologies alone, and so depend on continued innovation and scientific research, especially in countries where investment is low. There is no hope of achieving global food security for more than eight billion people unless Earth's natural capital is protected. And there is no hope for global peace unless there is respect for, and investment in, cultural capital and cultural diversity.

To achieve the SDGs, the world must invest boldly, amply, and consistently in all eight kinds of capital. These investments must involve both governments and corporations. For example, while business capital is mainly the purview of the private sector, human capital is mainly the purview of the public sector. Governments too must take the lead in protecting natural capital, while civil society especially must promote social and cultural capital, including mutual understanding across cultures and nations. Infrastructure capital and innovation capital tend to be financed roughly equally by the public and private sectors. For example, governments tend to finance power transmission grids, while the private sector tends to finance power generation. Governments generally finance basic scientific research, while businesses focus on applied R&D.

Parallel to investing in the SDGs, the world needs to stop investing in activities that threaten planetary boundaries, destroy human and natural capital, and harm social cohesion. Curtailing the extraction and use of fossil fuels is of paramount importance. To curb harmful investments, regulatory measures, including fair and sustainable taxation and the dismantling of unsustainable subsidies, need to be an integral element of the SDG investment agenda.

In 2022, the United Nations Secretary-General appointed a High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism, with a mandate to develop a list of concrete, actionable recommendations to improve international cooperation and advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Board's 2023 report lists six areas for action that are directly aligned with the SDGs and SDSN's recommendations: rebuilding trust in multilateralism, safeguarding our planet and its people, scaling up and improving the efficacy of global finance, improving data systems and their governance, and promoting peace.<sup>13</sup>

#### Failures (and some successes) of national SDG governance

The most important level of decision-making remains the nation-state. Nation-states hold the primary responsibility for achieving the SDGs. They are members of the United Nations and the signatories of United Nations treaties. They hold juridical responsibility for implementing treaty agreements and the rest of the United Nations architecture, including the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the SDGs. National governments must ensure both the domestic implementation of the SDGs, including the reduction of negative spillovers, and international implementation by building a global governance and financial architecture that delivers the SDGs. Crucially, national government must also work with subnational governments to implement the SDG agenda at the local level, including sustainable urban infrastructure, delivery of social services, and ensuring safe communities.

Virtually all governments of the world have embraced the SDGs in principle. 188 of 193 UN Member States have submitted VNRs for comment by the other nations. Only five countries, notably the United States, Haiti, Myanmar, South Sudan, and Yemen, have never presented VNRs. Four of these countries are wracked by violence and poverty. The case of the United States stands as a glaring exception.

The Nordic countries and European Union have shown considerable support for the SDGs. So too have many developing countries in the G20. However, many governments of developing countries have made

<sup>13.</sup> High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism (HLAB), 2022. A Breakthrough for People and Planet: Effective and Inclusive Global Governance for Today and the Future, https://www. highleveladvisoryboard.org/breakthrough

only low to moderate SDG commitments, although of course these countries have also not received the financing needed to support the Goals.14 In many cases, national SDG strategies remain disconnected from core government policies and priorities. These are some of the findings of SDSN's annual (2023) survey on government efforts and commitments for the SDGs, which is conducted in close cooperation with our global network of experts and practitioners. Of 74 governments analyzed, we see large differences in terms of government efforts and commitments (see Part 3).

The greatest responsibility for achieving the SDGs and safeguarding the planetary boundaries lies with the G20 members. These countries represent more than 80% of global GDP, around 70% of the world's forests, more than 60% of the earth's population, and more than 50% of its landmass. The G20 countries account for 90% of global lignite and coal extraction and more than 60% of global oil and gas production.

The United States, as the world's biggest economy in terms of GDP at market prices and its biggest oil and gas producer, has a responsibility both to itself and to the rest of the world to immediately embark on an ambitious transformation towards the SDGs, as well as towards other global climate and biodiversity goals. With the 2022 Inflation Reduction Act, the Biden government announced its intention to reduce carbon emissions by roughly 40 percent from 2005 levels by 2030, although there are growing concerns that outcomes will lag behind these goals, due in part to the legislation's lack of an agreed national financing strategy other than tax credits. This and other policy measures fall short, however, of the scope and ambition of the SDGs. Overall, the United States has so far shown very little commitment to the SDGs. We call on the United States to formulate an SDG action plan and to present a VNR to the High-Level Political Forum.

The European Union – the world's second-largest economy and its major lignite producer - has produced

14. Lafortune, G., Fuller, G., Bermont Diaz, L., Kloke-Lesch, A., Koundouri, P., Riccaboni, A. (2022). Achieving the SDGs: Europe's Compass in a Multipolar World. Europe Sustainable Development Report 2022. SDSN and SDSN Europe. France: Paris. https://eu-dashboards.sdgindex.org

the European Green Deal (EGD), which is exemplary in many regards. Many EU member states demonstrate a high or moderate SDG commitment. The EGD embraces an EU-wide set of goals, timelines to 2050, and financing strategies across major dimensions of the SDGs: energy decarbonization, climate resilience, circular economy (to cut pollution), sustainable agriculture (the "farm-to-fork" strategy), digital access, and innovation. EU-wide financial resources, notably the EU Recovery and Resilience Facility, were mobilized to support the EGD. The European Regional Development Fund, which provides the EU cohesion funds, is also directed towards the EGD. The Horizon Europe program and EU Missions in Horizon Europe catalyze the EU's efforts to stimulate innovation and identify concrete solutions for the EGD. However, the EGD and EU policies at large lack a comprehensive alignment to the SDGs, politically agreed targets for many SDG indicators, and clarity on how to achieve the SDGs.

The EU has also highlighted the strategic role of the private sector in achieving the SDGs, by implementing a new directive asking companies to publish sustainability reports and, in particular in the food sector, by promoting the "Code of Conduct on Responsible Food Business and Marketing Practices", a tool for setting out the actions that agri-food companies can voluntarily commit to in order to tangibly improve and communicate their sustainability performance. SDSN's Europe SDR emphasizes the importance of living up to the ambitions of the EGD and the SDGs, both inside the EU as well as in the EU's foreign actions, despite the multiple crises faced.<sup>15</sup> In July 2023, the EU is set to present its first Union-wide voluntary review at the United Nations. This presents a good opportunity for the EU to send a strong message to the international community, and to demonstrate its commitment to and leadership on the SDGs.

China, as the world's largest economy in purchasingpower-adjusted terms and its biggest coal producer, intends to implement the SDGs by integrating them into its medium and long-term national development strategies, such as its five-year plans. China has already presented two VNRs to the HLPF (2016 and 2021). The

<sup>15.</sup> ibid.

14th five-year plan referred to the 2030 Agenda mainly in the context of international cooperation. Recently, China has reiterated its support for the SDGs, such as in greening its Belt and Road Initiative and launching the Global Development Initiative as a worldwide effort. A key measure for China will be the explicit integration of the SDGs' domestic and international implementation into the 15th five-year plan (2026-2030).

Some other G20 countries have shown weak commitments to the SDGs in recent years. Many of the poor performers, such as Brazil, recently elected new governments that have staked out a far more ambitious position vis-à-vis the SDGs. We urge all G20 governments to show the leadership required of them.

Most of the low-income and lower-middle income countries, home to more than the half of humanity, face major challenges in achieving most of the SDGs by 2030. Many of them lack an adequately high SDG commitment, and almost all lack access to the necessary financial means to implement the SDGs.

At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, all countries, poorer and richer alike, should use the half-way momentum to self-critically review and revise their national strategies, using the principles of the 2030 Agenda (transformative, integrated, inclusive, leaving no one behind) as a yardstick. Across the globe, we need to leave the comfort zones of political leaders and question the obstacles of outmoded ideologies, habits, and weak governance. We also need responsible business leadership leaving their comfort zone to establish SDG-compatible business models and appropriate business governance.<sup>16</sup>

#### Failures of global governance

Achieving the SDGs will require a transformative global approach. Yet current methods and mechanisms for implementing the Agenda largely reflect pre-2015 world realities and are far from meeting the universality and transformative ambition of the SDGs. Four basic failures stand out: First, implementation is largely left to the national level and on a voluntary basis, without effective multilateral enforcement mechanisms in place. Second, developed countries are not being held to account, neither for their adverse spillovers, nor for ensuring adequate flows of financing for sustainable development. Third, the rules governing trade and international finance are not geared towards the SDGs. For example, globalized trade rules for 'cleantech' could accelerate the energy transition and offer protections to workers, however such rules have not been negotiated or agreed upon. Unifying international business ecosystems could similarly improve industrial supply chains, particularly by leveraging artificial intelligence. And fourth, national governments typically lack 'vertical' coordination with subnational governments for SDG implementation.

Both the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement established mechanisms to encourage and monitor their implementation by nation-states. However, experience so far with VNRs and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), respectively, demonstrate that these mechanisms – despite some progress – have not delivered the effort necessary to achieve global goals. Even the progress on consistent national reporting on SDG indicators is inadequate. There are no assessments or recommendations by the respective secretariats or decision-making bodies on the adequacy or further enhancement of national implementation, let alone measures of enforcement. This is especially important for those SDGs where national (non-)compliance has significant externalities for the global community and avoiding threats to the planetary boundaries. There are lessons to be learned from international agreements in other fields like trade, human rights, or international peace and security; these can be translated and refined to support sustainable development.

<sup>16.</sup> Leisinger, Klaus M. Integrity in Business and Society, CRT publications, Minneapolis, United States, December 2021.

#### Failures of the global financial architecture

The "global financial architecture" (GFA) refers to the complex system of public and private finance that channels the world's saving to the world's investment. The GFA includes multilateral institutions (for example, IMF and World Bank), national and local budgets, public borrowing and debts, and private equity and debt financing. Financial institutions that intermediate savings and investment play a key role, including national and multilateral development banks (publicly owned banks that borrow from capital markets to on-lend funds to public and private entities), sovereign wealth funds, private-sector banks, insurance funds, pension funds, asset management funds, venture capital, credit rating agencies, and others.

The global financial architecture falls short in the following six ways:

- 1. Deep, chronic, and crippling under-investment in virtually all low-income countries (LICs) and lowermiddle-income countries (LMICs). In 2022, Investment per person in the LICs averaged a meagre US\$175 per person, compared with US\$11,535 per person in the HICs. (Table 1.1). In fact, investment as a share of GDP was lower in the LICs (20.9%) than in all other income categories. The poor are consequently languishing in poverty.
- 2. Most LICs and LMICs (and many small-island developing states [SIDS], including those that are UMICs) lack the credit ratings to borrow on acceptable terms (Table 1.2)
- 3. LICs, LMICs, and SIDS are highly vulnerable to selffulfilling liquidity crises and balance of payments crises, making it nearly impossible for these countries to implement a long-term sustainable investment strategy.
- 4. HICs are able to mobilize vast financial resources very quickly, as seen during the 2008 financial crisis, the pandemic, and the war in Ukraine. Yet they are not prepared to mobilize such resources for global sustainable development, despite the urgency and previous promises regarding development assistance and climate financing.

- 5. Private capital markets continue to direct large flows of private saving to unsustainable technologies and practices, delaying decarbonization of the world's energy system and underpinning destruction of the world's ecosystems.
- 6. International cooperation is trapped by bureaucratic institutional frameworks that reduce the speed, efficacy, and efficiency of funding to meet the SDGs, and that fail to provide the framework for large-scale SDG financing.

It is widely recognized that the world needs to overhaul the GFA. Such an overhaul should address the failures above and aim to achieve six objectives:

- 1. Greatly increase funding to national and subnational governments and private businesses in the emerging economies, especially the LICs and LMICs, to carry out the needed investments.
- 2. Revise the credit rating system and debt sustainability metrics to facilitate long-term sustainable development.
- 3. Revise liquidity structures for LICs,LMICs, and SIDS, especially regarding sovereign debts, to forestall selffulfilling banking and balance-of-payments crises.
- 4. Create ambitious and internationally-agreed upon criteria for sustainable finance that are mandatory for all public financial institutions in HICs, MICs, and LICs alike.
- 5. Align private business investment flows in all countries with the SDGs, through improved national planning, regulation, reporting, and oversight.
- 6. Reform current institutional frameworks and develop new, innovative mechanisms to improve the quality and speed of deployment of international cooperation, and monitor progress in an open and timely manner.

**Table 1.1**Global Population, Investment, and GDP by World Bank Income Category (% of World Total)

|      | Population | Investment | GDP   |
|------|------------|------------|-------|
| LIC  | 8.0%       | 0.4%       | 0.5%  |
| LMIC | 43.2%      | 11.9%      | 10.7% |
| UMIC | 32.7%      | 37.4%      | 28.5% |
| HIC  | 16.1%      | 50.3%      | 60.3% |

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2022

**Table 1.2**Credit Ratings by Income Category

|       | Number of UN<br>Member States | Countries with a<br>Moody's rating | Countries with<br>an investment-<br>grade rating | Countries with an investment-grade rating, % | Population with<br>an investment-<br>grade rating, % |
|-------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| LIC   | 28                            | 9                                  | 0  | 0.0%   | 0.0%   |
| LMIC  | 54                            | 36                                 | 3  | 5.6%   | 52.8%  |
| UMIC  | 52                            | 40                                 | 10   | 19.2%  | 70.2%  |
| HIC   | 59                            | 52                                 | 45   | 76.3%  | 98.3%  |
| WORLD | 193                           | 137                                | 58   | 30.1%  | 60.5%  |

Source: Moody's and World Bank (2023)

#### SDSN's strategy to achieve the SDGs

Overhauling global governance mechanisms and the global financial architecture is fundamental to unlocking needed investments for sustainable development and ending non-sustainable practices. The GFA includes not only strictly financial mechanisms, but also public policies regarding budgets and regulation. Moreover, public policies must be pursued at all levels: globally through treaties such as the UNFCCC; regionally, such as through the European Union, the African Union, and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); nationally, through national plans and budgets; and

locally, at the provincial and city level, including through city networks. The GFA also requires alignment of the private sector with the SDGs, brought about through regulation, incentives (such as tax incentives or carbon pricing), and management practices.

The SDG policy agenda is complex. The SDGs call for lasting, long-term, directed change. For governments to combine the objectives of economic development, social inclusion, transparency, energy decarbonization, climate adaptation, water resources and sanitation, biodiversity conservation, digital access, gender equality, circular economy, over-harvesting, universal

health access and coverage, and universal (preprimary, primary, and secondary) high-quality public education, is daunting. These challenges are far more complex than the typical aims of government. They are long-term, technology-based, and capital intensive, replete with technological and political uncertainties, inherently a blend of public and private actions, and in need of coordinated investments and planning with neighboring countries.

SDSN puts a great emphasis on long-term national planning, to coordinate public investments, regulations, and incentive structures over a time horizon of 20-30 years. Our special emphasis is on pathway analysis to help governments and business design long-term investment plans. For that reason, the SDSN first pioneered the concept of "Deep Decarbonization" Pathways" in the lead-up to the Paris Agreement, to show governments how they could plan their energy investments during the time period 2015-2050. The SDSN's initiative contributed to the concept of Longterm Low-Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) built into the Paris Agreement (Article 4.19). All countries are to prepare and submit long-term LEDS for submission to the UNFCCC. SDSN also launched the Global Climate Hub to continue this work.<sup>17</sup> SDSN is also leading global efforts, in cooperation with the Food and Land Use (FOLU) Coalition and other partners, to define long-term sustainable food and land-use pathways via the Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land-Use, and Energy (FABLE) Consortium.<sup>18</sup> SDSN has joined the Group on Earth Observations (GEO)<sup>19</sup> as a Participating Organization, supporting the efforts of this voluntary intergovernmental community to focus national, international, and private sector investments in Earth observations on urgent SDG needs.

- 1. Universal quality education and innovation-based economy
- 2. Universal health access and coverage
- 3. Zero-carbon energy systems
- 4. Sustainable ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, and climate resilience
- 5. Sustainable cities
- 6. Transformation to universal digital access and services

Each of these challenges will require large-scale public and private investments to mid-century, technological transformation, and a sound financing strategy. None can be solved by the private sector alone; indeed, governments will have to take the lead to design policy and financial frameworks within which business can profitably invest and innovate. The Sustainable Development Report 2023 identifies five levers to be deployed to bring about the necessary transformations: governance, economy and finance, individual and collective action, science and technology, and capacity building. The development of financing strategies could be supported by using the methodology of integrated national financing frameworks, whichare already being developed in more than 80 countries globally.

Planning for the long term, however, illuminates the global financial architecture's Achilles heel. While the high-income countries (HICs) and uppermiddle income countries (UMICs) can and should, in principle, finance these transformations via a combination of budget outlays, public-sector borrowing, and private financing (equity and debt), this is surely not true of the low-Income countries (LICs) and the lower middle-income countries

Long-term investment plans are essential for national success in meeting the SDGs. SDSN has recommended six inter-related long-term transformations:20

<sup>17.</sup> SDSN Global Climate Hub. Website. Accessed May 16, 2023. https:// unsdsn.globalclimatehub.org.

<sup>18.</sup> Mosnier, A., Schmidt-Traub, G., Obersteiner, M. et al. How can diverse national food and land-use priorities be reconciled with global sustainability targets? Lessons from the FABLE initiative. Sustain Sci 18, 335-345 (2023). https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-022-01227-7

<sup>19.</sup> Earth Observations. Available at: https://earthobservations.org

<sup>20.</sup> Sachs, J.D., Schmidt-Traub, G., Mazzucato, M. et al. Six Transformations to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Nat Sustain 2, 805–814 (2019). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-019-0352-9

(LMICs). Careful research by the SDSN and the International Monetary Fund has revealed the very large financing gap facing nations in the poorer half of the world.<sup>21</sup>

According to IMF estimates in 2019, the financing gap facing 57 low-income developing countries (LICs and LMICs that are eligible for IMF concessional financing) to cover very basic investments in health, education, power, roads, and water and sanitation was in the order of US\$300 billion to US\$500 billion per year.<sup>22</sup> Even the most basic economic needs are currently out of reach for roughly half the world. And these IMF estimates do not yet begin to include the full costs of energy decarbonization, climate adaptation, losses and damages from climate-related disasters, digital access, or urban infrastructure. Adding in these extra needs, the global SDG financing gap is perhaps US\$1 trillion per year, or roughly 1% of gross world product (GWP) at market prices. As a rough rule of thumb based on work by SDSN and the IMF, the LICs need roughly 20% of their GDP in increased SDG investment outlays while the LMICs need roughly 10%, though precise amounts vary by country.

To make sure that existing financial resources and the required additional resources are used for sustainable investments, international finance institutions must fully incorporate achieving the SDGs and safeguarding the planetary boundaries into their core mandates, and monitor these regarding all countries, poorer and richer alike. Global infrastructure programs like China's Belt and Road, the EU's Global Gateway, or the United States' Build Back Better World initiatives must be much better aligned with the SDGs and coordinated with each other.

#### The urgent need for an SDG Stimulus

In his opening address to the UN General Assembly on September 20, 2022, UN Secretary-General António Guterres called on the G20 to launch an "SDG Stimulus" to offset the deteriorating market conditions faced by developing countries and to accelerate progress towards the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement.<sup>23</sup> SDSN provided the Secretariat of a High-Level Informal Working Group for the SDG Stimulus (HLIWG),<sup>24</sup> that made the case for an SDG Stimulus of an additional US\$500 billion per year by 2025 of SDG finance. The SDG Stimulus plan recommended by the High-Level Working Group and introduced by SG Guterres last February<sup>25</sup> has five main components:

- 1. Increased funding from the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and Public Development Banks (PDBs) to developing countries, linked to investments in the SDGs, a need echoed in the 2023 report of the High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism<sup>26</sup>
- 2. Enhancement of the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) and debt relief for countries facing debt distress
- 3. Expansion of liquidity by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and major central banks
- 4. Empowerment and expansion of the specialized global
- 5. Expansion of private philanthropy, with focus on ultrahigh net worth individuals

<sup>21.</sup> Gaspar, Vitor et al. 2019. Fiscal Policy and Development: Human, Social, and Physical Investment for the SDGs. IMF Staff Discussion Note. https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/Staff-Discussion-Notes/ Issues/2019/01/18/Fiscal-Policy-and-Development-Human-Socialand-Physical-Investments-for-the-SDGs-46444

<sup>22.</sup> ibid.

<sup>23.</sup> Guterres, A. The Secretary-General: Address to the General Assembly. New York, 20 September 2022. https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/ speeches/2022-09-20/secretary-generals-address-the-general-assembly

<sup>24.</sup> The High-Level Informal Working Group is co-convened by Ms. Amina Mohammed, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations and Professor Jeffrey Sachs, University Professor, Columbia University. Members: Dr. Amar Bhattacharya, Brookings; Mr. Navid Hanif, UN DESA; Dr. Homi Kharas, Brookings; Dr. Mahmoud Mohieldin, United Nations; Mr. Remy Rioux, AFD; Dr. Rajiv Shah, Rockefeller; Mr. Achim Steiner, UNDP.

<sup>25.</sup> United Nations Secretary-General. 2023. SDG Stimulus To Deliver Agenda 2030. https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wpcontent/uploads/2023/02/SDG-Stimulus-to-Deliver-Agenda-2030.pdf

<sup>26.</sup> High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism (HLAB), 2022. A Breakthrough for People and Planet: Effective and Inclusive Global Governance for Today and the Future, https://www. highleveladvisoryboard.org/breakthrough

The urgent objective of the SDG Stimulus is to address – in practical terms and at scale – the chronic shortfall of international SDG financing facing the LICs and LMICs, and to ramp up financing flows by at least US\$500 billion by 2025. The most important component of the stimulus plan is a massive expansion of loans by the multilateral development banks, backed by new rounds of paid-in capital by HIC members. Working together with the IMF and the MDBs, the emerging countries also need to strengthen their debt management and creditworthiness by integrating their borrowing policies with tax policies, export policies, and liquidity management, all to prevent future liquidity crises. The G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration noted another important point, which is the need to expand and enhance innovative financing mechanisms, including blended finance, as well as improving transparency and mutual accountability.

It is also vital to share fairly and globally the burden of financing for human-induced adaptation and losses and damages (L&D) among responsible countries, and to respond to the needs of vulnerable countries and small island developing states (SIDS).<sup>27</sup>

#### Enhanced global governance for the SDGs

The SDGs are not yet properly incorporated into global governance. Systems coherence, and ultimate success in meeting the SDGs, leads us to the following recommendations:

- 1. All United Nations agencies should put the SDGs at the centerpiece of their strategies, programs, and reporting.
- 2. The World Bank and the other MDBs should put the SDGs at the center of their financing strategies, performance reviews, and reporting.
- 27. Sachs et al. 2021. The Decade of Action and Small Island Developing States: Measuring and addressing SIDS' vulnerabilities to accelerate SDG progress. https://irp.cdn-website.com/be6d1d56/files/uploaded/ WP\_MVI\_Sachs%20Massa%20Marinescu%20Lafortune\_FINAL\_ cVeeBVmKSKyYYS6OyiiH.pdf

- 3. The IMF should build its national reviews (Article IV), debt sustainability framework (DSF), and country programming around the public policies and financing needed for national success in achieving the SDGs.
- 4. The G20 should organize its financial cooperation, reporting, and metrics around the reform of the GFA, as needed to achieve the SDGs.
- 5. All UN Member States should present VNRs at least once every three years. It is especially urgent that the five countries that have not yet presented VNRs should do so no later than 2024.
- 6. United Nations agencies, multilateral organizations, and Member States need to increase investment in, and coordination of, national and international data and statistical systems and scientific capacity to assess SDG progress and support sustainable development decision making and investment, including disaggregated data by region, social stratification, and other criteria as helpful.

#### Regional cooperation and sustainable development

One of the consistent findings of the SDSN is that SDG success requires strong cooperation at the regional level. Neighboring countries share ecosystems (rivers, forests, fishing zones, wetlands) and must cooperate to protect them. Strong regional partnerships are needed to achieve regional objectives. The great seas, such as the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, are under severe threat from chemical and plastics pollution, and must be protected by all countries whose rivers feed these seas. Moreover, regional cooperation is needed to promote technological and social innovations. For example, the Mediterranean region is a hot spot for climate change, threatened also by urbanization, economic pressures, and geo-political crises. Nonetheless, it is recognized as the birthplace of the "Mediterranean diet," with an

agri-food sector with the potential to meet the increased demand for healthy, sustainable foods in the future.

Transport, zero-carbon power, and digital (fiberoptic) backbones depend on regional-scale grids. For all of these reasons and more, neighboring countries must cooperate deeply to build infrastructure and share data and knowledge, and to implement sustainable development policies. Regional international policies and agreements should be based on available scientific knowledge.

SDSN calls for, and is actively supporting, the development of similar regional-based sustainability plans with associated financing. SDSN is closely following and supporting the EU's endeavors to achieve the SDGs, inter alia by the EU's European Green Deal. The EU Green Deal has great potential to bring about transformation both within the EU and beyond, including the larger European and Mediterranean region, and even Africa. SDSN is working with the ASEAN Secretariat and member states to help develop the ASEAN Green Deal, introduced in 2022 under the ASEAN Presidency of Cambodia. SDSN is supporting the African Development Bank to develop a strategic plan to accelerate Africa's sustainable development, with the aim of the African Union achieving high-income status and sustainable development by 2063, the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Organization of African Unity. SDSN is working with the Amazon Basin nations, through the Scientific Panel of the Amazon, to develop a regional strategy for the conservation and sustainable development of the Amazon. In that capacity, the SDSN is also supporting new partnerships between the rainforest countries of the Amazon Basin, the Congo Basin, and Southeast Asia for a global financing mechanism to protect all three tropical rainforest regions. Protection and sustainable management of rainforest ecosystems through related standardization will support their impact assessment on a global basis.

#### The sub-national level

Provincial, metropolitan, and city governments are typically at the front line in achieving the SDGs. Nearly 60 percent of the world population now lives in urban areas, and that proportion is likely to rise to at least 70 percent, and probably higher, by mid-century. Moreover, cities constitute at least 85 percent of total world output and energy use. What happens in cities will determine the future of the world, and the success or failure in sustainable development.

Local governments have the front-line responsibility for implementing universal health systems, places in school for all children, safe water and sanitation, public transport services, adequate housing, and physical safety in the local environment (from crime, toxic wastes, and natural hazards). This is why mayors and city councils around the world have rallied to the SDGs, even if their local leadership is sometimes under-appreciated and under-noted because national governments tend to hold the limelight at the United Nations, with the MDBs, and in the media.

Cities face one other chronic problem. While they are largely responsible for service delivery, it is national governments that, by and large, collect revenue to fund public investments and social services. Cities are therefore caught between front-line responsibility and back-of-theline access to the necessary public financing.

SDSN recognizes this gap in the practical means of implementation of city governments, and is currently working with the major urban think tanks and global urban networks (including the C40 and ICLEI) to address the challenge of sub-national financing of the SDGs. This initiative will be launched in Paris in during the June Summit for a New Global Financial Pact.

#### Global peace as the prerequisite for sustainable development

SDG 16 recognizes the vital role of peaceful and inclusive societies, and SDG 17 underscores the need for global outreach and cooperation to achieve the Goals. Peace and global cooperation must not become mere slogans. They are ever more vital to human survival in an age when both nuclear weapons and environmental devastation threaten the very survival of humanity. We recall in this context the powerful truth spoken by United States President John F. Kennedy more than 60 years ago, when he declared, "The world is very different now. For man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish all forms of human poverty and all forms of human life." Peace and global cooperation mean nothing less and nothing more than choosing the end of human poverty over the end of human life.

We take note of the dire warning of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, which recently moved the hands of its Doomsday Clock to just 90 seconds from midnight, the closest to Armageddon in the Clock's 76-year history; "largely (though not exclusively) because of the mounting dangers of the war in Ukraine."We commend global leaders who "oppose the use of or the threat to use nuclear weapons"<sup>28</sup> and urge all sides to follow this call.

Had the negotiations underway in March 2022 between Russia and Ukraine been successfully concluded, countless lives would have been saved and the devastation of Ukraine's cities would have been spared. The world would have escaped the current tumult of soaring food and energy prices and other financial dislocations. We would not be even closer to nuclear Armageddon.

International relations scholars have powerfully described the "tragedy" of great power conflict. They warn that the jostling for power – or hegemonic domination – ends in tragic wars. We cannot afford such a tragedy in our world today. The world is indeed very different now, as we live under the threat of nuclear war, and even nuclear annihilation. We need not only technological know-how, but also diplomatic know-how, to respect global diversity and to settle international disputes peacefully.

#### The continuing efforts of the SDSN

The SDSN was created in 2012, soon after the Rio+20 Summit which mobilized the world's universities, think tanks, and national laboratories on behalf of the SDGs. SDSN's mission was fourfold: scholarly research, educational innovation, and partnerships, convening power, and outreach to the public. We are proud of our efforts since 2012 in these four areas.

The SDSN is now a global network of more than 1,900 member organizations, mainly universities, organized in 53 national and regional chapters. The SDSN convenes global university leadership on behalf of shared activities to support sustainable development. In 2022, hundreds of university presidents brainstormed and shared best practices in aligning their institutions with the SDGs. SDSN membership continues to grow rapidly, and new national and regional chapters are regularly launched.

We aim to ensure that institutions of higher learning and public policy research centres in all 193 UN Member States are actively part of the SDSN. The SDSN's flagship educational initiative, the SDG Academy, directly reaches hundreds of thousands of learners each year, with an expanding provision of free, world-class educational offerings. In 2023, the SDSN is working with universities around the world to launch further low-cost master's degrees in sustainable development, in an effort to dramatically increase the number of students reached each year.

SDSN is working closely with the UNESCO SDG 4 High-Level Steering Committee on these two major issues, via Mission 4.7 through an SDG Academy Partnership with the Open Education Resources Recommendation team at UNESCO.<sup>29</sup> The International Commission on the Futures of Education recognizes that open education resources are essential for supporting students, educators, and young professionals on their education for sustainable development (ESD) journeys.30 The UNESCO Recommendation on open education resources was endorsed by all Member States in November 2019. In September 2022, at the

<sup>28.</sup> Xinhua. 2022. Xi meets German Chancellor Olaf Scholz. https://english. news.cn/20221104/f544bca38c33443186d3de8b3d0a9a27/c.html

<sup>29.</sup> Mission 4.7. Available from: https://www.mission4point7.org

<sup>30.</sup> UNESCO, Futures of Education, International Commission. Available from: https://en.unesco.org/futuresofeducation/international-commission

Transforming Education Summit in New York, the United Nations Secretary-General announced a number of global initiatives. One of them is the International Financing Facility for Education.<sup>31</sup> Another is the Gateways to Public Digital Learning project<sup>32</sup> to ensure equitable access to and resources for digital learning.

The SDG Academy<sup>33</sup> is also building partnerships around professional training to upskill employees and make them future-ready for implementing the SDGs and Paris Agreement. Ideally, at every stage of life, individuals should understand how they coexist in harmony with people and the planet. We may not wish to harm people, or our common home, but all of us must "go back to school" and learn how to create positive linkages to people and nature in everyday activities, at home and at work. SDSN will endeavor to support professional training and lifelong learning across all sectors.

Another key dimension of the SDSN's work is supporting governments, at all levels, to understand the implications of policy choices and to make evidence-based and forward-looking decisions. SDSN engages in a wide range of intergovernmental processes, including the G20, G7, UNFCCC, CBD meetings, and World Health Assembly. These fora are critical to encourage international collaboration, promote peace, and implement the recommendations contained within this document, in particular on SDG finance. SDSN remains at the disposal of all stakeholders to analyze pathways and scenarios, and to leverage knowledge to make sound decisions.

All UN Member States and United Nations agencies can count on the continued efforts and energies of the SDSN around the world to support all governments, businesses, and civil society to embrace and align with the SDGs on sustainable development.

#### Sustainable development to 2030 and 2050

The tasks of sustainable development – ensuring material human well-being and security, social inclusion and justice, environmental sustainability, and global cooperation to secure peace and sustainable development – are not just tasks to 2030. They are the preeminent tasks of the coming generations, enshrined in several documents including the 2030 Agenda (2015) and UNESCO's Declaration on the Responsibilities of the Present Generations Towards Future Generations (1997). They are the work of the 21st century.

We conclude by underscoring the vital, life-affirming importance of four key international agreements: the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Climate Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Framework for Biodiversity, and the High Seas Treaty. These are signal achievements of humanity, to have come together across all nations to adopt a common set of challenges. As we have emphasized in this statement, our major challenge today is matching these soaring ambitions with the means to achieve them, most importantly, the financial resources and regulatory conditions for the investments needed to achieve these goals.

At the mid-point of the SDG agenda, we are far off target. Yet we have gained ground. Almost all governments have committed to adopting SDGbased action plans; technologies have advanced that can support the goals (such as green energy, green transactions, green jobs, Earth observations, and artificial intelligence); and there is growing regional cooperation to achieve the goals on the ground, through shared investments, knowledge, and policies.

Achieving the SDGs requires more than "normal politics". Governments are only now learning how to design integrated strategies that address economic, social, and environmental objectives in tandem. Governments are only now mapping out pathways to mid-century to meet crucial energy, healthcare, and education objectives, among others. Governments are only now establishing R&D funds to promote breakthroughs in key technologies that will expand their power and

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<sup>31.</sup> Guterres, A. Secretary-General's remarks to the Press on the International Finance Facility for Education [as delivered], 17 September 2022. https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/press-encounter/2022-09-17/ secretary-generals-remarks-the-press-the-international-financefacility-for-education-delivered

<sup>32.</sup> United Nations, Gateways to Public Digital Learning, 19 September 2022. https://www.un.org/en/transforming-education-summit/ gateways-public-digital-learning

<sup>33.</sup> SDG Academy. Available from: https://sdgacademy.org

reduce their costs. Governments are only now building the digital platforms and data networks that integrated strategies will depend on. And governments are only now, many years late, turning their attention to the chronic and deep shortcomings of the GFA.

Sustainable human development is a multi-dimensional process. The balance between the ecological, economic, social, and cultural spheres, together with political, ethical, and cultural aspects, must be nurtured. Open sharing of data and knowledge across these dimensions is essential to building trust and cooperation. People of good will must choose and act coherently in their private and in their professional lives to further the common good.

#### For these reasons, we end our message with two urgent and timely calls for action:

First, that UN Member States, at the 2023 SDG Summit and the 2024 Summit of the Future, recommit boldly, strongly, and proactively to the SDGs, accelerate progress to 2030, and adopt even more ambitious SDG targets and objectives to mid-century, also incorporating recent international agreements on oceans and biodiversity. As the aims of the 2030 Agenda are ever-evolving, and linked to many processes, we call on academia, civil society, and business to develop proposals on how this agenda can be enhanced and enforced in the decade(s) to come.

Second, UN Member States, starting with the G20 meeting this September in India, should adopt an SDG Stimulus to accelerate progress towards the SDGs by 2030 and enhance global governance for enforcing the implementation of the SDGs by all countries.



# The SDG Index and Dashboards

#### Part 2

#### The SDG Index and Dashboards

The SDG Index and Dashboards track the annual progress of all 193 UN Member States towards the SDGs (Box 2.1). At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, however, the SDGs are far off track. Despite the world improving on average half a point per year on the SDG Index between 2015 and 2019 (which was already too slow) progress has stalled since the outbreak of the pandemic and the onset of other overlapping crises. And while most high-income countries (HICs) were able to mitigate the socioeconomic impacts of these multiple crises through automatic stabilizers, emergency expenditures, and recovery plans, there has been limited progress on environmental and biodiversity goals, including SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land), including in countries that are largely responsible for the climate and biodiversity crises. The disruptions caused by these multiple crises also aggravated fiscal-space issues in low-income and lower-middle-income countries (LICs and LMICs), leading to a reversal in progress on several related goals and indicators.

#### 2.1 SDG Status at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda

Based on the pace of progress since 2015, none of the goals is on track to be achieved globally by 2030. Figure 2.1 provides a summary of the population-weighted world average performance by goal. Those related to hunger, sustainable diets, and health outcomes are particularly off-track, as are the goals concerning terrestrial and marine biodiversity, urban pollution, housing, strong institutions, and peaceful societies. Although on average the world has made some progress in strengthening access to key infrastructure, covered notably under SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), this varies extensively across countries, and the world average remains too slow to achieve these SDGs globally by 2030. The education dashboard focuses on access to pre-primary and primary education, as well as on lower-secondary

completion rates. Due to limited data availability at the global level, it does not track the quality of education, equity in learning outcomes, or lifelong learning. The dashboard for SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) focuses on production-based nitrogen emissions, imported nitrogen emissions, and export of plastic waste, however we lack time series for several other indicators for this goal. Country-level information and regional averages are available in the country profiles.

We estimate that on average only around 18 percent of the SDG targets are on track to be achieved globally by 2030. These are notably related to basic health outcomes, such as neonatal mortality and under-5 mortality rates, as well as access to basic infrastructure and services – such as targets on mobile use, internet use, and the share of adults with a bank account. Other recent findings at the global and regional levels similarly suggest that less than 20 percent of the SDG targets are on track (United Nations 2023; UNECE 2023).

#### **Box 2.1 The SDG Index and Dashboards**

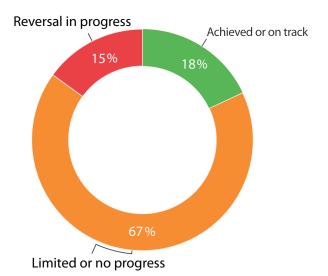
The SDG Index is an assessment of each country's overall performance on the 17 SDGs, giving equal weight to each Goal. The score signifies a country's position between the worst possible outcome (score of 0) and the target (score of 100). The dashboard and trend arrows help identify priorities for further actions and indicate whether countries are on track or off track to achieve the goals and targets by 2030, based on latest trend data. The 2023 SDG Index edition includes 97 global indicators. Two-thirds of the data come from official statistics (typically United Nations custodian agencies) with one third from non-traditional statistics, including research centers, universities, and non-governmental organizations. Published since 2015, the SDG Index and Dashboards has been peer-reviewed and the global edition has been statistically audited by the European Commission in 2019 (Schmidt-Traub et al. 2017; Papadimitriou, Neves, and Becker 2019). More detailed information is available in the Methods Annex, in the detailed methodology paper (Lafortune et al. 2018), and on our website (www.sdgtransformationcenter.org and www.sdgindex.org).

**Figure 2.1**World SDG Dashboard at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda



Source: Authors' analysis

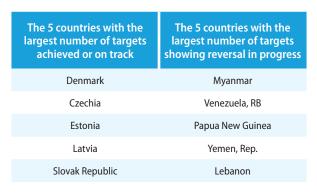
**Figure 2.2**Status on individual SDG targets at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda



Source: Authors' analysis

#### Table 2.1

The world's top five countries in terms of SDG targets achieved or on track, and those with the greatest percentage of targets showing a reversal in progress



Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 2.3 The 2023 SDG Index: score and rank

|                          | Rank | Country         | Score | Rank | Country                | Score |
|--------------------------|------|-----------------|-------|------|------------------------|-------|
| <b>.</b>                 | 1    | Finland         | 86.8  | 45   | Kyrgyz Republic        | 74.4  |
|                          | 2    | Sweden          | 86.0  | 46   | Cuba                   | 74.1  |
|                          | 3    | Denmark         | 85.7  | 47   | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 74.0  |
|                          | 4    | Germany         | 83.4  | 48   | Israel                 | 74.0  |
| 111                      | 5    | Austria         | 82.3  | 49   | Russian Federation     | 73.8  |
|                          | 6    | France          | 82.0  | 50   | Brazil                 | 73.7  |
|                          | 7    | Norway          | 82.0  | 51   | Argentina              | 73.7  |
|                          | 8    | Czechia         | 81.9  | 52   | Costa Rica             | 73.6  |
|                          | 9    | Poland          | 81.8  | 53   | Azerbaijan             | 73.5  |
| ٨                        | 10   | Estonia         | 81.7  | 54   | Albania                | 73.5  |
| <b>_</b> ∕\/\ <b>\</b> • | 11   | United Kingdom  | 81.7  | 55   | Vietnam                | 73.3  |
| · V ·                    | 12   | Croatia         | 81.5  | 56   | Armenia                | 73.3  |
|                          | 13   | Slovenia        | 81.0  | 57   | Fiji                   | 72.9  |
|                          | 14   | Latvia          | 80.7  | 58   | Tunisia                | 72.5  |
| N 41 f                   | 15   | Switzerland     | 80.5  | 59   | Cyprus                 | 72.5  |
|                          | 16   | Spain           | 80.4  | 60   | North Macedonia        | 72.5  |
|                          | 17   | Ireland         | 80.1  | 61   | Bhutan                 | 72.3  |
|                          | 18   | Portugal        | 80.0  | 62   | Dominican Republic     | 72.1  |
|                          | 19   | Belgium         | 79.5  | 63   | China                  | 72.0  |
| ~7                       | 20   | Netherlands     | 79.4  | 64   | Singapore              | 71.8  |
|                          | 21   | Japan           | 79.4  | 65   | Peru                   | 71.7  |
| ¥                        | 22   | Hungary         | 79.4  | 66   | Kazakhstan             | 71.6  |
|                          | 23   | Slovak Republic | 79.1  | 67   | Montenegro             | 71.4  |
|                          | 24   | Italy           | 78.8  | 68   | Maldives               | 71.3  |
|                          | 25   | Moldova         | 78.6  | 69   | Uzbekistan             | 71.1  |
|                          | 26   | Canada          | 78.5  | 70   | Morocco                | 70.9  |
| 4                        | 27   | New Zealand     | 78.4  | 71   | Algeria                | 70.8  |
| •                        | 28   | Greece          | 78.4  | 72   | Türkiye                | 70.8  |
|                          | 29   | Iceland         | 78.3  | 73   | El Salvador            | 70.7  |
|                          | 30   | Chile           | 78.2  | 74   | Ecuador                | 70.4  |
|                          | 31   | Korea, Rep.     | 78.1  | 75   | Indonesia              | 70.2  |
| -0-                      | 32   | Uruguay         | 77.7  | 76   | Colombia               | 70.1  |
| /   \                    | 33   | Luxembourg      | 77.6  | 77   | Jordan                 | 69.9  |
|                          | 34   | Belarus         | 77.5  | 78   | Malaysia               | 69.8  |
|                          | 35   | Romania         | 77.5  | 79   | United Arab Emirates   | 69.7  |
| 7                        | 36   | Serbia          | 77.3  | 80   | Mexico                 | 69.7  |
|                          | 37   | Lithuania       | 76.8  | 81   | Egypt, Arab Rep.       | 69.6  |
|                          | 38   | Ukraine*        | 76.5  | 82   | Jamaica                | 69.6  |
|                          | 39   | United States   | 75.9  | 83   | Sri Lanka              | 69.4  |
|                          | 40   | Australia       | 75.9  | 84   | Barbados               | 69.4  |
|                          | 41   | Malta           | 75.5  | 85   | Tajikistan             | 69.2  |
|                          | 42   | Georgia         | 75.0  | 86   | Iran, Islamic Rep.     | 69.1  |
|                          | 43   | Thailand        | 74.7  | 87   | Bolivia                | 68.9  |
| <b>* *</b>               | 44   | Bulgaria        | 74.6  | 88   | Paraguay               | 68.8  |
|                          |      |                 |       |      |                        |       |

Figure 2.3. (Continued)

|   | Rank | Country               | Score | Rank | Country                  | Score |             |
|---|------|-----------------------|-------|------|--------------------------|-------|-------------|
| _ | 89   | Cabo Verde            | 68.8  | 128  | Pakistan                 | 59.0  |             |
|   | 90   | Oman                  | 68.6  | 129  | Gambia, The              | 58.3  | <b>←</b> ≡► |
|   | 91   | Turkmenistan          | 68.5  | 130  | Syrian Arab Republic     | 58.2  |             |
|   | 92   | Suriname              | 68.2  | 131  | Mali                     | 58.0  |             |
|   | 93   | Mauritius             | 68.0  | 132  | Eswatini                 | 57.9  | _           |
|   | 94   | Saudi Arabia          | 67.7  | 133  | Mauritania               | 57.2  | <b>∷</b> ⊿  |
|   | 95   | Lebanon               | 67.5  | 134  | Tanzania                 | 56.8  |             |
|   | 96   | Guyana                | 67.4  | 135  | Malawi                   | 56.3  |             |
|   | 97   | Panama                | 67.3  | 136  | Togo                     | 56.3  |             |
|   | 98   | Philippines           | 67.1  | 137  | Sierra Leone             | 55.7  |             |
|   | 99   | Nepal                 | 66.5  | 138  | Zimbabwe                 | 55.6  | 00          |
|   | 100  | Qatar                 | 66.2  | 139  | Cameroon                 | 55.1  | GU          |
|   | 101  | Bangladesh            | 65.9  | 140  | Benin                    | 55.1  |             |
|   | 102  | Brunei Darussalam     | 65.7  | 141  | Uganda                   | 55.0  |             |
|   | 103  | Cambodia              | 64.8  | 142  | Guinea                   | 54.9  |             |
|   | 104  | Nicaragua             | 64.8  | 143  | Lesotho                  | 54.9  | Fin         |
|   | 105  | Iraq                  | 64.8  | 144  | Ethiopia                 | 54.5  |             |
|   | 106  | Mongolia              | 64.7  | 145  | Zambia                   | 54.3  |             |
|   | 107  | Belize                | 64.6  | 146  | Nigeria                  | 54.3  |             |
|   | 108  | Kuwait                | 64.4  | 147  | Burundi                  | 53.9  |             |
|   | 109  | Namibia               | 64.3  | 148  | Papua New Guinea         | 53.6  |             |
|   | 110  | South Africa          | 64.0  | 149  | Mozambique               | 52.7  |             |
|   | 111  | Bahrain               | 63.7  | 150  | Djibouti                 | 52.7  |             |
|   | 112  | India                 | 63.4  | 151  | Congo, Rep.              | 52.6  |             |
|   | 113  | Gabon                 | 63.1  | 152  | Haiti                    | 52.6  |             |
|   | 114  | Trinidad and Tobago   | 63.0  | 153  | Burkina Faso             | 52.4  |             |
|   | 115  | Lao PDR               | 63.0  | 154  | Comoros                  | 51.7  | <u>T</u>    |
|   | 116  | Honduras              | 62.9  | 155  | Angola                   | 50.8  |             |
|   | 117  | Venezuela, RB         | 62.9  | 156  | Madagascar               | 50.3  |             |
|   | 118  | Botswana              | 62.7  | 157  | Liberia                  | 49.9  |             |
|   | 119  | Sao Tome and Principe | 62.7  | 158  | Afghanistan              | 49.0  | W.          |
|   | 120  | Cote d'Ivoire         | 62.3  | 159  | Congo, Dem. Rep.         | 48.6  |             |
|   | 121  | Senegal               | 61.8  | 160  | Sudan                    | 48.6  | _           |
|   | 122  | Ghana                 | 61.8  | 161  | Niger                    | 48.3  |             |
|   | 123  | Kenya                 | 60.9  | 162  | Somalia                  | 48.0  |             |
|   | 124  | Bahamas, The          | 60.9  | 163  | Yemen, Rep.              | 46.8  | A           |
|   | 125  | Myanmar               | 60.4  | 164  | Chad                     | 45.3  |             |
|   | 126  | Rwanda                | 60.2  | 165  | Central African Republic | 40.4  | W           |
|   | 127  | Guatemala             | 59.4  | 166  | South Sudan              | 38.7  |             |
|   |      |                       |       |      |                          |       |             |

<sup>\*</sup> The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation prior to February 2022, as many data points have not been updated since then. Source: Authors' analysis



There is significant variation in progress by regions and income groups. Overall, European countries top the SDG Index and are also on track to achieving more targets than any other region. Denmark, Czechia, Estonia, Latvia, and the Slovak Republic are the five countries that have achieved, or are on track to achieving, the largest number of SDG targets. By contrast, Lebanon, Yemen, Papua New Guinea, Venezuela, and Myanmar present the largest number of SDG targets for which there has been a reversal in progress.

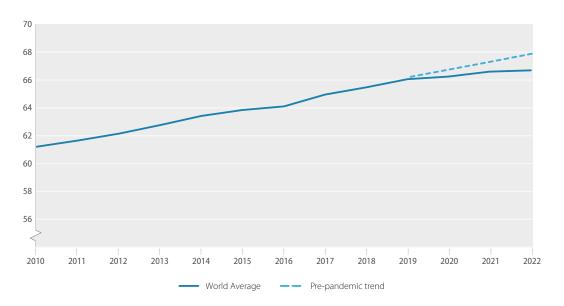
Overall, Finland tops the 2023 SDG Index, followed by Sweden and Denmark. All top 20 countries on the SDG Index are in Europe, most of them European Union member states. Yet none of these countries obtains a perfect score. The dashboards presented in section 2.4 illustrate that even the highest-performing countries on the SDG Index still face major challenges in achieving several SDGs, especially those related to climate, biodiversity, and sustainable diets and food systems. As detailed in the Europe Sustainable Development Report 2022, trends on several leave-no-one-behind indicators are not heading in the right direction in many EU member states (Lafortune et al. 2022).

Chad, Central African Republic, and South Sudan obtain the lowest 2023 SDG Index scores. As a result of missing data, we were unable to compute SDG Index scores for many Small Island Developing States (SIDS), although their country profiles provide an overview of their performance by goals and targets, and highlight where data are missing for these countries.

#### 2.2 Leave no one behind

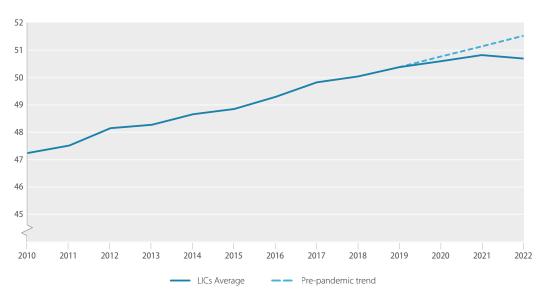
Multiple and overlapping health and geopolitical crises have led to stagnation in SDG progress globally since 2020. At the global level, the SDG Index has stalled since 2020 – and in 2022 is one full point below the projected level based on pre-pandemic trends (Figure 2.4). In LICs, the preliminary estimated average SDG Index score for 2022 is lower than it was for 2021, a shift driven partly by estimated declines in life satisfaction and feelings of safety (Figure 2.5). Extreme poverty rates in LICs remain above pre-pandemic levels, while the percentage of surviving infants who have received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines has dropped significantly (Figures 2.6 and 2.7). In HICs and LICs, the pandemic and other crises have led to substantial declines in subjective well-being, which remains below pre-pandemic levels (Figure 2.8). Unemployment rates in both HICs and LICs is above prepandemic levels, although it has increased much more in LICs (Figure 2.9). From a simple linear projection of past growth rates, the gap between SDG outcomes in HICs and in LICs is expected to be greater in 2030 than it was in 2015. This is in sharp contrast to the pre-pandemic trend, where there was some convergence in SDG outcomes (Figure 2.10).

Figure 2.4 SDG Index World Average, 2010-2022



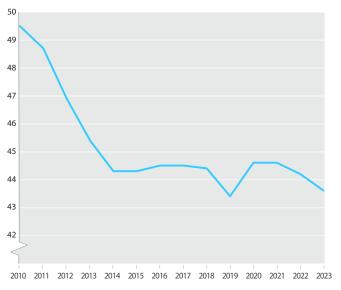
Note: Projected trend based on an extrapolation of the annual growth rate of the SDG Index over the period 2015-2019 (pre pandemic). Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 2.5 SDG Index Low-Income Countries' Average, 2010-2022



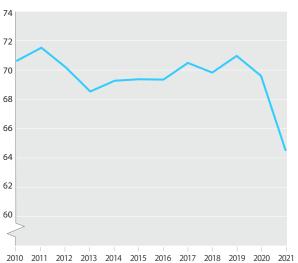
Note: Projected trend based on an extrapolation of the annual growth rate of the SDG Index over the period 2015-2019 (pre pandemic). Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 2.6 Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (PPP, %) in LICs



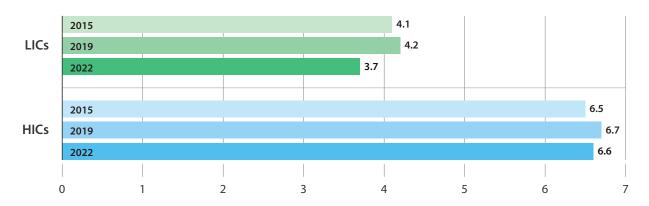
Source: Authors, based on World Poverty Clock

Figure 2.7 Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%), in LICs



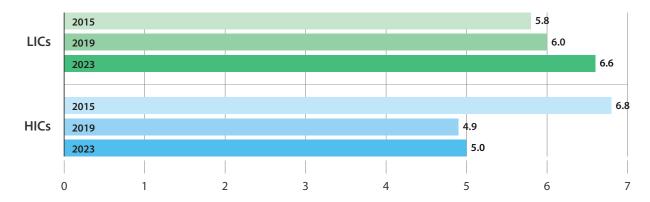
Source: Authors, based on WHO and UNICEF

Figure 2.8 Subjective Well-Being, in HICs and LICs



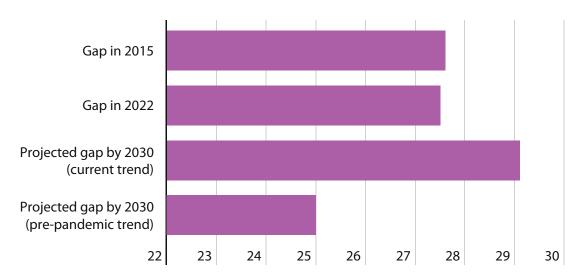
Source: Authors, based on Gallup World Poll

Figure 2.9 Unemployment Rate, in HICs and LICs



Source: Authors, based on ILO

Figure 2.10 Observed and projected gaps in SDG Index score between HICs and LICs



Note: Projected gap based on extrapolation of annual growth rate on the SDG Index over the period 2019–2021. Pre-pandemic gap is based on an extrapolation of SDG Index annual growth rates over the period 2015-2019. Source: Authors' analysis

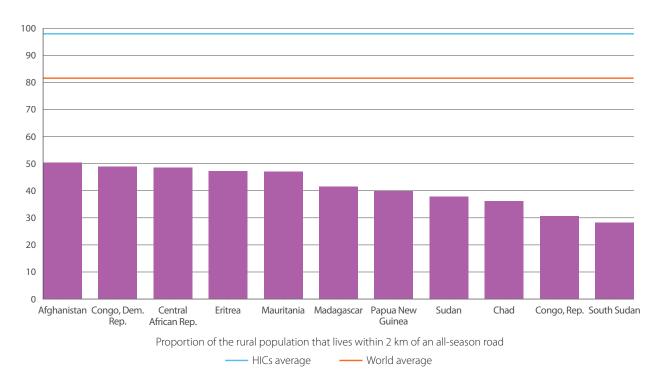
Above all, the SDGs represent an investment agenda: to develop physical infrastructure (including renewable energy, electrification, broadband access, public transport) and human capital (health, education, social protection). Yet many LICs and LMICs face major fiscal-space constraints that represent significant barriers to investing in the SDGs, and which the COVID-19 pandemic and other international crises have aggravated. The dashboards highlight persisting gaps between LICs, LMICs, and HICs in access to physical infrastructure and human capital. As one example, this year's SDG Index includes a new indicator related to access to all-season roads, based on geospatial information. Figure 2.11 presents the 11 countries in which less than 50 percent of the rural population has

access to all-season roads, and shows the gap between the world average and that of the HICs.

#### 2.3 International spillovers and policy coherence

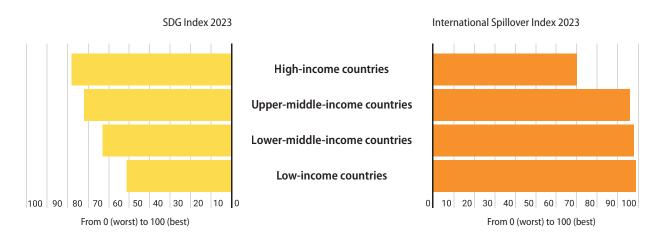
The climate and biodiversity crises are driven by domestic action, but they are also impacted by activities that extend beyond national borders: through trade and other cross-border activities. In addition to environmental spillovers, which are driven by international trade and domestic policies, countries also generate economic, financial, social, and security spillovers. These spillover effects are captured in the SDG Index.

Figure 2.11 Countries where 50% or more of the rural population has no access to all-season roads, and comparison with HICs and World average (%)



Note: Proportion of the rural population that lives within 2 km of an all-season road. An all-season road is one that is motorable throughout the year but may be temporarily unavailable during inclement weather. New indicator included in the SDG Index building on geospatial information. SDSN methodology, based on Workman, R. & McPherson, K., TRL (2019). The averages for HICs and the World are weighted by population. Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 2.12 SDG Index scores versus International Spillover Index scores, by income level



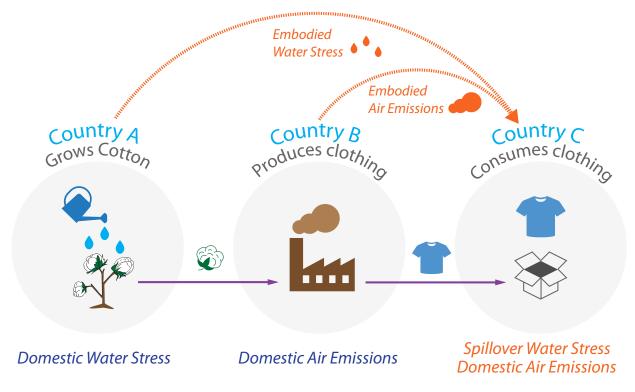
Note: The list of 13 indicators included in this year's International Spillover Index is accessible online. Source: Authors' analysis

The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs recognize the importance of international spillovers in several crucial ways. SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) calls for 'policy coherence' for sustainable development, SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) stresses the need for more sustainable production and consumption, and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) demands the eradication of child labor and modern slavery. The SDSN, working with partners, has from the start incorporated international spillovers in our assessment of countries' progress towards the SDGs. This can explain certain differences in SDG Index results compared with those of other SDG monitoring instruments (Lafortune et al. 2020).

Overall, HICs tend to generate the largest negative spillovers, due to unsustainable consumption, financial secrecy, and the presence of tax havens. Spillover indicators are included in calculating the SDG Index and individual goal scores and dashboards, and are also aggregated in a stand-alone international spillover index. Figure 2.12 compares international spillover index results by income level. This year, we included an additional indicator that tracks cases of modern slavery embodied in international supply chains, building on a study published in 2022 (Malik et al. 2022). Major updates to indicators related to financial secrecy have also been integrated, building notably on the work of the Tax Justice Network.

Environmental spillovers are driven to a large extent by inadequate pricing of environmental externalities, particularly natural capital. One step in the right direction is the growing adoption of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) – an international statistical standard for natural capital accounting (UN DESA 2022). A second major driver of such spillovers is the fact that countries design their national policies to meet national objectives that may not incorporate the need to reduce spillovers and to safeguard the global commons. This makes environmental spillovers hard to address. SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) calls on all countries to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD), yet we still lack a robust and comparable headline indicator of countries' efforts to implement PCSD, despite the efforts of UNEP and the OECD to develop a methodology (UNEP and OECD 2022). A recent analysis led by SYSTEMIQ, the University of Tokyo, and SDSN identifies four major national policy levers to curb international spillovers: target setting, public management, regulation, and fiscal policy and financing.

Figure 2.13 Illustration of environmental impacts embodied in international trade

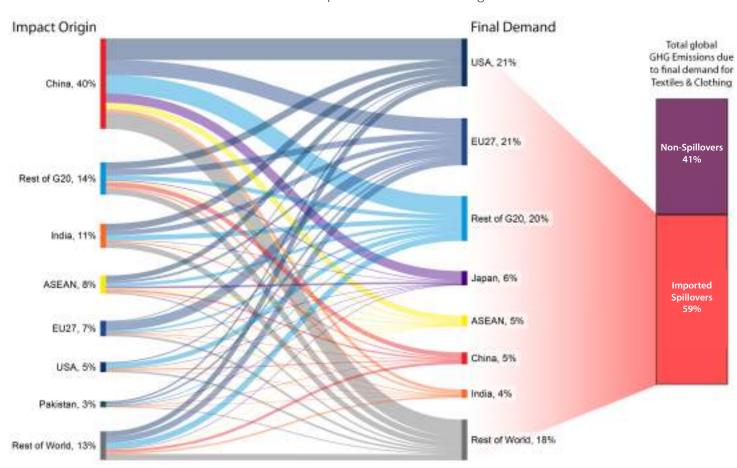


Source: SDSN, Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, and Center for Global Commons at the University of Tokyo. 2023, Global Commons Stewardship Index 2022. Paris; New Haven, CT; and Tokyo.

Supply chains can stretch through multiple countries, and spillover impacts accumulate as they are embodied at multiple steps along the journey to the final destination country. Figure 2.13 illustrates a simplified example using three countries (SDSN, University of Tokyo, and Yale University 2023). Water stress in Country A and air emissions in Country B count as domestic impacts within those countries. Because the final demand is in Country C, these impacts both count as spillovers in Country C. Spillovers thus include more impacts than those embodied only in the last segment of the supply chain.

As one example: when considering consumption patterns, the textiles and clothing sector is one of the most substantial generators of spillovers of GHG emissions. Figure 2.14 indicates that, of GHG emissions due to global final demand for textiles and clothing,

59 percent are emitted along the supply chains of countries other than those where the final products are consumed (i.e., spillovers), while 41 percent are emitted in the countries in which the final products are consumed (i.e., non-spillovers). These GHGs originate from a variety of sectors along the textiles and clothing supply chains of countries on the left side of the diagram, including the textile sector itself, electricity production, chemical production, and more. Of the spillover GHG emissions caused by the final consumption of textiles and clothing, the two largest destinations are the EU27 and the United States, each accounting for 21 percent. Among countries whose supply chains contribute to producing these goods for consumption abroad, China generates 40 percent of the spillover GHG emissions. The textiles and clothing sector is also associated with negative socioeconomic spillovers, including accidents at work and child labor (Malik et al. 2021).



**Figure 2.14**GHG emissions embodied in the final consumption of textiles and clothing

Note: The impacts occur in the countries on the left side of the diagram, while the products are ultimately consumed in the countries on the right side of the diagram (intermediate countries along supply chains are not shown). Of the total global GHG emissions due to demand for textiles and clothing, 59 percent are embodied in spillovers.

Source: SDSN, Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, and Center for Global Commons at the University of Tokyo. 2023. Global Commons Stewardship Index 2022. Paris; New Haven, CT; and Tokyo.

Curbing trade-related spillovers is a matter of making trade more sustainable and more consistent with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, the Global Biodiversity Framework, the High Seas Treaty and the SDGs – rather than simply restricting trade, which plays such a massive role in enabling developing countries to generate employment and socioeconomic development. Success requires a combination of better metrics and policies in importing countries that must be coupled with support to exporting countries, particularly tropical forest countries, to transition towards more environmentally sustainable technologies and development paths. Both sides – importers and exporters – must work closely together in partnership

to tackle this shared challenge (University of Tokyo, Systemiq, and SDSN, 2023).

# 2.4 SDG Dashboards by income groups and major world regions

The SDG dashboards highlight each country's strengths and weaknesses in relation to the 17 goals, presenting performance in terms of levels and trends. As described in the methodology section, dashboard ratings for each goal are based on data for the two indicators on which the country performs worst. Good performance on five of

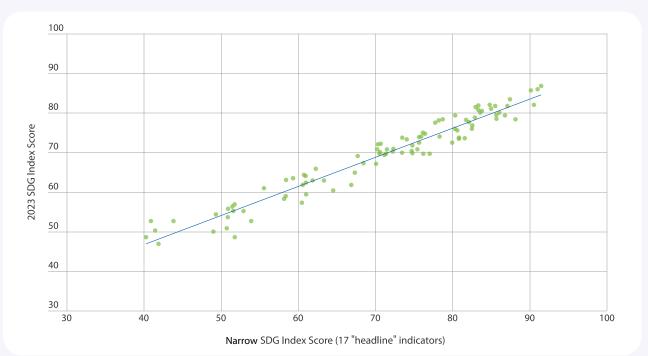
seven indicators, for example, does not compensate for poor performance on the other two. In other words, our methodology assumes low substitutability or compensation across indicators in the construction of our composite index. The arrow system focuses on structural trajectories since the adoption of the SDGs (and less on year-on-year changes). As in previous years, the dashboards include

population-weighted averages for each region and income group, using the same set of indicators as the SDG Index. The OECD dashboards incorporate more indicators than others, owing to the greater availability of data for these countries. We also find that 17 "headline" indicators tend to be very good predictors of the overall SDG Index, which uses 97 indicators (Box. 2.2).

#### Box 2.2 Explaining the SDG Index with a handful of key indicators

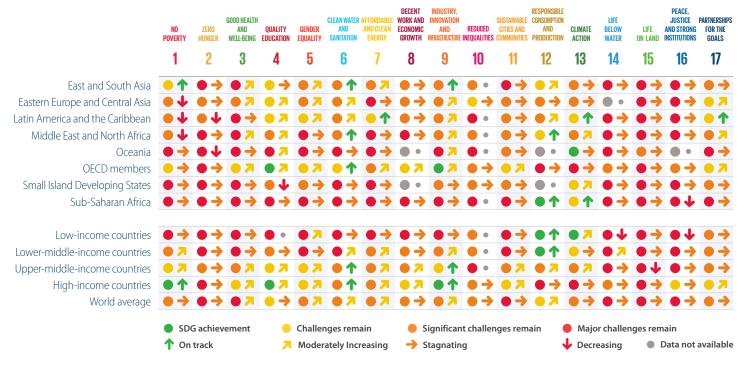
The SDG Index is an accountability tool, but it is also a tool to highlight data gaps and areas where further effort is needed to strengthen data availability and timeliness. Overall, this year's edition includes 97 indicators. Yet the SDG Index score and rankings can be explained through a handful of key indicators. Using 17 "headline" indicators that cover SDSN's Six SDG Transformations and other major principles, including leave no one behind, good governance, and the concept of international spillovers, we find a very high and statistically significant correlation (both in terms of scores and ranks) with the overall SDG Index. These indicators are: (1) Poverty headcount ratio at US\$2.15/day, (2) Prevalence of undernourishment, (3) Life expectancy at birth, (4) Lower secondary completion rate, (5) Share of women parliamentarians, (6) Population using at least basic sanitation services, (7) Population with access to electricity, (8) Unemployment rate, (9) Population using the internet, (10) GINI coefficient, (11) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter, (12) Imported SO2 emissions, (13) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production, (14) Ocean Health Index: Clean Water, (15) Red List Index of species survival, (16) Corruption perception index, and (17) Statistical Performance Index. There are no signs of collinearity among these indicators.

Figure 2.15 Correlation between 2023 SDG Index Score and Narrow SDG Index (17 "headline" indicators)



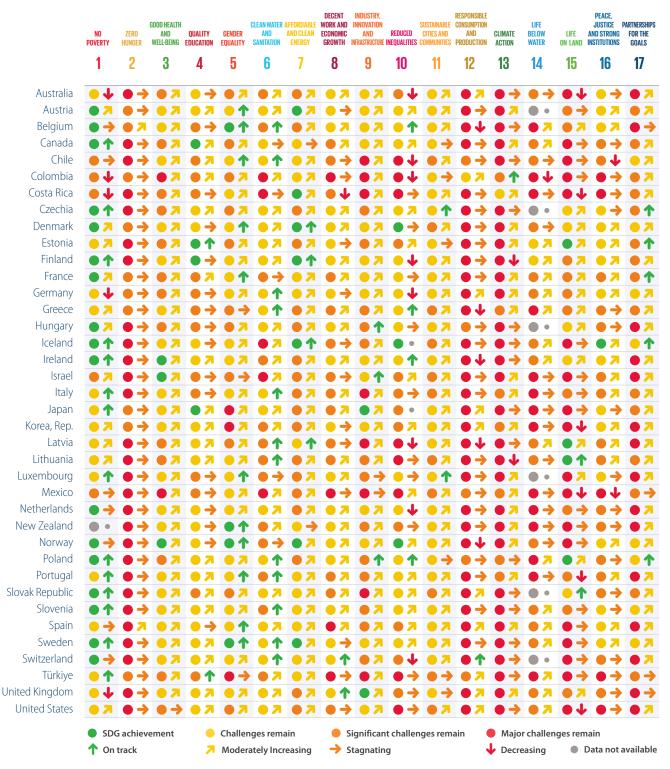
Note: Correlation coefficient (r) between SDG Index scores=0.97. Source: Authors

**Figure 2.16**2023 SDG dashboards by region and income group (levels and trends)

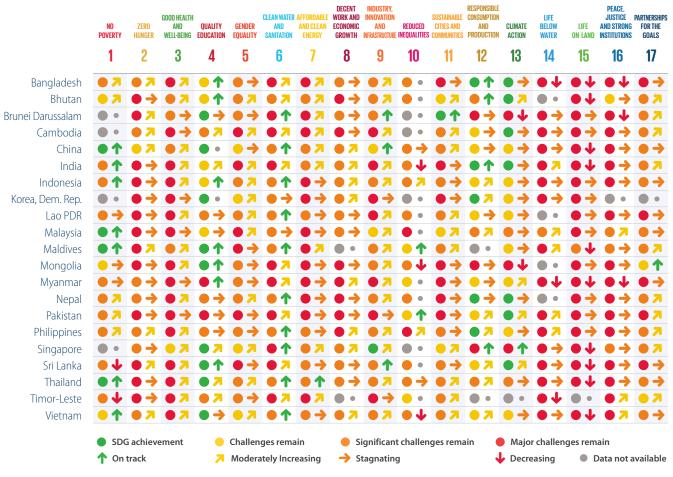


Note: Excluding OECD specific indicators. Population-weighted averages. Source: Authors' analysis

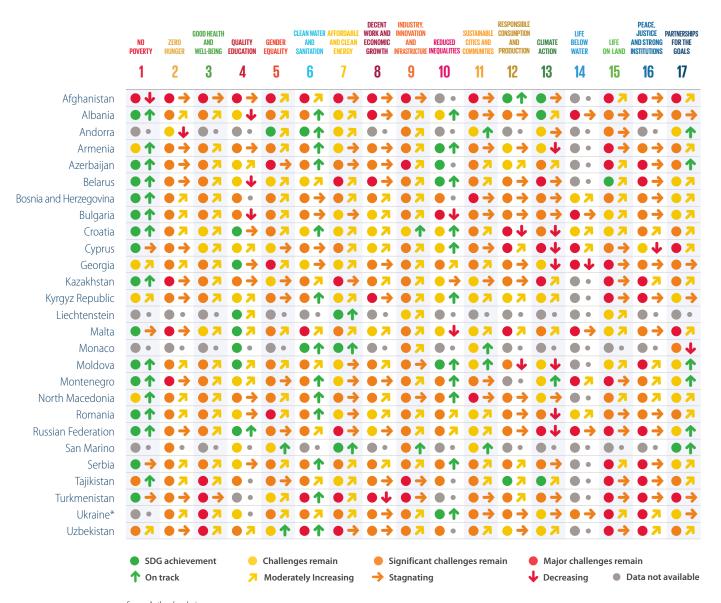
**Figure 2.17**2023 SDG dashboards for OECD countries (levels and trends)



**Figure 2.18**2023 SDG dashboards for East and South Asia (levels and trends)

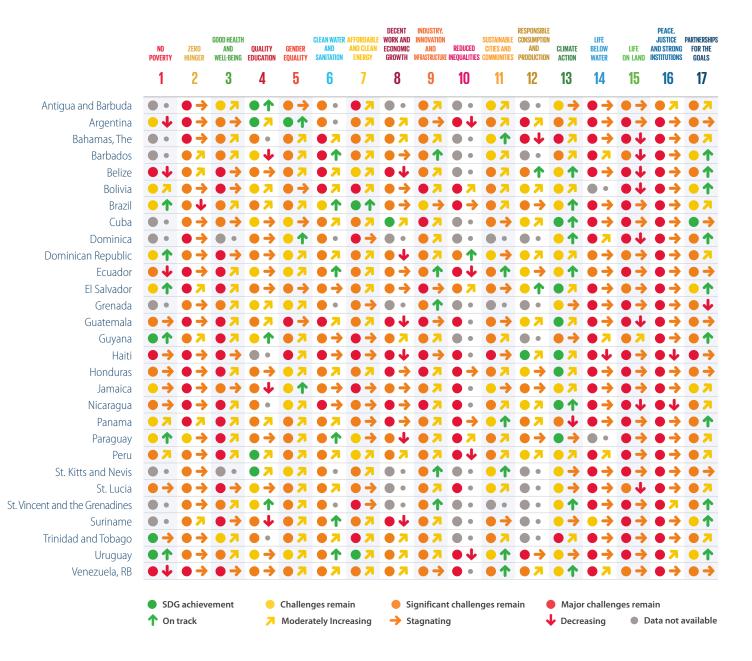


**Figure 2.19**2023 SDG dashboards for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (levels and trends)

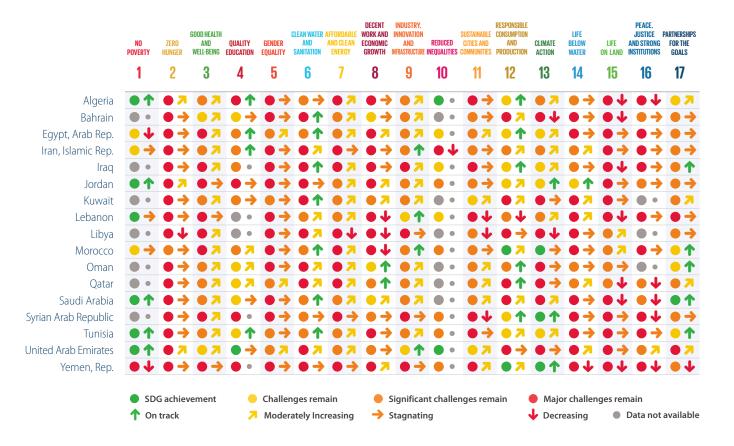


<sup>\*</sup>The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation prior to February 2022, as many data points have not been updated since then.

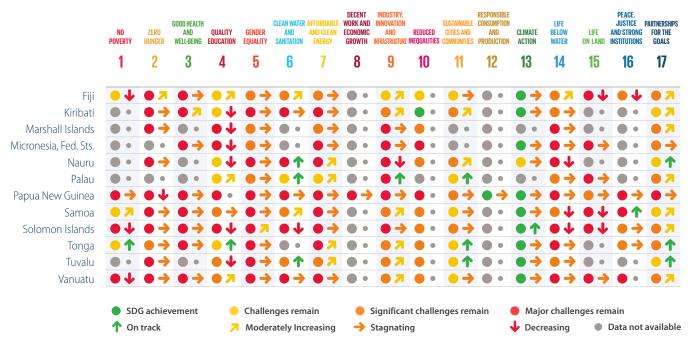
**Figure 2.20**2023 SDG dashboards for Latin America and the Caribbean (levels and trends)



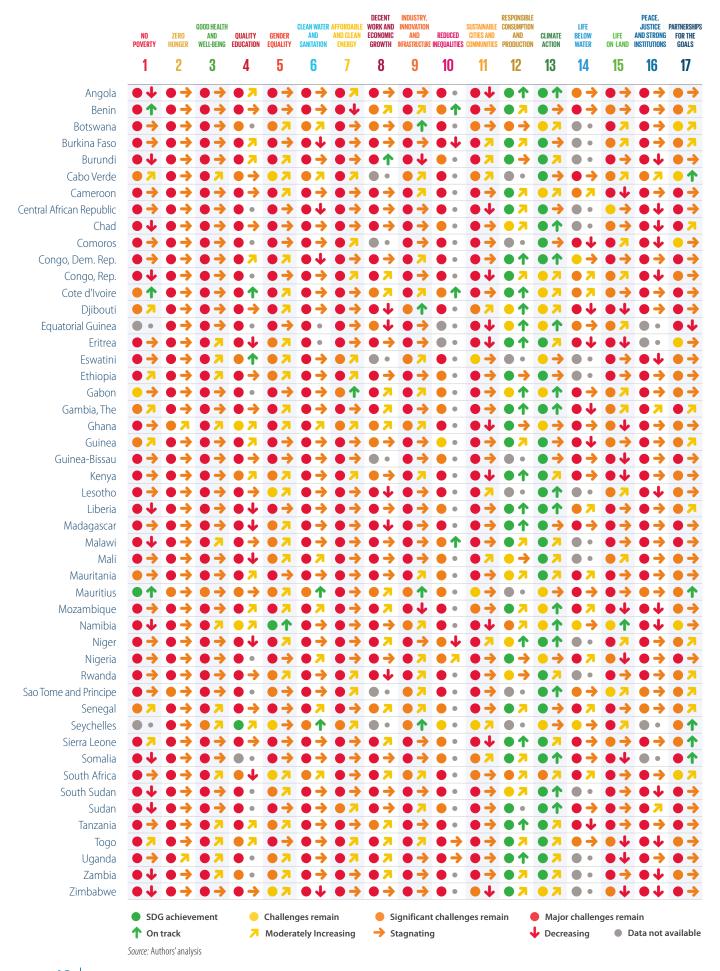
**Figure 2.21**2023 SDG dashboards for the Middle East and North Africa (levels and trends)



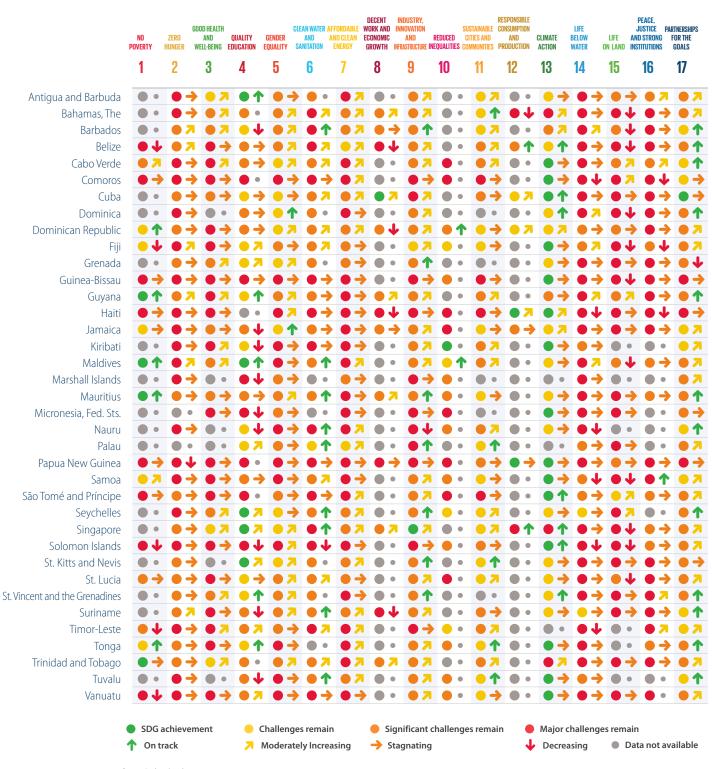
**Figure 2.22** 2023 SDG dashboards for Oceania (levels and trends)



**Figure 2.23**2023 SDG dashboards for sub-Saharan Africa (levels and trends)



**Figure 2.24**2023 SDG dashboards for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (levels and trends)



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# Government Efforts and Commitments for the SDGs

### Part 3

# **Government Efforts and Commitments** to the SDGs

The SDGs require long-term directed change and global cooperation. Long-term investment plans are essential for national success in meeting the goals. There was no expectation in 2015, when the SDGs and Agenda 2030 were adopted, that all goals and targets would be achieved at their midpoint. However, by 2023, one would expect that most countries would have implemented ambitious policy, regulatory and investment frameworks compatible with achieving major SDG transformations. It could also be expected that all countries would have at least once documented their progress and their plans for achieving the SDGs in a Voluntary National Review (VNRs) presented at the United Nations.

This section discusses government commitment and efforts for the SDGs. It captures something different from the SDG Index. A country facing a large gap to conquer on the SDG Index may have introduced ambitious policy frameworks that are likely to lead to future SDG breakthroughs - especially if these policies and planned investments are supported by adequate financing. As such, this assessment of government commitment and efforts for the SDGs is more "forward-looking". Compared with outcome statistics, however, input and process statistics are less internationally standardized and rely on more qualitative information and expert judgement.

Nation-states continue to hold the primary responsibility for achieving the SDGs. This section focuses primarily on the executive branch at the federal/national level, although we briefly discuss how regions and cities can also use the SDGs as a strategy and monitoring framework. Other SDSN reports discuss subnational SDG progress and challenges at length. Building on earlier work conducted by the SDSN (Sachs et al, 2018–2022; Lafortune et al, 2022), we conceptualize government efforts for the SDGs using a three-pillar framework: (1) political leadership and institutional coordination; (2) SDG integration in sectoral policies and long-term pathways; and (3) commitment to multilateralism under the UN Charter (see Figure 3.1). For each pillar, we present proxy indicators that build on a combination of qualitative survey tools, third-party data, and data scraped from online institutional resources. We include results for each pillar, which we aggregate into an overall score for "government efforts and commitments for the SDGs". Building on close cooperation with SDSN national and regional networks and other partners, we cover this year 74 countries from various income groups and world regions.

A detailed database and additional technical information are available online. This remains largely a work in progress, and we welcome feedback and comments on the selected indicators and methodology (see more at www.sdgtransformationcenter.org).

### 3.1 Political leadership and institutional coordination: results from the 2023 SDSN survey of government efforts for the SDGs

The SDGs have a significant impact on public management practices and procedures (SDSN and OECD, 2019). Every year since 2018, SDSN has called on its global network of experts to track public statements by governments and their strategic use of public processes to support the SDGs. This information is collected through a survey of national coordination and implementation mechanisms at the central/federal level of government. The survey evaluates whether the SDGs are used and mentioned in official speeches, strategies, monitoring systems, budgets, and other public processes. It provides an overarching assessment of national/ federal government efforts to embrace the SDG agenda which is complemented by a more granular assessment of the alignment of sectoral policies, regulations, and investments for the SDGs (presented in the next sub-section).

Figure 3.1 A conceptual framework to evaluate government efforts and commitment to the SDGs



This year's survey covers 74 countries (14 more than in 2022) plus the European Union. It includes all G20 countries, most OECD members, most countries with a population greater than 100 million inhabitants, and several LICs, LMICs, UMICs, HICs, and SIDS. Overall, these 74 countries represent nearly 85 percent of the world's population. Survey results are presented in Table 3.1. Data were collected and analyzed in close partnership with SDSN's global network, and results have been shared with UN Permanent Missions for comment prior to publication.

The key finding from this survey is that, seven years after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, most governments have signaled "soft" SDG integration into their public management practices and procedures – although there is significant variation across countries - yet "hard" SDG integration is generally missing, including the use of the SDGs to support long-term budget and investment frameworks. By July 2023, all UN Member States will have presented a VNR except for Haiti, Myanmar, South Sudan, the United States and Yemen. Most VNRs identify SDG priorities and actions within country borders, but fail to accurately capture efforts to curb negative international spillovers and the potential transboundary impacts of their policies. In general, our findings echo other research published over the past twelve months, showing continued gaps in SDG leadership and institutionalization (Biermann et al, 2022; Kotzé et al, 2022; IGS, 2023). Further integration of goalbased sustainable development into public management processes, supported by long-term, science-based pathways, remains a top priority in most countries if they are to achieve SDG breakthroughs by 2030 and beyond.

Official high-level speeches and the preparation of VNRs (as the official government-led process to report on SDG progress, gaps, and policy efforts) provide relevant proxies to gauge political commitment to the SDGs. Between January 2022 and April 2023, 64 percent of the countries surveyed reinforced their commitment to the SDGs in an official speech or statement by the head of state (president or prime minister) – an increase from 2022,

Table 3.1 National government efforts to implement the SDGs, survey results

|                           |                       | VNR              | High-level statements | SDG strategy/<br>SDGs into<br>sectoral action<br>plans | SD     | Gs in national budoຸ                               | get        | National SDG moni        | toring               |        | tral government<br>dination of SDGs | Spillovers mentioned in VNR  |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--|--------|--|------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--|
|                           | WB<br>Income<br>group | Year submitted   | yes/no                | yes/no   | yes/no | Overarching<br>narrative/section<br>or budget line | DI/IC*     | yes/no                   | no. of<br>indicators | yes/no | Location of coordinating unit       | yes, as a central pillar<br>(5 mentions or more)<br>yes, in the general narrative<br>(1 to 4 mentions)<br>no |
| Albania                   | UMIC                  | 2019             | yes                   | yes  | no     |  |            | yes                      | 61                   | yes    | center of government                | no   |
| Algeria                   | LMIC                  | 2019             | yes                   | yes  | no     |  |            | no, but online reporting |                      | yes    | foreign affairs                     | no   |
| Argentina                 | UMIC                  | 2017, 2020, 2022 | no                    | yes  | yes    | overarching narrative                              | DI and IC  | no, but online reporting | 242                  | yes    | center of government                | no   |
| Australia                 | HIC                   | 2018             | no                    | no   | no     |  |            | no, but online reporting |                      | no     |                                     | no   |
| Austria                   | HIC                   | 2020, 2023       | yes                   | yes  | yes    | section or budget line                             | DI and IC  | yes                      | 200                  | yes    | center of government                | no   |
| Bangladesh                | LMIC                  | 2017, 2020       | yes                   | yes  | no     |  |            | no, but online reporting | 40                   | yes    | center of government                | no   |
| Barbados                  | HIC                   | 2020, 2023       | yes                   | yes  | no     |  |            | no                       |                      | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| Belgium                   | HIC                   | 2017, 2023       | yes                   | yes  | no     |  |            | yes                      | 82                   | yes    | center of government                | yes, as a central pillar   |
| Benin                     | LMIC                  | 2017, 2018, 2020 | yes                   | yes  | yes    | section or budget line                             | DI         | yes                      | 164                  | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| Bolivia                   | LMIC                  | 2021             | no                    | yes  | no     |  |            | yes                      | 315                  | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| Bosnia and<br>Herzegovina | UMIC                  | 2019, 2023       | no                    | no   | no     |  |            | no, but online reporting |                      | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| Brazil                    |                       | 2017             | yes                   | yes  | no     |  |            | no, but online reporting |                      | no     |                                     | no   |
| Bulgaria                  | UMIC                  | 2020             | yes                   | yes  | no     |  |            | yes                      | 64                   | no     |                                     | yes, in the general narrative  |
| Cameroon                  |                       | 2019, 2022       | no                    | yes  | no     |  |            | no                       |                      | yes    | a central ministry                  | yes, in the general narrative  |
| Canada                    | HIC                   | 2018, 2023       | yes                   | yes  | yes    | overarching narrative                              |            | yes                      | 76                   | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| Chile                     | HIC                   | 2017, 2019       | yes                   | yes  | no     |  |            | yes                      | 138                  | yes    | foreign affairs                     | no   |
| China                     | UMIC                  | 2016, 2021       | yes                   | yes  | no     |  |            | no, but it is planned    |                      | yes    | foreign affairs                     | no   |
| Colombia                  | UMIC                  | 2016, 2018, 2021 | yes                   | yes  | yes    | overarching narrative                              | DI         | yes                      | 161                  | no     |                                     | no   |
| Congo,<br>Dem. Rep.       | LIC                   | 2020, 2023       | no                    | yes  | no     |  |            | yes                      | 22                   | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| Cyprus                    | HIC                   | 2017, 2021       | yes                   | yes  | yes    | section or budget line                             | DI         | yes                      | 140                  | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| Czechia                   | HIC                   | 2017, 2021       | no                    | yes  | no     |  |            | yes                      | 133                  | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| Denmark                   | HIC                   | 2017, 2021       | no                    | yes  | yes    | section or budget line                             | DI and IC  | yes                      | 197                  | yes    | a central ministry                  | yes, as a central pillar   |
| Ecuador                   | UMIC                  | 2018, 2020       | yes                   | yes  | no     |  |            | no, but online reporting |                      | no     |                                     | no   |
| Egypt,<br>Arab Rep.       | LMIC                  | 2016, 2018, 2021 | yes                   | yes  | no     |  |            | yes                      | 97                   | yes    | a central ministry                  | yes, in the general narrative  |
| Ethiopia                  | LIC                   | 2017, 2022       | no                    | yes  | yes    | section or budget line                             | DI         | yes                      | 60                   | no     |                                     | no   |
| European<br>Union         |                       | 2023             | yes                   | yes  | yes    | overarching narrative                              | DI and IC  | yes                      | 101                  | yes    | center of government                |  |
| Finland                   | HIC                   | 2016, 2020       | yes                   | yes  | yes    | overarching narrative                              | DI and IC  | yes                      | 42                   | yes    | center of government                | yes, as a central pillar   |
| France                    | HIC                   | 2016, 2023       | no                    | yes  | no     |  |            | yes                      | 98                   | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| Georgia                   |                       | 2016, 2020       | yes                   | yes  | no     |  |            | yes                      | 200                  | yes    | center of government                | no   |
| Germany                   | HIC                   | 2016, 2021       | yes                   | yes  | no     |  |            | yes                      | 75                   | yes    | center of government                | yes, in the general narrative  |
| Ghana                     |                       | 2019, 2022       | yes                   | yes  | yes    | overarching narrative                              | DI         | yes                      | 102                  | yes    | center of government                | no .   |
| Greece                    | HIC                   | 2018, 2022       | yes                   | yes  | yes    | overarching narrative                              | DI         | yes                      | 102                  | yes    | center of government                | yes, in the general narrative  |
| Hungary                   | HIC                   | 2018             | no                    | no   | no     |  |            | yes                      | 134                  | yes    | a central ministry                  | yes, in the general narrative  |
| India                     | LMIC                  | 2017, 2020       | no                    | no   | no     |  |            | yes                      | 118                  | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| Indonesia                 | LMIC                  | 2017, 2019, 2021 | yes                   | yes  | yes    | overarching narrative                              | DI and IC  | yes                      | 319                  | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| Ireland                   | HIC                   | 2018, 2023       | yes                   | yes  | no     |  |            | no, but online reporting | 123                  | yes    | a central ministry                  | yes, in the general narrative  |
| Israel                    | HIC                   | 2019             | no                    | NO   | no     | 1.   | 10         | no, but it is planned    | 420                  | no     |                                     | yes, in the general narrative  |
| Italy                     | HIC                   | 2017, 2022       | yes                   | yes  | yes    | overarching narrative                              | IC         | yes                      | 138                  | yes    | center of government                | yes, as a central pillar   |
| Jamaica                   |                       | 2022             | yes                   | yes  | no     |  | DI US      | yes                      | 119                  | yes    | a central ministry                  | yes, as a central pillar   |
| Japan                     | HIC                   | 2017, 2021       | yes                   | yes  | yes    | section or budget line                             | וטו and IC | yes                      | 162                  | yes    | center of government                | no   |
| Kazakhstan                |                       | 2019, 2022       | yes                   | NO   | no     |  |            | yes                      | 280                  | yes    | a central ministry                  | yes, in the general narrative  |
| Kenya                     |                       | 2017, 2020       | yes                   | yes  | no     |  |            | yes                      | 143                  | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| Korea, Rep.               | HIC                   | 2016             | yes                   | yes  | no     |  |            | yes                      | 214                  | yes    | center of government                | no   |

Table 3.1 (continued)

|                       |                       | VNR              | High-level statements | SDG strategy/<br>SDGs into<br>sectoral action<br>plans | SD     | Gs in national budg  | jet       | National SDG mon         | itoring              |        | tral government<br>dination of SDGs | Spillovers mentioned in VNR  |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--|--------|--|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--|
|                       | WB<br>Income<br>group | Year submitted   | yes/no                | yes/no   | yes/no | Overarching<br>narrative/section<br>or budget line   | DI/IC*    | yes/no                   | no. of<br>indicators | yes/no | Location of coordinating unit       | yes, as a central pillar<br>(5 mentions or more)<br>yes, in the general narrative<br>(1 to 4 mentions)<br>no |
| Malaysia              | UMIC                  | 2017, 2021       | yes                   | yes  | yes    | section or budget line   | DI        | no, but online reporting |                      | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| Mexico                | UMIC                  | 2016, 2018, 2021 | no                    | yes  | yes    | overarching narrative  | DI        | yes                      | 54                   | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| Morocco               | LMIC                  | 2016, 2020       | yes                   | yes  | no     |  |           | no, but online reporting |                      | yes    | center of government                | no   |
| Netherlands           | HIC                   | 2017, 2022       | yes                   | yes  | yes    | overarching narrative  | IC        | yes                      | 171                  | yes    | foreign affairs                     | yes, as a central pillar   |
| New Zealand           | HIC                   | 2019             | yes                   | no   | no     | , and the second |           | yes                      | 115                  | no     |                                     | yes, in the general narrative  |
| Nigeria               | LMIC                  | 2017, 2020       | yes                   | yes  | yes    | section or budget line   | DI        | yes                      | 141                  | yes    | center of government                | no   |
| Norway                | HIC                   | 2016, 2021       | yes                   | yes  | yes    | overarching narrative  | DI and IC | no, but online reporting | 97                   | yes    | a central ministry                  | yes, as a central pillar   |
| Pakistan              | LMIC                  | 2019, 2022       | yes                   | yes  | yes    | section or budget line   | DI        | no, but online reporting |                      | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| Peru                  | UMIC                  | 2017, 2020       | no                    | no   | no     | , and the second |           | no, but online reporting |                      | no     |                                     | no   |
| Philippines           | LMIC                  | 2016, 2019, 2022 | no                    | yes  | no     |  |           | yes                      | 155                  | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| Poland                | HIC                   | 2018, 2023       | no                    | yes  | no     |  |           | yes                      | 126                  | yes    | a central ministry                  | yes, in the general narrative  |
| Portugal              | HIC                   | 2017, 2023       | yes                   | yes  | yes    | overarching narrative  | DI and IC | yes                      | 163                  | yes    | center of government                | yes, in the general narrative  |
| Romania               | HIC                   | 2018, 2023       | yes                   | yes  | no     | · ·  |           | yes                      | 98                   | yes    | center of government                | yes, in the general narrative  |
| Russian<br>Federation | UMIC                  | 2020             | no                    | no   | no     |  |           | yes                      | 176                  | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| Rwanda                | LIC                   | 2023             | yes                   | no   | no     |  |           | no                       |                      | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| Samoa                 | LMIC                  | 2016, 2020       | yes                   | yes  | no     |  |           | yes                      | 246                  | yes    | a central ministry                  | yes, in the general narrative  |
| Saudi Arabia          | HIC                   | 2018, 2021, 2023 | no                    | yes  | no     |  |           | no, but online reporting |                      | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| Senegal               | LMIC                  | 2018, 2022       | no                    | yes  | yes    | overarching narrative  | DI and IC | yes                      | 142                  | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| Serbia                | UMIC                  | 2019             | yes                   | yes  | yes    | section or budget line   | DI        | no, but online reporting | 126                  | no     |                                     | yes, in the general narrative  |
| Seychelles            | HIC                   | 2020             | yes                   | yes  | no     |  |           | no                       |                      | no     |                                     | yes, in the general narrative  |
| Slovenia              | HIC                   | 2017, 2020       | no                    | yes  | no     |  |           | yes                      | 54                   | yes    | a central ministry                  | yes, in the general narrative  |
| South Africa          | UMIC                  | 2019             | no                    | yes  | no     |  |           | yes                      | 154                  | yes    | center of government                | no   |
| Spain                 | HIC                   | 2018, 2021       | yes                   | yes  | yes    | section or budget line   | DI and IC | no, but online reporting |                      | yes    | a central ministry                  | yes, as a central pillar   |
| Sweden                | HIC                   | 2017, 2021       | yes                   | yes  | yes    | section or budget line   | DI and IC | yes                      | 65                   | yes    | a central ministry                  | yes, as a central pillar   |
| Switzerland           | HIC                   | 2016, 2018, 2022 | yes                   | yes  | no     | _  |           | yes                      | 109                  | yes    | a central ministry                  | yes, in the general narrative  |
| Thailand              | UMIC                  | 2017, 2021       | yes                   | yes  | yes    | section or budget line   | DI and IC | yes                      | 172                  | yes    | center of government                | no   |
| Türkiye               | UMIC                  | 2016, 2019       | no                    | yes  | no     |  |           | yes                      | 153                  | yes    | center of government                | yes, in the general narrative  |
| Uganda                | LIC                   | 2016, 2020       | yes                   | yes  | no     |  |           | yes                      | 92                   | yes    | center of government                | yes, in the general narrative  |
| Ukraine*              | LMIC                  | 2020             | no                    | no   | no     |  |           | yes                      | 183                  | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |
| United<br>Kingdom     | HIC                   | 2019             | no                    | yes  | no     |  |           | no, but online reporting |                      | no     |                                     | yes, in the general narrative  |
| United States         | HIC                   | none             | no                    | no   | no     |  |           | no, but online reporting |                      | no     |                                     |  |
| Vietnam               | LMIC                  | 2018, 2023       | no                    | no   | no     |  |           | yes                      | 158                  | yes    | a central ministry                  | no   |

Note: \* DI = Domestic implementation; IC = International cooperation. Data from Jamaica, except questions about VNRs, are from the 2022 SDSN survey of government efforts.

Responses for Ukraine reflect the situation as of February 2022. Spillovers in VNRs mean the use of terms "spillovers", "international spillovers", "transboundary effects" and "policy coherence" (in the context of trade or official development assistance). More details about questions and results are online at www.sdgindex.org and www.sdgtransformationcenter.org). Source: SDSN 2023 Survey of Government Efforts for the SDGs (February 2023).

when only 57 percent of surveyed countries had done so - and since 2016, 188 UN Member States have prepared VNRs (see Figure 3.2). Forty countries have committed to submitting a VNR this year: two will be presenting a VNR for the first time, 37 for the second time, and one for the third time. Two countries – Togo and Uruguay – have submitted four VNRs since 2016. Two non-UN-members (the European Union and Palestine) have or will also submit VNRs. At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, only five countries have never submitted a VNR, among them the United States (HLPF, 2023).

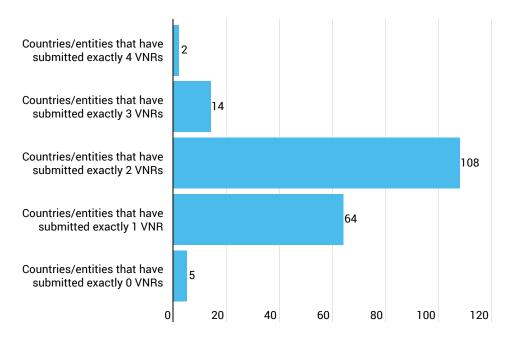
On institutional coordination, we find that a large majority of countries have appointed a lead unit or agency to coordinate the SDGs, but only around a third of the countries surveyed locate this unit at the center of government (in cabinet offices or within the offices of the President or Prime Minister) (Figure 3.3). The majority position it in a central ministry (of economy, planning, public administration, or environment, for example), while Spain has a dedicated Ministry of Social Rights and the 2030 Agenda. The survey does not evaluate, in practice, the effectiveness and influence of such coordination mechanisms and units in driving a whole-of-government approach to SDG implementation.

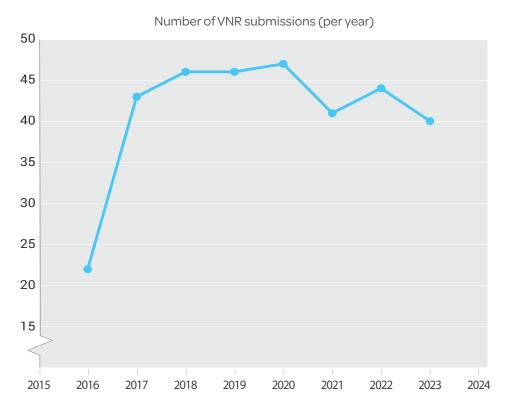
A large majority of governments – 83 percent of those surveyed – have published some form of strategic vision and/or action plan to implement the goals. For many, this takes the form of a national sustainability strategy explicitly linked to the 2030 Agenda goals and targets. Some countries take a mainstreaming approach, where SDGs are implemented by each government ministry within the scope of its mandate (instead of via an overarching national action plan). The mainstreaming approach was used by the European Union, which also adopted the European Green Deal as its main strategic roadmap for achieving sustainable development. Our survey cannot evaluate the breadth or actualization of these strategic visions and action plans, although SDSN has published a detailed analysis of SDG integration in post-COVID-19 recovery and resilience plans in the European Union (Lafortune et al., 2021). The next subsection goes beyond references to SDG and describes persistent gaps in sectoral policy measures for major SDG transformations in greater detail.

Most countries surveyed had also defined SDG monitoring systems. More than two-thirds (68 percent) have adapted the SDG framework to their context and identified a set of nationally relevant indicators. Often these are aligned with official United Nations SDG indicators or represent a subset of them. Some countries have also developed localized indicators that account for country contexts. For example, France has a national dashboard of 98 SDG indicators, adopted after several rounds of consultations, which includes indicators that go beyond the official UN SDG indicator framework. France also contributes to global statistical efforts by working with UN agencies to report data points across all 231 official global indicators. An average of 136 indicators are included in national frameworks for monitoring the SDGs. Many countries have also developed online platforms to report on progress towards the goals. The survey does not evaluate the integration and influence of such monitoring tools within broader policy, regulatory, and budget cycles, however it has recently been suggested that SDG monitoring frameworks so far suffer from insufficient linkages to policy implementation as well as low overall visibility (Lepenies et al, 2023). Supreme audit institutions and parliamentary processes have also been used in some countries to track efforts to implement the SDGs (Office of the Auditor General of Canada, 2018 and 2021; INTOSAI, 2019; European Parliament, 2022).

As in previous years, there is some discrepancy between expressed political support for the SDGs and integration of the goals into strategic public policy processes, especially long-term budget and investment frameworks. A little over a third of governments surveyed (36 percent) mention the SDGs or use related terms in their latest official budget document. Among these 27 countries, less than half go beyond this to include the SDGs in a dedicated section, budget lines, or allocation. Some countries specifically refer to the SDGs in their national budget to support domestic SDG implementation nationally (including through national health, education, social protection, or economic development reforms), abroad (for example, in aid allocation or foreign policy), or both. Looking ahead, establishing stronger connections between SDG gaps, targets, monitoring systems, and multi-year budget allocations remains an important priority.

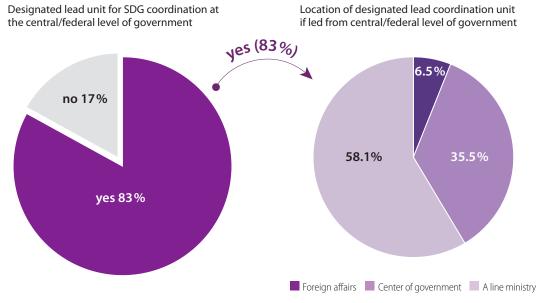
**Figure 3.2**Submissions of voluntary national reviews (number of submitters, 2023) and submissions per year since 2016





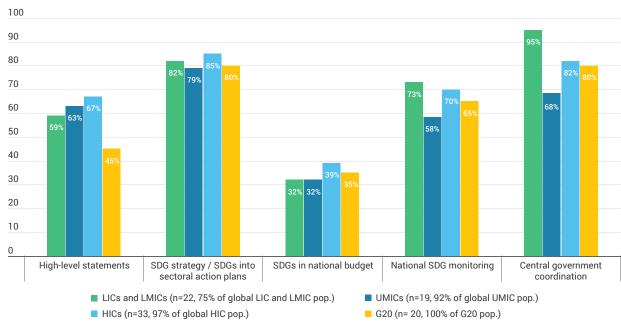
*Note*: Data includes VNRs that will be submitted by countries in 2023. *Source*: Authors' analysis. Based on data from the United Nations (2023).

**Figure 3.3**Designated lead unit for SDG coordination at the central/federal level of government to implement the SDGs (2023)



Note: "Center of government" refers to the designated unit being in the President's or Prime Minister's office or as a cabinet-level position. "A line ministry" refers to the ministry of finance, economic development, planning, public service or administration, environment or similar. "Foreign affairs" refers to the ministry of foreign affairs, international cooperation or similar. Source: SDSN 2023 Survey of Government Efforts for the SDGs (February 2023).

**Figure 3.4**Integration of the SDGs into key policy processes by income groups



Source: SDSN 2023 Survey of Government Efforts for the SDGs (February 2023).

As G20 countries represent two-thirds of the world's population and 85 percent of global GDP, integrating the SDGs into their governance systems is particularly important. Compared with other countries, G20 countries tend to lag in several aspects of institutional leadership for the SDGs, including explicit political support in speeches and monitoring and coordination mechanisms. The integration of the SDGs in national budget processes could be strengthened in most countries, and especially in LICs and LMICs, where less a third of the countries surveyed refer to the SDGs in their national budgets – either in the narrative or as a dedicated section or budget line.

# 3.2 SDG integration into sectoral policies and pathways: scorecards for the Six SDG Transformations

The SDGs require long-term directed change, with long-term investment plans essential for national success in meeting the goals. SDSN has recommended six interrelated long-term transformations:

- 1. Universal quality education and innovation-based economy
- 2. Universal health coverage
- 3. Zero-carbon energy systems
- 4. Sustainable ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, and climate resilience
- 5. Sustainable cities
- 6. Transformation to universal digital access and services

Each of these challenges requires large-scale public and private investments to mid-century. Each requires a technological transformation. Each requires a financing strategy to underpin the investment plans and monitoring systems. None can be solved by the private sector alone. Governments must take the lead in all six areas to design policy and financial frameworks within which business can profitably invest and innovate.

Building on the work of previous Sustainable Development Reports, we present here an updated and improved version of the SDG Transformation scorecards, to evaluate how the SDGs are being integrated into sectoral plans. Each scorecard consists of a collection of headline policy and investment measures to track SDG implementation. These scorecards complement the SDG Index, which is based on outcome data (for example, on poverty rates, life expectancy, and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions). At the international level, such measures of outcome tend to present significant time lags: they may not adequately reflect the impact of transformative policies and investments that governments have introduced since the adoption of the SDGs, and which often yield results only in the medium or long term. The scorecards instead focus on the enabling legal, regulatory, and investment conditions needed to achieve the SDGs and the objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement.

This exercise has several caveats and limitations. First, internationally comparable policy trackers and measures (such as laws, regulations, investments, and subsidies) tend to be less available than international outcome data. They rely on more qualitative methods and require an advanced understanding of policy areas and country policies and contexts (generally, more comparable policy trackers and measures are available for OECD countries than for others). Second, policy efforts need to be interpreted with an understanding of national challenges and contexts (for instance, the absence of advanced cybersecurity policies matters less in a country with low internet access and poor digital infrastructure). Third, apart from a few exceptions, government pledges and policies do not capture their effective implementation. And fourth, targets or thresholds to gauge policy ambitions are not always clearly defined.

The rest of this section provides a brief overview of countries' policy efforts and commitments relating to achieving the six SDG Transformations, and highlights where more research and policy trackers are required to broaden our understanding of national SDG efforts. We present detailed results for the G20 countries, along with population-weighted averages by geographic region and income group. Detailed information on indicator sources, thresholds and results for all 193 UN Member States are accessible online.

#### Transformation 1: Universal quality education and innovation-based economy

Education builds human capital, which in turn promotes economic growth, innovation, decent work, and the elimination of extreme poverty, and helps overcome gender and other inequalities. Countries must further expand and transform education systems. SDG target 4.1 calls for universal access to 12 years of free primary and secondary education, with at least 9 years compulsory.

This scorecard shows that many countries around the world currently fall short of this target. To reduce inequalities, governments also need to expand social safety nets. These should be complemented by antidiscrimination measures (including those furthering gender equality); improved labor standards; and measures to end all forms of modern slavery, trafficking, and child labor. Investments in research and development will also help to promote economic growth, which can contribute to reducing inequalities.

Looking ahead, a lead global indicator must be established to assess country efforts to strengthen their population's and students' knowledge of sustainable development and their ability to navigate an informationrich environment. This is important to achieve long-term science-based transformations of all economies, and to build up public support and accountability. According to the OECD, only one in 10 students in OECD countries can distinguish between fact and opinion (OECD, 2018).

#### Transformation 2: Universal health coverage

This Transformation promotes key investments in health and well-being. It aligns closely with SDG Target 3.8, achieving universal health coverage and ensuring that all people have access to the health services they need. In the SDGs, universal health care (UHC) is considered a target in itself. For the SDG Transformation scorecards, however, we consider UHC an enabler (input) for greater health outcomes. Even before the Covid-19 pandemic, the WHO and other international institutions had lamented the slow pace of progress towards achieving universal health coverage (WHO, 2019). Compared with the rest of the world, a higher percentage of people in OECD countries tend to be covered by public or mandatory private health insurance, and incidence rates of catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditures are lower - although there are exceptions, including Mexico, Costa Rica, Poland, and the United States.

The SDGs also call on all countries to strengthen their capacities for early warning, risk reduction, and the management of national and global health risks (SDG target 3.d). As a measure of pandemic preparedness, the Global Health Security Index turned out to be a rather poor predictor of effective early response to COVID-19, as measured by the number of cases and deaths (Lafortune, 2020), indicating that important factors are at play that are not yet adequately captured by existing policy trackers. Nevertheless, we have not identified a better policyfocused indicator of pandemic preparedness. In the context of the High-Level Pandemic Summit to take place in September 2023 and the forthcoming global pandemic treaty, it remains vital to define solid international measures and monitoring systems that can better gauge countries' preparedness for global health security threats. But it is also important to address drivers that can lead to the emergence of new pathogens, including environmental drivers, through "One Health" approaches (Sachs et al, 2022; McKee et al, 2021).

Table 3.2 Scorecard – Transformation 1: Universal quality education and innovation-based economy

Note: Regional and income level averages are population weighted. Details on definitions, sources, and thresholds are available on www.sdgindex.org Source: Authors' analysis



# Transformation 1: Universal quality education and innovation-based economy

| — <u>"</u>                      |  |  |   |   |  |  |
|---------------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| 38                              | Years of free<br>education in the law<br>(#, 2022, UNESCO) | Years of compulsory<br>education in the law<br>(#, 2022, UNESCO) | Commitment to<br>Reducing Inequalities:<br>Tax Progressivity &<br>Protection of Labor Right<br>(score, 2022, Oxfam & DFI) | Gender Equality<br>in the Law<br>(score, 2023,<br>World Bank) | Expenditure on research<br>and development<br>(% of GDP, 2020, UNESCO) |  |
| G20 Countries                   |  |  |   |   |  |  |
| Argentina                       | 12   | 12   | 0.63  | 79.4  | 0.5  |  |
| Australia                       | 13   | 10   | 0.74  | 96.9  | 1.8  |  |
| Brazil                          | 12   | 12   | 0.55  | 85.0  | 1.2  |  |
| Canada                          | 12   | 10   | 0.74  | 100.0   | 1.7  |  |
| China                           | 9  | 9  | 0.57  | 75.6  | 2.4  |  |
| France                          | 12   | 10   | 0.69  | 100.0   | 2.4  |  |
| Germany                         | 13   | 13   | 0.74  | 97.5  | 3.1  |  |
| India                           | 8  | 8  | 0.47  | 74.4  | 0.7  |  |
| Indonesia                       | 12   | 9  | 0.54  | 64.4  | 0.3  |  |
| Italy                           | 8  | 12   | 0.66  | 97.5  | 1.5  |  |
| Japan                           | 9  | 9  | 0.71  | 78.8  | 3.3  |  |
| Korea, Rep.                     | 9  | 9  | 0.67  | 85.0  | 4.8  |  |
| Mexico                          | 12   | 12   | 0.57  | 88.8  | 0.3  |  |
| Russian Federation              | 11   | 11   | 0.67  | 73.1  | 1.1  |  |
| Saudi Arabia                    | 12   | 9  | NO DATA   | 80.0  | 0.5  |  |
| South Africa                    | 12   | 9  | 0.65  | 88.1  | 0.6  |  |
| Türkiye                         | 12   | 12   | 0.58  | 82.5  | 1.1  |  |
| United Kingdom                  | 13   | 11   | 0.69  | 97.5  | 1.7  |  |
| United States                   | 12   | 12   | 0.65  | 91.3  | 3.5  |  |
| By regions                      |  |  |   |   |  |  |
| East and South Asia             | 9  | 9  | 0.53  | 72.1  | 1.2  |  |
| Eastern Europe and Central Asia | 11   | 10   | 0.62  | 73.3  | 0.7  |  |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 12   | 11   | 0.56  | 84.1  | 0.7  |  |
| Middle East and North Africa    | 11   | 10   | 0.55  | 49.8  | 0.7  |  |
| Oceania                         | 1  | 0  | 0.48  | 61.8  | NO DATA  |  |
| OECD members                    | 11   | 11   | 0.66  | 91.3  | 2.3  |  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa              | 9  | 8  | 0.45  | 71.8  | 0.3  |  |
| By income level                 |  |  |   |   |  |  |
| Low-income countries            | 9  | 7  | 0.44  | 65.5  | 0.3  |  |
| Lower-middle-income countries   | 9  | 9  | 0.50  | 68.8  | 0.5  |  |
| Upper-middle-income countries   | 10   | 10   | 0.58  | 77.5  | 1.7  |  |
| High-income countries           | 11   | 11   | 0.68  | 91.4  | 2.6  |  |
|                                 |  |  |   |   |  |  |
| More ambitious                  | ≥ 12 years   | ≥ 12 years   | ≥ 0.7   | ≥ 90  | ≥ 2.3%   |  |
| Moderately ambitious            | ≥ 9 years  | ≥ 9 years  | ≥ 0.5   | ≥ 70  | ≥ 1.0%   |  |
| Less ambitious                  | less than 9 years  | less than 9 years  | below 0.5   | below 70  | below 1.0%   |  |

Table 3.3 Scorecard - Transformation 2: Universal health coverage

Note: Regional and income level averages are population weighted. Details on definitions, sources, and thresholds are available on www.sdgindex.org Source: Authors' analysis



## Transformation 2: Universal health coverage

|                              | Catastro     |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| HC index of service coverage | pocket he    |
| (score, 2019, WHO)           | Pop. spen    |
| (Score, 2019, WHO)           | household in |
|                              | (%, 20       |
|                              |              |

Catastrophic out-ofalth spending: Population coverage for nding 10%+ of health care (%, 2020, OECD) ncome on health

**Global Health Security** Index: Pandemic Preparedness (score, 2021, NIS &

|                                 |      | (%, 2016, WHO) | (%, 2020, OECD) | (score, 2021, NIS &<br>Johns Hopkins) |
|---------------------------------|------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| G20 Countries                   |      |                |                 |                                       |
| Argentina                       | 73.0 | 9.6            | NO DATA         | 54.4                                  |
| Australia                       | 87.0 | 2.5            | 100.0           | 71.1                                  |
| Brazil                          | 75.0 | 11.8           | NO DATA         | 51.2                                  |
| Canada                          | 89.0 | 3.5            | 100.0           | 69.8                                  |
| China                           | 82.0 | 24.0           | NO DATA         | 47.5                                  |
| France                          | 84.0 | NO DATA        | 99.9            | 61.9                                  |
| Germany                         | 86.0 | 1.5            | 100.0           | 65.5                                  |
| India                           | 61.0 | 17.3           | NO DATA         | 42.8                                  |
| Indonesia                       | 59.0 | 4.5            | NO DATA         | 50.4                                  |
| Italy                           | 83.0 | 9.3            | 100.0           | 51.9                                  |
| Japan                           | 85.0 | 10.5           | 100.0           | 60.5                                  |
| Korea, Rep.                     | 87.0 | 12.0           | 100.0           | 65.4                                  |
| Mexico                          | 74.0 | 1.6            | 72.4            | 57.0                                  |
| Russian Federation              | 75.0 | 7.7            | NO DATA         | 49.1                                  |
| Saudi Arabia                    | 74.0 | 1.3            | NO DATA         | 44.9                                  |
| South Africa                    | 67.0 | 1.0            | NO DATA         | 45.8                                  |
| Türkiye                         | 79.0 | 3.2            | 98.8            | 50.0                                  |
| United Kingdom                  | 88.0 | 2.3            | 100.0           | 67.2                                  |
| United States                   | 83.0 | 4.3            | 90.3            | 75.9                                  |
| By regions                      |      |                |                 |                                       |
| East and South Asia             | 67.6 | 17.2           | NO DATA         | 44.3                                  |
| Eastern Europe and Central Asia | 69.0 | 10.3           | NO DATA         | 43.2                                  |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 72.6 | 10.4           | NO DATA         | 45.4                                  |
| Middle East and North Africa    | 68.2 | 16.6           | NO DATA         | 30.7                                  |
| Oceania                         | 37.5 | NO DATA        | NO DATA         | 25.1                                  |
| OECD members                    | 82.5 | 5.9            | 94.4            | 63.5                                  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa              | 44.4 | 8.4            | NO DATA         | 32.9                                  |
| By income level                 |      |                |                 |                                       |
| Low-income countries            | 42.0 | 7.7            | NO DATA         | 28.6                                  |
| Lower-middle-income countries   | 58.1 | 14.0           | NO DATA         | 38.5                                  |
| Upper-middle-income countries   | 78.2 | 16.5           | 85.4            | 48.0                                  |
| High-income countries           | 83.4 | 6.3            | 96.6            | 64.0                                  |
|                                 |      |                |                 |                                       |
| More ambitious                  | ≥ 80 | ≥ 4%           | ≥ 99%           | ≥ 80                                  |
|                                 |      |                |                 |                                       |

|  | More ambitious       | ≥ 80     | ≥ 4%      | ≥ 99%     | ≥ 80     |
|--|----------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
|  | Moderately ambitious | ≥ 60     | ≤ 10%     | ≥ 95%     | ≥ 50     |
|  | Less ambitious       | below 60 | below 10% | below 95% | below 50 |

#### Transformation 3: Zero-carbon energy systems

This Transformation aims to ensure universal access to modern energy sources; decarbonize the energy system by mid-century (in line with the Paris Agreement); and reduce industrial pollution of soil, water, and air. More than 130 countries are signatories to the UN Climate Ambition Alliance, and more than 50 have anchored their net-zero commitment in a law or policy document (Net Zero Tracker, 2023; UNFCCC, 2022). By September 2022, 139 countries had submitted or updated nationally determined contributions (NDCs), with studies finding that new and updated NDCs present more ambitious emission-reduction targets and planning (WRI, 2022).

There continues to be a major discrepancy between countries' self-declared ambitions and their tangible efforts and policies. The Climate Action Tracker, an independent scientific analysis of governments' climate actions, finds that no single G20 country has adopted a sufficient mix of policies and actions to achieve the Paris Climate Agreement objectives, with only the United Kingdom reaching an "almost sufficient" level of policy (Climate Action Tracker, 2022). Many countries continue to provide substantial subsidies for fossil fuels, undermining their initiatives to decarbonize the energy system, such as the United States' Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) and the European Union's Net Zero Industry Act (NZIA) (DGAP 2023). While comparable country-level data are not yet available, the IEA has concluded that global fossil-fuel consumption subsidies rose sharply in 2022, as governments attempted to shield consumers from rising energy bills (IEA 2023, OECD 2022).

## Transformation 4: Sustainable ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, and climate resilience

Unsustainable consumption is strongly interconnected with diets, land-use policies, and the health of major ecosystems. This is why Transformation 4 calls for integrated transformations to address dietary shifts, biodiversity, agricultural systems, and land-use policies. Bringing these elements together is a main difference between the Six Transformations and the "six entry points for action" presented in the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR, 2023), which treats "Sustainable" Food Systems and Healthy Nutrition" and the "Global Environmental Commons" as two separate entry points.

Today's land-use practices and food systems have led to persistent hunger, malnutrition, and obesity. They account for a quarter of greenhouse gas emissions, over 90 percent of scarcity-weighted water use, most biodiversity loss, the overexploitation of fish populations, eutrophication through nutrient overload, and the pollution of our water and air. Food systems are also highly vulnerable to climate change and land degradation: integrated strategies are vital to ensure that these systems, along with land-use practices and ocean ecosystems, are sustainable and healthy for people. The Convention on Biological Diversity, adopted in December 2022 during the 15th Convention of Parties in Canada, calls to protect and conserve at least 30 percent of terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine areas by 2030, "especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services" (UN, 2022).

UNEP estimates that 84 percent of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have now adopted climate adaptation plans, strategies, laws, and policies (UNEP, 2022). But there is a significant gap in funding these measures. Annual adaptation funding needs are expected to reach US\$160 billion to US\$340 billion by 2030, and US\$315 billion to US\$565 billion by 2050 (UNEP, 2022). Establishing mechanisms to ensure that the burden of financing human-induced adaptation is shared fairly and globally, and that the countries responsible pay the costs of loss and damages, remains an important priority for the international community.

The SDSN is highly committed to supporting global and national efforts to develop sustainable food and land systems, preserve major ecosystems, and ensure adequate finance for nature and climate adaptation. In close collaboration with the Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU), the SDSN's FABLE and FELD projects provide support for long-term, sustainable food and land use pathways and policies. Despite the recognized importance of decarbonizing agriculture and enhancing carbon sinks towards achieving the objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement, FELD recently documented the limited integration of food and land policies into NDCs (FELD, 2022). Other flagship projects include the Global Commons Stewardship Initiative (led by the Center for Global Commons at the University of Tokyo in cooperation with SDSN and other partners) and the Science Panel for the Amazon (CGC, SDSN and Yale, 2023; CGC, SYSTEMIQ, SDSN et al, 2022). Considering the complexity and farreaching nature of this Transformation, we are not yet in a position to present a scorecard for Transformation 4.

**Table 3.4** Scorecard - Transformation 3: Zero-carbon energy systems

Note: Regional and income level averages are population weighted. Details on definitions, sources, and thresholds are available on www.sdgindex.org Source: Authors' analysis



More ambitious

Less ambitious

signatory

#### Transformation 3: Zero-carbon energy systems

**UN Climate Ambition Alliance** Signatory (March 2022 IIN)

Law, policy- or NDC-based commitment to reach net-zero emissions by 2050 (April 2023, Energy & Climate

1.5°C Paris-agreementcompatible climate action (April 2023, Climate Action Tracker)

**Unconditional fossil** fuel subsidies (USD per capita, March 2022, Energy Policy Tracker)

|                                 | (March 2022, UN) | Intelligence Unit) | Action Tracker)         | Energy Policy Tracker) |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| G20 Countries                   |                  |                    |                         |                        |
| Argentina                       | ✓                | Х                  | Highly Insufficient     | 29.82                  |
| Australia                       | Х                | ✓                  | Insufficient            | 65.53                  |
| Brazil                          | Х                | Х                  | Insufficient            | 2.71                   |
| Canada                          | ✓                | ✓                  | Highly Insufficient     | 537.99                 |
| China                           | Х                | 2060               | Highly Insufficient     | 17.55                  |
| France                          | ✓                | ✓                  | Insufficient            | 116.01                 |
| Germany                         | ✓                | ✓                  | Insufficient            | 195.23                 |
| India                           | X                | Х                  | Highly Insufficient     | 27.19                  |
| Indonesia                       | Х                | Х                  | Highly Insufficient     | 23.66                  |
| Italy                           | <b>√</b>         | ✓                  | Insufficient            | 65.76                  |
| Japan                           | ✓                | ✓                  | Insufficient            | 12.93                  |
| Korea, Rep.                     | ✓                | ✓                  | Highly Insufficient     | 97.46                  |
| Mexico                          | ✓                | Х                  | Highly Insufficient     | 61.88                  |
| Russian Federation              | Х                | 2060               | Critically Insufficient | 35.50                  |
| Saudi Arabia                    | X                | 2060               | Highly Insufficient     | 158.17                 |
| South Africa                    | X                | Х                  | Insufficient            | 10.66                  |
| Türkiye                         | Х                | 2053               | Critically Insufficient | 165.68                 |
| United Kingdom                  | ✓                | ✓                  | Almost Sufficient       | 589.53                 |
| United States                   | X                | ✓                  | Insufficient            | 217.32                 |
| By regions                      |                  |                    |                         |                        |
| East and South Asia             | NO DATA          | 11 of 21           | NO DATA                 | NO DATA                |
| Eastern Europe and Central Asia | 14 of 27         | 20 of 27           | NO DATA                 | NO DATA                |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 21 of 29         | 18 of 29           | NO DATA                 | NO DATA                |
| Middle East and North Africa    | NO DATA          | 9 of 17            | NO DATA                 | NO DATA                |
| Oceania                         | 12 of 12         | 6 of 12            | NO DATA                 | NO DATA                |
| OECD members                    | 33 of 38         | 34 of 38           | NO DATA                 | NO DATA                |
| Sub-Saharan Africa              | 40 of 49         | 20 of 49           | NO DATA                 | NO DATA                |
| By income level                 |                  |                    |                         |                        |
| Low-income countries            | 25 of 27         | 8 of 27            | NO DATA                 | NO DATA                |
| Lower-middle-income countries   | 34 of 54         | 30 of 54           | NO DATA                 | NO DATA                |
| Upper-middle-income countries   | 32 of 54         | 33 of 54           | NO DATA                 | NO DATA                |
| High-income countries           | 43 of 58         | 47 of 58           | NO DATA                 | NO DATA                |

1.5°C compatible

net-zero by 2050

0 USD/capita

#### Transformation 5: Sustainable cities

Cities and other urban areas are home to around 55 percent of humanity, and account for 70 percent of global economic output. By 2050, these shares will increase to 70 and 85 percent, respectively (Jiang and O'Neill, 2017). The OECD estimates that 105 of the 169 SDG targets will not be reached without sufficiently engaging sub-national governments (OECD, 2020). the COVID-19 pandemic has had lasting impacts on urban mobility, land use, property values, and transport systems in developed and developing countries alike. Many

urban organizations and associations have mainstreamed the SDGs into their work programs, including C40, UN-Habitat, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), and Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), as well as the OECD's Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Cities and Regions.

By design, Transformation 5 calls for regional and local policy trackers. These would notably track efforts at the regional and city level to curb urban pollution, increase housing affordability, and strengthen mobility and access to public transport. Other policy measures could

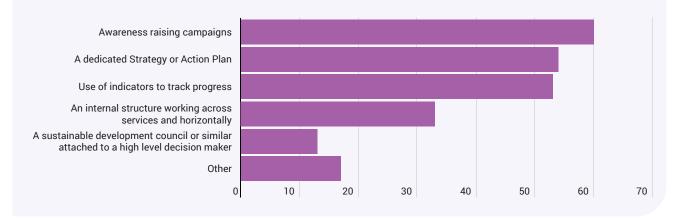
#### Box 3.1 The OECD, SDSN and the European Committee of the Regions survey of city and regional SDG policies in a time of crisis

The survey focused on impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine on SDG implementation at the subnational level. Questions explored policy measures to address rising costs of living (SDGs 1, 2, 11, 13), energy costs (SDG 7) and food prices (SDG 2), which have emerged as political priorities across the world.

The responses from over 250 governments and territorial stakeholders will be used to support the OECD program "A Territorial Approach to the SDGs". An OECD-SDSN policy paper and a CoR map on city and regional commitment to the SDGs will be presented at the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development – where progress on SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities) is being reviewed – and at the September 2023 SDG Summit.

More than half of the 192 local and regional governments surveyed have a dedicated SDG strategy or action plan and a similar percentage use indicators to track SDG progress (as of April 2023). Other survey questions looked at the types of data used by cities and regions to track progress, challenges and success factors, and explored specific policy initiatives related to SDGs 2 and 7.

Figure 3.5 Percentage of local and regional governments using selected SDG policies and actions



Source: 2023 OECD-SDSN-CoR survey on the role of cities and regions for the SDGs in an uncertain geopolitical context



be considered proxies of local government commitment to achieving the triple objective of being economically productive, socially inclusive, and environmentally sustainable. SDSN is working with local partners to strengthen policy frameworks in regions and cities, and to reinforce the science-policy interface at the subnational level.

In early 2023, the OECD, SDSN, and the European Committee of the Regions (CoR) conducted a survey to take stock of city and regional SDG progress. Previous surveys on the topic were conducted by the OECD and the CoR in 2019 and 2020.

# Transformation 6: Universal digital access and services

Artificial intelligence and other digital technologies are disrupting almost every sector of the economy: agriculture (precision agriculture), mining (autonomous vehicles), manufacturing (robotics), retail (e-commerce), finance (e-payments, trading strategies), media (social networks), health (diagnostics, telemedicine), education (online learning), public administration (e-governance, e-voting), and more recently, clerical, drafting, research and creative work (generative AI), as well as other fields in science and technology.

Digital technologies can raise productivity, lower production costs, reduce emissions, expand access, dematerialize production, improve matching in markets, enable the use of big and unconventional data, and make public services more readily available. They can also improve resourceuse efficiencies, support the circular economy, enable zero-carbon energy systems, help monitor and protect ecosystems, and assume other critical roles in support of the SDGs. Yet the disruptive nature of new technologies calls for deliberative exchanges and consultations with multiple stakeholders and careful assessment of distributional impacts and trade-offs.

Countries face different challenges depending on the maturity of their digital infrastructure and technologies. Less-connected countries especially need to invest to provide widespread, affordable internet access and promote digital literacy. Yet issues surrounding privacy, cybersecurity, e-government, digital inclusion, and the robustness of digital regulatory frameworks concern all countries.

The Transformation 6 scorecard builds on the World Bank's Digitalization for Development policy framework (World Bank, 2022). It aims to capture efforts made to strengthen digital infrastructure, data security, and government platforms and services, as well as the promotion of key enablers such as digital literacy and privacy and inclusiveness (including bringing a social and gender perspective to digital and technology policies). For now, the scorecard captures a subset of these different elements: we aim to improve coverage over time. UN DESA's Online Services Index assesses the quality of government provision of online services; the ITU's ICT Regulatory Tracker is a composite score of regulatory and competition framework for the ICT sector; UNCTAD's Global Cyberlaw tracker maps legislation on e-commerce, consumer and data protection and cybercrime; and, finally, the *Inclusive* Internet Index's policy score assesses a set of policies on digital inclusion for women and children and safety and privacy, as well as policies aiming to increase broadband and 5G access.

Further analyses will be needed to capture policies and regulations supporting "last-mile inclusion", particularly in relation to financial services and digital literacy, and participation and trust in digital institutions (BCG 2020, Morell-Ducós 2021, Shree, S., Pratap, B., Saroy, R. 2021, CGAP/World Bank 2020). Trackers are also needed to better gauge the quality of internet regulations, measure access to e-government services and evaluate their quality, and to assess government readiness to respond to and to prevent cybersecurity threats.

**Table 3.5** 

Scorecard – Transformation 6: Transformation to universal digital access and services

Note: Regional and income level averages are population weighted. Details on definitions, sources, and thresholds are available on www.sdgindex.org

Source: Authors' analysis



# Transformation 6: Transformation to universal digital access and services

|                                 | UN Online<br>Services Index<br>(score, 2022, UNDESA) | ICT Regulatory Tracker 2022<br>(score, 2022, ITU) | Global Cyberlaw Tracker<br>(score, 2021, UNCTAD) | Policy Score, The Inclusive<br>Internet Index<br>(score, Economist Impact, 2022) |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| G20 Countries                   |  |   |  |  |
| Argentina                       | 0.81   | 84.50   | 4.00   | 0.64   |
| Australia                       | 0.94   | 94.50   | 4.00   | 0.82   |
| Brazil                          | 0.90   | 94.00   | 4.00   | 0.77   |
| Canada                          | 0.85   | 87.50   | 4.00   | 0.91   |
| China                           | 0.89   | 63.00   | 4.00   | 0.77   |
| France                          | 0.88   | 95.50   | 4.00   | 0.73   |
| Germany                         | 0.79   | 93.50   | 4.00   | 0.77   |
| India                           | 0.79   | 85.00   | 3.00   | 0.73   |
| Indonesia                       | 0.76   | 62.00   | 4.00   | 0.82   |
| Italy                           | 0.87   | 99.00   | 4.00   | 0.82   |
| Japan                           | 0.91   | 73.50   | 4.00   | 0.68   |
| Korea, Rep.                     | 0.98   | 70.20   | 4.00   | NO DATA  |
| Mexico                          | 0.82   | 94.00   | 4.00   | 0.82   |
| Russian Federation              | 0.74   | 61.50   | 4.00   | NO DATA  |
| Saudi Arabia                    | 0.82   | 94.00   | 4.00   | 0.73   |
| South Africa                    | 0.75   | 85.30   | 4.00   | 0.73   |
| Türkiye                         | 0.86   | 93.50   | 4.00   | 0.86   |
| United Kingdom                  | 0.89   | 95.50   | 4.00   | 0.91   |
| United States                   | 0.93   | 90.50   | 4.00   | 0.82   |
| By regions                      |  |   |  |  |
| East and South Asia             | 0.78   | 73.27   | 3.48   | 0.71   |
| Eastern Europe and Central Asia | 0.68   | 61.73   | 3.51   | NO DATA  |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 0.73   | 84.44   | 3.74   | NO DATA  |
| Middle East and North Africa    | 0.48   | 73.43   | 3.31   | 0.56   |
| Oceania                         | 0.34   | 61.53   | 1.51   | NO DATA  |
| OECD members                    | 0.87   | 89.36   | 3.99   | 0.80   |
| Sub-Saharan Africa              | 0.44   | 73.72   | 3.07   | 0.56   |
| By income level                 |  |   |  |  |
| Low-income countries            | 0.33   | 62.06   | 2.45   | NO DATA  |
| Lower-middle-income countries   | 0.66   | 78.6  | 3.27   | 0.66   |
| Upper-middle-income countries   | 0.82   | 71.1  | 3.91   | NO DATA  |
| High-income countries           | 0.88   | 88.6  | 3.98   | 0.79   |
| More ambitious                  | ≥ 0.8  | ≥ 85  | 4  | ≥ 80   |
| Moderately ambitious            | ≥ 0.65   | ≥70   | > 4  | ≥ 60   |
| Less ambitious                  | below 0.65   | below 70  | below 3  | below 40   |
|                                 |  |   |  |  |

# 3.3 Support for multilateralism under the Charter of the **United Nations**

Achieving the SDGs requires global cooperation under the UN Charter. The Charter, signed in 1945, is the founding document of the United Nations. It codifies the major principles of international relations, from the sovereign equality of States to the prohibition of the use of force in international relations. Climate change, peace, cybersecurity, reliable data and information, and pandemic prevention and response all depend on close collaboration across countries and a strong multilateral system, while global supply chains and financial flows can either support or undermine countries' efforts to achieve the SDGs. The 2015 Declaration, Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recalls that:

"Seventy years ago, an earlier generation of world leaders came together to create the United Nations. From the ashes of war and division they fashioned this Organization and the values of peace, dialogue and international cooperation which underpin it. The supreme embodiment of those values is the Charter of the United Nations."

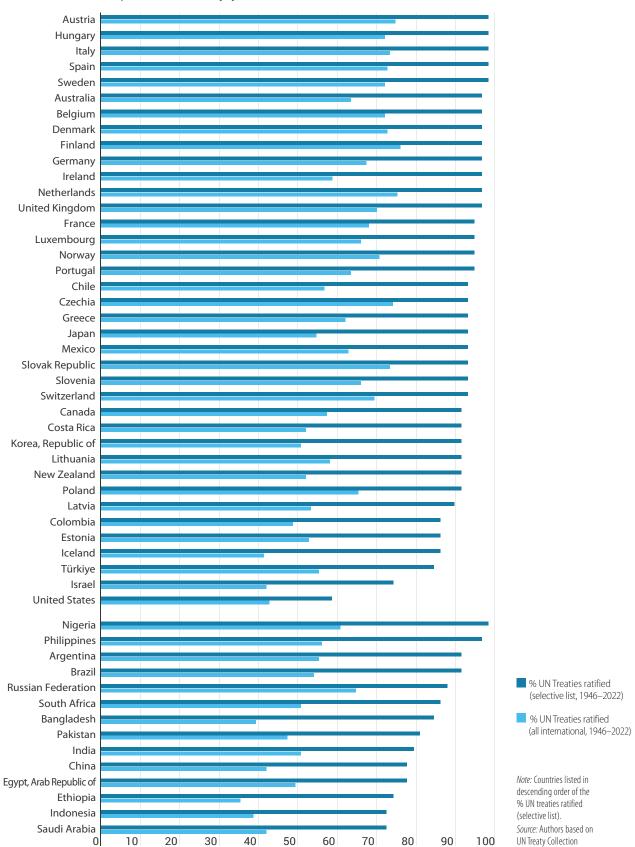
The SDGs are not only a public policy framework; they are an ethical imperative grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which celebrates its 75th anniversary this year. The SDGs are based on the core premises of the Universal Declaration, that, "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights ... and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood," and that "it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations". In 2022, the United Nations Secretary-General appointed a High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism, with a mandate to develop a list of concrete, actionable recommendations to improve international cooperation and advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We therefore consider that promoting multilateralism and global cooperation under the UN Charter is an important component of countries' efforts and commitments for the SDGs.

This section is an attempt to take stock of countries' efforts to adhere to the values and principles of multilateralism in order to achieve sustainable development. To our knowledge, there is currently no overarching measure that captures the many dimensions of support for multilateralism. The International Peace Institute's 2022 *Index of Multilateralism* explored the state of multilateralism globally, but it did not compare country engagement (IPI, 2022). Other reports focus on mapping the size of diplomatic networks or measuring specific aspects of multilateral efforts (e.g., peace or official development assistance). The assessment presented this year is a pilot that we aim to improve and expand in coming years. We welcome comments and feedback.

We present a variety of proxy indicators to gauge countries' ratification of UN treaties, their membership in UN institutions, unilateral sanctions they have adopted against other UN Member States, and their efforts to promote global solidarity – including international financial flows - and peace. In most cases, we aim to capture the latest period (2018–2022) or the latest available data points. The variables related to the ratification of treaties and the adoption of unilateral coercive measures cover 1946–2022 and 1950-2021 respectively. This assessment is based on UN databases and several third-party sources. For presentational reasons, the tables and charts cover only OECD, G20, and large economies. The full database and additional material are accessible online.

**Percentage of UN Treaties ratified**: This indicator covers all Conventions, International Conventions, and Agreements adopted by the United Nations from 1946–2022, including those adopted before 1946 that were later added to the UN Treaty system. It excludes Protocols, Optional Protocols, and Amendments, as well as Conventions that were later terminated or only applied to a small number of countries. For each of the 150 treaties, we recorded whether Member States had signed or ratified them. Signature of a treaty is not legally binding, whereas ratification (or acceptance, accession, definitive signature, and succession) is legally binding. The indicator for the percentage of UN treaties ratified (all international) shows the percentage of these 150 treaties that each Member State has ratified, whereas the percentage of UN treaties ratified (selective) indicator shows the percentage each country has ratified of a select

Figure 3.6
UN treaties ratified by Member States (%), 1946–2022



list of 58 treaties. This shorter list includes only those treaties ratified by more than 50 percent of UN Member States. Austria, Hungary, Italy, Nigeria, Spain, and Sweden have ratified more than 98 percent of all treaties in the selective list. By contrast, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and the United States have ratified less than 75 percent (selective list) (Figure 3.6).

Unilateral coercive measures (UCMs): This indicator reviews the adoption by UN Member States of unilateral sanctions against another UN Member State. Several UN resolutions stress that unilateral coercive measures and practices are "contrary to international law, international humanitarian law, the UN Charter and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States, and highlight that on long-term, these measures may result in social problems and raise humanitarian concerns in the States targeted." In 2014, the Human Rights Council created the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights.

Since 1966, the Security Council has established 31 sanctions regimes: in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, the former Yugoslavia (2), Haiti (2), Angola, Liberia (3), Eritrea/ Ethiopia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, Iran, Somalia/ Eritrea, Iraq (2), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan, Lebanon, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Libya (2), Guinea-Bissau, Central African Republic, Yemen, South Sudan and Mali, as well as sanctions on ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida, and the Taliban. The famous 1977 United Nations Security Council Resolution 418 unanimously imposed a sanctions regime against Apartheid South Africa.

The data on UCMs presented in this report come from the Drexel Global Sanctions Database (V3, March 2023), which provides information on sanctions adopted against other countries, including the beginning and final year of sanction imposition. Here we present sanctions adopted unilaterally from 1950 to 2021 that are still in place as of 2022. For our purposes, a sanction is considered unilateral if it has not been approved by the UN Security Council, even if it is imposed by multiple countries. Percentages represent the share of all sanctions that a country or region has adopted

1. https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-unilateral-coercive-measures

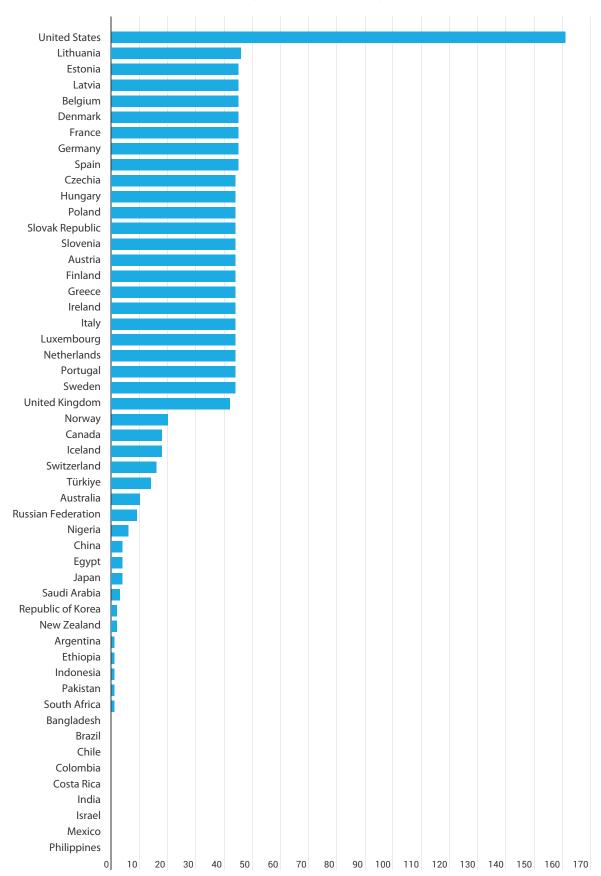
to 2021. For EU member states, for example, this includes EU sanctions as well as sanctions that the country has imposed individually. Sanctions imposed by the European Union after Brexit were allocated as separate sanctions for the UK.

Membership and participation in selected United Nations organizations: This indicator captures membership in 24 United Nations organizations: all 15 specialized agencies, all 6 United Nations funds and programmes, the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). These organizations were selected to represent a broad range of issues related to sustainable development (education, health, finance, trade, telecommunication, and industrial policies), as well as including all of the specialized agencies.

UN Specialized Agencies: the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); the International Labour Organization (ILO); the International Monetary Fund (IMF); the International Maritime Organization (IMO); the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO); the Universal Postal Union (UPU; the World Health Organization (WHO); the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO); the World Meteorological Organization (WMO); and the World Bank Group – including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). United Nations funds and programmes: UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Environment Programme (UNEP), UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP).

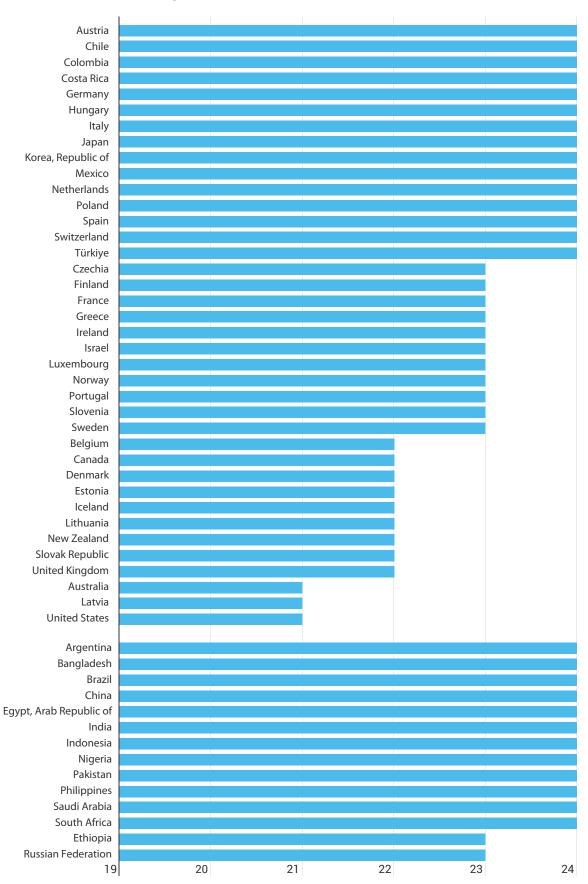
Memberships were verified as of May 2023 via each organization's website. Several OECD countries are no longer members of UNIDO; the United States and Israel withdrew funding to UNESCO in 2011 and withdrew their membership in 2019.

Figure 3.7 Use of unilateral coercive measures (UCMs), number (1950-2021)



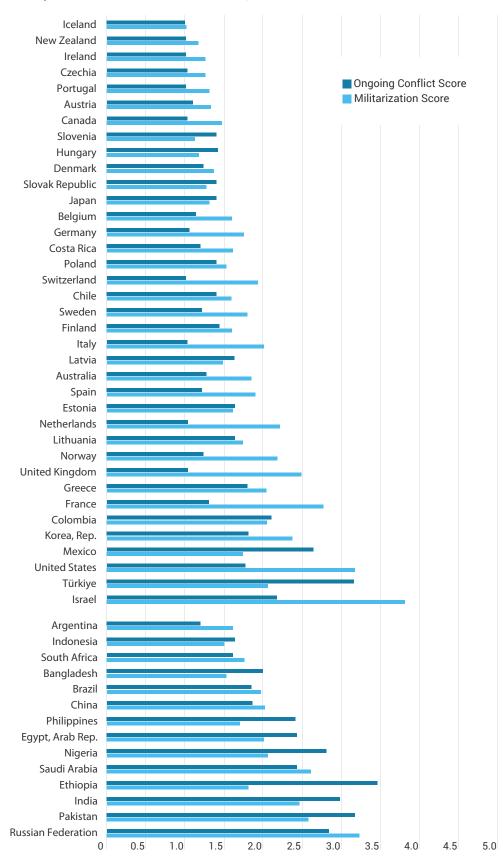
Note: Countries listed in descending order of the % UN treaties ratified (selective list). Source: Authors, based on Drexel Global Sanctions Database.

Figure 3.8 Membership in selected UN organizations, 2022



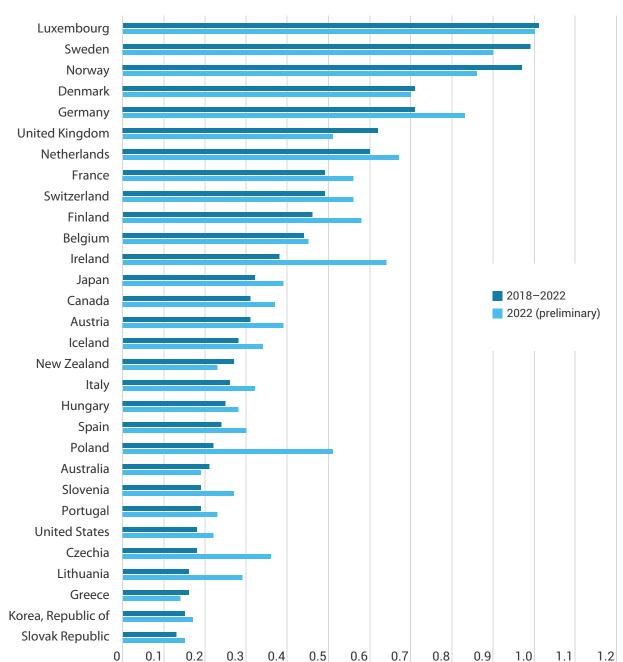
Source: Authors analysis

Figure 3.9 Participation in conflicts and militarization, 2022



Note: Countries listed in ascending order of the average between both pillars. From 0 (best/more peaceful) to 5 (worst/less peaceful). Source: Authors, based on Global Peace Index 2022 (compiled by the Institute for Economics and Peace).

Figure 3.10 Official Development Assistance (ODA) as share of GNI, 2018-2022



Note: OECD, 2022 (2022 ODA data based on preliminary release, all other years from final data). Countries listed in descending order of the average ratio ODA/GNI over the period 2018-2022. Source: Authors, based on OECD

#### **Militarization and participation in conflicts:** This

indicator aims to capture countries' efforts to promote and preserve peace. It identifies countries' level of military build-up and access to weapons, as well as their participation in ongoing domestic and military conflicts. It builds on data provided in the Global Peace Index 2022 (compiled by the Institute for Economics and Peace). The Ongoing Conflict Score builds on six indicators to investigate the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and the duration of their Involvement. The Militarization Score reflects countries' level of military build-up and access to weapons, as well as their level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally. Comparable data on military expenditure as a percentage of GDP and the number of armed service officers per capita are gauged, as are financial

contributions to United Nations peacekeeping missions. Overall, among G20, OECD and large countries, Czechia, Iceland, Ireland, Malaysia, New Zealand, and Portugal obtain the highest (best) scores, whereas Israel and the Russian Federation obtain the lowest (worst) scores.

**International Solidarity and Financing:** We present data compiled by the OECD on Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a headline indicator of international solidarity. In 2022, only five DAC members – Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Norway, and Sweden – had met or exceeded the 0.7 percent ODA target. When computing overall scores, we use the average ratio of ODA/GNI over the past five years (Figure 3.10). In 2022, ODA rose by 13.6 percent in real terms, driven primarily by the sharp increase of in-donor refugee costs (OECD, 2023b).

#### Figure 3.11

Conceptual Framework for Evaluating Government Efforts and Commitments to Implement the SDGs and Indicators Retained to Compute the Overall Score for 2023

#### Political Leadership & Institutional Coordination

The SDGs are referenced & used in political speeches and institutional processes

- Voluntary National Reviews
- Official speeches by country leaders making reference to the
- SDG coordination unit in government
- National SDG strategy (or sustainable development
- National SDG monitoring system
- SDGs referenced in annual national budget

#### **SDG Integration into Sectoral Policies & Pathways**

Ambitious policy, regulatory and investment frameworks to achieve the **Six SDG Transformations** 

- Universal quality education and innovation-based economy
- Universal health coverage
- Zero-carbon energy systems

- Transformation to universal digital access and services

#### **Commitment to Multilateralism** under the UN Charter

Countries promote global cooperation for sustainable development

- Ratification of UN Treaties
- Membership in major UN organizations
- Promotion of demilitarization and global peace
- Official Development Assistance (for OECD/HICs)

Note: For Pillar 2, the indicators listed correspond to the overall score for each Transformation Scorecard. This year, we could not compute scores for Transformation 4 (Sustainable ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, and climate resilience) and Transformation 5 (Sustainable cities). Under pillar 3, the use of unilateral coercive measures correspond to measures adopted over the period 1950 to 2021 that are still in place in 2022. They exclude measures adopted since January, 1 2022 and measures supported by UN resolutions. Political leadership and institutional coordination is weighted 50% of the total score, SDG integration into sectoral policies and pathways is weighted 40%, and the pilot score for multilateralism counts for 10% (as this latter pillar remains a pilot this year). A Monte Carlo simulation is accessible online showing how scores would vary with different weighting systems. Other sensitivity tests are also provided, including various aggregation methods (geometric mean vs arithmetic mean). Further information is accessible on sdgindex.org.

Source: Authors analysis

# 3.4 Government effort and commitments for the SDGs: overall scores

Building on the Six Transformations scorecards, the SDSN survey of government efforts for the SDGs, and a subset of variables related to government support for multilateralism under the United Nations Charter, we present here overall scores rating government efforts and commitment to the SDGs. These scores range from 0 (very low SDG commitment) to 100 (very high SDG commitment) and cover all 74 countries in the 2023 SDG Policy Coordination Survey presented in section 3.1, including all G20 members and most OECD countries. Scores draw on 32 indicators of policy efforts and commitment. Since the 2022 pilot, we have added four new indicators on digitalization and five on engagement with multilateralism. We have also made some methodological changes: these are explained in greater detail in a technical annex available online, which also discusses the full list of indicators, the weighting scheme applied, and various sensitivity tests used in developing these scores. We welcome critical comments and feedback that may help to strengthen future iterations of this work.

At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, we draw five major conclusions from this comprehensive assessment of policy efforts and commitment to the SDGs (Table 3.6). First, government efforts and commitment to the SDGs remains far too low. The average score of the 74 countries assessed is 56 percent, with none even close to obtaining a perfect score. Second, there are major differences across countries. Four European countries stand out as being very committed to the SDGs (Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland), but scores among the G20 countries range from 77 percent in Indonesia to less than 40 percent in the Russian Federation and the United States. Third, of the three pillars, scores are on average lowest for the second one, related to adopting and implementing SDG policies and pathways. This is driven in part by the moderate or low performance of LICs and LMICs on this pillar, as these countries may lack the financial resources needed to successfully adopt and implement SDG investments and pathways. The HICs' somewhat better performance on pillar 2 is largely due to their strong performance on the education, health and digital scorecards. More ambitious policies and actions on climate and decarbonization are needed. (This year's edition does not track efforts on sustainable food and land-use transformation, which is an important research agenda at the SDSN.) Fourth, LICs and LMICs score more highly on political leadership and institutional leadership for the SDGs than HICs. Fifth, all countries can do more to promote multilateralism, in line with the United Nations Charter. Argentina, Barbados, Chile, Germany, Jamaica and Seychelles score highest for their efforts to promote multilateralism, yet no country obtains a perfect score.

Some countries perform significantly better on SDG government efforts and commitment than would be expected from their 2015 baseline level of SDG achievement and GDP. We assume that rich countries with high educational levels and good health and infrastructure systems would have greater access to capital to invest in SDG transformations. Yet government efforts for the SDGs in 2023 correlate only moderately to their 2015 SDG Index scores and per-capita GDP in 2015. Benin, Ghana, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Senegal are just some of the countries that are performing much better on the SDG government effort measure than would be predicted from their baseline SDG Index levels and 2015 per-capita GDP. In contrast, a few countries with very high per-capita GDPs (US\$50,000 and above) and SDG Index scores (75 percent and above), such as Australia and the United States, demonstrate only a limited commitment to the SDGs, with apparently limited efforts made. See additional material available online.

Note that this score focuses on federal or national government efforts for the SDGs and may not be representative of initiatives and policies adopted at subnational levels – in regions, provinces, metropolitan areas, and cities. It has been SDSN's privilege to also work with municipal and metropolitan area associations in the United States and Brazil (ICS and SDSN, 2021; Lynch et al., 2019).

At this midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, all countries, richer and poorer alike, should use the half-way momentum to critically review and revise their national strategies, taking the 2030 Agenda principles as a yardstick (transformative, integrated, inclusive, leaving no one behind). International financing flows should be aligned with countries' SDG needs as well as their commitments.

**Table 3.6**Measuring government SDG efforts and commitments: scores, ranks and performance by pillar

| DG     |                  |       | ٠٥,    | Project GA | othe "Cla       | teralism | SDG  |                      |       | Ort                   | ina. GP    | Multilate hways | 9 |
|--------|------------------|-------|--------|------------|-----------------|----------|------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------|---|
|        | Country          | SDG   | Effort | Ordination | Multila athways |          |      | Country              | SDG   | SDG Coo <sub>rt</sub> | SDG Pation |                 | _ |
| ank    | <b>.</b>         | Score | Rating | Rating     | g Rating        | Rating   | Rank | D.1                  | Score | Rating                | Rating     | Rating          |   |
| 1      | Sweden           | 81.9  |        |            |                 |          | 38   | Pakistan             | 62.2  |                       |            |                 |   |
| 2      | Switzerland      | 81.4  |        |            |                 |          | 39   | Argentina            | 61.9  |                       |            |                 | _ |
| 3      | Netherlands      | 80.5  |        |            |                 |          | 40   | Morocco              | 61.4  |                       |            |                 | _ |
| 4      | Finland          | 80.4  |        |            |                 |          | 41   | Georgia              | 60.9  |                       |            |                 |   |
| 5      | Benin            | 78.7  |        |            |                 |          | 42   | Uganda               | 60.6  |                       |            |                 | _ |
| 6      | Norway           | 77.7  |        |            |                 |          | 43   | Samoa                | 60.6  |                       |            |                 | _ |
| 7      | Indonesia        | 77.3  |        |            |                 |          | 44   | Poland               | 60.6  |                       |            |                 | _ |
| 8      | Austria          | 77.1  |        |            |                 |          | 45   | Bulgaria             | 60.4  |                       |            |                 |   |
| 9      | Denmark          | 76.6  |        |            |                 |          | 46   | Türkiye              | 59.4  |                       |            |                 |   |
| 10     | Italy            | 76.2  |        |            |                 |          | 47   | Jamaica              | 59.2  |                       |            |                 |   |
| 11     | Portugal         | 74.9  |        |            |                 |          | 48   | Kazakhstan           | 58.0  |                       |            |                 |   |
| 12     | Spain            | 74.8  |        |            |                 |          | 49   | Bangladesh           | 56.9  |                       |            |                 |   |
| 13     | Japan            | 73.7  |        |            |                 |          | 50   | China                | 56.8  |                       |            |                 |   |
| 14     | Germany          | 73.5  |        |            |                 |          | 51   | Serbia               | 56.0  |                       |            |                 |   |
| 15     | Belgium          | 73.3  |        |            |                 |          | 52   | New Zealand          | 55.8  |                       |            |                 |   |
| 16     | Canada           | 73.3  |        |            |                 |          | 53   | Korea, Rep.          | 55.1  |                       |            |                 |   |
| 17     | Greece           | 72.1  |        |            |                 |          | 54   | United Kingdom       | 54.3  |                       |            |                 |   |
| 18     | Mexico           | 71.1  |        |            |                 |          | 55   | Seychelles           | 53.9  |                       |            |                 |   |
| 19     | Colombia         | 71.1  |        |            | •               |          | 56   | South Africa         | 52.5  |                       |            |                 |   |
| 20     | Ireland          | 69.4  |        |            |                 |          | 57   | Hungary              | 52.2  |                       |            |                 | _ |
| 21     | Slovenia         | 69.3  |        |            |                 |          | 58   | Vietnam              | 51.5  |                       |            |                 | _ |
| 22     | Ghana            | 69.1  |        |            |                 | •        | 59   | Ethiopia             | 51.2  |                       |            |                 |   |
| 23     | Cyprus           | 68.7  |        |            |                 |          | 60   | Congo, Dem. Rep.     | 50.7  |                       |            |                 | _ |
| 24     | Chile            | 67.5  |        |            |                 |          | 61   | Peru                 | 49.2  |                       |            |                 | _ |
| 25     | Thailand         | 66.8  |        |            |                 |          | 62   | Albania              | 49.2  |                       |            |                 | _ |
| 26     | Czechia          | 66.0  |        |            |                 |          | 63   | Ukraine*             | 48.7  |                       |            |                 |   |
| <br>27 | Egypt, Arab Rep. | 65.8  |        |            |                 |          | 64   | Brazil               | 48.7  |                       |            |                 | _ |
| 28     | Romania          | 65.6  |        |            |                 |          | 65   | India                | 47.5  |                       |            |                 | _ |
| 29     | Senegal          | 65.3  |        |            |                 |          | 66   | Algeria              | 47.4  |                       |            |                 | _ |
| 30     | Nigeria          | 64.6  |        |            |                 |          | 67   | Rwanda               | 47.4  |                       |            |                 | _ |
| 31     | France           | 64.1  |        |            |                 |          | 68   | Bosnia & Herzegovina |       |                       |            |                 | _ |
| 32     | Barbados         | 63.8  |        |            |                 |          |      |                      |       |                       |            |                 | _ |
|        |                  | 63.7  |        |            |                 |          | 69   | Australia            | 45.7  |                       |            |                 | _ |
| 33     | Kenya            |       |        |            |                 |          | 70   | Bolivia              | 45.5  |                       |            |                 |   |
| 34     | Philippines      | 63.1  |        |            |                 |          | 71   | Cameroon             | 42.1  |                       |            |                 | _ |
| 35     | Ecuador          | 63.0  |        |            |                 |          | 72   | Russian Federation   |       |                       |            |                 | _ |
| 36     | Malaysia         | 62.8  |        |            |                 |          | 73   | Israel               | 36.1  |                       |            |                 | _ |
| 37     | Saudi Arabia     | 62.7  |        |            |                 |          | 74   | United States        | 28.6  |                       |            |                 |   |

<sup>\*</sup>The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation prior to February 2022, as many data points have not been updated since then.

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# Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Ten Years of Work on SDG Data and Statistics by The SDSN, its Networks, and Partners

# Part 4

# **Lessons Learned and Next Steps**

Ten Years of Work on SDG Data and Statistics by The SDSN, its Networks, and Partners

Despite the fact that we are halfway through to 2030, much still needs to be done to strengthen the data and methodologies underlying the SDG indicator framework. The Resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on 25 September 2015, Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recognized from the start the importance of closely monitoring progress on the Goals. The section dedicated to SDG monitoring notes that "our governments have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the national, regional and global levels, in relation to the progress made in implementing the Goals and targets over the coming 15 years" (United Nations, 2015). The resolution also calls for broader measures of progress to complement GDP.

Thanks to the work of the United Nations Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG), countries have adopted a common monitoring framework comprising 231 indicators, for which 219 have data as of October 2022. Gaps remain that limit our capacity to track SDG progress, and the IAEG-SDG continues to actively expand coverage where national data is missing, developing new methods, identifying new sources to disaggregate the indicators by key population groups (such as by gender), and creating indicators to measure progress in local areas. The Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data, released in South Africa at the first United Nations World Data Forum in January 2017 and adopted by the UN Statistical Commission, provides a strategic vision to strengthen data systems for Agenda 2030 (HLG-PCCB 2017).2

Since its inception in 2012, the SDSN has incorporated a strong focus on data and scienced-based pathways for sustainable development. In 2015, the SDSN Leadership

# 4.1 The SDG Index: a tool for guiding SDG action and strengthening accountability

#### Measuring sustainable development: why the SDG Index?

Prior to the SDGs, there was already a vast body of literature on how to define and measure sustainable development (Brundtland 1987; Dasgupta and Mäler 2000; Stiglitz, Sen, and Fitoussi 2009; Arrow et al. 2013). The adoption of the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement in 2015 established a shared vocabulary for sustainable development, oriented towards Agenda 2030, with the Paris Agreement aiming for climate-neutrality by 2050. In comparison to previous international development agendas and goals, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the SDGs incorporated from the start a strong focus on targets, indicators, and monitoring – notably via the annual Voluntary National Review (VNR) process. The IAEG-SDG, which has operated under the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC)

Council released its report Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals: Launching a Data Revolution, directed to the UN Secretary-General (SDSN 2015). Through its flagship initiatives, including the SDG Index and the Thematic Research Network on Data and Statistics (TReNDS), the SDSN works closely with many partners to support global, national, and local efforts to leverage the SDGs as a monitoring and accountability tool. The SDG Index is, by design, a measure that goes beyond GDP. Building on more than ten years of work, this chapter discusses lessons learned from SDSN's flagship initiatives on data and statistics, identifying key priorities for improving the availability, quality, and use of data for sustainable development.

<sup>1.</sup> https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-13/8\_ Data-availability-review.pdf

<sup>2.</sup> https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/hlg/Cape\_Town\_Global\_Action\_Plan\_for\_ Sustainable\_Development\_Data.pdf

since 2015, was tasked to develop and implement the global indicator framework for the SDGs. The global indicator framework was adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 and is refined and reviewed annually. The framework currently includes 231 unique indicators (248 when including indicators that repeat under two or three different targets).

Indicators provide data in specific areas, but they do not give us an aggregate measure of a country's SDG performance (Schmidt-Traub et al. 2017). The SDGs include 169 targets and 240 indicators, which is complex to digest from an operational point of view. Composite indices, however, despite their well-known shortcomings, allow us to synthesize complex information and may be more effective in stimulating public debate than a large number of individual scores that could result in cherry picking (OECD and JRC 2008). Widely used composite indices include the *Human Development Index*, the *Environmental* Performance Index (Wolf and Emerson et al. 2022), and the Better Life Index (OECD 2022a). The SDSN and partners have argued since 2017 that a combination of composite SDG metrics and dashboards is needed at the global, regional, and subnational levels to inform policies towards achieving complex integrated goals (Schmidt-Traub et al. 2017; Lafortune and Schmidt-Traub 2019). These metrics and dashboards can be combined with other instruments (from forward-looking models to policy trackers towards deep decarbonization and sustainable food and land systems) to increase accountability and guide action on key SDG transformations.

#### The SDG Index: method and participative process

When it comes to integrated assessment models and tools like the SDG Index, the process often matters as much as the results. The soundness, relevance, and practical utility of such models and tools depend not only on scientific robustness, but also on their ability to generate participative exchanges, and to connect with policymakers and other stakeholders. In the context of SDG monitoring in the European Union, we proposed a framework and set of criteria in 2019, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Committee (EESC), to assess "the robustness and fitness of SDG monitoring tools" – so that they could serve

as conversation-openers and contribute, along with other tools, to co-creating solutions with policymakers and stakeholders (Lafortune and Schmidt-Traub 2019).

The SDG Index measures countries' performance on the 17 SDGs. It both tracks distance to pre-defined performance thresholds (at one point in time) and evaluates whether countries are on-track or off-track (based on past growth rates extrapolated to 2030). Building on recommendations made in Launching a Data Revolution" back in 2015, the SDG Index includes around 100 indicators (this year's edition includes precisely 97 global indicators), clustered by SDGs and normalized on a 0–100 scale using a classic min-max function. Scores are calculated using the arithmetic mean of normalized indicators and presented for each indicator, for individual goals, and for the SDGs as a whole. Performance bounds to denote SDG achievement for individual indicators are based on a clear decision tree, similar to the one used by the OECD in its assessment of distance to SDG targets (Lafortune et al. 2020; OECD 2019a). The Dashboards address the well-known problem of "compensation" in the construction of composite indices, in which good performance on some indicators compensates for poor performance on others, by focusing on the two lowestscoring indicators under each goal (Lafortune et al. 2018).

The SDG Index methodology is fully transparent – and available online. It has been peer-reviewed by Nature Geoscience (Schmidt-Traub et al. 2017) and by Cambridge University Press. The global edition was statistically audited by the European Commission in 2019, who recognized that, "All things considered, the SDG Index is a noteworthy effort of synthetizing the 17 adopted SDGs into a single figure. Overall, the ranks of the SDG Index are fairly robust. The index is anchored on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by all UN Member States and rigorously follows the same structure of 17 goals" (Papadimitriou, Neves, and Becker 2019).

It also builds on an inclusive and participative process. The SDG Index relies on inputs from the SDSN network of experts - the largest global network of scientists and experts mobilized for the SDGs – and other partner organizations. Each year, an open online consultation is conducted using draft SDG Index results before

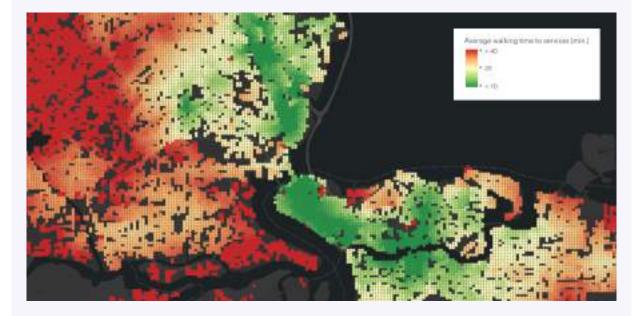
#### Box 4.1 GIS for the SDGs: Assessing pedestrian accessibility in urban areas

In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the associated New Urban Agenda, countries agreed to take action to provide cities with more accessible, well-connected infrastructure that would bring people into public spaces, and to enhance walkability through pedestrian accessibility.

Pedestrian accessibility is the extent to which the built environment facilitates walking access to destinations of interest, or the ability of urban residents to access services and opportunities. This metric is particularly useful for assessing spatial justice in cities, usually represented by disadvantaged communities being compelled to live in deteriorated urban areas that receive only a small share of public investments, resulting in low levels of accessibility.

Two sources of geographically explicit data were used to calculate this indicator. OpenStreetMap was used to collect data on pedestrian infrastructure and geographically allocated places of interest (POI): hospitals, schools, supermarkets, restaurants, schools, etc. Data on population density for each city was retrieved from the European Commission's 2020 Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL), covering functional urban areas across the entire world. The GHSL provides data in the form of a 100 meter by 100 meter grid, in which each cell has an associated population-density value.

Figure 4.1 Map of Lagos, Nigeria, showing the scale at which calculations are performed (100 m² grid).



To assess accessibility to services for each urban area, we used **network analysis** to measure the distance separating each population cell grid from the closest amenities, divided by category, and considering the street network. This enabled us to quantify and map accessibility to urban infrastructure at the street intersection level. For each 100 m<sup>2</sup> cell in the population grid data, "walking time" reflects the time that a person residing inside that cell area would take to walk to the closest amenity from a given category of services, using existing pedestrian infrastructure.

The complete methodology, along with results and data visualizations, can be found on the SDG Transformation Centre website. Data processing used code written in Python: the code is publicly available on SDSN's Github page. The methodology for this indicator was adapted and expanded from Nicoletti et al. (2022), "Disadvantaged communities have lower access to urban infrastructure."

#### Box 4.2 GIS for the SDGs: Assessing accessibility to all-season roads in rural areas

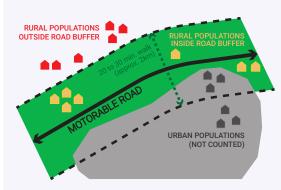
SDG Indicator 9.1.1 considers the proportion of the rural population living within two kilometers of an all-season road: a road that is motorable throughout the year, although it may be temporarily unavailable during inclement weather.

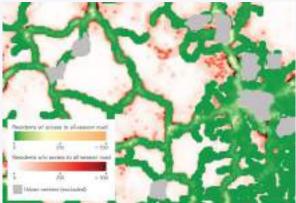
To compute this indicator we used and expanded on the most recent official methodology put forward by the World Bank and the 2019 *Rural Access Index (RAI) Supplemental Guidelines* (Workman and McPherson, 2019). The *Sustainable Development Report 2023* represents, to date, the only publicly available application of this method at a global scale.

Calculating final country scores relies entirely on geospatial datasets and methods. The key steps of this calculation are: mapping all motorable roads, drawing a two-kilometer buffer around them, and determining the percentage of the rural population that resides within the buffer.

Pigure 4.2
Diagram of a motorable road with the two-kilometer buffer applied, identifying rural populations living within and outside the buffer area

Figure 4.3
Example of the method as applied in rural Democratic Republic of the Congo





The particular challenge of this method lies in assessing whether or not a road provides all-season access. It is clear that simply discounting unpaved roads altogether is not realistic, as those often do provide all-year access to rural populations. Since no single, complete and timely road dataset is available to measure road access, several criteria were used to approximate a road's passability: road surface (paved or unpaved), accumulated precipitation, road slope, and data on the country's ability to keep roads motorable through infrastructure maintenance budgets (since the latter isn't available for all countries, GDP per capita was used as a proxy).

Rural areas within the unpaved roads' buffer zones are assessed on passability criteria, and their populations are scaled accordingly. For example, precipitation and slope criteria each represent a multiplying factor that ranges from 50% to 95%: if a buffer area is very steep, cliffed, and in a very wet climate, only 25% (50% x 50%) of the rural population accessing that road is considered to have access to it. GDP per capita is used as a correcting factor, as countries with the ability to invest in road infrastructure should be able to keep roads passable despite harsh terrain and adverse climate conditions.

The complete methodology, along with results and data visualizations, can be found on the SDG Transformation Centre website. Data processing used code written in Python and Javascript: the code is publicly available on SDSN's Github page. The methodology for this indicator was adapted and expanded from Workman and McPherson (2019), Measuring Rural Access Using New Technologies: Supplemental Guidelines.

#### Box 4.3 The long-standing partnership between the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) and the SDSN to advance policies and data for the SDGs in the EU

#### Mr. Peter Schmidt

European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) Agriculture, Rural Development and the Environment (NAT) Section, President

The European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) has been working together with SDSN for several years now, even before the launch of the first edition of the Europe Sustainable Development Report (ESDR) in 2019. The first ESDR report was based on



earlier EESC work developed in cooperation with SDSN, on "Indicators better suited to evaluate the SDGs – the civil society contribution". The ESDR was intended to identify SDG policy gaps within the European Union. It was developed in response to the EESC's call for a monitoring report, to be produced in close collaboration with civil society organizations, that would complement Eurostat's annual SDG report.

Since 2019, the EESC has provided the SDSN with civil society perspectives and facilitated contacts and dialogues with stakeholders and EU policymakers, thus contributing to both the preparation and the dissemination of the ESDR. Several joint meetings and events have been organised in this context. The ESDR has served as a conversation-opener with business, trade unions, and NGOs to advance sustainable development policies and make recommendations to EU leadership, thereby promoting evidence-based discussions at the EU level. The ESDR has also provided a solid foundation of data and information for EU policy-making – it has been cited in landmark documents, such as the first EECS EU-level Voluntary Review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and has inspired strong and meaningful policy proposals in the Committee's issued opinions. We look forward to continuing our cooperation with SDSN in the future.

the final report is presented. Indicator selection and performance thresholds are informed by several rounds of consultations with SDSN experts, scientists, and the general public. Around a third of the indicators come from outside official statistics (for example, from scientific papers or NGOs). This helps fill data gaps in official statistics, for instance, in the areas of international spillovers, sustainability of diets, or biodiversity. We are increasingly using space-based technologies to strengthen data availability and timeliness (boxes 4.1 and 4.2). While it takes several years to standardize international statistics, especially when methods need to be designed from scratch, our value-added is to fill existing gaps with third-party data where possible.

The SDG Index serves as a conversation opener within the research and policy community. As emphasized in the World Development Report 2021, "data alone cannot solve development problems: people ... are the central actors transforming data into useful information that can improve livelihoods and lives" (World Bank 2021). We partner with regional and local organizations to prepare indices and

discuss results. As an illustration, the SDG Index for Europe is prepared with and discussed among the members of the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) – a consultative body of the European Commission that gives representatives of Europe's socio-occupational interest groups (such as business associations, trade unions, and NGOs) and others a formal platform to express their points of view on EU issues (Lafortune et al. 2022). See Box 4.3 for additional information. Other data initiatives at SDSN, including the FABLE models for sustainable land-use systems, also rely on inclusive participatory processes, such as "scenathons" conducted by and with local country teams (FABLE 2021; Mosnier et al. 2022).

## Frequent comments received on the SDG Index throughout the years

The SDG Index, including its regional and local editions, has been generally well received by the research and policy communities, and it has become the backbone of numerous collaborations with international institutions

and local organizations throughout the world. Comments submitted by governments, researchers, and practitioners either publicly or privately on the global SDG Index results and methodology tend to revolve around four main perceived issues: (1) The high SDG Index scores and ranks obtained by high-income countries, including European nations; (2) Data lags, gaps, and the treatment of national estimates; (3) Questions concerning the reliability of nonofficial statistics and their legitimacy in the context of the SDGs; and (4) The absence of a material footprint indicator.

On point (1), our results show that rich countries generally perform poorly and are not on track to achieving environmental goals (SDGs 12-15), and that poor countries need help to combat poverty. Rich European countries top the overall SDG Index. This reflects the nature of the SDGs, as European countries, particularly the Nordic economies, perform strongly on socioeconomic goals, relatively strongly on some local environmental priorities (for example, wastewater treatment, air pollution, or deforestation), and strongly on public institutions and the rule of law. Yet the SDG Dashboards rate rich countries, including Nordic countries, at "red" on several SDGs particularly those related to responsible consumption and production, climate action, and biodiversity – meaning major challenges remain (Lafortune, Sachs, and Schmidt-Traub 2020). Many rich countries also face a significant challenge in achieving SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), which includes unsustainable agriculture, unsustainable diets, and obesity. The stringent grading method used for the SDG Dashboards highlights negative environmental spillovers that affect climate, biodiversity, or water scarcity in other countries. Compared with other SDG monitoring reports, however, the SDG Index generates far more negative scores for rich countries on SDGs 12-15 (Lafortune et al, 2020). The most recent European edition also highlights challenges related to the "leave-no-onebehind" principle in Europe, as trends on several indicators related to inclusion are not moving in the right direction.

Some commenters have recently pointed out that a country like Bhutan, which shows remarkable commitment to sustainable development and wellbeing (characterized notably by its use of the Gross National Happiness Index), performs less well on the SDG Index than, for example, Finland or other Nordic countries. The rate of extreme poverty at US\$2.15/day is about 6 times higher in Bhutan than in Finland, while poverty at US\$3.65/day is 15 times higher; Bhutan's maternal mortality rate (SDG target 3.1), at 60 in 100,000 live births, is more than 7 times that of Finland (8 in 100,000 live births), while its neonatal mortality rate is about 12 times that of Finland; and the incidence of tuberculosis in Bhutan is 47 times higher than in Finland. In Finland, 46 percent of parliamentarians are women, which is almost three times the rate in Bhutan, where only 17 percent of parliamentarians women. Overall, Bhutan performs lower than Finland on 14 of the 17 SDGs. The SDG Index acknowledges Bhutan's recent progress on many socioeconomic indicators, and calls for global partnerships to promote sustainable development progress and financing globally.

On point (2), national governments often argue that the SDG Index results are biased, due to missing data and lags in data reporting. It is true that the results often represent the performance of the previous governments. There are significant time lags in international statistics, that can exceed two or even three years, as well as persisting data gaps in certain countries and country groups. This is partly due to the chronic underfinancing of statistics in LICs and LMICs.

From a methodological standpoint, we do have techniques in our methodology to address missing-data bias and time lags. Countries are included in the SDG Index ranking only if they have data for at least 80 percent of the indicators (and one criterion for indicator inclusion is that data must be available for 80 percent of countries that have at least 1 million inhabitants). Some national authorities have in the past asked to incorporate their own national estimates in the SDG Index, to address time lags and gaps. However, national estimates cannot be included in the SDG Index unless they have been submitted, approved, and published by United Nations custodian agencies or other data providers. This is essential to ensure data quality and comparability. We do include some timelier, model-based estimates (for example, for poverty or health outcomes) and geospatial data. We also review our indicator selection annually and exclude particularly outdated data points and indicators that are not frequently updated.

#### Box 4.4 SDG Index and Dashboards: global, regional, and subnational editions (2016–2023)

The UN Secretary-General António Guterres has rightly stated that "cities are where the climate battle will largely be won or lost." Meeting the SDGs and the Paris Agreement goals requires ambitious policies, financing, and monitoring frameworks at the subnational and urban levels. Working closely with its global network of scientists and practitioners, regional and local SDG Centers, and other partners, the SDSN has established participatory processes to discuss SDG progress and priorities at regional and subnational levels. In comparison to global editions, these allow for more specificity in terms of defining regional pathways (for example, for Africa, Europe, or Latin America) and identifying local priorities and challenges to achieving the SDGs. Compared to the global edition, the use of regional and national databases for these reports tends to reduce constraints related to data availability and timeliness. In total, 30+ global, regional, and subnational editions of the SDG Index have been published, supporting stronger monitoring and policy frameworks for the SDGs.

#### **Global editions**



# **Regional editions**



Source: Authors' analysis. Download the reports and databases at: www.sdgindex.org.

#### **Subnational editions**



#### Box 4.5 Cooperation between SDSN and the Government of the Republic of Benin in the context of the issuance of the first African SDG Bond

#### H.E. Minister Romuald Wadagni Ministre d'Etat, Ministre de l'Economie et des Finances

In July 2021, to further the efforts it has made since 2016 to implement the SDGs, the Government of the Republic of Benin issued the first African SDG Bond, dedicated to financing projects that would have a significant positive impact on achieving the SDGs. Through this innovative financing instrument, Benin mobilized 500 million euros, with an average maturity of 12.5 years. Within this framework, the Ministry of Economics and Finance of the Government of the Republic of Benin has called upon SDSN to assist in monitoring and evaluating Benin's SDG progress and the efforts it has made towards the SDGs.



The Benin Sustainable Development Report, which was launched at the 2022 HLPF, includes detailed analyses of Benin's performance, progress, and gaps on the SDGs in comparison to neighboring ECOWAS countries, as well as looking at differences in SDG performance among Benin's twelve departments under the "leave-no-one-behind" paradigm. The SDG Index and SDSN's survey of government efforts are two of the tools used in this analysis. The 2023 edition of the Benin SDR will be released at the 2023 HLPF.

Furthering this technical partnership, the SDSN Benin network has been created, hence mobilizing the locally based expertise to assist the government's efforts towards sustainable development. The network is co-hosted by the University of Abomey-Calavi and the Research and Strategic Studies Directorate of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Strategically, the SDSN is very much committed to supporting global efforts to promote high-quality and timely data for the SDGs. Regional SDG Index editions (for Africa, Europe, and Latin America) and subnational editions (for provinces, states, regions, and municipalities) allow the indicator selection and policy discussion to be contextualized, and this data tends to be timelier (Box 4.4). In response to feedback, since 2018 we have supplemented the SDG Index with other qualitative instruments to gauge government efforts and commitment to the SDGs, in cooperation with SDSN's global network (Sachs et al. 2022; Lafortune, Woelm, and Valentiny 2022). Finally, TReNDS and its Data For Now initiative, along with other flagship initiatives at SDSN, such as SDGs Today, aim to foster partnerships across a variety of data providers and users to unlock the potential of new technologies.

On point (3), in an effort to accurately measure often overlooked issues, such as environmental challenges

and international spillovers, the SDG Index includes high-quality official and unofficial metrics that fill gaps in the official SDG metrics. For example, the SDG Index has included carbon dioxide emissions since its inception in 2016, even though a measure of greenhouse gas emissions under SDG 13 (Climate Action) was only added to the official list in 2020 (Lafortune, Sachs, and Schmidt-Traub 2020). The SDG Index and Dashboards also include unofficial measures of unsustainable fishing practices and spillovers embodied in trade and aim to incorporate more geospatial data to improve timeliness and country coverage. In most cases, these indicators went through some form of peer-reviewed process and have been published in the literature which provides some guarantees about their quality and comparability. Others are widely recognized and used measures compiled by Transparency International, the World Justice Project, and Reporter Sans Frontières (among others).

On point (4), some advocate for greater use of material footprint indicators and indicators of natural resource use (Hickel 2020). While we agree that material resource use and consumption and their impacts on the environment are important policy issues, we stand by the decision not to include indicators of material footprint or "domestic material consumption" in the SDG Index. In their current form, these indicators present well-known weaknesses. In particular, they combine by weight vastly different materials that each have different environmental impacts. Moreover, they do not correlate material flows by weight with environmental impacts, which vary tremendously across countries. For example, one kilogram of biomass used in a humid tropical country has a different footprint from the same biomass consumption in a semi-arid country. As a result, it is very difficult to compare material consumption across countries or to define targets. We recommend instead using the spillover indicators included in the SDG Index and Dashboards to capture unsustainable consumption (Lafortune, Sachs, and Schmidt-Traub 2020).

#### Observed reuse and impact of the SDG Index

The SDG Index is a flagship instrument to promote awareness of the SDGs. The SDG Index ranking receives widespread attention from politicians and the media, which further helps to raise awareness about the SDGs and creates a "race to the top." Increasing awareness at all levels is critical to the success of the SDGs, and the global ranking draws attention to countries' challenges. As noted in the 2005 World Bank staff report, the main advantage of rankings is that "as in sports, once you start keeping score everyone wants to win." However, this also creates incentives to "game the system – or corrupt it," (Washington Post Editorial Board 2021), which is why the SDG Index is prepared by an independent group of experts and researchers, and its methodology and datasets are fully transparent.

The SDG Index is also an accountability tool that helps monitor progress and identify areas that need improvement. It is used extensively by national governments, civil society, and academia. We estimate that around 40 percent of the VNRs presented at the

United Nations by national governments in 2021 mentioned the SDG Index. It was also listed by the European Parliament among ten composite indicators useful for policy making (EPRS 2021) and was referenced in the Parliament's first SDG resolution in July 2022 (European Parliament 2022). Although it was not developed to be a standalone tool to inform investment decisions, the SDG Index is also increasingly used by public and private financial institutions (BPCE 2018). Alongside other data sources, it is notably being used to monitor the implementation of the first African SDG bond, issued by the government of Benin in July 2021 (SDSN 2022). See Box 4.5.

The Index also helps shed light on certain key topics, including international spillovers, and can serve as a basis to identify drivers of success and failure on SDG outcomes. For instance, our strong emphasis on quantifying domestic performance, as well as negative spillovers generated abroad via trade, has likely contributed (alongside many other initiatives) to raising awareness in the EU about such spillover effects. Our work has been referenced in policy briefs and in the literature (Arunima Malik et al. 2021; A Malik et al. 2021), a in parliament resolutions and government processes. In Europe, we partnered with Eurostat to improve the availability of data to track such spillovers, building on Multi-Regional Input-Output models, which is now a core chapter of Eurostat's SDG report (Eurostat 2022). In addition, Box 4.6 describes how the SDG Index has been used to explore linkages between structural vulnerabilities and SDG outcomes in SIDS (in cooperation with UN Resident Coordinators in SIDS, as well as other partners), and to promote ambitious policies and financing frameworks for SDG progress (See Box 4.6).

Finally, the SDG Index contributes to global efforts to improve data availability. Over the years, countries noted that certain key data points, notably on SDG10 (Reduced Inequalities), were missing in our report. This has led some of those countries to work with the World Bank and other UN custodian agencies to compile these data. In our experience, missing data in the SDG Index is often perceived by countries as a sign of weak data capacity.

#### Box 4.6 Partnership between SDSN and UN Resident Coordinators in SIDS

Simona Marinescu, Ph.D. Senior Advisor Small Island Developing States United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

At the request of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), the United Nations Resident Coordinators serving in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) launched an unprecedented cross-country and region joint project to develop the first Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI) and to capture inherent vulnerabilities hindering SDG progress in SIDS. The MVI is intended to define special development contexts such as SIDS and to complement measures of per-capita



gross national income (GNI) to enable vulnerable countries to access development financing without income graduation. The MVI project was coordinated by the UN Resident Coordinator in Samoa. To ensure consistency in measuring countries' development progress and to strengthen the robustness of the MVI, the UN Resident Coordinators in SIDS entered into a partnership with the SDSN team in Paris that expanded to include other analytical products for SIDS. The MVI was structured to capture sources of vulnerabilities that are non-self-inflicted and that generate human and economic losses and hinder development progress. The SDSN experts analyzed correlations between the value of a country's MVI and its SDG progress across the 17 SDGs as well as goal-specific results. The findings confirmed that the MVI designed in collaboration with SDSN captures with high precision the vulnerabilities that impede sustainable development progress as measured through the SDG Index, with the highest correlations in the areas of poverty, health and education outcomes, food insecurity, climatechange response, and biodiversity loss.

The partnership with SDSN continued with the creation of the first SDG financing gap measure to link the MVI to the actual financing needs of SIDS, and to the finance that must be made available to these countries if they are to be able to achieve sustainable development by 2030.

The triangle of the MVI, the SDG Index, and the SDG financing gap measure allows the United Nations Resident Coordinators in SIDS to identify policies and practices that have led to better SDG progress in countries with similar levels of multidimensional vulnerability. Furthermore, measuring SDG financing gaps of countries with similar MVI levels informs the analysis of a country's development finance model and the quality of the external financing it receives in terms of the areas targeted, the programme tools utilized, and the content of work.

The collaboration with SDSN is ongoing, with the first SIDS SDG Progress Report to be presented at the SDG Summit in September this year. Several iterations of a methodology being developed to measure losses and damages caused by climate change will also inform the upcoming Convention of Parties (COP28) in Dubai in December.

# 4.2 Have the SDGs increased data cooperation and innovation?

### The SDGs' positive impact on fostering knowledge exchange and raising awareness

Although the SDGs have not yet completely transformed how policy is designed and implemented, as discussed in Part 3 and as is well-documented in the literature (Biermann et al. 2022; Kotzé et al. 2022; IGS 2023), they

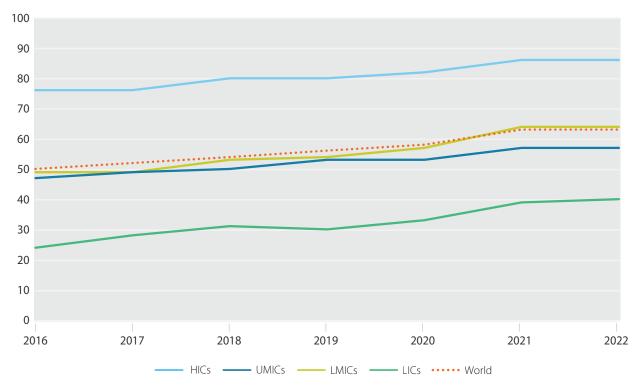
have helped to mobilize VNRs and peer learning, as well as spurring innovations in how progress is monitored, through the efforts of the IAEG-SDG. These indicators are now an important part of the evidence underpinning the more than 330 Voluntary National Reviews conducted to date to track countries' performance towards the SDGs.

The contribution of the SDGs towards a universally accepted framework for monitoring progress is critical. Prior to the SDGs, countries lacked a standardized method of comparing their development performance with that of their peers across a broad array of development objectives (for example, health, education, climate, ending poverty, reducing inequalities, etc.). Nor did countries have a common language to discuss and share experiences when tackling these development issues. Furthermore, the SDGs have positively impacted discourse and knowledge exchange beyond government officials. Many civil-society and private-sector actors have become SDGconversant, facilitating greater discourse within countries across government and non-government actors.

It is difficult to assess whether the adoption of the SDGs has in itself had a positive impact on the quantity and quality of international data available for sustainable development. According to the World Bank Statistical

Performance Indicators (SPI), the world progressed on average by 2.1 points over the period 2016–2022. The annual rate of progress for LICs and LMICs was faster than the world average and the HICs average, which denotes some degree of convergence. Using population-weighted averages, LMICs are now performing better than UMICs on the Statistical Performance Indicators. Progress in LMICs since 2016 has been driven by significant improvements in the SPI in some of the largest of these countries, including Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, and the Philippines. Part of this progress might be due to investments in data capacities and statistics made during the MDG period. SIDS continue to be, by far, the group of countries with the greatest number of missing data points on the SDG Index – SIDS are missing 22 percent of SDG Index data on average, with some missing more than 50 percent.

Figure 4.4 Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI): Overall Score, 2016-2022



Note: From 0 (worst) to 100 (best). Source: Authors' calculations, based on World Bank Statistical Performance Indicators (2023).

#### The impact of COVID-19 (and other crises?) on data innovation

One hypothesis, previously documented by TReNDS in the SDR 2022, is that the COVID-19 pandemic and possibly other crises may be important drivers of data innovation and collaboration. The pandemic triggered new intra-governmental collaborations to provide decision-makers with evidence to manage the crisis. Furthermore, having timely and high-quality data became a foundation for resilient and effective governments throughout the pandemic, forcing governments to adopt new processes to overcome the numerous obstacles that COVID-19 presented.

Across countries, pragmatic decisions have been made: to reprioritize staff and resources in order to modernize data capture methods and processes; to use non-traditional data sources to fill data gaps, including citizen science, social media, mobile, and satellite data; and to enhance data dissemination schemes to make it easier for policymakers and the general public to consume data. To achieve this feat, countries have embarked on a range of multidisciplinary and cross-sector partnerships. In many countries, National Statistics Offices (NSOs), were innovators during the pandemic. They engaged in partnership activities that were previously few and far between - working with stakeholders across sectors, including civil society, the private sector, academia, and NGOs - to accelerate data innovations for policymaking and SDG attainment.

Policymakers responding to ongoing cascading crises are likely to continue the experimental and reactive approach to policy development that they adopted during the pandemic, including placing a premium on timelier and higher-quality data. As such, these crises are likely to be the primary driver of future innovations in data, to design and test public policies and programs moving forward. Thus, multilateralism and investments in global capacity-building and funding for statistics remain critical for short- and long-term improvements in information and data for sustainable development.

# 4.3. Conclusions and next steps

Building on the past ten years of work, including the SDG Index, TReNDS, and a number of SDSN's initiatives, we draw five major lessons, which can serve as priorities to inform SDG policies and financing.

- 1. Science-based instruments are needed at all levels to guide SDG action and strengthen accountability. There are no magic numbers, but rather a suite of tools – including indices, integrated assessment models, policy trackers, science panels, and geospatial tools – that when combined can strengthen government capacity to implement the SDGs and to target investments. SDSN's new flagship initiative – the SDG Transformation Center – aims precisely to provide a suite of science-based instruments and serve as a platform for peer-to-peer learning and exchange among scientists, practitioners, and investors on the next generation of SDG policy tools, analytics, and long-term pathways.
- 2. Additional investments are needed in capacity**building for statistics.** The SDG Index and TReNDS' initiatives have, for some years now, highlighted the acute and persisting data gaps that prevail at the global level for the SDGs, as well as the need to accelerate partnerships and investments in statistical capacity (TReNDS 2019). Although the World Bank's Statistical Performance Indicators show signs of improvements in statistical systems since 2016, poor and vulnerable countries (including SIDS) still lack the necessary resources to implement the vision of the 2017 Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data (HLG-PCCB, 2017). According to PARIS21, funding for data and statistics fell by almost US\$100 million between 2019 and 2021, representing the most significant drop in funding since the start of the SDG era (OECD 2022b). And as highlighted at the UN World Data Forum in April 2023 and reiterated in the 27 April Hangzhou declaration: statistical capacity in the poorer and most vulnerable countries requires "an urgent and sustained increase in the level and scale of investments in data and statistics from domestic and international actors, from the public, private, and philanthropic sectors" (HLG-PCCB 2023).

- 3. We need to invest in data and science literacy to **strengthen the science-policy interface.** According to major international studies, few 15-year-old students can tell the difference between a fact and an opinion (OECD 2019b). In an information-rich and post-truth environment, citizens and decisionmakers need knowledge and tools to transform data and science into evidence, actions, and long-term policies. Yet UNESCO estimates that there is a nearly US\$100 billion finance gap for countries to reach their education targets (UNESCO 2023). The SDSN and its partners are increasingly collaborating with governments and parliaments – and also working closely with business associations, private financial institutions, trade unions, and academic organizations – to improve data literacy and support science-based policy discussions to advance the SDGs at the national and local levels. Strengthening the science-policy interface is key for implementing long-term pathways for sustainable development.
- 4. Non-traditional statistics and science-based pathways help to address shortfalls in official statistics; they could be further leveraged to inform investment decisions. Developing official international statistics takes time. Especially when no suitable methodologies or data-collection methods exist. Halfway into the SDGs, for instance, we lack a good-quality international metric, available to most countries, to track "mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development" indicator 17.14.1. Nevertheless, building on the improvements in the field of industrial ecology, the SDSN and its partners have included an evaluation of negative international spillovers (one component of sustainable development policy coherence) in the SDG Index since 2017. Non-official sources of statistics. such as citizen science, social media, earth observation data, artificial intelligence (AI), model-based estimates, and other pathways produced by academics and researchers, support greater accountability and can provide a forward-looking evaluation of efforts to implement the SDGs, complementing official statistics. Additionally, initiatives like the Climate Action Tracker help provide science-based and forward-looking

- assessments of countries' ambitions and actions taken to further key SDG transformations. These types of assessments, as well as science-based decarbonization targets and food and land pathways, can be further leveraged in the design and assessment of public and private investment programs for the SDGs, including sustainability-themed bonds.
- 5. Space-based technologies help address data gaps and timeliness, including supporting the "leave no one behind" principle; they can be further leveraged via global partnerships. Time lags in international data reporting can exceed two to three years, including for key SDG indicators. With the elevated focus on and interest in data, COVID-19 has set the stage for new user expectations, with many users – especially the general public – now expecting to obtain data in real time (Sachs et al. 2022). The global community has mobilized space-based technologies to help provide more timely and granular information on the state of the global commons, or on access to key services (among others). In Europe, for instance, Copernicus, the EU's flagship Earth Observation and Monitoring program, was mobilized early on to improve SDG data availability, timeliness, and granularity. And the new SDGs-EYES program will establish "an integrated scientific, technological and user engagement framework, overcoming the knowledge and technical barriers that prevent the exploitation, combination and cross-feeding of data and tools" to support SDG action. At the global level, UN-GGIM and the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) aim to reduce the technical and legal barriers to using geospatial data and to strengthen multistakeholder partnerships. And TReNDS' Data for Now initiative is working to support countries' capacity to deliver robust and timely data to achieve the SDGs through usercentric approach, multistakeholder partnerships, and use of alternative data sources, including space-based technologies. The "TReNDS Data for Now" initiative draws on a user-centric approach, multistakeholder partnerships, and the use of alternative data sources such as space-based technologies to build countries' capacities to deliver accurate and timely data to achieve the SDGs.

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# Annex Methods Summary and Data Tables

# A.1 Interpreting the SDG Index and Dashboards results

The Sustainable Development Report 2023 provides an assessment of progress made towards the SDGs by all UN Member States. The Report includes the SDG Index, in which scores are presented on a scale of 0 to 100 and can be interpreted as a percentage towards optimal SDG performance. Therefore, the difference between 100 and a country's SDG Index score is the distance, in percentage points, that must be overcome to reach optimum SDG performance. The same basket of indicators and similar performance thresholds are used for all countries, to generate comparable scores and rankings. To minimize missing-data bias, we do not calculate overall SDG Index scores or ranks for countries that are missing data on more than 20% of the indicators.

Substantial differences in rankings may result from small differences in aggregate SDG Index scores. This calls for caution when comparing country rankings. Differences of two or three positions between countries should not be interpreted as "significant", whereas a differences of 10 places may be ascribed to meaningful differences in performance. For further details, see the statistical audit by Papadimitriou et al. (2019) conducted on behalf of the EU Joint Research Centre (JRC).

The SDG Dashboards provide visual representations of countries' performance on the 17 SDGs. The "traffic light" color scheme (green, yellow, orange, and red) illustrates how far a country is from achieving a particular goal. The SDG Dashboards are presented for all countries where data permits, including those that are not included in the SDG Index. As in previous years, the SDG Dashboards and country profiles for OECD countries incorporate additional metrics that are not available for non-OECD members.

The SDG Trend Dashboards indicate whether a country is on track to achieve the goals by 2030, based on past performance. Trends are calculated for each indicator, building on annual growth rates since 2015 which are extrapolated to 2030. The country's resultant indicator trends are then aggregated at the goal level, to give an indication of how it is progressing towards each SDG.

This section provides a summary of the methods used to compute the SDG Index and Dashboards. More information can be found online in SDG Index and Dashboards: Detailed Methodological Paper (Lafortune et al., 2018). In 2019, the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission conducted an independent statistical audit of the report's methodology and results, examining the conceptual and statistical coherence of the index's structure. Their audit report and additional data tables are available on our website: www.sdgindex.org

Due to time lags in international statistics, this year's edition does not capture most of the multiple impacts that the war in Ukraine has had on the SDGs, nor the impacts of other geopolitical and security crises that have emerged over the past 12–18 months. The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation before February 2022, as many data points have not been able to be updated since then. The inclusion of an indicator on exports of major conventional weapons should not be interpreted as a value judgment in the context of current conflicts, but rather as an effort to evaluate more generally the trend towards disarmament recognized by the United Nations and by civil society organizations as an important priority for peace, socio-economic stability, and sustainable development (UN Office for Disarmament Affairs, 2018; Amnesty International, 2008).

# A.2 Changes to the 2023 edition and limitations

The 2023 SDG Index covers 166 countries. This year, the Report integrates further indicators that build on geographic information systems (GIS), to increase data availability and the timeliness of indicators related to access to road infrastructure and to key urban services. More information on these new geospatial indicators can be found in Part 3 of the report and in the online materials. This edition also incorporates one new spillover indicator - on modern slavery in international supply chains (Malik et al, 2022). Table A.1 summarizes these additions and identifies indicators that have been replaced or modified due to changes in the methodologies used and estimates produced by data providers. We have also introduced a refinement to the methodology used to evaluate trends for countries already exceeding SDG targets (explained in Section 3.A. below, the methodology overview).

For the first time, we present an overview of where the world as a whole stands on SDG progress, calculated using a population-weighted average for all UN Member States. Also included for the first time in this year's edition is an estimation of the percentage of SDG targets that are on track to be met by 2030 for all countries with sufficient data to be included in the SDG Index. More details on this calculation can be found in Section 3.A.

#### Limitations

Due to changes in the indicators and refinements in the methodology, SDG Index rankings and scores from one edition cannot be compared with the results from previous editions. However, Part 2 provides time series for the SDG Index, calculated retroactively using this year's indicators and methods, providing results that are comparable across time. The full time series for the SDG Index are available for download online.

Table A.1 New indicators and modifications

| SDG | Indicator  | Modification  | Source   |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 1   | Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)                                | Modification: New global poverty line for low-income countries                            | World Data Lab   |
| 1   | Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)                                | Modification: New global poverty line for lower-middle-income countries                   | World Data Lab   |
| 8   | Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)             | New indicator   | Malik et al (2022)   |
| 9   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)                               | New indicator   | SDSN (2023), based<br>on Workman, R. &<br>McPherson, K., TRL (2019)        |
| 11  | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | New indicator   | SDSN (2023), based on<br>Nicoletti, L., Sirenko, M.,<br>& Verma, T. (2023) |
| 12  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)                                    | Modification: now sourced from different<br>Multi-regional input-output database, Gloria. | UNEP   |
| 12  | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)                                 | Modification: now sourced from different<br>Multi-regional input-output database, Gloria. | UNEP   |
| 16  | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0 - 1 best)            | Replaces "Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)"   | World Justice Project  |
| 16  | Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)   | Removed due to suspension of future updates   | World Economic Forum   |

Source: Authors' analysis

Despite our best efforts to identify data for the SDGs, several indicator and data gaps persist at the international level (Table A.2). Governments and the international community must increase investments in SDG data and monitoring systems, and build strong data partnerships to support informed SDG decisions and strategies.

To ensure the results are comparable across countries, we do not incorporate estimates received directly from national statistical offices. Data providers may adjust national data to ensure international comparability. As a result, some data points presented in this report may differ from data available from national sources. Moreover, the length of the validation processes of international organizations can lead to significant delays in publishing some data. National statistical offices may therefore have more recent data for some indicators than presented in this report.

**Table A.2** Major indicator and data gaps for the SDGs

| SDG | Issue                     | Desired metrics  |
|-----|---------------------------|--|
| 2   | Agriculture and nutrition | Food loss and food waste<br>Global yield gap statistics  |
| 3   | Health                    | Health care system resilience and preparedness to face global health risks<br>Internationally comparable survey data on unmet care needs   |
| 4   | Education                 | Internationally comparable measures of the quality of primary and secondary education Early childhood development (access and quality)   |
| 5   | Women empowerment         | Gender pay gap and other empowerment measures Violence against women   |
| 6   | Water                     | Quality of drinking water and surface waters   |
| 8   | Decent work               | Decent work  |
| 10  | Inequality                | Wealth inequality Vertical mobility  |
| 12  | Sustainable consumption   | Environmental impact of transboundary physical flows (e.g. air pollution through wind, water pollution through rivers) Recycling and re-use (circular economy) Hazardous chemicals |
| 13  | Climate Action            | Robust indicators of climate adaptation  |
| 14  | Marine ecosystems         | Maximum sustainable yields for fisheries Impact of high-sea and cross-border fishing   |
| 15  | Terrestrial ecosystems    | Leading indicators for ecosystem health  Trade in endangered species   |
| 16  | Peace and justice         | Violence against children  |
| 17  | Means of implementation   | Climate finance Development impact of trade practices Lead international indicator to track Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development   |

Source: Authors' analysis

# A.3 Methodology (overview)

The Sustainable Development Report provides a comprehensive assessment of distance from targets based on the most current data available covering all 193 UN Member States. This year's report includes 97 global indicators, with 27 additional indicators included specifically for OECD countries (due to better data coverage in these countries).

The following sections provide an overview of the methodology used to select, normalize and aggregate indicators, and to generate indications of trends over time. Additional information is available online, including raw data, additional data tables and sensitivity tests.

#### 1. Data selection

Where possible, the Sustainable Development Report uses official SDG indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission. Where there are data gaps or insufficient data for an official indicator, we include other metrics from official and unofficial providers. Five criteria for indicator selection were used to determine suitable metrics for inclusion in the report:

- 1. Global relevance and applicability to a broad range of country settings.
- 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 basis.
- 4. Coverage: There must be data available for at least 80% of UN Member States with a population greater than one million.1
- 5. Measurability of distance to targets: This must be able to be measured so that optimal performance can be determined.

#### Data sources

The data included in this report come from a mix of official and non-official sources. Most (around twothirds) are drawn from the databanks of international organizations (FAO, ILO, OECD, UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, and other sources) which follow extensive and rigorous data-validation processes. Other data sources (around one-third) include less traditional statistics, such as household surveys (Gallup World Poll), civil society organizations and networks (including Oxfam, Tax Justice Network, World Justice Project, or Reporters sans Frontières), peer-reviewed journals (for example, to track international spillovers) and geographic information systems (GIS). These non-official sources complement other data sources and help increase data availability and timeliness for key SDG indicators and targets. The full list of indicators and data sources is available online. The data for this year's edition were extracted between February and April 2023.

#### 2. Missing data and imputations

To minimize biases from missing data, the SDG Index only includes countries that have data for at least 80% of the indicators or that have been in previous editions of the SDG Index and have data for at least 75% of the indicators.<sup>2</sup> The list of countries not included in the SDG Index due to missing data is presented in Table A.3 below. We do, however, include all UN Member States in the SDG Dashboards and we feature country profiles for each one. These profiles also indicate any gaps in a country's available SDG data.

Due to the lack of widely accepted statistical models for imputing country-level data for many SDG priorities, we do not generally impute or model missing data apart from a few exceptional circumstances. The list of indicators where imputations have been performed is available online in the Codebook.

<sup>1.</sup> There are two exceptions to this rule: (i) Exports of hazardous pesticides; (ii) Children involved in child labor.

<sup>2.</sup> This applies to Barbados, Cabo Verde, Comoros, the Maldives, and Sao Tome and Principe.

**Table A.3**Countries excluded from the 2023 SDG Index due to insufficient data

| Country                        | Missing Values | Percentage of Missing Values |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Andorra                        | 51             | 55%                          |
| Antigua and Barbuda            | 31             | 32%                          |
| Dominica                       | 43             | 44%                          |
| Equatorial Guinea              | 27             | 28%                          |
| Eritrea                        | 22             | 23%                          |
| Grenada                        | 36             | 37%                          |
| Guinea-Bissau                  | 22             | 23%                          |
| Kiribati                       | 38             | 39%                          |
| Korea, Dem. Rep.               | 31             | 32%                          |
| Libya                          | 24             | 25%                          |
| Liechtenstein                  | 63             | 68%                          |
| Marshall Islands               | 53             | 55%                          |
| Micronesia, Fed. Sts.          | 45             | 46%                          |
| Monaco                         | 64             | 66%                          |
| Nauru                          | 50             | 52%                          |
| Palau                          | 52             | 54%                          |
| Samoa                          | 28             | 29%                          |
| San Marino                     | 62             | 64%                          |
| Seychelles                     | 34             | 35%                          |
| Solomon Islands                | 30             | 31%                          |
| St. Kitts and Nevis            | 43             | 44%                          |
| St. Lucia                      | 25             | 26%                          |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 32             | 33%                          |
| Timor-Leste                    | 25             | 26%                          |
| Tonga                          | 33             | 34%                          |
| Tuvalu                         | 50             | 52%                          |
| Vanuatu                        | 27             | 28%                          |

Source: Authors' analysis

#### 3. Method used to construct the SDG Index and **Dashboards**

The procedure for calculating the SDG Index comprises three steps: (i) establish performance thresholds and censor extreme values from the distribution of each indicator; (ii) rescale the data to ensure comparability across indicators (normalization); (iii) aggregate the indicators within and across SDGs.

#### Establishing performance thresholds

To make the data comparable across indicators, each variable was rescaled from 0 to 100 – with 0 denoting the worst performance and 100 describing the optimum. Rescaling is sensitive to the choice of limits, as extreme values (outliers) risk becoming unintended thresholds that can introduce spurious variability in the data. Consequently, the choice of upper and lower bounds can affect the relative ranking of countries in the index.

The upper bound for each indicator was determined using the following decision tree:

- 1. Use the absolute quantitative thresholds of the SDGs and targets: e.g., zero poverty, universal school completion, universal access to water and sanitation, full gender equality.
- 2. Where no explicit SDG target is available, apply the principle of "leave no one behind" to set the upper bound to universal access, or zero deprivation.
- 3. Where science-based targets exist that must be achieved by 2030 or later, use these to set the 100% upper bound (e.g., zero greenhouse gas emissions from CO<sub>2</sub> as required by no later than 2050 to limit global warming to 1.5°C, 100% sustainable management of fisheries).
- 4. For all other indicators, use the average of the top five performers.

These principles interpret the SDGs as "stretch targets" and focus attention on those indicators where a country is lagging behind. The lower bound was defined at the 2.5th percentile of the distribution. Each indicator distribution was censored, so that all values exceeding the upper bound scored 100, and values below the lower bound scored 0.

#### Normalization

After establishing the upper and lower bounds, variables were transformed linearly to a scale between 0 and 100 using the following rescaling formula for the range [0; 100]:

$$x' = \frac{x - min(x)}{max(x) - min(x)} \times 100$$

where x is the raw data value; max/min denote the upper and lower bounds, respectively; and x' is the normalized value after rescaling.

The rescaling equation ensured that all rescaled variables were expressed as ascending variables (i.e., higher values denoted better performance). In this way, the rescaled data became easy to interpret and compare across all indicators: a country that scores 50 on a variable is halfway towards achieving the optimum value, whereas a country with a score of 75 has covered three quarters of the distance from worst to best.

#### Weighting and aggregation

Several rounds of expert consultations on earlier drafts of the SDG Index made it clear that there is little consensus across different epistemic communities on assigning higher weights to some SDGs over others. As a normative assumption, we therefore opted to assign a fixed, equal weight to every SDG, to reflect policymakers' commitment to treat all SDGs equally and as an integrated and indivisible set of goals. This implies that countries need to pay attention to all goals to improve their SDG Index score, but focus particularly on those where they are furthest from achieving the SDGs and where incremental progress might therefore be expected to be fastest.

To compute SDG Index scores, we first estimate scores on each goal using the arithmetic mean of indicators for that goal. These goal scores are then averaged across all 17 SDGs to obtain the final Index score. Various sensitivity tests were carried out, with the results available online, including comparisons of arithmetic mean versus geometric mean and Monte-Carlo simulations at the Index and Goal level. Monte-Carlo simulations call for prudence in interpreting small differences between countries' Index scores and rankings, however, as these may be sensitive to the weighting scheme.

#### Dashboards

We introduced additional quantitative thresholds for each indicator to group countries in a "traffic light" table. Thresholds were established based on statistical techniques and through various rounds of consultations with experts conducted since 2016.

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 one SDG (this is often referred to as the issue of "substitutability" or "compensation"). This applies particularly to high-income and upper-middle-income countries that have made significant progress on many SDG dimensions but may face serious shortfalls on individual variables, for example on the sustainability of diets and agriculture within SDG 2.

As a result, the SDG Dashboards focus exclusively on the two variables on which a country or region performs worst. To this end, the indicator values were first rescaled from 0 to 3 according to how they compared to the thresholds. Values worse than the red threshold were rescaled (using a min-max formula) from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lower bound and 1 to the value of the red threshold. Values better than the green threshold were rescaled from 2 to 3 where 2 corresponds to the value of the green threshold and 3 to the upper bound. The values between these two

thresholds were similarly rescaled, and for all indicators the yellow/orange threshold was set as the value halfway between the red and green thresholds (1.5 after rescaling). Each interval between 0 and 3 is continuous. We then took the average of the two rescaled variables on which the country performed worst to identify the rating for the goal. We added the rule that a red rating is applied only if both the worst-performing indicators score red. Similarly, to score green, both of the best-performing indicators must be green. If the country has less than 50% of the indicators available under a goal the dashboard color for that goal is "grey". The quantitative thresholds used to generate the dashboards are available in Table A.5.

#### **SDG Trends**

Using historic data, we estimate how fast a country has been progressing towards an SDG and determine whether – if extrapolated into the future – this pace will be sufficient to achieve the SDG by 2030. For each indicator, SDG achievement is defined by the green threshold set for the SDG Dashboards. The difference in percentage points between the green threshold and the normalized country score denotes the gap that must be closed to meet that goal. To estimate trends at the indicator level, we calculated the linear annual growth rates (annual percentage improvements) needed to achieve the target by 2030 (growth from 2015 to 2030), which we compared to the

Figure A.1 The Four-arrow system for denoting SDG trends





#### Moderately improving

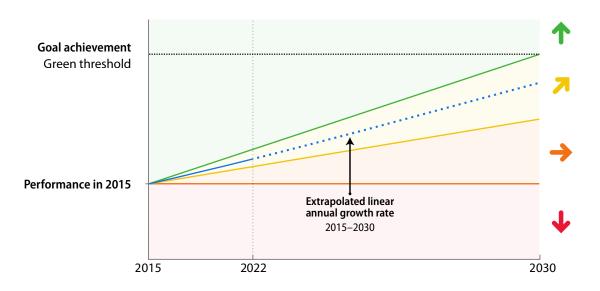
Score increases at a rate above 50% of the required growth rate but below the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030



#### On track or Maintaining SDG achievement

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

Figure A.2 Graphic representation of the methodology for SDG trends



Source: Authors' analysis

average annual growth rate over the most recent period since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015 (2015–2022). Progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using a four-arrow system (Figure A.1). Figure A.2 illustrates the methodology graphically. Because time-series data is required for these calculations, indicators with only one or very few data points across time could not be used for these analyses. The list of indicators used to generate the trend indications is available in Table A.6.

To estimate the overall trend for an SDG, each indicator trend was assigned a value on a scale from 0 to 4 based on its growth rate. Indicators with decreasing growth rates were rescaled (using a min-max formula) from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the worst decrease across countries on an indicator and 1 corresponds to an absolute stagnation over time (growth rate of 0). Increasing growth rates were similarly rescaled into intervals of 1 to 2, 2 to 3, and 3 to 4, where 2 corresponds to half the growth rate necessary to achieve the green threshold, 3 corresponds to exactly the growth rate needed to achieve the green threshold, and 4 to the highest growth rate among the countries on a given indicator. Each of the four intervals between 0 and 4

is continuous. The trend for an SDG was calculated as the arithmetic average of all the re-scaled values of the trend indicators for that goal. An average between 0 and 1 corresponds to a "decreasing" goal trend, between 1 and 2 to a "stagnating" goal trend, between 2 and 3 to a "moderately improving goal trend", and finally between 3 and 4 to an "on track" goal trend. Overall goal trends were not calculated for countries missing a goal-level dashboard.

Since the projections are based on past growth rates over several years, a country might have observed a decline in performance in 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 that have occurred since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, rather than focusing on annual changes that may be temporary or cyclical. This year we introduced a refinement to the methodology whereby countries that currently exceed the target for an indicator but have seen a decrease since 2015 are assigned an orange arrow. This is because if the decreasing trend continues, the country may no longer meet the SDG target in the future.

#### Status of SDG targets

In this year's edition, we introduce an assessment of the status of SDG targets both for every country and for the world overall. We based this assessment solely on trend indicators (Table A.6) since time-series data was needed to calculate rates of progress. Indicators that we featured in the Index and country profiles for OECD countries only were excluded from this global calculation, to provide comparable results across countries.

Where the past rate of progress is sufficient to meet the target by 2030 (corresponding to the green arrow "On track or maintaining SDG achievement") the indicator was counted as being on track. Indicators where past rates of progress will be insufficient to meet the SDG target (corresponding to the orange "stagnating" or yellow "moderately improving" arrows) were counted as showing limited progress. Finally, indicators heading in the wrong direction (the red "decreasing" arrow) were counted as worsening. Indicators for which a country has already met the target but has decreased its score since 2015 were also considered to be worsening. For the assessment of the status of SDG targets for the World (population-weighted average), we only considered as on track those indicators that showed consistent progress both in the long term (since 2015) and in the short term (since 2019 or 2020).

**Table A.4** 

Indicators included in the Sustainable Development Report 2023

#### Legend

- [a] denotes OECD-only indicators
- [b] denotes indicators not used in OECD dashboard but that are used in the calculation of OECD countries' index scores.

| SDG Note | s Indicator   | Related<br>SDG<br>Target | Reference<br>year | Source   | Description   |
|----------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|--|---|
| 1        | Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)               | 1.1.1                    | 2023              | World Data<br>Lab                                      | Estimated percentage of the population that is living under the poverty threshold of US\$2.15 a day. Estimated using historical estimates of the income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.   |
| 1        | Poverty headcount ratio at<br>\$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)            | 1.1.1                    | 2023              | World Data<br>Lab                                      | Estimated percentage of the population that is living under the poverty threshold of US\$3.65 a day. Estimated using historical estimates of the income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.   |
| 1        | Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)                        | 1.2.1                    | 2020              | OECD   | The share of the population whose incomes fall below half the median disposable income for the entire population. The income threshold for relative poverty changes over time with changes in median disposable income.   |
| 2 [a]    | Prevalence of undernourishment (%)                                | 2.1.1                    | 2020              | FAO  | The percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements for a minimum of one year. Dietary energy requirements are defined as the amount of dietary energy required by an individual to maintain body functions, health and normal activity. Due to uncertainty in the estimates, the lowest value FAO attributes to countries is 2.5%. We therefore assume 2.5% in all high-income countries with missing data. |
| 2        | Prevalence of stunting in<br>children under 5 years of<br>age (%) | 2.2.1                    | 2022              | UNICEF et al.  | The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years that are stunted, measured as the percentage that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median height for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards. UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of stunting in high-income countries of 2.58%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.   |
| 2        | Prevalence of wasting in<br>children under 5 years of<br>age (%)  | 2.2.2                    | 2021              | UNICEF et al.  | The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years whose weight falls below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards. UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 0.75%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.  |
| 2        | Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)           | 2.2                      | 2016              | WHO  | The percentage of the adult population that has a body mass index (BMI) of 30kg/m² or higher, based on measured height and weight.  |
| 2        | Human Trophic Level (best<br>2-3 worst)                           | -                        | 2017              | Bonhommeau<br>et al. (2013)<br>data updated<br>to 2017 | Trophic levels are a measure of the energy intensity of diet composition and reflect the relative amounts of plants as opposed to animals eaten in each country. A higher trophic level represents a greater level of consumption of energy-intensive animals.  |
| 2        | Cereal yield (tonnes per<br>hectare of harvested land)            | 2.3 & 2.4                | 2021              | FAO  | Cereal yield, measured as tonnes per hectare of harvested land.<br>Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain<br>only and excludes crops harvested for hay or green for food, feed, or<br>silage and those used for grazing.  |
| 2 [a]    | Sustainable Nitrogen<br>Management Index (best<br>0-1.41 worst)   | 2.4                      | 2018              | Zhang and<br>Davidson<br>(2019)                        | The Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (SNMI) is a one-<br>dimensional ranking score that combines two efficiency measures<br>in crop production: Nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) and land use<br>efficiency (crop yield).   |

**Table A.4** (continued)

| (00) | ntınue |  |                          |                   |                           |  |
|------|--------|--|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--|
| DG N | lotes  | Indicator  | Related<br>SDG<br>Target | Reference<br>year | Source                    | Description  |
| 2    | [a]    | Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)   | 2.3 & 2.4                | 2021              | Global Yield<br>Gap Atlas | A country's yield expressed as a percentage of its potential yield in<br>the three annual crops using the most land area, weighted for the<br>relative importance of each crop in terms of surface area.   |
| 2    |        | Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 3.9                      | 2020              | FAO                       | Exports of pesticides deemed hazardous to human health, standardized by population. Due to volatility, the calculation uses the average value over the last 5 years.   |
| 3    |        | Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 3.1.1                    | 2020              | WHO et al.                | The estimated number of women, between the age of 15 and 49, who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.  |
| 3    |        | Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 3.2.2                    | 2021              | UNICEF et al.             | The number of newborn infants (neonates) who die before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births.  |
| 3    |        | Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 3.2.1                    | 2021              | UNICEF et al.             | The probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year, per 1,000 live births.  |
| 3    |        | Incidence of tuberculosis<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 3.3.2                    | 2021              | WHO                       | The estimated rate of new and relapse cases of tuberculosis each year, expressed per 100,000 people. All forms of tuberculosis are included, including cases of people living with HIV.  |
| 3    |        | New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 3.3.1                    | 2021              | UNAIDS                    | Number of people newly infected with HIV per 1,000 uninfected population.  |
| 3    |        | Age-standardized death rate<br>due to cardiovascular disease,<br>cancer, diabetes, or chronic<br>respiratory disease in adults<br>aged 30–70 years (%) | 3.4.1                    | 2019              | WHO                       | The probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the percent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from these diseases, assuming current mortality rates at every age and that individuals would not die from any other cause of death (e.g. injuries or HIV/AIDS).            |
| 3    | [b]    | Age-standardized death rate<br>attributable to household<br>air pollution and ambient<br>air pollution (per 100,000<br>population)                     | 3.9.1                    | 2019              | WHO                       | Mortality rate that is attributable to the joint effects of fuels used for cooking indoors and ambient outdoor air pollution.  |
| 3    |        | Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 3.6.1                    | 2019              | WHO                       | Estimated number of fatal road traffic injuries per 100,000 people.  |
| 3    |        | Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 3.1–3.9                  | 2019              | WHO                       | The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.   |
| 3    |        | Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 3.7.2                    | 2020              | WHO                       | The number of births per 1,000 females between the age of 15 and 19  |
| 3    | [a]    | Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 3.1.2                    | 2020              | UNICEF                    | The percentage of births attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy labor, and the postpartum period, to conduct deliveries on their own, and to care for newborns.   |
| 3    | [a]    | Surviving infants<br>who received 2 WHO-<br>recommended vaccines (%)   | 3.b.1                    | 2021              | WHO and<br>UNICEF         | Estimated national routine immunization coverage of infants, expressed as the percentage of surviving infants, children under the age of 12 months, who received two WHO-recommended vaccines (3rd dose of DTP and 1st dose of measles). Calculated as the minimum value between the percentage of infants who have received the 3rd dose of DTP and the percentage who have received the 1st dose of measles. |

**Table A.4** (continued)

| (conti | inued) | )   |                          |                   |        |   |
|--------|--------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|--------|---|
| SDG I  | Notes  | Indicator   | Related<br>SDG<br>Target | Reference<br>year | Source | Description   |
| 3      |        | Universal health coverage<br>(UHC) index of service<br>coverage (worst 0-100 best)        | 3.8.1                    | 2019              | WHO    | Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population). The indicator is an index reported on a unitless scale of 0 to 100, which is computed as the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators of health service coverage. |
| 3      |        | Subjective well-being<br>(average ladder score, worst<br>0-10 best)                       | 3.4                      | 2022              | Gallup | Subjective self-evaluation of life, where respondents are asked to evaluate where they feel they stand on a ladder where 0 represents the worst possible life and 10 the best possible life.  |
| 3      |        | Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)                                     | 3.8                      | 2021              | OECD   | Difference between maximum and minimum regional life expectancy at birth among regions.   |
| 3      |        | Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)                          | 3.8                      | 2020              | OECD   | Gap in percentage of people who perceive their health status as good or very good between the poorest 20% and the richest 20% of the population.  |
| 3      |        | Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 3.a.1                    | 2021              | OECD   | The percentage of the population aged 15 years and older who are reported to smoke daily.   |
| 4      |        | Participation rate in pre-<br>primary organized learning (%<br>of children aged 4 to 6)   | 4.2.2                    | 2021              | UNESCO | Participation rate in organized learning one year before the official primary entry age measured by the adjusted net enrollment rate in organized learning.   |
| 4      |        | Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 4.1.2                    | 2021              | UNESCO | The percentage of children of the official school age population who are enrolled in primary education.   |
| 4      | [a]    | Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 4.1.2                    | 2021              | UNESCO | Lower secondary education completion rate measured as the gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (general and pre-vocational). It is calculated as the number of new entrants in the last grade of lower secondary education, regardless of age, divided by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of lower secondary education.  |
| 4      | [a]    | Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 4.6.1                    | 2021              | UNESCO | The percentage of youth, aged 15 to 24, who can both read and write a short simple statement on everyday life with understanding.   |
| 4      | [a]    | Tertiary educational<br>attainment (% of population<br>aged 25 to 34)                     | 4.3                      | 2021              | OECD   | The percentage of the population, aged 25 to 34, who have completed tertiary education.   |
| 4      |        | PISA score (worst 0-600 best)   | 4.6.1                    | 2018              | OECD   | National scores in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), an internationally standardized assessment that is administered to 15-year-olds in schools. It assesses how far students near the end of compulsory education have acquired some of the knowledge and skills that are essential for full participation in society. Country PISA scores for reading, mathematics, and science were averaged to obtain an overall PISA score.   |
| 4      |        | Variation in science<br>performance explained by<br>socio-economic status (%)             | 4.5.1                    | 2018              | OECD   | Percentage of variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status.  |
| 4      | [a]    | Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)   | 4.6.1                    | 2018              | OECD   | Percentage of students with a performance in science below level 2 (less than 409.54 score points).   |
| 5      | [a]    | Demand for family planning<br>satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49) | 3.7.1                    | 2023              | UNDESA | The percentage of women of reproductive age whose demand for family planning has been met using modern methods of contraception.  |

**Table A.4** 

| SDG N | lotes | Indicator   | Related<br>SDG<br>Target | Reference<br>year | Source                          | Description  |
|-------|-------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 5     |       | Modeled estimate: Demand for family planning satisfied by any modern method | 3.7.1                    |                   | UNDESA                          |  |
| 5     |       | Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                | 4.5.1                    | 2021              | UNDP                            | The mean years of education received by women aged 25 and older divided by the mean years of education received by men aged 25 and older.  |
| 5     |       | Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                  | 5.5                      | 2022              | ILO                             | Modeled estimate of the proportion of the female population aged 15 years and older that is economically active, divided by the same proportion for men.   |
| 5     |       | Seats held by women in national parliament (%)                              | 5.5.1                    | 2021              | IPU                             | The number of seats held by women in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.   |
| 5     | [a]   | Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)                                     | 8.5                      | 2021              | OECD                            | The difference between male and female median wages of full-time employees and those self-employed, divided by the male median wage.   |
| 6     |       | Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)                 | 6.1.1                    | 2020              | JMP                             | The percentage of the population using at least a basic drinking water service, such as drinking water from an improved source, provided that the collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.   |
| 6     | [b]   | Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)                     | 6.2.1                    | 2020              | JMP                             | The percentage of the population using at least a basic sanitation service, such as an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households.  |
| 6     |       | Freshwater withdrawal<br>(% of available freshwater<br>resources)           | 6.4.2                    | 2019              | FAO                             | The level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources is the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental water requirements. Main sectors, as defined by ISIC standards, include agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing, electricity industry, and services. This indicator is also known as water withdrawal intensity.  |
| 6     |       | Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)                        | 6.3.1                    | 2020              | EPI                             | The proportion of wastewater that undergoes at least primary treatment in each country, multiplied by the proportion of the population connected to a wastewater collection system.  |
| 6     |       | Scarce water consumption<br>embodied in imports (m3 H2O<br>eq/capita)       | 6.4                      | 2018              | UNEP                            | Water scarcity is measured as water consumption weighted by scarcity indices. In order to incorporate water scarcity into the virtual water flow calculus, water use entries are weighted so that they reflect the scarcity of the water being used. The weight used is a measure of water withdrawals as a percentage of the existing local renewable freshwater resources.   |
| 6     |       | Population using safely managed water services (%)                          | 6.1.1                    | 2020              | JMP                             | The percentage of the population using a safely managed drinking water service. A safely managed drinking water service is one where people use an improved source meeting three criteria: it is accessible on premises, water is available when needed, and the water supplied is free from contamination. Improved sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction.   |
| 6     |       | Population using safely<br>managed sanitation services<br>(%)               | 6.1.1                    | 2020              | JMP                             | The percentage of the population using safely managed sanitation services. Safely managed sanitation services are improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households, and where the excreta produced should either be treated and disposed of in situ, stored temporarily and then emptied, transported and treated off-site, or transported through a sewer with wastewater and then treated off-site. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact. |
| 7     |       | Population with access to electricity (%)                                   | 7.1.1                    | 2020              | IEA, IRENA,<br>UNSD, WB,<br>WHO | The percentage of the population who has access to electricity.  |

**Table A.4** 

| COLL  |       |  |                          |                   |  |   |
|-------|-------|--|--------------------------|-------------------|--|---|
| SDG N | lotes | Indicator  | Related<br>SDG<br>Target | Reference<br>year | Source   | Description   |
| 7     | [a]   | Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 7.1.2                    | 2020              | WHO  | The percentage of the population primarily using clean cooking fuels and technologies for cooking. Under WHO guidelines, kerosene is excluded from clean cooking fuels.   |
| 7     |       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 7.2                      | 2019              | IEA  | A measure of the carbon intensity of energy production, calculated by dividing $CO_2$ emissions from the combustion of fuel by electricity output. The data are reported in Megatonnes per billion kilowatt hours.  |
| 7     |       | Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 7.2.1                    | 2019              | IEA, IRENA,<br>UNSD, WB,<br>WHO                      | The share of renewable energy in the total final energy consumption. Renewable energy includes hydro, solid biofuels, liquid biofuels, biogases, modern biomass, wind, solar, geothermal, tide/wave/oceans and renewable municipal waste. It does not include traditional biomass — local solid biomass resources (e.g. wood, charcoal, dung, agricultural residues) used in low-income households that do not have access to modern cooking fuels or technologies.   |
| 8     |       | Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | 8.1.1                    | 2021              | World Bank   | The growth rate of GDP adjusted to income levels (where rich countries are expected to grow less) and expressed relative to the average growth rate of high income countries. The growth rate over the last 3-year period (t-3 to t) was calculated where GRa=(At/At-3)^(1/3)-1 and where GRa is the growth rate for country A and At is the GDP per capita data for the year t in country A. Then our adjustment is as follows: ADJa= [GRa-(GRhic - 0,015*log(At-3/hict-3))] * 100, where GRhic is the average growth rate of high-income countries and hict-3 is the average GDP per capita of high-income countries three years ago. |
| 8     | [a]   | Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 8.7                      | 2018              | Walk Free<br>Foundation<br>(2018)                    | Estimation of the number of people in modern slavery. Modern slavery is defined as people in forced labor or forced marriage. It is calculated based on standardized surveys and Multiple Systems Estimation (MSE).   |
| 8     |       | Adults with an account at<br>a bank or other financial<br>institution or with a mobile-<br>money-service provider (% of<br>population aged 15 or over) | 8.10.2                   | 2021              | Global Findex<br>Database                            | The percentage of adults, 15 years and older, who report having an account (by themselves or with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution, or who have personally used a mobile money service within the past 12 months.   |
| 8     |       | Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 8.5.2                    | 2023              | ILO  | Modeled estimate of the share of the labor force that is without work but is available and actively seeking employment. The indicator reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for people who want to work but are not doing so.   |
| 8     |       | Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 8.8.2                    | 2021              | World Justice<br>Project                             | Measures the effective enforcement of fundamental labor rights, including freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, the absence of discrimination with respect to employment, and freedom from forced labor and child labor.   |
| 8     |       | Fatal work-related accidents<br>embodied in imports (per<br>100,000 population)  | 8.8.1                    | 2018              | Alsamawi et al.<br>(2017)<br>data updated<br>to 2018 | The number of fatal work-related accidents associated with imported goods. Calculated using extensions to a multiregional input-output table.   |
| 8     |       | Victims of modern slavery<br>embodied in imports (per<br>100,000 population)   | 8.7                      | 2018              | Malik et al<br>(2022)                                | Victims of forced labor embodied in supply chains. Calculated using a multi-regional input-output table (Gloria) extended with a slavery satellite account  |
| 8     |       | Employment-to-population ratio (%)   | 8.5                      | 2022              | OECD   | The ratio of the employed to the working age population. Employed people are those aged 15 or older who were in paid employment or self-employed during a specified period. The working age population refers to people aged 15 to 64.  |

**Table A.4** (continued)

| (continued) |  |                          |                   |   |   |
|-------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------|---|---|
| SDG Notes   | Indicator  | Related<br>SDG<br>Target | Reference<br>year | Source  | Description   |
| 8           | Youth not in employment,<br>education or training (NEET)<br>(% of population aged 15<br>to 29)                   | 8.6.1                    | 2021              | OECD  | The percentage of young people who are not in employment, education or training (NEET). Education includes part-time or full-time education but excludes those in non-formal education and in educational activities of very short duration. Employment is defined according to the ILO Guidelines and covers all those who have been in paid work for at least one hour in the reference week or were temporarily absent from such work.   |
| 9           | Rural population with access<br>to all-season roads (%)  | 9.1.1                    | 2022              | SDSN (2023),<br>based on<br>Workman, R. &<br>McPherson, K.,<br>TRL (2019) |   |
| 9           | Population using the internet (%)  | 17.8.1                   | 2021              | ITU   | The percentage of the population who used the Internet from any location in the last three months. Access could be via a fixed or mobile network.   |
| 9           | Mobile broadband<br>subscriptions (per 100<br>population)  | 9.c.1 &<br>17.6.1        | 2021              | ITU   | The number of mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 population. Mobile broadband subscriptions refer to subscriptions to mobile cellular networks with access to data communications (e.g. the Internet) at broadband speeds, irrespective of the device used to access the internet.  |
| 9           | Logistics Performance Index:<br>Quality of trade and transport-<br>related infrastructure (worst<br>1-5 best)    | 9.1                      | 2018              | World Bank  | Survey-based average assessment of the quality of trade and transport related infrastructure, e.g. ports, roads, railroads and information technology, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best).   |
| 9           | The Times Higher Education<br>Universities Ranking: Average<br>score of top 3 universities<br>(worst 0-100 best) | -                        | 2022              | Times Higher<br>Education   | The average score of the top three universities in each country that are listed in the global top 1,000 universities in the world. For countries with at least one university on the list, only the score of the ranked university was taken into account. When a university score was missing in the Times Higher Education World University Ranking, an indicator from the Global Innovation Index on the top 3 universities in Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) University Ranking was used as a source when available. |
| 9           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 9.5                      | 2021              | Scimago<br>Jounal Rank  | Number of citable documents published by a journal in the three previous years (selected year documents are excluded). Exclusively articles, reviews and conference papers are considered.  |
| 9           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 9.5.1                    | 2020              | UNESCO  | Gross domestic expenditure on scientific research and experimental development (R&D) expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). We assumed zero R&D expenditure for low-income countries that do not report any data.   |
| 9           | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 9.5.2                    | 2020              | OECD  | The number of researchers per thousand employed people. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, as well as in the management of the projects concerned  |
| 9           | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   | 9.5                      | 2020              | OECD  | A triadic patent family is defined as a set of patents registered in various countries (i.e. patent offices) to protect the same invention. Triadic patent families are a set of patents filed at three of these major patent offices: the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). The number of triadic patent families is nowcast for timeliness.  |
| 9           | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 9.c                      | 2020              | OECD  | The difference in the percentage of household Internet access between the top and bottom income quartiles.  |
| 9           | Female share of graduates<br>from STEM fields at the<br>tertiary level (%)                                       | 4.3                      | 2018              | World Bank  | Female share of graduates from Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) programs, tertiary (%)   |

**Table A.4** 

| (conti | continued) |  |                          |                   |   |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------|------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| SDG I  | Notes      | Indicator  | Related<br>SDG<br>Target | Reference<br>year | Source  | Description  |  |  |  |  |
| 10     |            | Gini coefficient   | 10.1                     | 2020              | World Bank  | The Gini coefficient measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution.   |  |  |  |  |
| 10     |            | Palma ratio  | 10.1                     | 2020              | OECD & UNDP   | The share of all income received by the 10% people with highest disposable income divided by the share of all income received by the 40% people with the lowest disposable income.   |  |  |  |  |
| 10     |            | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 10.2.1                   | 2020              | OECD  | The percentage of people of 66 years of age or more whose income falls below half the median household income of the total population.   |  |  |  |  |
| 11     |            | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 11.1.1                   | 2020              | UN Habitat  | Population living in slums is the proportion of the urban population living in slum households. A slum household is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions: access to improved water, access to improved sanitation, sufficient living area, housing durability, and security of tenure.         |  |  |  |  |
| 11     | [a]        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³) | 11.6.2                   | 2019              | IHME  | Air pollution measured as the population-weighted mean annual concentration of PM2.5 for the urban population in a country. PM2.5 is suspended particles measuring less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter, which are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and can cause severe health damage.   |  |  |  |  |
| 11     |            | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)                                       | 11.1                     | 2020              | WHO and<br>UNICEF   | The percentage of the urban population with access to improved drinking water piped on premises. An improved drinking-water source is one that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly fecal matter.  |  |  |  |  |
| 11     |            | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 11.2.1                   | 2022              | Gallup  | The percentage of the surveyed population that responded satisfied to the question In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the public transportation systems?.  |  |  |  |  |
| 11     |            | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 11.1                     | 2019              | OECD  | Percentage of the population living in households where the total housing costs represent more than 40 % of disposable income.   |  |  |  |  |
| 11     |            | Proportion of population with<br>access to points of interest<br>within a 15min walk (%)             | -                        | 2022              | SDSN (2023),<br>based on<br>Nicoletti, L.,<br>Sirenko, M.,<br>& Verma, T.<br>(2023) | The percentage of the population in urban areas living within 15-minute walking distance from a point of interest (i.e. hospitals, schools, supermarkets, restaurants, etc.) Distance is established through pedestrian street network data and the percentage of population in the radius is estimated using gridded population density.                              |  |  |  |  |
| 12     | [a]        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 12.5                     | 2019              | World Bank  | The amount of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. Waste from agriculture and from industries are not included.   |  |  |  |  |
| 12     | [a]        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 12.4.2                   | 2019              | UNU-IAS   | Waste from electrical and electronic equipment, estimated based on figures for domestic production, imports and exports of electronic products, as well as product lifespan data.  |  |  |  |  |
| 12     |            | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 9.4                      | 2018              | Lenzen et al.<br>(2022)   | ${\rm SO_2}$ emissions associated with the production of goods and services, which are then either exported or consumed domestically.  |  |  |  |  |
| 12     |            | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 9.4                      | 2018              | Lenzen et al.<br>(2022)   | Emissions of SO <sub>2</sub> embodied in imported goods and services. SO <sub>2</sub> emissions have severe health impacts and are a significant cause of premature mortality worldwide.   |  |  |  |  |
| 12     |            | Production-based nitrogen<br>emissions (kg/capita)   | 9.4                      | 2018              | UNEP  | Reactive nitrogen emitted during the production of commodities, which are then either exported or consumed domestically. Reactive nitrogen corresponds to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment. |  |  |  |  |

Table A.4 (continued)

| SDG Notes | Indicator  | Related<br>SDG<br>Target | Reference<br>year | Source  | Description   |
|-----------|--|--------------------------|-------------------|---|---|
| 12        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 9.4                      | 2018              | UNEP  | Emissions of reactive nitrogen embodied in imported goods and services. Reactive nitrogen corresponds here to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.  |
| 12        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 12.4                     | 2021              | UN Comtrade                                     | The average annual amount of plastic waste exported over the last 5 years expressed per capita.   |
| 12        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 11.6.1                   | 2021              | OECD  | The amount of municipal solid waste (MSW), including household waste, that is neither recycled nor composted.   |
| 13        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil<br>fuel combustion and cement<br>production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 13.2.2                   | 2021              | Global Carbon<br>Project                        | Emissions from the combustion and oxidation of fossil fuels and from cement production. The indicator excludes emissions from fuels used for international aviation and maritime transport.   |
| 13        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                     | 13.2                     | 2018              | Lenzen et al.<br>(2022)                         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imported goods and services.  |
| 13        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | 13.2                     | 2021              | UN Comtrade                                     | ${\rm CO_2}$ emissions embodied in the exports of coal, gas, and oil. Calculated using a 5-year average of fossil fuel exports and converting exports into their equivalent ${\rm CO_2}$ emissions. Exports for each fossil fuel are capped at the country's level of production.   |
| 13        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/<br>tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0-100 best)                                     | 13.2                     | 2018              | OECD  | The Carbon Pricing Score (CPS) measures the extent to which countries have attained the goal of pricing all energy related carbon emissions at certain benchmark values for carbon costs. The more progress that a country has made towards a specified benchmark value, the higher the CPS. For example, a CPS of 100% against a EUR 60 per tonne of $\rm CO_2$ benchmark means that the country (or the group of countries) prices all carbon emissions in its (their) territory from energy use at EUR 60 or more. |
| 14        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                                    | 14.5.1                   | 2022              | Birdlife<br>International<br>et al.             | The mean percentage area of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of marine biodiversity) that are protected.  |
| 14        | Ocean Health Index: Clean<br>Waters score (worst 0-100<br>best)  | 14.1.1                   | 2022              | Ocean Health<br>Index                           | The clean waters subgoal of the Ocean Health Index measures to what degree marine waters under national jurisdictions have been contaminated by chemicals, excessive nutrients (eutrophication), human pathogens, and trash.  |
| 14        | Fish caught from<br>overexploited or collapsed<br>stocks (% of total catch)                                  | 14.4.1                   | 2018              | Sea around Us                                   | The percentage of a country's total catch, within its exclusive economic zone (EEZ), that is comprised of species that are overexploited or collapsed, weighted by the quality of fish catch data   |
| 14        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 14.4                     | 2019              | Sea Around Us                                   | The percentage of fish caught by bottom trawling, a method of fishing in which industrial fishing vessels drag large nets (trawls) along the seabed. This indicator is the sum of the series for bottom trawling, shrimp trawling, and dredging.  |
| 14        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 14.4                     | 2019              | Sea around Us                                   | The percentage of fish that are caught only to be later discarded.  |
| 14        | Marine biodiversity threats<br>embodied in imports (per<br>million population)                               | 14.4                     | 2018              | Lenzen et al.<br>(2012) data<br>updated to 2018 | Threats to marine species embodied in imports of goods and services.  |
| 15        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                               | 15.1.2                   | 2022              | Birdlife<br>International<br>et al.             | The mean percentage area of terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that are protected.  |
| 15        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                                | 15.1.2                   | 2022              | Birdlife<br>International<br>et al.             | The mean percentage area of freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that are protected.   |
| 15        | Red List Index of species<br>survival (worst 0-1 best)   | 15.5.1                   | 2023              | IUCN and<br>Birdlife<br>International           | The change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. The index is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.  |

**Table A.4** (continued)

| (continued) |   |                          |                   |  |   |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|--|---|
| SDG Notes   | Indicator   | Related<br>SDG<br>Target | Reference<br>year | Source   | Description   |
| 15          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 15.2                     | 2021              | Curtis et al.<br>(2018)<br>data updated<br>to 2021 | The mean annual percentage of permanent deforestation over the last 3-year period. Permanent deforestation refers to tree cover removal for urbanization, commodity production and certain types of small-scale agriculture whereby the previous tree cover does not return. It does not include temporary forest loss due to cuttings within the forestry sector or wildfires. Since data on tree cover gains are not available, the annual net loss cannot be calculated, thus the indicator is an estimate for gross permanent deforestation.  |
| 15          | Terrestrial and freshwater<br>biodiversity threats embodied<br>in imports (per million<br>population) | 15.5                     | 2018              | Lenzen et al.<br>(2012)<br>data updated<br>to 2018 | Threats to terrestrial and freshwater species embodied in imports of goods and services.  |
| 16          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 16.1.1                   | 2021              | UNODC  | The number of intentional homicides per 100,000 people. Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing, such as killing in armed conflict.   |
| 16          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 16.3.2                   | 2020              | UNODC  | Unsentenced prisoners as a percentage of overall prison population. Persons held unsentenced or pre-trial refers to persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions who are untried, pre-trial or awaiting a first instance decision on their case from a competent authority regarding their conviction or acquittal.   |
| 16          | Population who feel safe<br>walking alone at night in<br>the city or area where they<br>live (%)      | 16.1.4                   | 2022              | Gallup   | The percentage of the surveyed population that responded Yes to the question Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?  |
| 16          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                  | 16.9.1                   | 2022              | UNICEF   | The percentage of children under the age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities.  |
| 16          | Corruption Perceptions Index<br>(worst 0-100 best)  | 16.5.1 &<br>16.5.2       | 2022              | Transparency<br>International                      | The perceived levels of public sector corruption, on a scale from 0 (highest level of perceived corruption) to 100 (lowest level of perceived corruption). The CPI aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts.  |
| 16          | Children involved in child<br>labor (% of population aged<br>5 to 14)                                 | 8.7.1                    | 2021              | UNICEF   | The percentage of children, between the age of 5 and 14 years old, involved in child labor at the time of the survey. A child is considered to be involved in child labor under the following conditions: (a) children 5-11 years old who, during the reference week, did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores, or (b) children 12-14 years old who, during the reference week, did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores. We assumed 0% child labor for high-income countries for which no data was reported. |
| 16          | Exports of major conventional<br>weapons (TIV constant million<br>USD per 100,000 population)*        | 16.1                     | 2021              | Stockholm<br>Peace Research<br>Institute           | Volume of major conventional weapons exported, expressed in constant 1990 US\$ millions (TIV) per 100,000 population. The trend-indicator value is based on the known unit production cost of a core set of weapons and does not reflect the financial value of the exports. Small arms, light weapons, ammunition and other support material are not included. Values were calculated using a 5-year average on the latest ten years of data.  |
| 16          | Press Freedom Index (worst<br>0-100 best)   | 16.1                     | 2023              | Reporters sans<br>frontières                       | Degree of freedom available to journalists in 180 countries and regions, determined by pooling the responses of experts to a questionnaire devised by RSF.  |
| 16          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 16.3.1 &<br>16.3.3       | 2021              | World Justice<br>Project                           | Measures the accessibility and affordability of civil courts, including whether people are aware of available remedies; can access and afford legal advice and representation; and can access the court system without incurring unreasonable fees, encountering unreasonable procedural hurdles, or experiencing physical or linguistic barriers.  |

Table A.4

| SDG Notes | Indicator   | Related<br>SDG<br>Target | Reference<br>year | Source                   | Description  |
|-----------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 16        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0 - 1 best)   | 16.6                     | 2021              | World Justice<br>Project | Measures whether administrative proceedings at the national and local levels are conducted without unreasonable delay.   |
| 16        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0 - 1 best)   | 16.6                     | 2021              | World Justice<br>Project | Measures whether the government respects the property rights of people and corporations, refrains from the illegal seizure of private property, and provides adequate compensation when property is legally expropriated.  |
| 16        | Persons held in prison (per<br>100,000 population)  | -                        | 2020              | UNODC                    | The prison population is composed of persons held in prisons, penal institutions, or correctional institutions.  |
| 17        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 1.a.1                    | 2021              | UNESCO                   | The sum of public expenditure on health from domestic sources and general government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) expressed as a percentage of GDP. This indicator is based on the World Bank health and education spending datasets, sourced from WHO & UNESCO respectively. Values are carried forward for both health and education, but a value in a given year is only reported if at least one data point is a real observation (not carried forward).         |
| 17        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 17.2.1                   | 2022              | OECD                     | The amount of official development assistance (ODA) as a share of gross national income (GNI). It includes grants, soft loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance and excludes grants and loans for military purposes. There is a break in the series because from 2019, the ODA grant-equivalent methodology is used whereby only the grant portion of the loan, i.e. the amount given by lending below market rates, counts as ODA. |
| 17        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 17.1.1                   | 2020              | IMF                      | Government revenue measured as cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered as revenue but are excluded here.   |
| 17        | Corporate Tax Haven Score<br>(best 0-100 worst)   | -                        | 2021              | Tax Justice<br>Network   | The Corporate Tax Haven Score measures a jurisdiction's potential to poach the tax base of others, as enshrined in its laws, regulations and documented administrative practices. For countries with multiple jurisdictions, the average value across the jurisdictions was assigned to the country.   |
| 17        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)  | -                        | 2022              | Tax Justice<br>Network   | The Index measures the contribution of each jurisdiction to financial secrecy, on a scale from 0 (best) to 100 (worst). It is calculated using qualitative data to prepare a secrecy score for each jurisdiction and quantitative data to create a global scale weighting for each jurisdiction according to its share of offshore financial services activity in the global total. For countries with multiple jurisdictions, the average score of the jurisdictions was used.                    |
| 17        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | -                        | 2019              | Zucman et al.<br>(2019)  | Estimation of how much profit is shifted into tax havens and how much non-haven countries lose in profits from such shifting. Based on macroeconomic data known as foreign affiliates statistics. Negative values indicate profit shifting.  |
| 17        | Statistical Performance Index<br>(worst 0-100 best)   | 17.18.1<br>- 17.19.2     | 2022              | World Bank               | The Statistical Performance Index is a weighted average of the statistical performance indicators that evaluate the performance of national statistical systems. It aggregates five pillars of statistical performance: data use, data services, data products, data sources, and data infrastructure.   |

Source: Authors' analysis

\*Note: The inclusion of an indicator on export of major conventional weapons should not be interpreted as a value judgment on the context of current conflicts but rather as an effort to evaluate more generally the trend towards disarmament recognized by the UN and civil society organizations as an important priority for peace, socio-economic stability and sustainable development (UN Office for Disarmament Affairs, 2018; Amnesty International, 2008).

**Table A.5** Indicator thresholds and justifications for optimal values

| DG<br>_ | Indicator   | Optimum<br>(value = 100) | Green | Yellow              | Orange              | Red    | Lower<br>bound | Justification for optimum  |
|---------|---|--------------------------|-------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1       | Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 0                        | ≤ 2   | $2 < x \le 7.5$     | 7.5 < x ≤ 13        | > 13   | 72.6           | SDG Target                 |
| 1       | Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 0                        | ≤ 2   | $2 < x \le 7.5$     | $7.5 < x \le 13$    | > 13   | 51.5           | SDG Target                 |
| 1       | Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 6.1                      | ≤ 10  | 10 < x ≤ 12.5       | 12.5 < x ≤ 15       | > 15   | 17.7           | Average of best performers |
| 2       | Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5                      | ≤ 7.5 | $7.5 < x \le 11.25$ | 11.25 < x ≤ 15      | > 15   | 42.3           | SDG Target                 |
| 2       | Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 0                        | ≤ 7.5 | 7.5 < x ≤ 11.25     | 11.25 < x ≤ 15      | > 15   | 50.2           | SDG Target                 |
| 2       | Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 0                        | ≤ 5   | $5 < x \le 7.5$     | $7.5 < x \le 10$    | > 10   | 16.3           | SDG Target                 |
| 2       | Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 2.8                      | ≤ 10  | $10 < x \le 17.5$   | 17.5 < x ≤ 25       | > 25   | 35.1           | Average of best performers |
| 2       | Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)  | 2.04                     | ≤ 2.2 | $2.2 < x \le 2.3$   | $2.3 < x \le 2.4$   | > 2.4  | 2.45           | Average of best performers |
| 2       | Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 7                        | ≥ 2.5 | $2.5 > x \ge 2$     | 2 > x ≥ 1.5         | < 1.5  | 0.2            | Average of best performers |
| 2       | Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)   | 0                        | ≤ 0.3 | $0.3 < x \le 0.5$   | $0.5 < x \le 0.7$   | > 0.7  | 1.2            | Technical Optimum          |
| 2       | Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)  | 77                       | ≥ 75  | 75 > x ≥ 62.5       | $62.5 > x \ge 50$   | < 50   | 28             | Average of best performers |
| 2       | Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0                        | ≤ 1   | 1 < x ≤ 25.5        | 25.5 < x ≤ 50       | > 50   | 250            | Technical Optimum          |
| 3       | Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 3.4                      | ≤ 70  | 70 < x ≤ 105        | $105 < x \le 140$   | > 140  | 814            | Average of best performers |
| 3       | Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 1.1                      | ≤ 12  | 12 < x ≤ 15         | 15 < x ≤ 18         | > 18   | 39.7           | Average of best performers |
| 3       | Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 2.6                      | ≤ 25  | 25 < x ≤ 37.5       | $37.5 < x \le 50$   | > 50   | 130.1          | Average of best performers |
| 3       | Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 0                        | ≤ 10  | 10 < x ≤ 42.5       | 42.5 < x ≤ 75       | > 75   | 561            | SDG Target                 |
| 3       | New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0                        | ≤ 0.2 | $0.2 < x \le 0.6$   | $0.6 < x \le 1$     | > 1    | 5.5            | SDG Target                 |
| 3       | Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years $(\%)$ | 9.3                      | ≤ 15  | 15 < x ≤ 20         | 20 < x ≤ 25         | > 25   | 31             | Average of best performers |
| 3       | Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                        | 0                        | ≤ 18  | 18 < x ≤ 84         | 84 < x ≤ 150        | > 150  | 368.8          | Technical Optimum          |
| 3       | Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 3.2                      | ≤ 8.4 | 8.4 < x ≤ 12.6      | $12.6 < x \le 16.8$ | > 16.8 | 33.7           | Average of best performers |
| 3       | Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 83                       | ≥ 80  | 80 > x ≥ 75         | 75 > x ≥ 70         | < 70   | 54             | Average of best performers |
| 3       | Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 2.5                      | ≤ 25  | 25 < x ≤ 37.5       | 37.5 < x ≤ 50       | > 50   | 139.6          | Average of best performers |
| 3       | Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 100                      | ≥ 98  | $98 > x \ge 94$     | $94 > x \ge 90$     | < 90   | 23.1           | Leave no one behind        |
| 3       | Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 100                      | ≥ 90  | 90 > x ≥ 85         | $85 > x \ge 80$     | < 80   | 41             | Leave no one behind        |
| 3       | Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)  | 100                      | ≥ 80  | 80 > x ≥ 70         | $70 > x \ge 60$     | < 60   | 38.2           | Leave no one behind        |
| 3       | Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)   | 7.6                      | ≥ 6   | $6 > x \ge 5.5$     | 5.5 > x ≥ 5         | < 5    | 3.3            | Average of best performers |
| 3       | Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 0                        | ≤ 3   | $3 < x \le 5$       | $5 < x \le 7$       | > 7    | 11             | Leave no one behin         |

**Table A.5** (continued)

| DG | Indicator  | Optimum<br>(value = 100) | Green  | Yellow            | Orange              | Red       | Lower<br>bound | Justification for optimum  |
|----|--|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 3  | Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)                                     | 0                        | ≤ 20   | 20 < x ≤ 30       | 30 < x ≤ 40         | > 40      | 45             | Leave no one behind        |
| 3  | Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 10.1                     | ≤ 18   | 18 < x ≤ 25       | 25 < x ≤ 32         | > 32      | 35             | Average of best performers |
| 4  | Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)                     | 100                      | ≥ 90   | 90 > x ≥ 80       | 80 > x ≥ 70         | < 70      | 35             | SDG Target                 |
| 4  | Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 100                      | ≥ 97   | 97 > x ≥ 88.5     | $88.5 > x \ge 80$   | < 80      | 53.8           | SDG Target                 |
| 4  | Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 100                      | ≥ 90   | $90 > x \ge 82.5$ | $82.5 > x \ge 75$   | < 75      | 18             | SDG Target                 |
| 4  | Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 100                      | ≥ 95   | $95 > x \ge 90$   | $90 > x \ge 85$     | < 85      | 45.2           | Leave no one behind        |
| 4  | Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)                                      | 52.2                     | ≥ 40   | 40 > x ≥ 25       | 25 > x ≥ 10         | < 10      | 0              | Average of best performers |
| 4  | PISA score (worst 0-600 best)  | 525.6                    | ≥ 493  | 493 > x ≥ 446.5   | $446.5 > x \ge 400$ | < 400     | 350            | Average of best performers |
| 4  | Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)                              | 8.3                      | ≤ 10.5 | 10.5 < x ≤ 15.25  | 15.25 < x ≤ 20      | > 20      | 21.4           | Average of best performers |
| 4  | Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  | 10                       | ≤ 15   | 15 < x ≤ 22.5     | $22.5 < x \le 30$   | > 30      | 48             | Average of best performers |
| 5  | Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)                  | 100                      | ≥ 80   | $80 > x \ge 70$   | $70 > x \ge 60$     | < 60      | 17.5           | Leave no one behin         |
| 5  | Modeled estimate: Demand for family planning satisfied by any modern method                          | 100                      | ≥ 80   | $80 > x \ge 70$   | $70 > x \ge 60$     | < 60      | 17.5           | Technical Optimum          |
| 5  | Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 100                      | ≥ 98   | 98 > x ≥ 86.5     | $86.5 > x \ge 75$   | < 75      | 41.8           | SDG Target                 |
| 5  | Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 100                      | ≥ 70   | $70 > x \ge 60$   | $60 > x \ge 50$     | < 50      | 21.5           | SDG Target                 |
| 5  | Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 50                       | ≥ 40   | $40 > x \ge 30$   | $30 > x \ge 20$     | < 20      | 1.2            | SDG Target                 |
| 5  | Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 0                        | ≤8     | $8 < x \le 14$    | $14 < x \le 20$     | > 20      | 36.7           | Technical Optimum          |
| 6  | Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100                      | ≥ 98   | $98 > x \ge 89$   | $89 > x \ge 80$     | < 80      | 40             | Leave no one behin         |
| 6  | Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 100                      | ≥ 95   | 95 > x ≥ 85       | 85 > x ≥ 75         | < 75      | 9.7            | Leave no one behin         |
| 6  | Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 12.5                     | ≤ 25   | $25 < x \le 50$   | 50 < x ≤ 75         | > 75      | 100            | Technical Optimum          |
| 6  | Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 100                      | ≥ 50   | 50 > x ≥ 37.5     | $37.5 > x \ge 25$   | < 25      | 15             | Technical Optimum          |
| 6  | Scarce water consumption embodied in imports $(m^3  H_2 O  eq/capita)$                               | 100                      | ≤ 1000 | 1000 < x ≤ 2500   | 2500 < x ≤ 4000     | ><br>4000 | 11000          | Average of best performers |
| 6  | Population using safely managed water services (%)   | 100                      | ≥ 95   | $95 > x \ge 87.5$ | $87.5 > x \ge 80$   | < 80      | 10.5           | Leave no one behin         |
| 6  | Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 100                      | ≥ 90   | 90 > x ≥ 77.5     | 77.5 > x ≥ 65       | < 65      | 14.1           | Leave no one behin         |
| 7  | Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100                      | ≥ 98   | $98 > x \ge 89$   | $89 > x \ge 80$     | < 80      | 9.1            | Leave no one behin         |
| 7  | Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                 | 100                      | ≥ 85   | 85 > x ≥ 67.5     | $67.5 > x \ge 50$   | < 50      | 2              | Average of best performers |
| 7  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) | 0                        | ≤1     | 1 < x ≤ 1.25      | 1.25 < x ≤ 1.5      | > 1.5     | 5.9            | Technical Optimum          |
| 7  | Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 55                       | ≥ 32   | 32 > x ≥ 21       | 21 > x ≥ 10         | < 10      | 3              | Average of best performers |

**Table A.5** (continued)

|     | Indicator   | Optimum<br>(value = 100) | Green | Yellow              | Orange               | Red    | Lower<br>bound | Justification for optimum  |
|-----|---|--------------------------|-------|---------------------|----------------------|--------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 8   | Adjusted GDP growth (%)   | 5                        | ≥ 0   | 0 > x ≥ -1.5        | -1.5 > x ≥ -3        | < -3   | -14.7          | Average of best performers |
| 8   | Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 0                        | ≤ 4   | $4 < x \le 7$       | $7 < x \le 10$       | > 10   | 22             | Leave no one behind        |
| 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) | 100                      | ≥ 80  | 80 > x ≥ 65         | 65 > x ≥ 50          | < 50   | 8              | Technical Optimum          |
|     | Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 0.5                      | ≤ 5   | 5 < x ≤ 7.5         | 7.5 < x ≤ 10         | > 10   | 25.9           | Average of best performers |
|     | Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.85                     | ≥ 0.7 | $0.7 > x \ge 0.6$   | $0.6 > x \ge 0.5$    | < 0.5  | 0.3            | Average of best performers |
|     | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 0                        | ≤ 1   | 1 < x ≤ 1.75        | 1.75 < x ≤ 2.5       | > 2.5  | 6              | Technical Optimum          |
|     | Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 0                        | ≤ 20  | 20 < x ≤ 135        | 135 < x ≤ 250        | > 250  | 300            | Technical Optimum          |
| 8   | Employment-to-population ratio (%)  | 77.8                     | ≥ 60  | 60 > x ≥ 55         | 55 > x ≥ 50          | < 50   | 50             | Average of best performers |
|     | Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)   | 8.1                      | ≤ 10  | 10 < x ≤ 12.5       | 12.5 < x ≤ 15        | > 15   | 28.2           | Average of best performers |
| 9   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 100                      | ≥ 90  | 90 > x ≥ 75         | 75 > x ≥ 60          | < 60   | 35             | Leave no one behind        |
| 9   | Population using the internet (%)   | 100                      | ≥ 80  | 80 > x ≥ 65         | 65 > x ≥ 50          | < 50   | 2.2            | Leave no one behind        |
|     | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 100                      | ≥ 75  | 75 > x ≥ 57.5       | 57.5 > x ≥ 40        | < 40   | 1.4            | Leave no one behind        |
| 9   | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1-5 best)                                       | 3.8                      | ≥ 3   | $3 > x \ge 2.5$     | $2.5 > x \ge 2$      | < 2    | 1.6            | Average of best performers |
|     | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)                                   | 50                       | ≥ 30  | 30 > x ≥ 15         | $15 > x \ge 0$       | < 0    | 0              | Average of best performers |
| ч   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 1.2                      | ≥ 0.7 | $0.7 > x \ge 0.375$ | $0.375 > x \ge 0.05$ | < 0.05 | 0              | Average of best performers |
| 9   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 3.7                      | ≥ 1.5 | 1.5 > x ≥ 1.25      | 1.25 > x ≥ 1         | < 1    | 0              | Average of best performers |
| 9   | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 15.6                     | ≥ 8   | $8 > x \ge 7.5$     | $7.5 > x \ge 7$      | < 7    | 0.8            | Average of best performers |
| 9   | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)  | 115.7                    | ≥ 20  | 20 > x ≥ 15         | 15 > x ≥ 10          | < 10   | 0.1            | Average of best performers |
| 9   | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | 0                        | ≤ 7   | $7 < x \le 26$      | $26 < x \le 45$      | > 45   | 63.6           | Leave no one behind        |
|     | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) $$   | 50                       | ≥ 30  | 30 > x ≥ 25         | 25 > x ≥ 20          | < 20   | 15             | Leave no one behind        |
| 10  | Gini coefficient  | 27.5                     | ≤ 30  | 30 < x ≤ 35         | $35 < x \le 40$      | > 40   | 63             | Average of best performers |
| 10  | Palma ratio   | 0.9                      | ≤ 1   | 1 < x ≤ 1.15        | $1.15 < x \le 1.3$   | > 1.3  | 2.5            | Average of best performers |
| 1() | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 3.2                      | ≤ 5   | 5 < x ≤ 15          | 15 < x ≤ 25          | > 25   | 45.7           | Average of best performers |
| 11  | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0                        | ≤ 5   | 5 < x ≤ 15          | 15 < x ≤ 25          | > 25   | 90             | Leave no one behind        |
|     | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)                                      | 6.3                      | ≤ 10  | 10 < x ≤ 17.5       | 17.5 < x ≤ 25        | > 25   | 87             | Average of best performers |

**Table A.5** (continued)

| SDG | Indicator   | Optimum<br>(value = 100) | Green  | Yellow               | Orange              | Red       | Lower<br>bound | Justification for optimum  |
|-----|---|--------------------------|--------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 11  | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)                              | 100                      | ≥ 98   | 98 > x ≥ 86.5        | 86.5 > x ≥ 75       | < 75      | 6.1            | Leave no one behind        |
| 11  | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 82.6                     | ≥ 72   | 72 > x ≥ 57.5        | 57.5 > x ≥ 43       | < 43      | 21             | Average of best performers |
| 11  | Population with rent overburden (%)   | 4.6                      | ≤ 7    | 7 < x ≤ 12           | 12 < x ≤ 17         | > 17      | 25.6           | Average of best performers |
| 11  | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)          | 98                       | ≥ 90   | 90 > x ≥ 70          | 70 > x ≥ 50         | < 50      | 15             | Average of best performers |
| 12  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.1                      | ≤ 1    | 1 < x ≤ 1.5          | 1.5 < x ≤ 2         | > 2       | 3.7            | Average of best performers |
| 12  | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.2                      | ≤ 5    | $5 < x \le 7.5$      | $7.5 < x \le 10$    | > 10      | 23.5           | Average of best performers |
| 12  | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)                                      | 0                        | ≤ 30   | $30 < x \le 65$      | $65 < x \le 100$    | > 100     | 525            | Average of best performers |
| 12  | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)                                   | 0                        | ≤ 5    | $5 < x \le 7.5$      | $7.5 < x \le 10$    | > 10      | 30             | Technical Optimum          |
| 12  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 2                        | ≤ 20   | 20 < x ≤ 35          | $35 < x \le 50$     | > 50      | 100            | Average of best performers |
| 12  | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 0                        | ≤ 10   | $10 < x \le 15$      | $15 < x \le 20$     | > 20      | 70             | Technical Optimum          |
| 12  | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0                        | ≤ 1    | $1 < x \le 3$        | $3 < x \le 5$       | > 5       | 12             | Technical Optimum          |
| 12  | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.6                      | ≤ 0.8  | $0.8 < x \le 0.9$    | $0.9 < x \le 1$     | > 1       | 1.5            | Average of best performers |
| 13  | ${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita) | 0                        | ≤ 2    | $2 < x \le 3$        | $3 < x \le 4$       | > 4       | 20             | Technical Optimum          |
| 13  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                    | 0                        | ≤ 0.5  | $0.5 < x \le 1$      | $1 < x \le 1.5$     | > 1.5     | 4.5            | Technical Optimum          |
| 13  | $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)                                | 0                        | ≤ 100  | 100 < x ≤ 4050       | 4050 < x ≤ 8000     | ><br>8000 | 44000          | Technical Optimum          |
| 13  | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0-100 best)                        | 100                      | ≥ 70   | $70 > x \ge 50$      | $50 > x \ge 30$     | < 30      | 0              | Technical Optimum          |
| 14  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                   | 100                      | ≥ 85   | 85 > x ≥ 75          | 75 > x ≥ 65         | < 65      | 0              | Technical Optimum          |
| 14  | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)                                   | 100                      | ≥ 80   | 80 > x ≥ 75          | $75 > x \ge 70$     | < 70      | 28.6           | Technical Optimum          |
| 14  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                       | 0                        | ≤ 25   | 25 < x ≤ 37.5        | $37.5 < x \le 50$   | > 50      | 90.7           | Technical Optimum          |
| 14  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 1                        | ≤ 7    | 7 < x ≤ 33.5         | $33.5 < x \le 60$   | > 60      | 90             | Average of best performers |
| 14  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0                        | ≤ 5    | $5 < x \le 10$       | 10 < x ≤ 15         | > 15      | 20             | Technical Optimum          |
| 14  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                    | 0                        | ≤ 0.2  | $0.2 < x \le 0.6$    | $0.6 < x \le 1$     | > 1       | 2              | Technical Optimum          |
| 15  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)              | 100                      | ≥ 85   | 85 > x ≥ 75          | 75 > x ≥ 65         | < 65      | 0              | Technical Optimum          |
| 15  | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)               | 100                      | ≥ 85   | 85 > x ≥ 75          | 75 > x ≥ 65         | < 65      | 0              | Technical Optimum          |
| 15  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)   | 1                        | ≥ 0.9  | $0.9 > x \ge 0.85$   | $0.85 > x \ge 0.8$  | < 0.8     | 0.6            | Technical Optimum          |
| 15  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)                                  | 0                        | ≤ 0.05 | $0.05 < x \le 0.275$ | $0.275 < x \le 0.5$ | > 0.5     | 1.5            | SDG Target                 |
|     |   |                          |        |                      |                     |           |                |                            |

**Table A.5** (continued)

| SDG | Indicator   | Optimum<br>(value = 100) | Green  | Yellow               | Orange               | Red    | Lower<br>bound | Justification for optimum  |
|-----|---|--------------------------|--------|----------------------|----------------------|--------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 15  | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0                        | ≤1     | 1 < x ≤ 2            | 2 < x ≤ 3            | > 3    | 10             | Technical Optimum          |
| 16  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.3                      | ≤ 1.5  | 1.5 < x ≤ 2.75       | 2.75 < x ≤ 4         | > 4    | 38             | Average of best performers |
| 16  | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 7                        | ≤ 30   | $30 < x \le 40$      | $40 < x \le 50$      | > 50   | 75             | Average of best performers |
| 16  | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)   | 90                       | ≥ 70   | 70 > x ≥ 60          | 60 > x ≥ 50          | < 50   | 33             | Average of best performers |
| 16  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100                      | ≥ 98   | 98 > x ≥ 86.5        | $86.5 > x \ge 75$    | < 75   | 11             | Leave no one behind        |
| 16  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)   | 88.6                     | ≥ 60   | 60 > x ≥ 50          | 50 > x ≥ 40          | < 40   | 13             | Average of best performers |
| 16  | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 0                        | ≤ 2    | 2 < x ≤ 6            | 6 < x ≤ 10           | > 10   | 39.3           | Leave no one behind        |
| 16  | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0                        | ≤1     | 1 < x ≤ 1.75         | 1.75 < x ≤ 2.5       | > 2.5  | 3.4            | Technical Optimum          |
| 16  | Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)  | 90                       | ≥ 70   | 70 > x ≥ 60          | 60 > x ≥ 50          | < 50   | 40             | Average of best performers |
| 16  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.75                     | ≥ 0.65 | $0.65 > x \ge 0.575$ | $0.575 > x \ge 0.5$  | < 0.5  | 0.1            | Average of best performers |
| 16  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0 - 1 best)   | 0.85                     | ≥ 0.7  | $0.7 > x \ge 0.55$   | $0.55 > x \ge 0.4$   | < 0.4  | 0.15           | Average of best performers |
| 16  | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0 - 1 best)   | 0.85                     | ≥ 0.7  | $0.7 > x \ge 0.6$    | $0.6 > x \ge 0.5$    | < 0.5  | 0.4            | Average of best performers |
| 16  | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 25                       | ≤ 100  | 100 < x ≤ 175        | 175 < x ≤ 250        | > 250  | 475            | Average of best performers |
| 17  | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 15                       | ≥ 10   | $10 > x \ge 7.5$     | $7.5 > x \ge 5$      | < 5    | 0              | Average of best performers |
| 17  | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries:<br>International concessional public finance, including<br>official development assistance (% of GNI) | 1                        | ≥ 0.7  | 0.7 > x ≥ 0.525      | $0.525 > x \ge 0.35$ | < 0.35 | 0.1            | Average of best performers |
| 17  | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 40                       | ≥ 30   | 30 > x ≥ 23          | 23 > x ≥ 16          | < 16   | 10             | Average of best performers |
| 17  | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)  | 40                       | ≤ 60   | 60 < x ≤ 65          | 65 < x ≤ 70          | > 70   | 100            | Average of best performers |
| 17  | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)  | 42.7                     | ≤ 45   | 45 < x ≤ 50          | 50 < x ≤ 55          | > 55   | 76.5           | Average of best performers |
| 17  | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 0                        | ≥ 0    | 0 > x ≥ -15          | -15 > x ≥ -30        | < -30  | -70            | Technical Optimum          |
| 17  | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)  | 100                      | ≥ 80   | $80 > x \ge 65$      | $65 > x \ge 50$      | < 50   | 25             | Technical Optimum          |

Source: Authors' analysis

**Table A.6**Indicators used for SDG Trends and period for trend estimation

| SDG | Indicator  | Period<br>covered | Notes     |
|-----|--|-------------------|-----------|
| 1   | Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 2015–2023         |           |
| 1   | Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 2015–2023         |           |
| 1   | Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 2015–2020         | OECD only |
| 2   | Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2015–2020         |           |
| 2   | Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 2015–2022         |           |
| 2   | Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2015–2021         |           |
| 2   | Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 2013–2016         |           |
| 2   | Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)   | 2014–2017         |           |
| 2   | Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2015–2021         |           |
| 2   | Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 2015–2018         |           |
| 3   | Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 2015–2020         |           |
| 3   | Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 2015–2021         |           |
| 3   | Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 2015–2021         |           |
| 3   | Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 2015–2021         |           |
| 3   | New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 2015–2021         |           |
| 3   | Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 2015–2019         |           |
| 3   | Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 2015–2019         |           |
| 3   | Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 2015–2019         |           |
| 3   | Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 2015–2020         |           |
| 3   | Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 2015–2020         |           |
| 3   | Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 2015–2021         |           |
| 3   | Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 2015–2019         |           |
| 3   | Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 2015–2022         |           |
| 3   | Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  | 2015–2021         | OECD only |
| 3   | Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   | 2015–2020         | OECD only |
| 3   | Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 2015–2021         | OECD only |
| 4   | Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 2015–2021         |           |
| 4   | Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 2015–2021         |           |
| 4   | Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 2015–2021         |           |
| 4   | Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 2015–2021         |           |
| 4   | Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 2015–2021         | OECD only |
| 4   | PISA score (worst 0-600 best)  | 2015–2018         | OECD only |
| 4   | Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  | 2015–2018         | OECD only |
| 4   | Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  | 2015–2018         | OECD only |

Table A.6

| <b>SDG</b> 5 5 | Indicator  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | Period<br>covered | Notes     |
|----------------|---|-------------------|-----------|
| 5              |   |                   |           |
|                |   | 2015-2022         |           |
|                | Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 2015-2021         |           |
| 5              | Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 2015-2022         |           |
| 5              | Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 2015–2021         |           |
| 5              | Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 2015–2021         | OECD only |
| 6              | Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 2015-2020         |           |
| 6              | Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 2015-2020         |           |
| 6              | Population using safely managed water services (%)  | 2015–2020         | OECD only |
| 6              | Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 2015-2020         | OECD only |
| 7              | Population with access to electricity (%)   | 2015–2020         |           |
| 7              | Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 2015–2020         |           |
| 7              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                      | 2015–2019         |           |
| 7              | Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 2015–2019         |           |
| 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) | 2014–2021         |           |
| 8              | Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 2015-2023         | Global on |
| 8              | Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 2015–2021         |           |
| 8              | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 2015–2018         |           |
| 8              | Employment-to-population ratio (%)  | 2015–2022         | OECD onl  |
| 8              | Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)   | 2015-2021         | OECD onl  |
| 9              | Population using the internet (%)   | 2015-2021         |           |
| 9              | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 2015–2021         |           |
| 9              | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1-5 best)                                       | 2014–2018         |           |
| 9              | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 2015-2021         |           |
| 9              | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 2015–2020         |           |
| 9              | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 2015-2020         | OECD onl  |
| 9              | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)  | 2015–2020         | OECD onl  |
| 9              | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | 2015-2020         | OECD onl  |
| 9              | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 2014–2018         | OECD onl  |
| 10             | Gini coefficient  | 2015-2020         |           |
| 10             | Palma ratio   | 2015–2020         |           |
| 10             | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 2015–2020         | OECD onl  |
| 11             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 2016–2020         |           |
| 11             | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)                                      | 2015–2019         |           |
| 11             | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 2015–2020         |           |

**Table A.6** 

| SDG | Indicator   | Period<br>covered | Notes     |
|-----|---|-------------------|-----------|
| 11  | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 2015–2022         |           |
| 11  | Population with rent overburden (%)   | 2015–2019         | OECD only |
| 12  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 2015–2018         |           |
| 12  | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 2015–2018         |           |
| 12  | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 2016–2021         |           |
| 12  | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 2015–2021         | OECD only |
| 13  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)   | 2015–2021         |           |
| 13  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 2015–2018         |           |
| 13  | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | 2015–2018         | OECD only |
| 14  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 2015–2022         |           |
| 14  | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 2015–2022         |           |
| 14  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 2015–2018         |           |
| 14  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 2015–2019         |           |
| 14  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 2015–2019         |           |
| 15  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 2015–2022         |           |
| 15  | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 2015–2022         |           |
| 15  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 2015–2023         |           |
| 15  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 2015–2021         |           |
| 16  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2015–2021         |           |
| 16  | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 2015–2020         |           |
| 16  | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)   | 2015–2022         |           |
| 16  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 2015–2022         |           |
| 16  | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 2015–2023         |           |
| 16  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 2015–2021         |           |
| 16  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 2015–2021         |           |
| 16  | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 2015–2021         |           |
| 16  | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 2015–2020         | OECD only |
| 17  | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 2015–2021         |           |
| 17  | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 2019–2022         |           |
| 17  | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 2015–2020         |           |
| 17  | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 2018–2022         | OECD only |
| 17  | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 2015–2019         | OECD only |
| 17  | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 2016–2022         |           |

Source: Authors' analysis

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# Part 5 Country Profiles

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY 158/166

COUNTRY SCORE 49.0

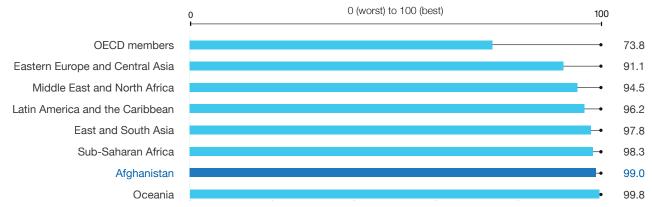
#### 100 STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%) 90 80-SDG SDG 15 70-SDG 4 60 SDG 14 50 Afghanistan SDG 5 40 SDG 13 30-20 SDG 10 Limited progress SDG 11 Achieved or on track SDG 10 SDG 8

#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

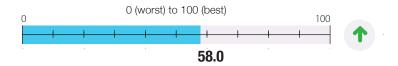


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# **AFGHANISTAN**

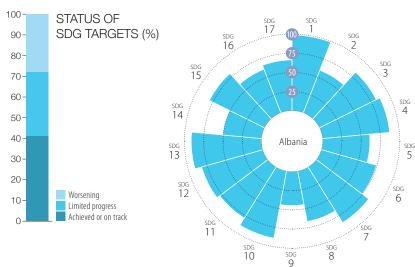
| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Tren      | •   | Value Year Ratin  |     |
|---|-----------------------------|---|-------------------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 54.6 2023                   |   | 50.4 2022         |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 77.3 2023 • 🔱               | _ ' ' '   | 18.4 2020         |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | 20.0.2020                   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related        | 18.5 2021 •       | , - |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 29.8 2020 • •               | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 1.8 2018 •        | , , |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                              | 33.1 2022 • → 5.1 2018 • •  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 6 00 2022         |     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 5.5 2016                    | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | * 0.0 2022 •      | ,   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.2 2017                    | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2021 •        | ) • |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 2.2 2021                    | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | * 0.0 2021 •      | ) • |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.1 2018 • 🔸                | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                   |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | NA NA • •                   | Gini coefficient  | NA NA •           | )   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                             | Palma ratio   | NA NA •           | þ   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 620.4 2020 • 7              |   |                   |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 34.1 2021 • 7               | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 73.3 2020 •       | , , |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 55.7 2021 • 7               | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)                            | 55.0 2019 •       |     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 189.0 2021 • 👈              | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 41.9 2020 •       |     |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.0 2021 • 👈                | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 22.0 2022         |     |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 35.3 2019 • 👈               | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 22.0 2022         |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)<br>Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |                             | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.4 2016          |     |
| age-standardized death rate attributable to household air poliution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                              | 265.7 2019 • •              | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.4 2010          |     |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 15.9 2019 • 🔱               | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 1.7 2018          |     |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 63.2 2019 • 👈               | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.1 2018          |     |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 62.0 2017 • •               | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 9.2 2018          | ,   |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 61.8 2020 • 7               | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 2.8 2018          | ,   |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 63 2021 • 👈                 | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2019          |     |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 37 2019 • 👈                 | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                   |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)  |                             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                          | 0.3 2021          | •   |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 1.3 2022 • 🔱                | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.1 2018 •        | •   |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |                             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 37.7 2019         |     |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | NA NA •                     | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                   |     |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | NA NA • •                   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA •           | )   |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 58.3 2019 • 7               | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA NA •           | )   |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 55.9 2021 • 🔱               | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA •           |     |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |                             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA NA •           | )   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 42.1.2015                   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA NA •           |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 42.1 2015 • 🔫               | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018 •        |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 67.9 2021 • 🛧               | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                   |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 24.7 2020 • •               | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 46.4 2022 •       |     |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 27.0 2021 • 🔱               |   | 60.9 2022         | , ( |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.84 2023         |     |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 75.1 2020 • 1               | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 0.0 2021          | , ' |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 50.5 2020 • →               | (per million population)  | 0.0 2018 •        | )   |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 54.8 2019                   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                   |     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)       | 0.0 2020 • • 453.6 2018 • • | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 4.0 2021          |     |
|   | 453.6 2018 • •              | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 31.3 2014         |     |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 07.7.2020                   | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 52 2022           |     |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 97.7 2020                   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 42.3 2015         |     |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)<br>CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output | 33.2 2020 • →               | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 24 2022 •         |     |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 8.8 2019 • 🕹                | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 13.0 2020 •       |     |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 10.5 2019 • 👈               | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2021          |     |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                             | per 100,000 population)   |                   |     |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   | -15.1 2021 • •              | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 39.8 2023         | , , |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 22.2 2018                   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021          | , , |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |                             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021          | , , |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 9.7 2021 • 🔸                | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021 •        | )   |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 11.7 2020 • •               | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 4.1 2022 =        |     |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4 2021 • 7                | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 4.1 2020 •        | , ' |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2018 • 👈                | public illustree, illetading official development assistance (70 of dist)   | NA NA •           | ) ( |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 5.8 2018 • •                | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 13.0 2017         |     |
| (per 100,000 population)  |                             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)                                  | * 0 2021 <b>•</b> |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 54/166

COUNTRY SCORE 73.5

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

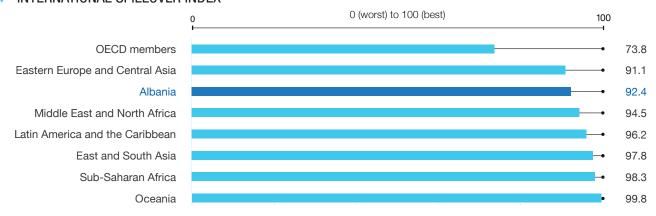


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

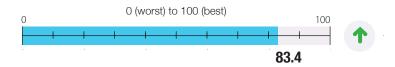


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| 5DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Tr                            | •  | Value Year Rating |
|--|---|--|-------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.6 2023  |  | 96.3 2022         |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 1.0 2023  |  | 79.3 2021         |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 72.0 2021 •       |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 3.9 2020  | infractructure (worst 1 5 host)  | 2.3 2018 •        |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 8.3 2022  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      |                   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 1.6 2017  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0 2022          |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 21.7 2016                                       | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.3 2021          |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4 2017 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.2 2008          |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.0 2018  | CDC10 Poduced Inequalities   |                   |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA NA •   | Gini coefficient   | 30.8 2019         |
|  | INA INA   | Palma ratio  | 1.1 2019 •        |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 83 2020   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                   |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 0.5 2020  | Dranartian of urban nanulation living in slungs (0/)   | 2.8 2020 •        |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 7.11 2021 -                                     | A  |                   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)<br>cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)           | 7.5 2021 -                                      | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 17.5 2019 •       |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 17.0 2021 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Access to improved water source piped (% of urban population)  | 83.7 2020 •       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 0.0 2021  | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 48.0 2022 •       |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                                      | 11.4 2019 •                                     | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                                       | 00.5  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.0 2019 •        |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 92.5 2019                                       | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 7.4 2019          |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 11.7 2019 •                                     | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 3.9 2018          |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  | 78.0 2019 •                                     | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 1.4 2018          |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 14.2 2019 •                                     | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 39.3 2018 •       |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.8 2018 •                                     | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 14.3 2018 •       |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 87 2021 🔸                                       | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.9 2016 •        |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 62 2019 •                                       | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 1.6 2021          |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.2 2022  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                               | 0.5 2018 •        |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)                                  | NA NA •           |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                           | 81.4 2021 •                                     | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 92.2 2021                                       | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | 67.3 2022         |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 94.9 2021                                       | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 78.1 2022 •       |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.4 2021                                       | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | NA NA •           |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 75.2 2019 •       |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 23.8 2019 •       |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)  | 6.3 2017  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 0.0 2018 •        |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 107.0 2021                                      | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 78.5 2022                                       | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 48.7 2022 •       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 35.7 2021                                       |  | 96.6 2022         |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.83 2023 •       |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 95.1 2020                                       | 0 115 117 107 55 1 2   | 0.0 2021          |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 99.3 2020                                       | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports                                    | 0.6.2019          |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 6.8 2019  | (per million population)   | 0.6 2018 •        |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 1.9 2020  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                   |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                       | 2,528.0 2018                                    | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 2.3 2021 •        |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | _,  | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 50.4 2020 •       |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2020                                      | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                   | 66 2022 •         |
| epulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 81.3 2020                                       | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 98.4 2018 •       |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output                                   |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 36 2022 •         |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 0.9 2019 •                                      | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 3.3 2010 •        |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 40.2 2019                                       | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.0 2011          |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |   | per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2011          |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | 0.7 2021  | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 57.9 2023         |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 6.9 2018  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021          |
| lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                                     |   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021          |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 44.2 2021 • •                                   |  | 0.4 2021          |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 12.5 2023                                       |  |                   |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021 •                                      | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 6.0 2020 •        |
| stal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)                                  | 0.1 2018  | public illiance, metading official development assistance (70 of arti)                                 | NA NA •           |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 26.0 2010                                       | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 23.9 2020 •       |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 26.9 2018                                       | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0 2021            |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





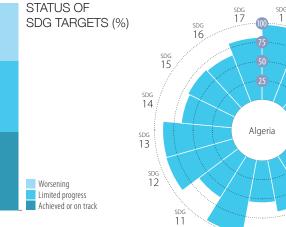
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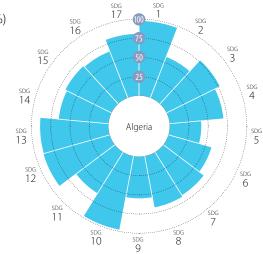
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#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1

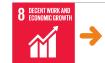






































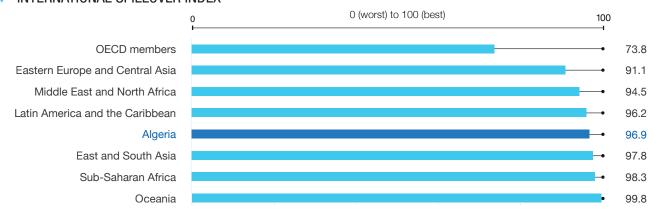




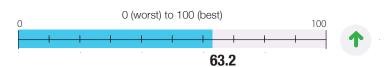
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



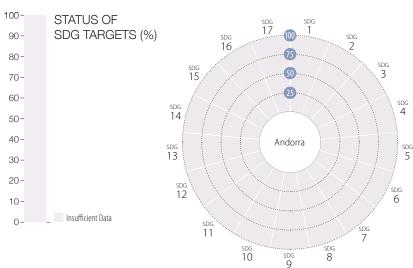
| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year           |     |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Ra |   |
|---|----------------------|-----|----------|---|---------------|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.9 202              |     |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 86.2 2022     |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 1.8 202              | 3 • | 1        | Population using the internet (%)   | 70.8 2021     |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                      |     |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 97.1 2021     |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5 202              |     | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4 2018      | • |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 8.6 202              |     | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |               |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.7 201              | _   | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 30.3 2022     | • |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 27.4 201             |     | <b>*</b> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2 2021      | • |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)<br>ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.2 201°<br>1.4 202  |     | ↑<br>→   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.5 2017      | • |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8 201              |     |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |               |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA NA                |     | •        | Gini coefficient  | 27.6 2011     | • |
|   | 11/1 11/             | ^ • | _        | Palma ratio   | 1.0 2011      | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 77.7 2020            | 0 0 | <b>A</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |               |   |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)<br>conatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)                                      | 77.7 202<br>15.6 202 |     | T        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 13.3 2020     | • |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 22.3 202             |     | <b>个</b> | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |               |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live births)   | 54.0 202             |     | 7        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 41.3 2019     | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.0 202              |     | <b>1</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 76.1 2020     | • |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 0.0 202              |     |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 42.0 2022     | • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 13.9 201             | 9 • | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |               |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 40.0.301             | 0 6 |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.8 2016      | • |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 49.8 201             | 9 🛑 |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 7.1 2019      | • |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 20.9 201             | 9 • | <b>→</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 2.1 2018      | • |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 77.1 201             | 9 🛑 | 7        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 1.0 2018      | • |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 12.0 201             | 7 • |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 13.5 2018     | • |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 98.8 201             | 9 • |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 7.0 2018      | • |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 80 202               | 1 • | Ψ        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2017      | • |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 75 201               | 9 👴 | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |               |   |
| worst 0–100 best)   |                      |     |          | $\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)  | 4.0 2021      | • |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.5 202              | 2 - | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.3 2018      | • |
| OG4 – Quality Education   |                      |     |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 3,160.6 2017  | • |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 67.3 202             | 2 • |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |               |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.4 202             | 2   | <b>1</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 74.5 2022     | • |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 82.9 201             |     | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 45.7 2022     | • |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 74.0 201             | 9 • | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 19.6 2018     | • |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                      |     |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 21.9 2019     | • |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                      |     |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 12.9 2019     | • |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 66.3 201             | 8 • | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018      | • |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 91.7 202             | 1 • | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |               |   |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 25.6 202             | 2 • | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 43.5 2022     | • |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 8.1 202              | 1 • | Ψ        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 78.9 2022     | • |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                      |     |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.91 2023     | • |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 94.4 202             | 0 • | 7        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.9 2021      | • |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 86.0 2020            | 0 • | <b>→</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.3 2018      | • |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 137.9 201            |     |          | (per million population)  | 0.0 20.0      |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 33.1 202             | 0 • | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |               |   |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 801.9 201            | 8   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.6 2021      | • |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                      |     |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 12.0 2019     |   |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 99.8 202             | 0   | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 58 2022       |   |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 99.7 202             |     | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.6 2019     |   |
| 0 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 2.2.201              | 0 📥 | _        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 33 2022       |   |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 2.2 201              | J 🛡 | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 2.5 2019      | • |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.2 201              | 9 • | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2016      | • |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                      |     |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 45.7 2023     |   |
| justed GDP growth (%)   | -4.6 202             | 1 • |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021      | _ |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 2.7 201              | 8 • |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021      |   |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 44.1 202             | 1 • | <b>+</b> | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021      |   |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 11.6 202             | 3 • | 4        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |               |   |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 202              | 1 • |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 11.0 2020     | • |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 201              | 8 • | 1        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA         | • |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 11.0 201             | 0   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 40.4 2011     | • |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 11.0 201             | 0   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021        |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

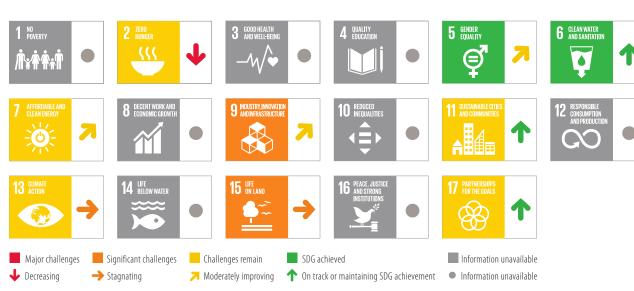




### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

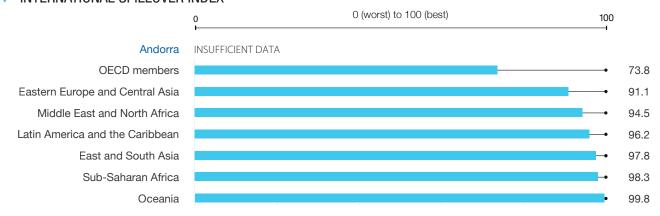


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



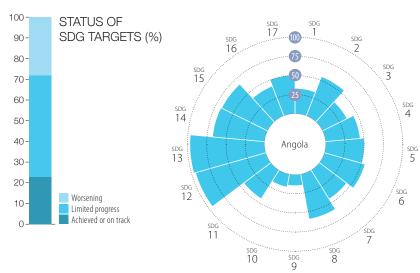
| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value |          |            | - |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |       | Year |     | -   |
|--|-------|----------|------------|---|----------|--|-------|------|-----|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |       | N/       |            |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |       | 2022 |     |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | NA    | N/       | 4          |   |          | Population using the internet (%)  |       | 2021 |     | T   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |       |          |            |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 112.3 | 2021 |     | , Т |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |       | 2020     |            |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)    | NA    | . NA | 4   | •   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |       | 2022     |            |   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      |       |      |     |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |       | 202      |            |   | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | * 0.0 | 2022 | 2 • |     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 25.6  |          |            |   | Ψ        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.4   | 2021 | 1   | 7   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)<br>Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |       | N/       |            |   |          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | NA    | N/   | 4   | •   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | NA    |          | 4          |   | •        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |      |     |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |       | N/<br>N/ |            |   | •        | Gini coefficient   | NA    | . NA | 4   | •   |
|  | INA   | INA      | 1          |   |          | Palma ratio  |       | . NA | A . | •   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |          |            |   | _        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |      |     |     |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  |       | N/       |            |   |          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | * 00  | 2020 | ) • | • 1 |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |       | 202      |            |   | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   |       |      |     |     |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |       | 202      |            |   | T        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 11.2  | 2019 | 9 • | 1   |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |       | 202      |            |   | T        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0 | 2020 | )   | 1   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA    | N/       | 4          |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | NA    | . NA | \ • | •   |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | NA    | N/       | 4          |   | •        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |      |     |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |       |          |            |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.4   | 2012 | ) _ |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | NA    | N/       | 4          |   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | NA    |      |     |     |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | NA    | N/       |            |   | •        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | NA    |      |     |     |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | NA    |          |            |   | •        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA    |      |     |     |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |       | 2018     |            |   | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | NA    |      |     |     |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0 |          |            |   | •        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA    |      |     |     |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |       | 202      |            |   | <b>1</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |       | 2021 |     |     |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |       |          |            |   | i.       | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 15.0  | 2021 |     | •   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | NA    | N/       | 4          |   |          |  | F 0   | 2021 | 1 🕳 |     |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | NA    | N/       | A .        |   | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) |       | 2021 |     | 7   |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |       |          |            |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                               |       | . NA |     | _   |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |       |          |            |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)                                  | 0.5   | 2021 | •   |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | NA    | N/       | 4          |   | •        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |      |     |     |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | NA    | N/       | 4          |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | NA    |      | 4   | •   |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | NA    | N/       | 4          |   |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | NA    | . NA | 4   | •   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | NA    | N/       | 4          |   | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | NA    | . NA | 4   |     |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |       |          |            |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | NA    |      | 4   | •   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | N.1.A | N.I.     |            |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | NA    |      |     |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | NA    | N.       | 4          |   | •        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | NA    | . NA | 4   | •   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 98.6  | 202      | 1 •        | • | <b>→</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |      |     |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | NA    | N/       | 4          |   |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 26.2  | 2022 | 2   | , - |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 46.4  | 202      | 1 •        | • | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | NA    | . NA | 4   | •   |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |       |          |            |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.91  | 2023 | 3   | , - |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0 | 2020     | ) •        |   | <b>1</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0   | 2021 | 1   | 1   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 100.0 | 2020     | )          |   | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports                                    | 0.6   | 2018 | 2 • |     |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |       | N/       |            |   |          | (per million population)   | 0.0   | 2010 |     |     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 100.0 | 2020     | )          |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |      |     |     |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | NA    | N/       |            |   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 2.6   | 2020 | ) • | 1   |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |       |          |            |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 46.0  | 2020 | ) • | 1   |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 | 2020     | ) <b>•</b> |   | <b></b>  | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                   | NA    | N/   | 4   | •   |
| Population with access to electricity (78)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                           | 100.0 |          |            |   | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 100.0 | 2022 | 2   | •   |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 100.0 | 2021     |            |   | i        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | NA    | N/   | 4   | •   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | NA    | N/       | 4          |   |          | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | NA    | N/   | 4   | •   |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 18.4  | 2019     | 9 •        |   | <b>T</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.0   | 2021 | 1   |     |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |       |          | -          |   | Ť        | per 100,000 population)  | 0.0   | 2021 |     |     |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | NA    | N/       |            |   | •        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2023 | 3   | , - |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |       |          |            |   | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | NA    | N.A  | 4   | •   |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | NA    | INA      | , •        |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | NA    | . NA | 4   | ) • |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | NA    | N/       | 4          |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  | NA    | . NA | 4   | •   |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | NA    | N/       | 4          |   | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |      |     |     |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | NA    |          |            |   |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 9.5   | 2021 | 1   | 1   |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports   |       |          |            |   |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 | N1A   | NIA  |     |     |
| (per 100,000 population)   | NA    | N/       | 4          |   |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   | NΑ    | . NA | , • | . • |
| Visiting of an adam also an assessment of the first service.   |       |          |            |   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NA    | . NA |     | •   |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | NA    | NI.      | <b>•</b>   |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   |       |      |     |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

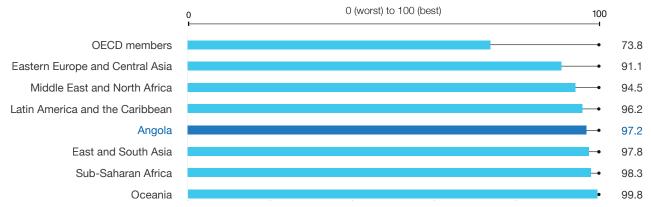


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty  Poverty had count ratio at \$2.15 (day (2017 DDD 04))  | Value Year Rating Trend           | •   | Value Year Rating     |     |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 30.9 2023                         | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 55.6 2022             |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 46.9 2023 • 🔸                     | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 32.6 2021             |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | 20.0.2020                         | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 21.2 2021 •           | •   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 20.8 2020 • •                     | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 1.9 2018 •            |     |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                    | 43.6 2022 • <b>↓</b> 4.9 2015 • • | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0.2022              |     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 8.2 2016                          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2022              | 1   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.1 2017 • ↑                      | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2021 •            | . • |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.0 2021                          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.0 2016 •            | )   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.9 2018 • →                      | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                       |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0 2020                          | Gini coefficient  | 51.3 2018 •           | / ( |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                                   | Palma ratio   | 3.4 2018 •            | )   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 221.9 2020 • 7                    | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                       |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 26.6 2021 • 7                     | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 62.6 2020 •           | •   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 69.4 2021 • 7                     | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 32.3 2019             | , . |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 325.0 2021 • →                    | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |                       |     |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.5 2021 • 🛧                      | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 59.5 2020             |     |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 22.3 2019 • →                     | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 32.0 2014             | • ( |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 22.3 20197                        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 0.5.2012              |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 142.8 2019 • •                    | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.5 2012              |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 26.1 2019 • 🔸                     | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 4.2 2019              |     |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 63.1 2019                         | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 1.8 2018 • 0.6 2018 • |     |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 163.0 2014                        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 8.6 2018              |     |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 49.6 2016                         | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 3.5 2018              |     |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 36 2021 <b>● ↓</b>                | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2021              |     |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |                                   | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                       |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 39 2019 • →                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.6 2021              | , , |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 3.8 2014 • •                      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2 2018              |     |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |                                   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *   | NA NA                 |     |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 65.2 2016                         | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                       |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 81.6 2011                         | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 66.6 2022             | •   |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 20.7 2011                         | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 53.5 2022             |     |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 82.8 2021                         | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 11.5 2018 •           |     |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  | 02.0 2021                         | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 27.2 2019             | •   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |                                   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 9.0 2019              | •   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 29.8 2015 • →                     | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.2 2018 •            | (   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 60.7 2021 • 🔸                     | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                       |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 94.8 2022 • 🛧                     | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 28.1 2022 •           | •   |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 29.5 2021 • 🔸                     | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 42.8 2022 •           | •   |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                                   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.93 2023 •           | •   |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 57.2 2020 • →                     | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.2 2021 •            | . • |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 51.7 2020 • 👈                     | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.6 2018              | , , |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 1.9 2019 • •                      | (per million population)  |                       |     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0 2020 • •                      | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                       |     |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 493.2 2018 • •                    | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 4.1 2016              |     |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                                   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 48.0 2016             |     |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 46.9 2020 • 👈                     | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 46 2014               |     |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 50.2 2020 • →                     | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)                       | 25.0 2016 • 33 2022 • |     |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.6 2019 • 🛧                      | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 18.7 2016             |     |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 0.0.2010                          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 10.7 2010             |     |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 8.8 2019 • 7                      | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021              | (   |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                                   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 48.3 2023 •           | •   |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   | -8.4 2021                         | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021              | 1   |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 7.2 2018 • •                      | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.3 2021 •            | (   |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 29.3 2014 • •                     | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021 •            | •   |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 10.1 2023 • 🔸                     | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                       |     |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021                          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 3.6 2020 •            | •   |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2018 • ↑                      | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •               | •   |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 0.2.2010                          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 21.8 2019 •           | •   |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 9.2 2018 • •                      | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021                | , ( |
|   |                                   | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 53.5 2022             |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

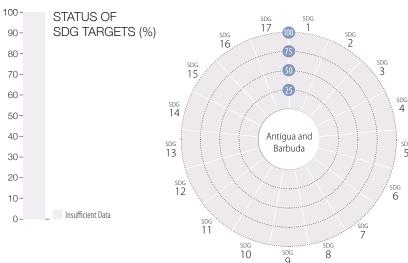
# ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE



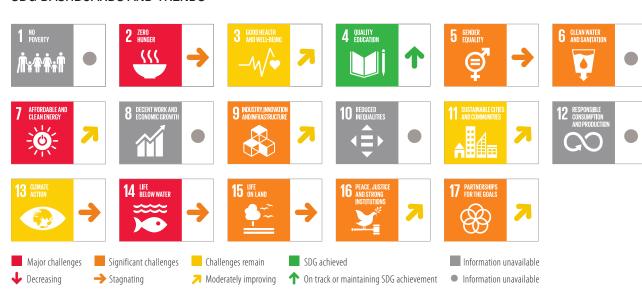


# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 70.2



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

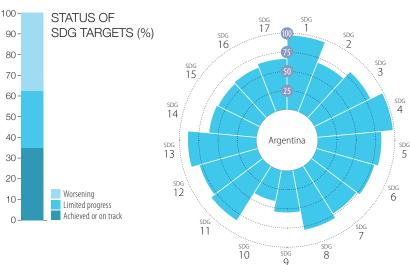
| SDG1 – No Poverty  |          |      | r Ratir |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |       | Yea            |             | - |   |
|--|----------|------|---------|---|----------|---|-------|----------------|-------------|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |          |      | A •     |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 100.0 |                |             |   | • |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | NA       | . N  | Α •     | ) | •        | Population using the internet (%)   |       | 202            |             |   | 1 |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |          |      |         |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 51.5  | 202            | 21 (        |   | 1 |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |          |      | 20      |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA    | N.             | A           | • | • |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |          |      | 22      |   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |       |                |             |   |   |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |          |      | 21      |   |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0   | 202            | 22 (        |   | • |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |          |      | 6       |   | Ψ.       | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.3   | 202            | 21 (        |   | 7 |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |          |      | 7       |   | <b>→</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA    | N.             | A           | • | • |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |          |      | 21 •    |   | T        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |                |             | _ | Ī |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |          |      | 8 •     |   | 7        | Gini coefficient  | NA    | N.             | Α (         |   | • |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0      | 202  | 20 •    | ) | •        | Palma ratio   | NA    |                | A (         |   | • |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |          |      |         |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |                |             |   |   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 21.3     |      |         | • | T        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0   | 202            | )<br>)<br>) |   | 4 |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |          |      | 21 •    |   | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 0.0   | 202            | .0          |   |   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |          |      | 21      |   | T        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 17.6  | 201            | 9 (         |   | 7 |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |          |      | 21 •    |   | <b>→</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | NA    | N.             | A           | • | • |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA       | . N  | Α •     |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA    |                |             | • | • |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 17.6     | 201  | 9 •     |   | 7        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |                |             |   |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  |          |      |         |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.0   | 201            | 2           |   | ď |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 19.3     | 201  | 9 •     |   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |       | , 201<br>, 201 |             |   | 4 |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 0.0      | 201  | 9 •     |   | <b>1</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  |       |                |             |   | 4 |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  |          |      | 9 •     |   | •<br>→   | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA    |                |             |   | 9 |
| Adolescent fertility rate (birth sper 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |          |      | 9 -     |   | <b>↑</b> |   | NA    |                |             |   | • |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |          |      | 20      |   | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA    |                |             | • | 9 |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |          |      | 21      |   | Ţ        |   | NA    |                |             | • |   |
| _  | 80       | 202  | . 1     |   | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.3   | 201            | δ           | • | 4 |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 72       | 201  | 9 •     | • | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |                |             |   |   |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | NA       | N    | A •     |   | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |       | 202            |             |   |   |
|  | 14/1     |      | ,, ,    |   | _        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |       | N.             |             | • | ( |
| 5DG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |          |      |         |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *   | 0.0   | 202            | 21 (        |   | • |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 91.1     | 201  | 8       |   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |                |             |   |   |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.0     | 201  | 9       |   | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 18.8  | 3 202          | 22          | • |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 103.4    | 201  | 9       | , | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 59.2  | 202            | 22          |   |   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | NA       | . N  | Α •     |   | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 20.7  | 201            | 8           |   | 1 |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |          |      |         |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.0   | 201            | 9 (         | • | ( |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |          |      |         |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.0   | 201            | 9 (         | • | ( |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | * 76.6   | 202  | 23      |   | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.9   | 201            | 8 (         |   | ( |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | NA       | . N  | Α •     |   | •        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |                |             |   |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | NA       |      | Α •     |   |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 14.0  | 202            | 22          |   |   |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   |          |      | 21      | , | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA    | N.             | Α           | • | ( |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |          |      |         |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 3 202          |             |   |   |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 06.7     | 201  | 7 •     |   |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.1   | 202            | 21          |   | 1 |
| Population using at least basic unitality water services (%)   |          |      | 7       |   | •        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |       |                |             |   | į |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |          |      | 9       |   | •        | (per million population)  | 0.3   | 3 201          | 8           | • | 9 |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |          |      | 20      |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |                |             |   |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  |          |      | A •     |   | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 17.2  | 202            | 1 (         | • | ( |
|  | IVA      | . 11 | A       |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |       | 201            |             |   | ( |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |          |      |         |   | •        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | NA    |                |             |   | ( |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0    |      |         | • | T        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | NA    |                |             |   | ( |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0    | 202  | 20      | , | T        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | NA    |                |             |   | ( |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.6      | 201  | 9 •     | , | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA    |                |             |   | ( |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 0.0      | 201  | 0       |   |          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |       |                |             |   |   |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.9      | 201  | 9 •     |   | 7        | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0   | 202            | 21 (        |   | • |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |          |      |         |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | NA    | N.             | A           |   | ( |
| adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -6.4     | 202  | 21 •    |   |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 7 202          |             |   | 1 |
| (ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | NA       | N    | Α •     |   | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 202            |             |   |   |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | NA       | N    | Α •     |   | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 7 202          |             |   | 1 |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |          |      |         |   |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 5.7   | _52            |             |   | 4 |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | NA       |      | Α •     |   |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 7 7   | 202            | )1 4        |   | • |
|  | 0.8      | 202  | 21 •    | • | 1        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 1.2   | 202            | 1           |   | - |
|  |          |      |         |   |          |   | NA    | N.             | Δ           |   | h |
|  | NA       | . N  | Α •     | ) | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |       |                |             |   |   |
| rundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | NA<br>NA |      | A •     |   | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | · NA  |                | A (         | D |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 51 /166

COUNTRY SCORE 73.7

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

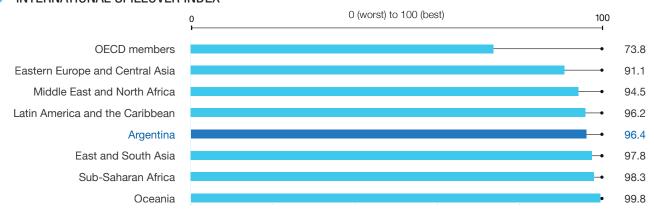


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

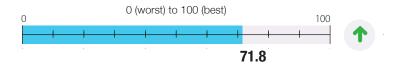


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## **ARGENTINA**

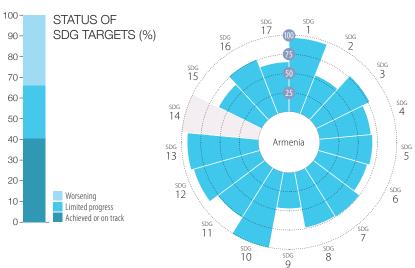
| 5DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Rating        |
|--|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 1.1 2023                | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 92.4 2022                |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 2.5 2023 • 🔸            | Population using the internet (%)   | 87.2 2021                |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                         | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 72.9 2021 •              |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 3.7 2020 • →            | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.8 2018 •               |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 9.5 2022                | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                          |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 1.7 2018                | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 19.2 2022 •              |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 28.3 2016 • •           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.4 2021                 |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4 2017 • →            | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.5 2019                 |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 3.2 202.                | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                          |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)<br>oports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                   | 0.3 2018 • →            | Gini coefficient  | 42.3 2020                |
|  | 0.2 2020                | Palma ratio   | 2.1 2020 •               |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 440 2020 -              | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                          |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 44.9 2020 • →           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 15.9 2012                |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 5.1 2021 • ↑            | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |                          |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 0.9 2021                | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 12.6 2019 •              |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 30.0 2021               | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 98.9 2020 •              |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.1 2021 • 🛧            | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 58.0 2022                |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 15.7 2019 • 🛧           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                          |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |                         | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.2 2014                 |
| imbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 29.7 2019 • •           | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 10.3 2019                |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 14.1 2019 • 🔸           | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 11.5 2018                |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  | 76.6 2019 • 👈           | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 1.9 2018                 |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 40.9 2019 • ↑           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 64.1 2018                |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 98.8 2020 • →           | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 5.7 2018                 |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 76 2021 • 🔸             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1 2017                 |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |                         | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 211 2211                 |
| vorst 0–100 best)  | 73 2019 • 🔸             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 4.1 2021                 |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.3 2022 • 👈            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.6 2018                 |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in finiports (tcO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 201.7 2021               |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 100.0 2020 • 1          |   | 201.7 2021               |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)   |                         | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 45.1.2022                |
| t primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.8 2020 • 👈           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 45.1 2022                |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  | 94.0 2020 • 1           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 86.9 2022                |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.5 2018 • •           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)                                     | 61.0 2018                |
| OG5 – Gender Equality  |                         | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 47.7 2019                |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 80.3 2019 • 🛧           | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 7.0 2019 • 0.0 2018 •    |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)  |                         |   | 0.0 2016                 |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 104.1 2021              | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                          |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 72.6 2022 • ↑           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                          |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 44.7 2021 • ↑           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 40.0 2022                |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                         | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.84 2023                |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.0 2016 • •           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.4 2021                 |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 95.4 2016 • •           | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.5 2018                 |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 10.5 2019 • •           | (per million population)  |                          |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 5.9 2020 • •            | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                          |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 491.6 2018 • •          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 4.6 2021                 |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                         | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 44.2 2020                |
| oulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2020 • ↑          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 49 2022 •                |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 99.9 2020 • 🛧           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.7 2020                |
| 0 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1 2 2010 📥 💆            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 38 2022 •                |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.3 2019 • 7            | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA •                  |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 10.3 2019 • 👈           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2011                 |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                         |   | 72 / 2022 -              |
| justed GDP growth (%)  | -3.4 2021 • •           | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 73.4 2023                |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 1.3 2018 • •            | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)                                | 0.7 2021                 |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)      | 71.6 2021 • 🛧           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021 •<br>0.5 2021 • |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 6.6 2023 • 7            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                          |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021                | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 11.6 2020 •              |
| ral work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)   | 0.1 2018 • ↑            | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)       | NA NA •                  |
| per 100,000 population)<br>ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |                         | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 17.5 2020                |
| per 100,000 population)  | 12.1 2018 • •           | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021                   |
| 4 Participated A   |                         | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 71.8 2022                |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

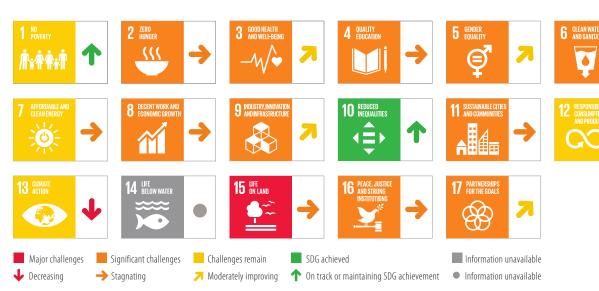




## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

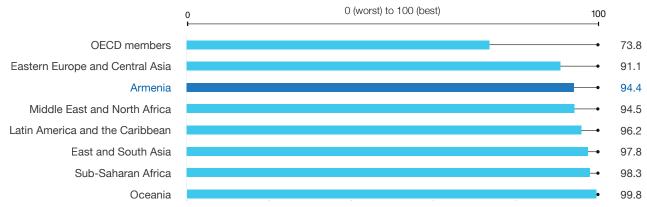


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## ARMENIA

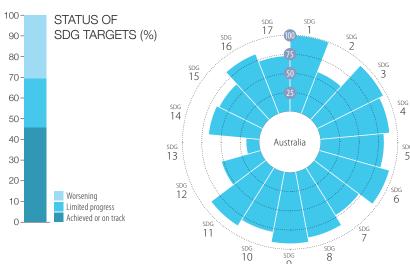
| SDG1 – No Poverty  Poverty handcount ratio at \$2.15 (day (2017 DDD 94))   | Value Year Rating Tre                      | •   | Value Year Ratin        |   |
|--|--|---|-------------------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)<br>Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)       | 1.0 2023 • 1<br>3.1 2023 • 1               |   | 85.1 2022 • 78.6 2021 • |   |
| ·  | 3.1 2023                                   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 90.6 2021               |   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | 3.5 2020                                   |   |                         |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)<br>Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                | 3.5 2020 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | infractructure (worst 1 5 host)   | 2.5 2018                | ) |
| Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 4.4 2016                                   | The Times Higher Education Universities Papking: Average score of   | * 00 2022               |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 20.2 2016                                  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | * 0.0 2022 •            | , |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3 2017                                   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.4 2021 •              | j |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.2 2021                                   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.2 2020 •              | , |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.2 2018                                   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                         |   |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA NA •                                    | Gini coefficient  | 25.2 2020 •             | , |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 101 101                                    | Palma ratio   | 0.9 2020 •              | , |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 27.2 2020 • •                              | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                         |   |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 5.6 2021                                   | Description of colors and obtain living in all one (0/)   | 8.4 2020                | ) |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 10.7 2021                                  | Appual mann concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 22.2.2010               |   |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 27.0 2021                                  | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 32.2 2019 •             | , |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA NA •                                    | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0 2020 •            | ı |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |  | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 48.0 2022 •             | , |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 19.9 2019 • 1                              | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                         |   |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 746 2016                                   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.5 2014                | , |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 74.6 2019 • •                              | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 5.8 2019                | , |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 20.0 2019 • •                              | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 2.6 2018 •              | , |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 76.0 2019 🔸 🕯                              | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 1.5 2018 •              | j |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 18.9 2018 • •                              | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 25.2 2018 •             | , |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.8 2016 •                                | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 12.4 2018 •             | ı |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 93 2021 • •                                | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2021 •              | , |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 69 2019 • 1                                | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                         |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 2.4 2021                | , |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.4 2022                                   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.6 2018                | ) |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2020                | , |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)                                 | 38.1 2021                                  | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                         |   |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 89.3 2021 • •                              | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA •                 | ) |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 87.8 2021                                  |   | NA NA •                 | ) |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.9 2020                                  | Fil. 1.6  | NA NA •                 | ) |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   | 33.3 2020                                  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA NA •                 | j |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA NA •                 | į |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 40.2 2015 • -                              | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018 •              | , |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 99.8 2021 • •                              | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                         |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 84.4 2022                                  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 22.6 2022 •             | ) |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 33.6 2021                                  |   | 30.5 2022               |   |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.83 2023               | ) |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0 2020 • 1                             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2021                | , |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 93.9 2020                                  | T   | 0.1.2010                |   |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 57.8 2019                                  | (per million population)  | 0.1 2018                |   |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 4.5 2020                                   | CDC16 December 10 and Change Institutions   |                         |   |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                         | 1,556.1 2018                               | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.2 2021                | ) |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 1,550.1 2010                               | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 57.2 2021               | ) |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2020 •                               | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 83 2022 •               | ) |
| Population with access to electricity (70)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 98.1 2020                                  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 98.7 2016               | , |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output                                      | 90.1 2020                                  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 46 2022                 | , |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 0.8 2019 • •                               | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 4.1 2015                | , |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 10.3 2019                                  | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2021                |   |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |  | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021                |   |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | 0.1 2021                                   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 70.6 2023 •             | ) |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 5.3 2018                                   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA •                 | 1 |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA •                 | 1 |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 55.4 2021                                  | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA •                 | 1 |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 13.0 2023                                  | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                         |   |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA •                                    | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 5.1 2021                | į |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 0.1 2018                                   | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •                 | , |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 245 2010                                   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 24.1 2020 •             | j |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 34.5 2018 • •                              | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | * 0 2021 •              | , |
|  |  | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 82.8 2022               | , |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 40/166



## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

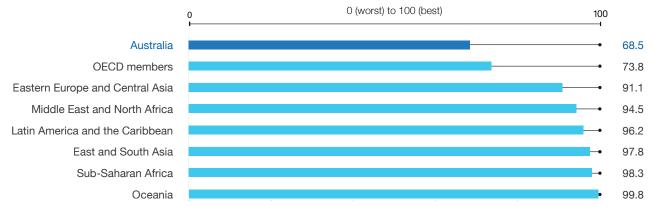


#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

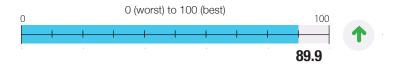


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## **AUSTRALIA**

| toverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  SDG2 – Zero Hunger trevalence of undernourishment (%) trevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) trevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) trevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) tuman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 0.3<br>0.4<br>12.6<br>2.5<br>3.4<br>0.2 | 3 20<br>4 20<br>5 20<br>5 20 | ear Rat<br>123 (123<br>123 (120) |   | <b>→</b>              | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 99.9<br>96.2<br>122.7 | Year Ra<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021 | •   |
|--|---|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  DGC – Zero Hunger revalence of undernourishment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 0.4<br>12.6<br>2.5<br>3.4<br>0.2        | 4 20<br>5 20<br>5 20         | 123                              |   | <b>→</b>              | Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 96.2<br>122.7         | 2021<br>2021                    | • ' |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  DG2 – Zero Hunger  revalence of undernourishment (%)  revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 12.6<br>2.5<br>3.4<br>0.2               | 5 20                         | 120                              |   |                       | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 122.7                 | 2021                            |     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) fuman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.5<br>3.4<br>0.2                       | 5 20                         | 20                               |   | •                     |   |                       |                                 |     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 3.4<br>0.2                              |                              |                                  |   |                       | Logistics renormance index. Quality of trade and transport-related  |                       |                                 |     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 3.4<br>0.2                              |                              |                                  |   |                       | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 4.0                   | 2018                            | • ' |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)<br>Iuman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 0.2                                     | 1 20                         |                                  |   | T                     | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                       |                                 |     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)<br>Iuman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |   |                              | 122                              |   | <b>→</b>              | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 72.6                  | 2022                            |     |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |   |                              | 07                               |   | •                     | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 4.4                   | 2021                            | • ' |
| , ,  |   |                              | 116                              |   | Ψ                     | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 1.8                   | 2019                            | •   |
|  | 2.5                                     | 5 20                         | 17                               |   | <b>→</b>              | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 9.0                   | 2010                            | •   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |   |                              | 21                               |   | T                     | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)  | 14.1                  | 2020                            | •   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 8.0                                     | 3 20                         | 118                              |   | 4                     | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | NA                    | NA                              |     |
| ield gap closure (% of potential yield)  |   |                              | 21                               |   |                       | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 32.1                  | 2017                            | • ' |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 26.1                                    | 20                           | 20                               |   |                       | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                       |                                 |     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   |                              |                                  |   |                       | Gini coefficient  | 34.3                  | 2010                            | •   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 2.9                                     | 9 20                         | 20                               |   | 1                     | Palma ratio   |                       | 2020                            |     |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |   | 4 20                         |                                  |   | <b>→</b>              | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  |                       | 2020                            |     |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |   | 7 20                         |                                  |   | 1                     |   | 22.0                  | 2020                            |     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |   | 5 20                         |                                  |   | <b>→</b>              | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                       |                                 |     |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   |   |                              | 21                               |   | <b>1</b>              | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | <b>*</b> 0.0          | 2020                            | • ' |
| ige-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |   |                              |                                  |   |                       | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 8.1                   | 2019                            |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  |   | 20                           | 119                              |   | T                     | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   |                       |                                 |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 4                                       | ຊ າດ                         | 119                              |   | •                     | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |                       | 2019                            |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |   |                              |                                  |   |                       | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 60.0                  |                                 | •   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |   |                              | 19                               |   | 1                     | Population with rent overburden (%)   |                       | 2019                            |     |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 83.0                                    | ) 20                         | 119                              |   | 1                     | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  | 84.0                  | 2022                            | •   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 8.7                                     | 7 20                         | 119                              |   | 1                     | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                       |                                 |     |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 98.8                                    | 3 20                         | 119                              |   | 1                     | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 21.7                  | 2019                            | •   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 93                                      | 3 20                         | 21                               |   | 1                     | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 36.6                  | 2018                            | •   |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 bes   | t) 87                                   | 7 20                         | 119                              |   | 1                     | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |                       | 2018                            |     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 7.0                                     | 20                           | 22                               |   | <b>→</b>              | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 134.4                 |                                 |     |
| Sap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  | 10.0                                    | 20                           | 119                              |   | 1                     | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |                       | 2018                            |     |
| Sap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   | 8.9                                     | 9 20                         | 17                               |   |                       | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  |                       | 2021                            |     |
| aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 11.2                                    | 2 20                         | 119                              |   | 1                     | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |                       | 2019                            |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |   |                              |                                  |   |                       |   |                       |                                 |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |   |                              |                                  |   |                       | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 45.0                  | 2024                            |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 82.1                                    | 1 20                         | 20                               |   | 4                     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |                       | 2021                            |     |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98 5                                    | 5 20                         | 20                               |   | <b>→</b>              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |                       | 2018                            |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   |   |                              | 20                               |   | <b>-</b>              |   | 44,281.1              |                                 |     |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |   | A 1                          |                                  |   | •                     | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | 20.4                  | 2018                            | • • |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   |   |                              | 21                               |   | <b>1</b>              | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                       |                                 |     |
| ISA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 499.0                                   |                              |                                  |   | <u>.</u>              | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 66.0                  | 2022                            | •   |
| 'ariation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  |   |                              | 18                               |   | <b>1</b>              | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 77.1                  | 2022                            | •   |
| Inderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  |   |                              | 118                              |   | j                     | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 38.8                  | 2018                            | •   |
| ·  | 10.5                                    | , 20                         | 10                               |   | •                     | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 15.5                  | 2019                            | •   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |   |                              |                                  |   |                       | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 8.0                   | 2019                            | •   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 85.€                                    | 5 20                         | 23                               |   | 1                     | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.8                   | 2018                            | •   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |   |                              |                                  |   |                       | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                       |                                 |     |
| latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 101.4                                   |                              |                                  |   | T                     | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | E7 2                  | 2022                            |     |
| latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |   |                              | 122                              |   | 1                     | Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   |                       |                                 |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |   |                              | 121                              |   | 7                     | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 37.6<br>0.81          |                                 |     |
| sender wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 15.3                                    | 3 20                         | 119                              |   | <b>1</b>              | ,   |                       |                                 |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |   |                              |                                  |   |                       | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.1                   | 2021                            | •   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0                                   | 20                           | 20                               |   | 1                     | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 2.7                   | 2018                            | •   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 100.0                                   | ) 20                         | 20                               |   | 1                     |   |                       |                                 |     |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 3.9                                     | 9 20                         | 119                              |   |                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                       |                                 |     |
| anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 92.9                                    | 9 20                         | 20                               |   | •                     | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |                       | 2021                            | • ' |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 2,508.4                                 | 1 20                         | 18                               |   |                       | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 31.2                  |                                 | • • |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)  | * 100.0                                 | 20                           | 20                               |   | •                     | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 69                    | 2022                            | • ' |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   |   |                              | 20                               |   | 7                     | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0                 | 2022                            | •   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |   |                              |                                  |   |                       | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 75                    | 2022                            | •   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 1000                                    | 7 70                         | 20.                              |   | <b>A</b>              | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | <b>*</b> 0.0          | 2021                            | •   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0                                   |                              |                                  |   | <b>十</b>              | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.7                   | 2021                            | •   |
|  | 100.0                                   | ) 20                         | 120                              |   |                       | per 100,000 population)   | 0.7                   | 2021                            |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.5                                     | 5 20                         | 119                              |   | 7                     | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 78.2                  | 2023                            | •   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 10 1                                    | 1 20                         | 119                              |   | <b>→</b>              | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6                   | 2021                            | •   |
|  | 10.1                                    |                              | 12                               | _ | _                     | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7                   | 2021                            | •   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |   |                              |                                  |   |                       | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.8                   | 2021                            | •   |
|  |   | 9 20                         |                                  |   |                       | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 164.4                 | 2020                            | •   |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | 06                                      | 5 20                         | 18                               |   | •                     | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                       |                                 |     |
| fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0                                     |                              |                                  |   | <b>1</b>              | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 1/1                   | 2020                            |     |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)<br>dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |   | 3 20                         | 121 🏉                            |   |                       |   | 14.1                  | 711/11                          | •   |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)<br>dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a<br>mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 99.3                                    | 3 20                         |                                  |   |                       | For high income and all OECD DAC countries, International concernity  |                       | 2020                            |     |
| Tectims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)<br>adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a<br>mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)<br>undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 99.3                                    |                              | )21<br>)21                       |   | 1                     | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.2                   | 2022                            | •   |
| Tectims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports   | 99.3<br>0.7                             | 7 20                         | 21                               |   | ↑<br>→                | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |                       | 2022                            | •   |
| Tectims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 99.3<br>0.7<br>0.3                      | 7 20<br>3 20                 | 121                              |   | ^<br>->               | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NA                    | 2022<br>NA                      | •   |
| Tectims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 populatior)   | 99.3<br>0.7<br>0.3<br>n) 87.1           | 7 20<br>3 20<br>1 20         | )21<br>)18<br>)18                |   | <b>→</b>              | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) **  | * 0                   | 2022<br>NA<br>2021              |     |
| Tectims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 99.3<br>0.7<br>0.3<br>n) 87.1           | 7 20<br>3 20<br>1 20         | 121                              |   | ^ <b>→</b> • <b>↑</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NA<br>* 0<br>56.2     | 2022<br>NA                      |     |

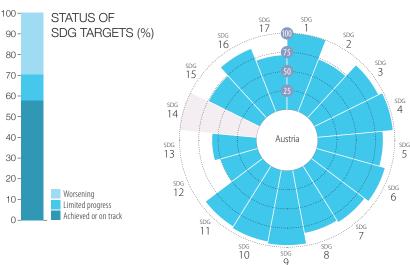
### **OECD** Countries

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS































Major challenges

Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

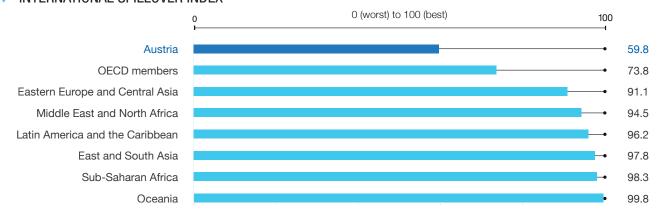






Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

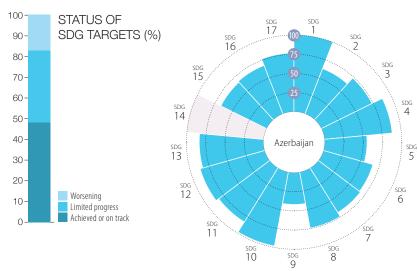


| DG1 – No Poverty  overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP. %)   |          |     | r Ratin | -        | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |       | Year R | _ | - |
|--|----------|-----|---------|----------|---|-------|--------|---|---|
| ,  |          |     | 23      | - 7      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |       | 2022   | • |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   |          |     | 23      |          | Population using the internet (%)  Makila broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)                                  | 92.5  |        |   |   |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 10.0     | 201 | 9 •     | 7        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 105.3 | 2021   |   |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |          |     |         |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 4.2   | 2018   |   |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  |          |     | 0.      | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |       |        |   |   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |          |     | 22      |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 54.9  | 2022   | • |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |          |     | 1 •     | _        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 3.4   | 2021   | • |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 20.1     | 201 | 6 •     | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 3.2   | 2020   | • |   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4      | 201 | 7 •     | 1        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 11.6  | 2020   | • |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 7.1      | 202 | 1 •     | 1        | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)  | 49.1  | 2020   | • |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.6      | 201 | 8 •     | 1        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  |       | 2020   |   |   |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)   | 70.0     | 202 | 1 •     |          | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  |       | 2016   | • |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 20.4     | 202 | 0.0     |          | <u> </u>  |       |        |   |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |          |     |         |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 20.2  | 2040   |   |   |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 5.2      | 202 | 0       | 1        | Gini coefficient  |       | 2019   | • |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |          | 202 |         | 4        | Palma ratio   |       | 2019   |   |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |          | 202 |         | 4        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 10.1  | 2019   | • | _ |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |          |     |         | -        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |        |   |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |          | 202 |         | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0   | 2006   | • |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | NA       | Ν   | Α •     |          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |       |        |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 10.4     | 201 | 9 •     | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 11.9  | 2019   | • |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |          |     |         | -        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | NA    | NA     |   |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 17.5     | 201 | 9 •     |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  |       | 2022   | • |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | / O      | 2∩1 | 9 •     | 4        | Population with rent overburden (%)   |       | 2019   | • |   |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  |          |     | 9 •     | 个        | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)                                      |       | 2022   |   |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |          |     |         |          |   | 27.0  |        | _ |   |
| ,  |          |     | 9       | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |        |   |   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |          |     | 20      | <b>→</b> | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |       | 2019   |   |   |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |          |     | 11 •    | <b>+</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  |       | 2018   | • |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  |          |     | 9       | - 1      | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 9.3   | 2018   | • |   |
| ıbjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |          |     | 2 •     | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 40.4  | 2018   |   |   |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 2.3      | 202 | 0.      | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 41.3  | 2018   | • |   |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | 20.9     | 202 | 0.      | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 19.7  | 2021   | • |   |
| illy smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 20.6     | 201 | 9 🛑     | 1        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.9   | 2020   | • |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |          |     |         |          | CDC12 Climate Action  |       |        |   |   |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |          |     |         |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 7.0   | 2024   |   |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 99.4     | 202 | 0 •     | T        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                  |       | 2021   | • |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.7     | 202 | 0       | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |       | 2018   | • |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 96.1     |     |         | 4        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 224.3 |        |   |   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |          | N   |         |          | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | 47.6  | 2018   | • |   |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   | 42.4     |     |         | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |        |   |   |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best)  | 491.0    |     |         | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA    | NA     |   |   |
| riation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  |          |     |         | _        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA    | NA     | • |   |
|  | 14.8     |     |         | - 1      | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA    | NA     | • |   |
| nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)   | 21.9     | 201 | 8 •     | Ψ        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA    |        | • |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |          |     |         |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA    | NA     |   |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | * 000    | 202 | 12      | 4        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  |       |        |   |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | * 88.8   | 202 | 13      | Т        |   | 0.1   | 2018   | • | - |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 95.4     | 202 | 1 -     | 7        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |        |   |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 83.8     | 202 | 2 •     | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 67.9  | 2022   | • |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |          |     | 1 •     | - 1      | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 71.2  | 2022   | • |   |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)   |          |     | 0       |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023   | • |   |
| 3 3 1 1  | 1        |     |         | •        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |       |        | • |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 400      | 200 |         |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |       |        | _ |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0    |     |         | T        | (per million population)  | 4.5   | 2018   |   |   |
| epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 100.0    |     |         | <b>→</b> |   |       |        |   | i |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |          |     | 9       |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | _     | 267    | _ |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 94.0     |     |         | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |       | 2021   | • |   |
|  | 3,598.15 |     |         | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 18.5  |        | • |   |
| pulation using safely managed water services (%)   | 98.9     | 202 | 0.      | <b>→</b> | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                                    |       |        | • |   |
| pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 99.6     | 202 | 0 •     | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0 |        |   |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |          |     |         |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 71    | 2022   | • |   |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 1000     | 202 | n =     | •        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | * 0.0 | 2021   | • |   |
|  | 100.0    |     |         |          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.1   | 2021   |   |   |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output            | 100.0    | 202 | .U •    | T        | per 100,000 population)   | U. I  | 2021   |   |   |
| b <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 0.9      | 201 | 9 •     | 1        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 77.3  | 2023   | • |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 320      | 201 | 9 •     | _        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7   | 2021   | • |   |
| 3, 1   | ٥٥.٥     | ZUl | 7       | 7        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6   | 2021   | • |   |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |          |     |         |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.8   | 2021   | • |   |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)   | -1.1     | 202 | 1 •     |          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2020   |   |   |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 1.7      | 201 | 8       | •        |   |       |        |   |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |          |     |         |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |        |   |   |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 100.0    | 202 |         | T        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 13.8  | 2020   | • |   |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.8      | 202 | 1 •     | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 0.4   | 2022   | • |   |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports   |          |     |         | _        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |       |        | - |   |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 0.5      | 201 | 8       | 7        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA    | NA     |   |   |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 137.9    | 201 | 8       | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 56    | 2021   | • |   |
| mployment-to-population ratio (%)  |          |     | 1 •     | 1        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 54.6  | 2022   | • |   |
|  |          |     |         |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 17    | 2019   |   |   |
| outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)   |          |     | 1 •     |          | Stated profes of materials (654 billion)  | 4./   | 2012   | • |   |





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

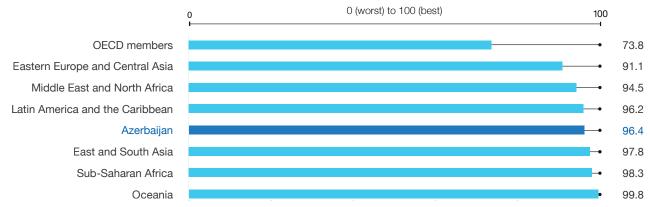


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

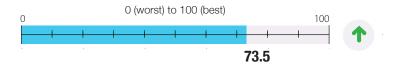


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

| 5DG1 – No Poverty  |         | Year Ra | _ |             |
|--|---------|---------|---|-------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)                                    |         | 2023    |   | T<br>个      |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 0.0     | 2023    | • | •           |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5     | 2020    | • | 1           |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2022    |   | 7           |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 3.2     | 2013    | • | •           |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 19.9    | 2016    | • | 4           |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2     | 2017    | • | <b>→</b>    |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 3.3     | 2021    | • | 1           |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7     | 2018    | • | 7           |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA      | NA      | • | •           |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |         |   |             |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 40.8    | 2020    | • | <b>→</b>    |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 9.5     | 2021    | • | 1           |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2021    | • | 1           |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2021    | • | <b>→</b>    |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.0     | 2021    | • | T           |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 27.2    | 2019    | • | <b>→</b>    |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                     |         | 2019    |   | •           |
| Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2019    |   | T           |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   |         | 2019    | • | <b>→</b>    |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)                        |         | 2020    | • | 十           |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |         | 2020    |   | 1           |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   |         | 2019    | • | 7           |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.2     | 2019    | • | •           |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |         |         |   |             |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 83.8    | 2021    | • | 1           |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 88.8    | 2021    | • | 4           |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 107.8   | 2021    | • | 1           |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.9    | 2019    | • | <b>→</b>    |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |         |         |   |             |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 21.5    | 2006    | • | <b>→</b>    |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 93.7    | 2021    | • | <b>&gt;</b> |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 92.1    | 2022    | • | <b>→</b>    |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 18.2    | 2021    | • | <b>→</b>    |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |         |   |             |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 96.0    | 2020    | • | 1           |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 96.1    | 2019    | • | 1           |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 55.6    | 2019    | • | •           |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 3.9     | 2020    | • | •           |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 1,028.4 | 2018    | • | •           |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |         |   |             |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0   | 2020    | • | 1           |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 96.8    | 2020    | • | 1           |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                       | 1.5     | 2019    | • | <b>→</b>    |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 1.6     | 2019    | • | 4           |
| 5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |         |         |   |             |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -1.7    | 2021    | • | •           |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 4.5     | 2018    | • | •           |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 28.6    | 2017    | • | •           |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 5.4     | 2023    | • | 4           |
| fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | NA      | NA      |   | •           |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 0.0     | 2018    | • | 1           |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 167     | 2010    |   |             |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 16./    | 2018    | • |             |

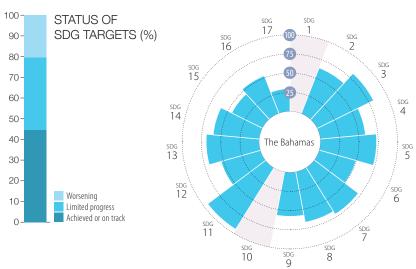
| DG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure ural population with access to all-season roads (%)                  |          | Year F | Rating | Trend    |
|--|----------|--------|--------|----------|
| opulation using the internet (%)   |          | 2022   |        | 1        |
| obile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |          | 2021   |        | 4        |
| point broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |          |        |        | •        |
| infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) ne Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                   | 2.7      | 2014   | •      | •        |
| top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |          | 2022   | •      | •        |
| rticles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)<br>spenditure on research and development (% of GDP) |          | 2021   | •      | →<br>→   |
| DG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |          |        |        |          |
| ini coefficient  | 26.6     | 2005   | •      |          |
| alma ratio   | 1.0      | 2005   | •      | •        |
| DG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |          |        |        |          |
| oportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 26.9     | 2012   | •      |          |
| nnual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 10.2     | 2019   |        | 7        |
| 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  |          |        |        | •        |
| ccess to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |          | 2020   |        | 1        |
| tisfaction with public transport (%)   | 67.0     | 2019   | •      | •        |
| DG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |          |        |        |          |
| unicipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |          | 2015   |        |          |
| ectronic waste (kg/capita)   |          | 2019   |        | •        |
| oduction-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |          | 2018   |        | •        |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |          | 2018   |        | -        |
| oduction-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)<br>itrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)                 |          | 2018   |        | <b>7</b> |
| ports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |          | 2010   |        | <b>1</b> |
| DG13 – Climate Action  | 0.0      | 2021   | _      | •        |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capit                | ra) 3.7  | 2021   |        | 4        |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions mornosal race combastion and cement production (ceo <sub>2</sub> , capit                  |          | 2018   |        | 4        |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 11,187.7 |        | •      | •        |
| DG14 – Life Below Water  | ,        |        |        |          |
| ean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%  | ) NA     | NA     | •      | •        |
| cean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA NA    |        | •      | •        |
| sh caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | NA       |        | •      |          |
| sh caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | NA       | NA     | •      | •        |
| sh caught that are then discarded (%)  | NA       | NA     | •      |          |
| arine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0      | 2018   | •      | •        |
| DG15 – Life on Land  |          |        |        |          |
| ean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (9                                       | 6) 36.6  | 2022   | •      | <b>→</b> |
| ean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%  | 5) 14.5  | 2022   | •      | <b>→</b> |
| ed List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.91     | 2023   | •      | 1        |
| ermanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0      | 2021   | •      | 1        |
| errestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports<br>(per million population)                     | 0.1      | 2018   | •      | •        |
| DG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |          |        |        |          |
| omicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.9      | 2021   | •      | 7        |
| nsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 19.0     | 2020   | •      | 1        |
| opulation who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (                                  | %) 82    | 2019   | •      |          |
| rth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 93.6     | 2006   | •      | •        |
| orruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 23       | 2022   | •      | 1        |
| nildren involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA       | NA     | •      | •        |
| sports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)                             | 0.0      | 2021   | •      | •        |
| ess Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 39.9     | 2023   | •      | •        |
| ccess to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA       | NA     | •      |          |
| meliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | NA       | NA     | •      | •        |
| propriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best   | ) NA     | NA     | •      | •        |
| DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |          |        |        |          |
| overnment spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 5.9      | 2020   | •      | 7        |
| or high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessions   | al<br>NA | NA     | •      | •        |
| public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |          |        | _      | _        |
| ther countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |          | 2019   | •      | T        |
| . T II 6 // 10 455   | * 0      | 2021   |        |          |
| orporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)<br>atistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)                      | U        | 2022   |        |          |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

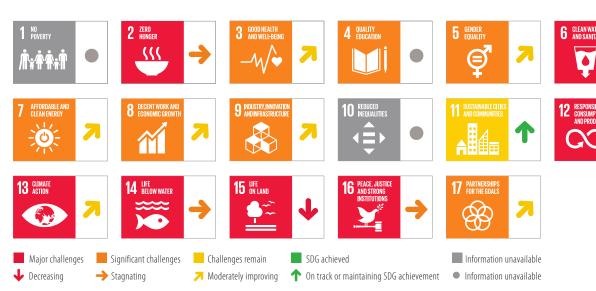




### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

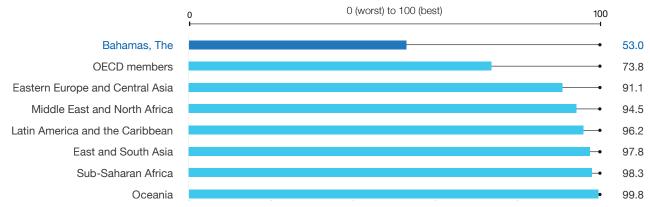


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

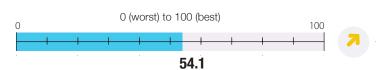


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

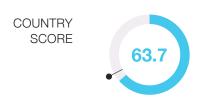


#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

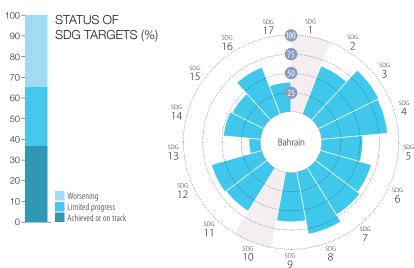
| DG1 – No Poverty  |          |          | -   | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year             |   | - |
|---|----------|----------|-----|----------|---|------------------------|---|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |          | NA       |     |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 94.8 2022              |   |   |
| overty ficadeoutic fatio at \$5.05/day (2017 1111, 70)  | * NA     | NΑ       |     | •        | Population using the internet (%)   | 94.3 2021              |   |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |          |          |     |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 97.3 2021              | • |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   |          | 2020     |     | •        | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4 2018               | • | į |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |          | 2022     |     | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                        |   |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                         |          | 2021     |     |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 6 0.0 2022             | • |   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |          | 2017     |     |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.3 2021               | • | , |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |          | 2021     |     | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA NA                  | • |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |          | 2018     |     | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                        |   |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |          | NA       |     | •        | Gini coefficient  | NA NA                  | • | , |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |          |          |     |          | Palma ratio   | NA NA                  | • |   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 77.1     | 2020     | ) 🛑 | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                        |   |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 7.2      | 2021     | •   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0 2020               | • |   |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 13.2     | 2021     | •   | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 16.3 2019              | • | , |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 12.0     | 2021     | •   | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   |                        |   |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.2      | 2021     | •   | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)                                       | NA NA                  |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 199      | 2019     | ) – | <b>T</b> |   | NA NA                  | _ | _ |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 10.0     | 2013     |     | •        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 1.0.2015               |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                       | 10.4     | 2019     | •   | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.9 2015               |   |   |
| ambient air poliution (per 100,000 population) affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 7.0      | 2019     |     | 1        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 17.2 2019<br>78.1 2018 |   |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  |          | 2019     |     | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 6.8 2018               |   |   |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |          | 2013     |     |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 66.5 2018              |   |   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |          | 2019     |     | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 76.7 2018              |   |   |
| rrviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |          | 2021     |     | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.3 2019               |   |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |          |          |     |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 0.5 2017               |   |   |
| worst 0–100 best)   | /0       | 2019     | ) — | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 5.9 2021               | • |   |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | NA       | NΑ       | •   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 2.9 2018               |   |   |
| OG4 – Quality Education   |          |          |     |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2017               |   |   |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 433      | 2019     | )   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                        |   |   |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)<br>et primary enrollment rate (%)  |          |          |     | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 30.2 2022              | • | , |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   |          | 2006     |     | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 62.3 2022              |   |   |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |          | NA<br>NA |     | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 30.9 2018              |   |   |
| OG5 – Gender Equality   | 14/1     | 147      |     |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.0 2019               | • |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |          |          |     |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.0 2019               | • |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | * 78.9   | 2023     |     | 1        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 1.7 2018               | • | , |
| itio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 101.5    | 2021     | •   | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                        |   |   |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 83.6     |          |     | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 29.8 2022              | • | , |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  |          | 2021     |     | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0 2022               | • | , |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |          |          |     |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.69 2023              | • | , |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 98.9     | 2019     | •   | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.4 2021               | • | , |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 94.9     | 2019     |     | <b>→</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.4 2018               | • | , |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | NA       | NA       |     |          | (per million population)  | 0.1 2010               |   | _ |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 17.4     | 2020     | •   |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                        |   |   |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 11,758.3 | 2018     | •   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 29.2 2021              |   |   |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |          |          |     |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 58.0 2020              |   |   |
| oulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0    | 2020     | •   | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | NA NA                  |   |   |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0    | 2020     | •   | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | NA NA                  |   |   |
| 2 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.0      | 2019     | ) _ | 1        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)                             | 64 2022                |   |   |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |          |          |     |          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | NA NA                  | • |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 1.1      | 2019     | •   | Ψ        | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2015               | • |   |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |          |          |     |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | NA NA                  | • | ) |
| justed GDP growth (%)   |          | 2021     |     |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021               |   |   |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | NA       | NΑ       |     | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021               | • |   |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)     | NA       | NA       |     | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021               |   | , |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 0.6      | 2023     |     | 7        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                        |   |   |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |          | 2023     |     | <b>1</b> | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 7.4 2021               | • |   |
| radinerital labor lights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0=1 best) all work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population) |          | 2021     |     | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA                  |   | , |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |          |          |     |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA NA                  | • |   |
| per 100,000 population)   | 110.0    | 2018     | -   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 100 2021               | • | , |
|   |          |          |     |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 54.1 2022              | • | , |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



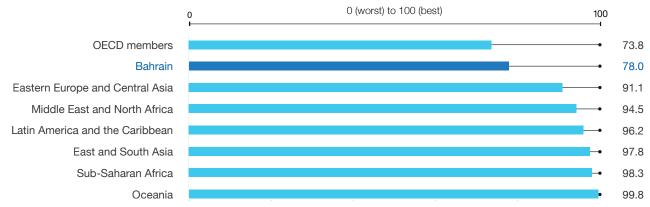
#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1

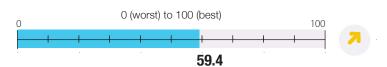


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# BAHRAIN

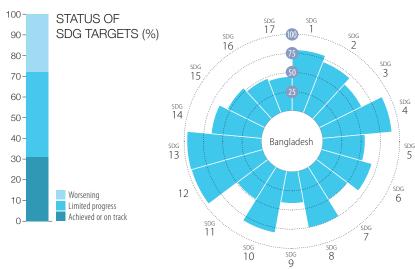
| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |         | Year F<br>NA | , |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | <b>Value Year</b> 99.8 202 |            |     |
|---|---------|--------------|---|----------|---|----------------------------|------------|-----|
| ·   |         | NA           |   | •        | Population using the internet (%)   | 100.0 202                  |            |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | 14/1    | 14/1         |   | _        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 135.2 202                  |            |     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | * 25    | 2020         |   | •        | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                            |            |     |
| Prevalence of attucting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2020         |   | <b>1</b> | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.7 201                    | 8 –        |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2021         |   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | * 4.5 201 <sub>1</sub>     | g <u> </u> |     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |         | 2016         |   | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |                            |            |     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |         | NA           |   | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 1.0 202                    |            |     |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |         | NA           |   | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.1 201                    | 4 •        | 1   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.4     | 2018         | • | 4        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                            |            |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 8.7     | 2020         | • | •        | Gini coefficient  | NA N                       |            |     |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |         |              |   |          | Palma ratio   | NA N                       | A •        | )   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 15.9    | 2020         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                            |            |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 3.0     | 2021         | • | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | • 0.0 202                  | 0          | )   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 6.9     | 2021         | • | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 72.8 201                   | 9 •        | , , |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 15.0    | 2021         | • | <b>→</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |                            |            |     |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.1     | 2021         | • | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | NA NA                      |            |     |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 16.1    | 2019         |   | 7        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 70.0 202                   | 0 •        |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 10.1    | 2019         | _ | _        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                            |            |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 68.1    | 2019         | • | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.8 201                    |            |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |         |              |   | •        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 15.9 201                   |            |     |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |         | 2019         |   | <b>T</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 8.5 201                    |            |     |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                                       |         | 2019<br>2018 |   | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)                                  | 7.6 201                    |            |     |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |         | 2018         |   | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 34.4 201                   |            |     |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |         | 2019         |   | <b>7</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 33.2 201<br>0.6 202        |            |     |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 90      | 2021         |   |          |   | 0.0 202                    | 0          |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 71      | 2019         | • | 4        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                            |            |     |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.2     | 2020         | • | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 26.7 202                   |            | 1   |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |         |              |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 3.2 201                    |            |     |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |         |              |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | * NA N                     | 4          | )   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 70.1    | 2019         | • |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                            |            |     |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 97.7    | 2019         | • | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0 202                    |            |     |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 93.5    | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 57.5 202                   |            |     |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 100.0   | 2011         | • |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA                      |            |     |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |         |              |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 11.2 201                   |            |     |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | * 58.9  | 2023         |   | <b>→</b> | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 17.7 201                   |            |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  |         |              |   | Ť        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 201                    | 8 •        | )   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  |         | 2021         |   | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                            |            |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |         | 2022         |   | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                            |            |     |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 15.0    | 2021         | • | <u> </u> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA N                       |            | i   |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |              |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.75 202                   |            | 1   |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0   | 2020         |   | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA N                       | Α •        | 1   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 100.0   | 2020         | • | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 201                    | 8 •        | ,   |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |         | 2019         |   |          |   |                            |            |     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |         | 2020         |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 0.1.202                    | 1          |     |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 5,166.9 | 2018         | • |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 0.1 202                    |            |     |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |              |   |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | NA N/                      |            |     |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0   | 2020         | • | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 60 201<br>100.0 201        |            |     |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0   | 2020         | • | 1        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 44 202                     |            |     |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 0.8     | 2019         | • | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA N                       |            |     |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |         |              |   | _        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                            |            |     |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.0     | 2019         | • | 7        | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 202                    | 1 •        | 1   |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |              |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 30.6 202                   | 3          | ,   |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   |         | 2021         |   |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA N                       |            | )   |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | * NA    | NA           | • |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA N                       | Α •        | į   |
| 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    | 2017         | • | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA N                       | Α •        | į   |
|   | 1.4     | 2023         |   | _        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                            |            |     |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                 |         | 2023<br>NA   |   | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 4.6 202                    | 0          | )   |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2018         |   | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA N                       |            | )   |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |         |              |   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA N                       | Α •        | j   |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 117.4   | 2018         | • |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | · NA N                     | Α •        | )   |
|   |         |              |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 59.4 202                   |            |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

























Major challenges

Decreasing









• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## BANGLADESH

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend      | •   | Value Year Rating        |
|--|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 3.8 2023                     | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 77.2 2022 •              |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 18.9 2023 • 7                | Population using the internet (%)   | 38.9 2021                |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                              | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 54.7 2021                |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 11.4 2020 • ↑                | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4 2018 •               |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 26.4 2022                    | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                          |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 9.8 2019 • ↑                 | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 23.6 2022 •              |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 3.0 2010 -                   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 2021                 |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)<br>Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |                              | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA NA •                  |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 3.0 2021                     | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                          |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.5 2018 • 7                 | Gini coefficient  | 32.4 2016                |
|  | 0.0 2020                     | Palma ratio   | 1.3 2016                 |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 122.0.2020                   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                          |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)<br>eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)                                      | 123.0 2020 • ↑ 16.0 2021 • ↑ | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 51.9 2020 •              |
| lortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 16.0 2021 • ↑ 27.3 2021 • ↑  | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |                          |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live bilitis)  | 221.0 2021                   | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 59.5 2019                |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.0 2021                     | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 35.7 2020 •              |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |                              | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 76.0 2022 •              |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 18.9 2019 🔸 👈                | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                          |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 142.0.2010                   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.3 2012 •               |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 143.9 2019 • •               | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.2 2019 •               |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 15.4 2019 • 👈                | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 1.7 2018 •               |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 74.3 2019 • 👈                | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.6 2018                 |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 74.0 2019 • 🛧                | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 12.4 2018 •              |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 59.0 2019 • 7                | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 4.7 2018 •               |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 97 2021 • 🛧                  | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.2 2015 •               |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 51 2019 • 7                  | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                          |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |                              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.6 2021                 |
| ıbjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 3.4 2022 • 🔸                 | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2 2018 •               |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | NA NA •                  |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 90.8 2021 • •                | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                          |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.0 2018 • •                | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 34.5 2022                |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 88.0 2018                    | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 27.5 2022 •              |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 94.5 2020 • 🛧                | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 3.2 2018 •               |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                              | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 15.1 2019 🔸              |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |                              | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 4.8 2019 •               |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 77.4 2019 • →                | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018 •               |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 84.2 2021 • 7                | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                          |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 46.8 2022 • 👈                | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 41.5 2022                |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 20.9 2021 • 👈                | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0 2022                 |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                              | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.74 2023                |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 97.7 2020 • 🛧                | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.1 2021                 |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 54.2 2020 • →                | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.0 2018                 |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 5.7 2019 • •                 | (per million population)  | 0.0 2010                 |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0 2020 • •                 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                          |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 1,053.7 2018                 | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.3 2018 •               |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                              | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 81.3 2019 •              |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 96.2 2020 • 🛧                | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 78 2022 •                |
| epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 25.0 2020 • →                | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 56.0 2019 •              |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   |                              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 25 2022 •                |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.2 2019 • 🛧                 | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 6.8 2019 •               |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.3 2019 • 🔷                 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2021                 |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                              | per 100,000 population)   |                          |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)   | 1.2 2021 • •                 | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 35.3 2023                |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 3.7 2018                     | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021                 |
| fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 52.8 2021 • ↑                | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)            | 0.3 2021 •<br>0.6 2021 • |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 4.7 2023 • →                 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                          |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021 • •                 | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 2.6 2021 •               |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2018 • →                 | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •                  |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 70.                          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 8.6 2020 •               |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 7.2 2018 • •                 | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021                   |
|  |                              | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 69.7 2022                |

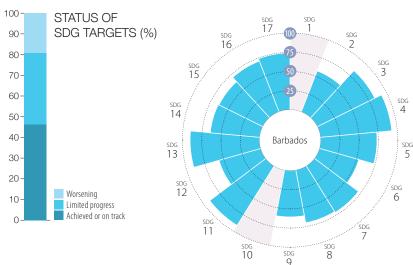
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 84/166

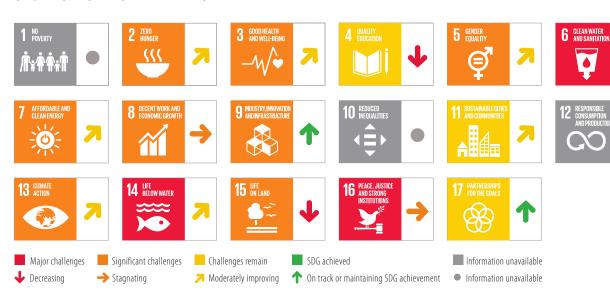
COUNTRY SCORE 69.4

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 70.2

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

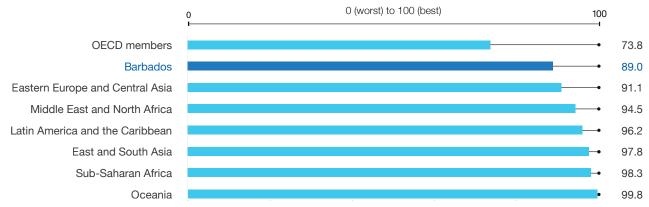


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

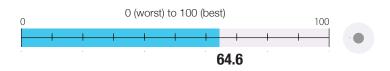


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## BARBADOS

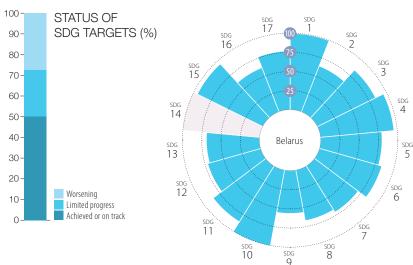
| OG2 – Zero Hunger  evalence of undernourishment (%)  evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  poorts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  sternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) | 6.0<br>6.8<br>23.1<br>2.3<br>2.8<br>1.1 |  | • |          | Population using the internet (%)  | 98.2 20<br>85.8 20<br>67.4 20 | 21          | •   |
|---|---|--|---|----------|--|-------------------------------|-------------|-----|
| PG2 – Zero Hunger Evalence of undernourishment (%) Evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  PG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  sternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)      | 3.4<br>6.0<br>6.8<br>23.1<br>2.3<br>2.8 | 2020<br>2022<br>2012<br>2016<br>2017<br>2021 | • | <b>↑</b> | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) |                               |             |     |
| evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being sternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)                             | 6.0<br>6.8<br>23.1<br>2.3<br>2.8<br>1.1 | 2022<br>2012<br>2016<br>2017<br>2021         | • | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | U1.4 ZU                       | ۷۱ -        | •   |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being sternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 6.0<br>6.8<br>23.1<br>2.3<br>2.8<br>1.1 | 2022<br>2012<br>2016<br>2017<br>2021         | • | 1        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  |                               |             |     |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being sternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 6.8<br>23.1<br>2.3<br>2.8<br>1.1        | 2012<br>2016<br>2017<br>2021                 | • | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Banking: Average score of  | NA I                          | IA •        |     |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) boorts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being sternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 23.1<br>2.3<br>2.8<br>1.1               | 2016<br>2017<br>2021                         | • |          | **   | 0.0 20                        | )) <b>a</b> |     |
| man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) boorts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being sternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 2.3<br>2.8<br>1.1                       | 2017   |   | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0 20                        | 22          | , i |
| real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) borts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being sternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 2.8<br>1.1                              | 2021   |   | <b>→</b> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.6 20                        |             |     |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being sternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  |   | 2018   | • | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | NA I                          | IA •        | ) ( |
| OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being sternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 0.0                                     |  | • | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                               |             |     |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  |   | 2020   | • | •        | Gini coefficient   |                               | IA •        |     |
| ,   |   |  |   |          | Palma ratio  | NA                            | IA •        | ) ( |
| anatal martality rate (nor 1 000 live births)   | 39.1                                    | 2020   | • | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                               |             |     |
| onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 7.9                                     | 2021   | • | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *   | 0.0 20                        | 20          | ,   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 11.9                                    | 2021   | • | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 21.6 20                       | 19 •        |     |
| idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |   | 2021   |   | <b>→</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | NA I                          | IA •        |     |
| w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.2                                     | 2021   | • | 1        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | NA I                          |             |     |
| e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 16.0                                    | 2019   | • | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                               | ., .        |     |
| iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |   |  |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.7 20                        | 11 -        |     |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 18.8                                    | 2019   | • | •        |  | 12.7 20                       |             |     |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 8.2                                     | 2019   | • | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |                               | IA •        |     |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   |   | 2019   |   | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |                               | IA •        |     |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 49.7                                    | 2007   | • | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |                               | IA •        |     |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 98.4                                    | 2020   | • | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA                            | IA •        |     |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 77                                      | 2021   | • | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 4.1 20                        | 21          | •   |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 74                                      | 2019   |   | 7        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                               |             |     |
| worst 0–100 best)   |   |  |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 4.0 20                        | 21          |     |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | NA                                      | NA   |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | NA                            | IA (        | •   |
| OG4 – Quality Education   |   |  |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 3  | 11.5 20                       | 21          |     |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 85.7                                    | 2021   | • | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                               |             |     |
| t primary enrollment rate (%)   | 95.7                                    | 2021   | • | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 2.9 20                        | 22          | •   |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 101.7                                   |  |   | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 68.6 20                       | 22          |     |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.9                                    | 2014   | • | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 39.3 20                       | 18 🥊        | •   |
| OG5 – Gender Equality   |   |  |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 0.0 20                        | 19          |     |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 70.0                                    | 2045   |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 1.3 20                        | 19 •        | •   |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | /0.0                                    | 2012   | _ | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.5 20                        | 18 (        | •   |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 113.1                                   |  |   | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                               |             |     |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 90.3                                    | 2022   | • | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 1.8 20                        | 22          | •   |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 20.0                                    | 2021   | • | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA I                          |             | •   |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   |  |   |          |  | 0.89 20                       |             | •   |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 98.5                                    | 2020   | • | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.3 20                        | 21          | •   |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 98.1                                    | 2020   | • | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.6 20                        | 18          |     |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |   | 2019   |   |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                               |             |     |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |   | 2020   |   | •        | _  | 11.4 20                       | 21 4        |     |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | NA                                      | NA   |   |          |  | 62.7 20                       |             |     |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   |  |   |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | NA 1                          |             |     |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0                                   |  |   | T        |  | 98.7 20                       |             |     |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0                                   | 2020   | • | T        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 65 20                         |             |     |
| l <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.2                                     | 2019   | • | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 1.4 20                        |             |     |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 47                                      | 2019   |   | 4        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  |                               |             |     |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | т.∠                                     | 2013   | • | -        | per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 20                        | Z1 <b>•</b> |     |
| justed GDP growth (%)   | _7 1                                    | 2021   |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | NA                            |             |     |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |   | 2021   |   | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.7 20                        |             | •   |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |   |  |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4 20                        |             | •   |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | NA                                      | NA   |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6 20                        | 21          | •   |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 7.6                                     | 2023   | • | 7        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                               |             |     |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.7                                     | 2021   | • | <b>→</b> |  | 10.2 20                       | 21          | •   |
| al work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>oer 100,000 population)  | NA                                      | NA   | • | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)              |                               | NA •        | •   |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | NA                                      | NΔ   |   | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |                               | IA •        | ) ( |
| per 100,000 population)   | 1 1/7                                   | 1 4/   |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) *  | 0 20                          |             |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

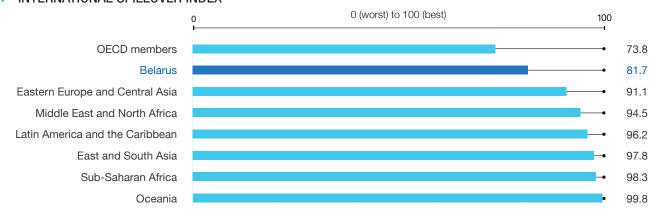


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend                        | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | Value Year Rating      |
|--|--|---|------------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.4 2023                                       | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 98.7 2022              |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.7 2023 • ↑                                   | Population using the internet (%)   | 86.9 2021              |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 94.5 2021 •            |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5 2020 • ↑                                   | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4 2018 •             |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 3.6 2022 • <b>↑</b>                            | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                        |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.2 2003                                       | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 16.5 2022 •            |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 24.5 2016 • •                                  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.3 2021               |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)<br>Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.3 2017 • <b>7</b> 3.1 2021 • <b>→</b>        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.5 2020 •             |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.1 2018                                       | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                        |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0 2020                                       | Gini coefficient  | 24.4 2020 •            |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 0.0 2020                                       | Palma ratio   | 0.8 2020 •             |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 1.1 2020 • ↑                                   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                        |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 0.9 2021                                       | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 2.3 2020 •             |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 2.7 2021                                       | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 18.3 2019              |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 30.0 2021                                      | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 10.3 2019              |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.1 2021 • ↑                                   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 99.1 2020 •            |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |  | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 57.0 2019              |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 23.8 2019 • →                                  | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                        |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 69.9 2019                                      | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.2 2015 •             |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |  | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 9.3 2019               |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 7.6 2019 • ↑                                   | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 1.7 2018               |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 74.8 2019                                      | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 5.6 2018               |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 11.7 2018                                      | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 73.0 2018              |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.9 2020 • ↑                                  | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 19.8 2018              |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 98 2021 • 👈                                    | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.4 2021 •             |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 74 2019 🔸 🛧                                    | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                        |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.8 2019                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 6.2 2021               |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   | 3.0 2013                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 2.8 2018               |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 485.7 2020 •           |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 96.1 2021 • 🔫                                  | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                        |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 93.6 2021 🔸 🕹                                  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA •                |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 99.9 2021 • 👈                                  | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA NA •                |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.9 2019 • •                                  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA •                |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA NA •                |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 66.0 2019 • →                                  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                           | NA NA • 0.0 2018 •     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |  |   | 0.0 2018               |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 100.2 2021                                     | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 07.0.0000 -            |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 82.4 2022                                      | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 87.9 2022              |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 40.0 2021 • ↑                                  | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)<br>Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)        | 90.2 2022              |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.98 2023 • 0.0 2021 • |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 96.5 2020 • →                                  | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.0 2021               |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 97.9 2020 • ↑                                  | (per million population)  | 0.0 2018 •             |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 4.5 2019 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                        |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)    | 55.8 2020 • • 1,053.7 2018 • •                 | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.3 2019               |
|  | 1,055.7 2016                                   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 9.2 2018               |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 100.0 2020 -                                   | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 61 2019                |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2020 • ↑                                 | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0 2022             |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output | 99.6 2020 • 1                                  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 39 2022 •              |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.6 2019 • 🔼                                   | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 4.1 2019               |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 7.8 2019 • →                                   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.9 2021               |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |  | per 100,000 population)   |                        |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -0.4 2021                                      | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 37.2 2023              |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 10.9 2018                                      | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021               |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021               |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 81.2 2017 • •                                  | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.3 2021               |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 4.4 2023 • 🛧                                   | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                        |
| -undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021 • 🔸                                   | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 9.2 2021               |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 0.3 2018 • →                                   | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •                |
|  |  | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 28.1 2020 •            |
| victims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 126.7 2018                                     | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 0 2021                 |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

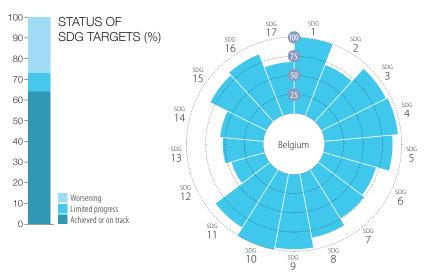
BELGIUM OECD Countries

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 19/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS













































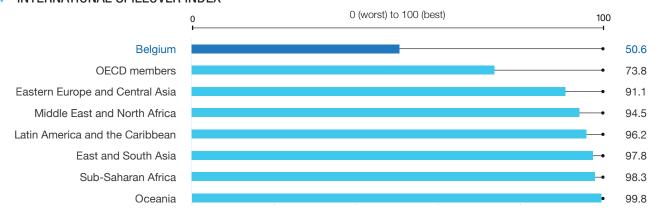




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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

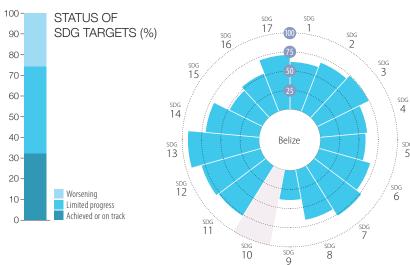


| OG1 – No Poverty   |          |      |     | g Trend  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |       | Year Ra | _ |
|--|----------|------|-----|----------|--|-------|---------|---|
| verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |          | 2023 |     |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |       | 2022    |   |
| verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  |          | 2023 |     |          | Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |       | 2021    | • |
| verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 8.1      | 2019 | , • |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  |       |         |   |
| OG2 – Zero Hunger  |          |      |     |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 4.0   | 2018    | • |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)   |          | 2020 |     | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | (17   | 2022    |   |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |          | 2022 |     | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 64./  | 2022    | • |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |          | 2014 |     |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |       | 2021    | • |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)<br>Iman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)                           |          | 2016 |     | <b>↓</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |       | 2020    |   |
| real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |          | 2017 |     | 1        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  |       | 2020    |   |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |          | 2018 |     | 1        | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   |       | 2020    |   |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)   |          | 2010 |     | •        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   |       | 2020    |   |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |          | 2020 |     | •        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 25.8  | 2017    |   |
|  | 40.0     | 2020 | , • |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |         |   |
| OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 4.0      | 2020 |     |          | Gini coefficient   | 27.2  | 2019    | • |
| ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  |          | 2020 |     | 1        | Palma ratio  |       | 2019    |   |
| onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |          | 2021 |     | <b>→</b> | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 10.5  | 2019    |   |
| rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |          | 2021 |     | 7        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |         |   |
| dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |          | 2021 |     | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | • 0.0 | 2020    | • |
| w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)<br>e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, | NA       | NA   |     |          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 12.2  | 2010    |   |
| abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 10.6     | 2019 | •   | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  |       | 2019    |   |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 45.      | 201  |     |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |       | 2020    |   |
| nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 15.3     | 2019 | 3   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   |       | 2022    |   |
| fic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 5.8      | 2019 | •   | 1        | Population with rent overburden (%)  |       | 2019    |   |
| expectancy at birth (years)  | 81.4     | 2019 | •   | 1        | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 95.3  | 2022    | • |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 5.1      | 2019 | •   | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |         |   |
| hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |          | NA   |     | •        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 20.4  | 2019    | • |
| viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |          | 2021 |     | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |       | 2018    |   |
| versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  |          | 2019 |     | 1        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 11.9  | 2018    | • |
| jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |          | 2022 |     | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 40.7  | 2018    | • |
| in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  |          | 2020 |     | +        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 61.4  | 2018    | • |
| in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   |          | 2020 |     | 4        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 28.7  | 2021    | • |
| y smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 15.4     | 2018 | }   |          | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.0   | 2021    | • |
| G4 – Quality Education   |          |      |     |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |         |   |
| cicipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 06.0     | 2020 | )   | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                               | 8.3   | 2021    | • |
| of children aged 4 to 6)   | 90.0     | 2020 |     |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |       | 2018    | • |
| primary enrollment rate (%)  |          | 2020 |     | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  |       | 2021    |   |
| ver secondary completion rate (%)  |          | 2020 |     | <b>→</b> | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2018    |   |
| racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |          | NA   |     | •        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |         |   |
| iary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  |          | 2021 |     | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 06.0  | 2022    |   |
| A score (worst 0–600 best)   | 500.0    |      |     | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2022    | • |
| ation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  | 20.0     |      |     | +        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |       | NA      |   |
| derachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  | 20.0     | 2018 | S — | Ψ        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |       | 2019    |   |
| G5 – Gender Equality   |          |      |     |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |       | 2019    |   |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | * 90.4   | 2023 |     | 1        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |       | 2018    |   |
| of females aged 15 to 49)  |          |      |     |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |         | _ |
| o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   |          | 2021 |     | T        |  | 75.0  | 2022    |   |
| o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |          | 2022 |     | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   |       | 2022    |   |
| ts held by women in national parliament (%)  |          | 2021 |     | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)<br>Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) |       | 2022    | - |
| der wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 3.8      | 2019 | ,   | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |       | 2023    | - |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |          |      |     |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 0.0   | 2021    | _ |
| ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0    |      |     | 1        | (per million population)   | 4.7   | 2018    | • |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |          | 2020 |     | 1        |  |       |         |   |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |          | 2019 |     |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       | 2021    | _ |
| hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |          | 2020 |     | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2021    | • |
|  | 6,802.08 |      |     |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |       |         | • |
| ulation using safely managed water services (%)  |          | 2020 |     | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   |       | 2022    | - |
| ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 88.8     | 2020 | ) 🛑 | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |       | 2022    | - |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |          |      |     |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  *                   |       | 2022    | • |
| ulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0    | 2020 | •   | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.0   | 2021    |   |
| ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0    | 2020 | •   | 1        | per 100,000 population)  | 0.3   | 2021    | • |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.1      | 2019 | ) _ | 1        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 76.5  | 2023    | • |
| tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |          |      |     |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |       |         | • |
| ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 10.2     | 2019 | •   | 7        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2021    | - |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |          |      |     |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2021    |   |
| usted GDP growth (%)   | 1.5      | 2021 | •   |          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  |       | 2020    |   |
| ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 2.0      | 2018 | •   |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |         | _ |
| lts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | ga n     | 2021 |     | 4        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 15.5  | 2020    | _ |
| obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |          |      |     |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 15.5  | 2020    | • |
| damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.8      | 2021 | •   | T        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.5   | 2022    | • |
| or 100,000 population)   | 0.5      | 2018 | •   | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NΙΔ   | NA      |   |
| er 100,000 population) ims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)                              |          |      |     |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   |       | 2021    |   |
| ims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   |          | 2018 |     | 1        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   |       | 2021    |   |
| playment to population ratio (0/)  |          | 707  |     |          | ·  |       |         |   |
| ployment-to-population ratio (%)<br>oth not in employment, education or training (NEET)                                | 03.3     |      |     | 1        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | -37 🛭 | 2019    | • |

COUNTRY RANKING 107/166

COUNTRY SCORE 64.6

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

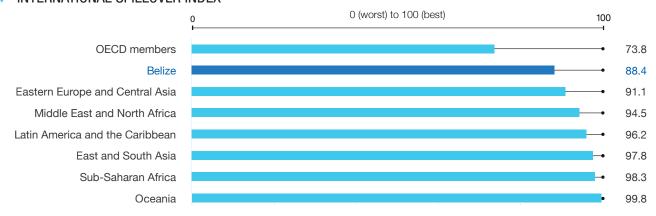


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

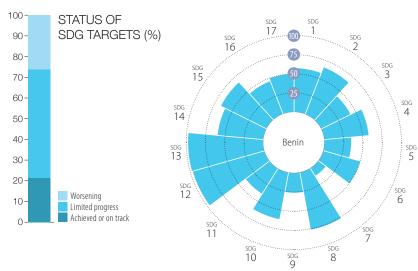
| Dougth London untrational \$2.15 (days /2017 DDD 04)   | Value Year Rating Trend       | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Ratio            |            |
|--|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 16.0 2023                     | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 81.3 2022                   |            |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 27.6 2023 • →                 | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 62.0 2021 <b>4</b> 4.2 2021 |            |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger<br>Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 7.4 2020 • <b>↑</b>           | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                             |            |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 12.0 2022                     | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA NA •                     |            |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 1.8 2015                      | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | * 0.0 2022 •                |            |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 24.1 2016 • •                 | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |                             |            |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2017 • 🔸                  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2 2021                    | -          |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 4.3 2021 • 🛧                  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA NA •                     |            |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.6 2018 • 🛧                  | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                             | _          |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 10.2 2020 • •                 | Gini coefficient  | NA NA                       |            |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                               | Palma ratio   | NA NA •                     | , ,        |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 129.8 2020 • 🕹                | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 15 7 2020                   |            |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 7.4 2021 • 🛧                  | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than                            | 15.7 2020                   | , -        |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 11.2 2021 • 1                 | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 21.3 2019                   | <b>)</b> 2 |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 28.0 2021                     | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 96.4 2020                   |            |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.4 2021 • →                  | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 49.0 2014                   |            |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 16.5 2019 🔸 👈                 | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                             |            |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |                               | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.8 2015                    |            |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 41.0 2019 • •                 | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 5.8 2019                    |            |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 22.6 2019 • 7                 | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 13.8 2018                   |            |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 74.4 2019 • 👈                 | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 1.3 2018                    |            |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 55.4 2020 • 7                 | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 34.1 2018                   | •          |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 94.6 2020 🔸 🖊                 | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 33.2 2018                   | •          |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 79 2021 • 🕹                   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.5 2021                    | •          |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 67 2019 • 7                   | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                             |            |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |                               | $\mbox{CO}_2\mbox{emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)   | 1.7 2021                    |            |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.0 2014 • •                  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.6 2018                    |            |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 330.2 2021                  |            |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 43.5 2021 • 🕹                 | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                             |            |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 91.6 2021 🔸 🔱                 | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 31.2 2022                   | •          |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 76.5 2021 • 7                 | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 66.4 2022                   | •          |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 87.2 2001 • •                 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA •                     |            |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                               | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.4 2011                    |            |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 64.9 2015                     | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 5.8 2019                    |            |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 04.9 2013                     | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 2018                    | •          |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 104.5 2021 • ↑                | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                             |            |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 62.5 2022 • 👈                 | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                             |            |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 12.5 2021 • 7                 | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 15.3 2022                   |            |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                               | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.77 2023                   |            |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 98.4 2020 • ↑                 | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports             | 0.9 2021                    | •          |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 88.2 2020 • →                 | (per million population)  | 0.2 2018                    |            |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 1.3 2019                      | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                             |            |
| Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.4 2020 • • 4 765 9 2018 • • | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 31.2 2021                   |            |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 4,765.9 2018 • •              | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 57.8 2020                   |            |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 074 0000 6                    | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 50 2014                     |            |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 97.1 2020 • <b>↑</b>          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 95.7 2016                   |            |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output | 82.1 2020 • →                 | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | NA NA                       |            |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 0.8 2019 • 🛧                  | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 3.3 2013                    |            |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 23.8 2019 • 🕹                 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2021                    |            |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                               | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021                    |            |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -3.1 2021 • •                 | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 70.5 2023                   |            |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | NA NA •                       | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021                    |            |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |                               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021                    | ,          |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 48.2 2014 • •                 | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021                    | ,          |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 10.2 2023 • 🕹                 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                             |            |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021 • 🔸                  | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 13.7 2021                   |            |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 0.1 2018 • →                  | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •                     |            |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 26.4 2018                     | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 23.6 2017                   |            |
| DEL TOU UUU DODUIAHOID   |                               | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | * 0 2021 •                  |            |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

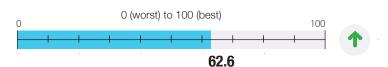


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

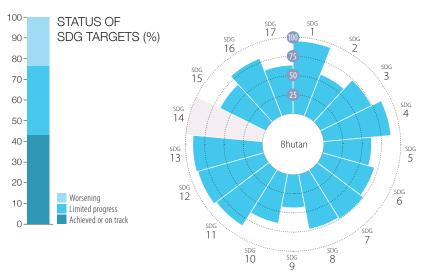
| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend                  | ·  | Value Year Ratir             |   |
|--|--|--|------------------------------|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 13.4 2023                                | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 63.5 2022                    |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 34.6 2023 • 7                            | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 34.0 2021 • 33.4 2021 •      |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger<br>evalence of undernourishment (%)  | 7.4 2020 • →                             | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  |                              |   |
| evalence of undernouns intent (%)<br>evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 30.4 2022                                | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.5 2018                     |   |
| evalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 5.0 2018                                 | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | * 0.0 2022 •                 |   |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 9.6 2016 • →                             | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0 2022                     |   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.1 2017 • ↑                             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.1 2021                     |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.4 2021 • →                             | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | NA NA •                      |   |
| istainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.7 2018 • 🛧                             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                              |   |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 4.5 2020 • •                             | Gini coefficient   | 37.8 2018                    |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |  | Palma ratio  | 1.7 2018                     |   |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 522.6 2020 • →                           | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                              |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 29.2 2021 • →                            | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 67.9 2020                    |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 83.5 2021 • 👈                            | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 41.9 2019                    |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 53.0 2021 • 👈                            | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 49.6 2020                    |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.1 2021 • 🛧                             | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 48.6 2020 • 40.0 2022 •      |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 22.6 2019 • →                            |  | 40.0 2022                    |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 22.0 2013                                | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | NIA NIA @                    |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 201.8 2019 • •                           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | NA NA •                      |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 26.8 2019 • →                            | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 0.8 2019 •<br>0.7 2018 •     |   |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  | 63.4 2019                                | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 0.7 2018                     |   |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 108.0 2016                               | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 11.0 2018                    |   |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 78.1 2018                                | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 3.5 2018                     |   |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 68 2021 • →                              | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2021                     |   |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |  | SDG13 - Climate Action   | 0.0 2021                     |   |
| vorst 0–100 best)  | 38 2019 • 👈                              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.6 2021                     |   |
| ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.2 2022 • 7                             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.0 2021                     |   |
| G4 – Quality Education   |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in finports (tcO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  * **CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 6.2 2018 •<br>6 0.0 2021 •   |   |
| ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 84.8 2018                                | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 0.0 2021                     | - |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)   |  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0 2022                     |   |
| t primary enrollment rate (%)  | 96.9 2021                                | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 15.2 2022                    |   |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  | 36.8 2021 • •                            | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | NA NA •                      |   |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 65.0 2021 • •                            | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 0.5 2019                     |   |
| OG5 – Gender Equality  |  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.0 2019                     |   |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 28.0 2017 • 👈                            | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2018                     |   |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 60.9 2021 • →                            | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                              |   |
| tio of female-to-male friearryears of education received (%)   | 01 5 2022 .                              | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 66.7.2022                    |   |
| its held by women in national parliament (%)   | 81.5 2022                                | Mean area that is protected in teriestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0 2022                     |   |
|  | 0.4 2021                                 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.91 2023                    |   |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | CE 4 2020 A                              | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.2 2021                     |   |
| oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 65.4 2020 • →                            | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  |                              |   |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 17.0 2020 =                              | (per million population)   | 0.0 2018                     |   |
| hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 1.0 2019 • • 9.6 2020 • •                | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                              |   |
| rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 462.6 2018                               | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | NA NA •                      |   |
|  | 402.0 2010                               | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 62.3 2017                    | • |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 41.4 2020 • 7                            | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | 55 2022                      |   |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 41.4 2020 • <b>7</b> 4.0 2020 • <b>4</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 85.6 2018                    |   |
| e emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 4.0 2020                                 | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 43 2022                      |   |
|  | 34.1 2019 • 🕹                            | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 24.8 2018                    |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 8.0 2019 • 🕹                             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.0.2021                     |   |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |  | per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2021                     | 1 |
| usted GDP growth (%)   | -1.5 2021                                | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 52.4 2023                    |   |
| ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 5.5 2018                                 | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021                     | • |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | _  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4 2021                     | ) |
| obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 48.6 2021 • 🛧                            | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021                     | ) |
|  | 1.6 2023 • 🛧                             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                              |   |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   |  | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 3.9 2020                     | • |
|  | 0.6 2021                                 | Familiah ianggan and all OECD DAC assessing lateractional and assessing a  |                              |   |
| adamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) al work-related accidents embodied in imports   | 0.0 2018                                 | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)          | NA NA •                      | • |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) al work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population) tims of modern slavery embodied in imports per 100,000 population) |  |  | NA NA • 16.7 2013 • 0 2021 • |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

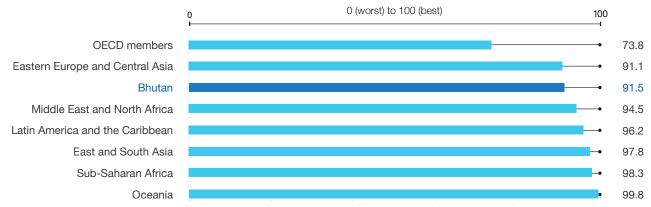


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## BHUTAN

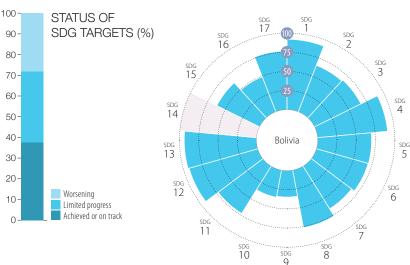
| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)                                   |         | Year R       | _ |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | Value Year           |     | - |
|---|---------|--------------|---|----------|---|----------------------|-----|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) |         | 2023<br>2023 |   |          | Population using the internet (%)   | 62.9 202<br>85.6 202 |     |   |
| ·   | 4./     | 2023         |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 86.2 202             |     |   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | NIA     | NIA          |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                      |     |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)<br>Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)       |         | NA           |   | •        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 1.9 201              | 8 • | • |
| Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |         | 2022 2010    |   |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | • 00 202             | 2 0 |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |         | 2016         |   | <b>→</b> | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | • 0.0 202            | 2 - | ' |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |         | NA           |   | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.3 202              | 1 • | ) |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |         | 2021         |   | <b>→</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA N                 | A • | ) |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |         | 2018         |   | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                      |     |   |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |         | NA           | _ |          | Gini coefficient  | 37.4 201             | 7 • | ) |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |         |              |   |          | Palma ratio   | 1.6 201              | 7 • | • |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 60.0    | 2020         |   | <b>1</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                      |     |   |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2020         |   | <u>.</u> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA NA                | Α • | ) |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2021         |   | <b>†</b> | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 22.1.201             | 0   |   |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2021         |   | ÷        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 33.1 201             | 9   | ' |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  |         | 2021         |   | <b>1</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 99.3 202             | 0 • | ) |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                                      | 0.1     | 2021         |   | •        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 75.0 201             | 5 • | ) |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                                 | 18.5    | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                      |     |   |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                                 | 042     | 2010         |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.5 200              | 7 • | ) |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 94.3    | 2019         |   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 4.0 201              | 9 • | ) |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 16.2    | 2019         | • | 4        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 7.9 201              | 8   | ) |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  |         | 2019         |   | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 1.3 201              | 8 • | ) |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                                      | 8.0     | 2019         | • | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 12.6 201             | 8 • | ) |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 96.3    | 2019         | • | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 18.5 201             | 8 • | ) |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 97      | 2021         | • | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.7 201              | 2 • | ) |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 62      | 2019         | • | 7        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                      |     |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)  |         |              |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 2.0 202              | 1 • | ) |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.1     | 2015         | • | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.5 201              | 8 • | ) |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |         |              |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | NA N                 | Α • | ) |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                     | 85.1    | 2021         | • | •        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                      |     |   |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 97.5    | 2021         | • | Α.       | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA N                 | Α • | ) |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   |         | 2021         | - | <b>†</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA N                 | Α • | ) |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |         | 2021         |   | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA                | Α • | ) |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |         |              |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA N                 | Α • | ) |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |         |              |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA N                 | Α • | ) |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 84.6    | 2010         | • | 1        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 201              | 8 • | ) |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 77.3    | 2021         | • | Λ.       | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                      |     |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |         | 2022         |   | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 47.0 202             | 2 • | , |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  |         | 2021         |   | 7        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 34.8 202             |     |   |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |              |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.80 202             | 3   | , |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 973     | 2020         | • | <b>1</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 202              | 1 • | ) |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |         | 2020         |   | 7        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.2.201              | 0   |   |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |         | 2019         |   | •        | (per million population)  | 0.2 201              | 8   | ' |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |         | 2020         |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                      |     |   |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                | 2,455.0 |              |   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.5 202              | 0 • | ) |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 2,133.0 | 2010         |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 14.2 201             | 9 • | , |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0   | 2020         |   | <b>1</b> | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 63 201               | 5 • | ) |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                    |         | 2020         |   | 4        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.9 201             | 0   | ) |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output                             |         |              |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 68 202               | 2 • | ) |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 0.1     | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 3.5 201              | 0 • |   |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 12.1    | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 202              | 1 - |   |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |              |   |          | per 100,000 population)   |                      |     |   |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   | -3.6    | 2021         | • |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 59.3 202             |     | ) |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |         | NA           | • |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA N                 |     | ) |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                               |         |              | _ |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA N                 |     |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 33.7    | 2014         | • |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA N                 | Α • | ) |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 3.5     | 2023         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                      |     |   |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                                    | NA      | NA           | • |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 10.4 202             | 1 • | • |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)                               | 0.0     | 2018         | • | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA N                 | Α • | ) |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 320     | 2010         |   | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 21.2 202             |     | • |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 32.9    | 2018         | • |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 202                | 1 • | , |
|   |         |              |   | _        | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 59.6 202             | 2   |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** REGIONAL AVERAGE: 70.2

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS









































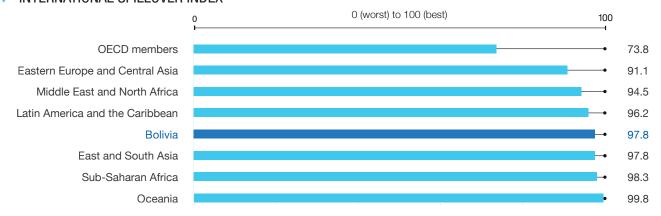




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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend                   | ·  | Value Year Rating        |     |
|--|---|--|--------------------------|-----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 1.8 2023 • ↑                              | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 68.1 2022 •              |     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 7.3 2023 • 🗾                              | Population using the internet (%)  | 66.0 2021                |     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 86.7 2021 •              | •   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 13.9 2020 • →                             | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.2 2018 •               | , , |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 11.1 2022                                 | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |                          |     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 2.0 2016                                  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | * 0.0 2022 •             | ' ' |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)<br>luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)                     | 20.2 2016 • <b>\</b> 2.3 2017 • <b>\</b>  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0 2021                 | •   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 2.5 2017                                  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.2 2009 •               |     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.6 2018                                  | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                          |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0 2020                                  | Gini coefficient   | 43.6 2020                |     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 0.0 2020                                  | Palma ratio  | 2.2 2020 •               | ,   |
| Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 160.9 2020 • →                            | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                          |     |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 13.2 2021                                 | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 46.6 2014 •              | ,   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 24.7 2021                                 | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 19.7 2019                |     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 109.0 2021 • →                            | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  |                          |     |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.1 2021 • 1                              | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 86.7 2020 •              | •   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 17.0 2010                                 | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 64.0 2022                | •   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 17.9 2019 • →                             | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                          |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 77.1 2019                                 | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.6 2015                 |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 3.6 2019                 |     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 21.1 2019 • •                             | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 2.5 2018                 |     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 72.1 2019                                 | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 0.7 2018                 | ,   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)<br>rths attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 71.0 2015 • • 81.1 2019 • <b>↓</b>        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 20.5 2018                |     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 70 2021                                   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 5.1 2018 •<br>0.1 2021 • |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 70 2021                                   |  | 0.1 2021                 | _   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 67 2019 • •                               | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 1.0.2021                 |     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.9 2022 • 🛧                              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |                          |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 0.2 2018                 |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 007 2021                                  |  | 2,619.2 2021             | )   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 90.7 2021                                 | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                          |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 95.8 2021 • 🛧                             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA NA •                  |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 89.2 2020 • 7                             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | NA NA •                  |     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.6 2020 • ↑                             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)                                  | NA NA •                  | ,   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | NA NA •                  |     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 50.3 2016 • →                             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2018                 |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 07.0.2021                                 | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.0 2010                 | _   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 87.8 2021                                 | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 45.4.2022                |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) eats held by women in national parliament (%)            | 74.2 2022 • <b>T</b> 46.2 2021 • <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 45.4 2022 • 59.0 2022 •  |     |
| ,  | 40.2 2021                                 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.88 2023                |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 93.4 2020 • 🛧                             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 1.0 2021                 |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 93.4 2020 • <b>↑</b> 65.8 2020 • <b>7</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  |                          |     |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 1.2 2019                                  | (per million population)   | 0.2 2018                 | ,   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 3.5 2020                                  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                          |     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                            | 720.4 2018                                | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 3.5 2021                 | ,   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 720.1 2010                                | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 65.0 2021                | , , |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 97.6 2020 • 🛧                             | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | 47 2022 •                | ,   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 86.1 2020                                 | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 91.9 2016 •              | •   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 00.11 2020 -                              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 31 2022 •                | ,   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 2.0 2019 • →                              | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 13.6 2019 •              |     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 7.8 2019 • →                              | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.0 2021                 | ,   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |   | per 100,000 population)  |                          |     |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)   | -4.7 2021 • •                             | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 51.1 2023                | ,   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 2.1 2018                                  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021                 | 1   |
| fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021                 | ,   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 68.9 2021 • <b>T</b>                      | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4 2021                 | )   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 4.6 2023 • 👈                              | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                          |     |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021 • 👈                              | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 15.5 2020 •              | 1   |
| ıtal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2018 • →                              | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)    | NA NA •                  | )   |
|  |   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 23.3 2007                | ,   |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 8.7 2018                                  | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | * 0 2021                 |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

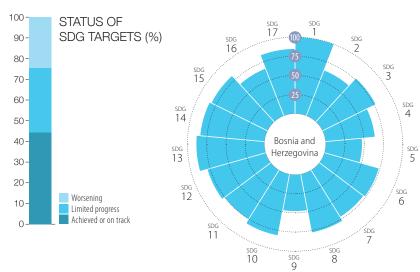
## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 47/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Significant challenges

Major challenges

Decreasing



SDG achieved

• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

Information unavailable

Information unavailable

Performance by Indicator

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

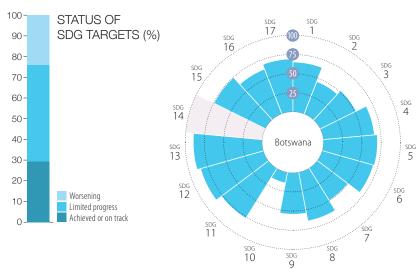
| 5DG1 – No Poverty   | Value   |      | _ |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value   |      | _ | Tre |
|---|---------|------|---|----------|---|---------|------|---|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |         | 2023 |   | T        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 96.8 2  |      |   |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 0.1     | 2023 | • | T        | Population using the internet (%)   | 75.7 2  |      |   | 1   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |         |      |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 56.1 2  | 2021 | • | 1   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |         | 2020 |   | T        | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4 2   | 2018 | • | 1   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |         | 2022 |   | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |         |      |   |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2012 |   |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 7.0 2   | 2019 |   | •   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 17.9    |      |   | *        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.6 2   | 2021 | • | 1   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |         | 2017 |   | 7        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.2 2   | 2020 | • | 4   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |         | 2021 |   | <b>T</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |         |      |   |     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |         | 2018 |   | 7        | Gini coefficient  | 33.0 2  | 011  | • |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA      | NA   | • | •        | Palma ratio   | 1.3 2   |      |   | -   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |      |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |         |      |   | _   |
| Aaternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   |         | 2020 |   | T        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 40.     | 2018 |   |     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2021 | - | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | T.U 2   | 2010 |   | ,   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2021 | _ | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu$ g/m³)   | 26.8 2  | 2019 | • |     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 25.0    |      |   | T        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 97.6 2  | 2018 | • | (   |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | NA      | NA   |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 40.0 2  |      | • | ,   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 18.7    | 2019 | • | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |         |      |   | _   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   |         |      |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 10.7    | 2015 | • | d   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 113.9   | 2019 | • |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 7.8 2   |      |   | - ( |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 13.5    | 2010 | • | <b>1</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 49.0 2  |      |   |     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 76.8    |      |   | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 1.7 2   |      |   |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 10.1    |      |   | <b>1</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 40.4 2  |      |   |     |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.9    |      |   | <u>+</u> | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 17.8 2  |      |   | ,   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |         | 2021 |   | j        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.8 2   |      |   |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |         |      |   | Ĭ        |   | 1.0 2   | 2021 | Ť |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 65      | 2019 |   | 7        | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 41.     | 0001 |   |     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.9     | 2022 | • | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      |         | 2021 |   |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |         |      |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.7 2   |      |   | •   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |         |      |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 68.8 2  | 2021 | • | (   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 29.2    | 2021 | • |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |         |      |   |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | NA      | NA   | • | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA      | 1471 |   | (   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 94.2    | 2018 | • |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 69.5 2  |      |   | •   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.7    | 2021 | • |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA      |      | • | (   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |         |      |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.0 2   |      | • |     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 21.0    | 2011 |   | _        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |         | 2019 |   | •   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 21.9    | 2011 | • | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA      | NA   |   | -   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 86.1    | 2021 | • | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |         |      |   |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 65.3    | 2022 | • | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 37.1 2  | 2022 | • | •   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 26.2    | 2021 | • | 7        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 100.0 2 | 2022 | • |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |      |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.90 2  | 2023 | • | •   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 96.1    | 2020 | • | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2   | 2021 | • |     |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 95.4    | 2018 | • | •        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.5 2   | 018  | • |     |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 2.0     | 2019 | • |          | (per million population)  | 0.5 2   | 2010 | _ |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |         | 2020 |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |         |      |   |     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | 2,518.9 |      |   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.0 2   | 2021 | • |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | ,       |      |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 27.1 2  | 2020 | • | •   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0   | 2020 | • | <b>1</b> | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 68 2    | 2022 | • |     |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)           | 45.2    |      |   | <b>-</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.5 2  | 2006 | • |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |         |      |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 34 2    | 2022 | • |     |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.4     | 2019 | • | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA      | NA   | • |     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 37.0    | 2019 | • | <b>1</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.2.3   | 0012 |   |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | _,,,,   |      |   |          | per 100,000 population)   | U.Z 2   | 2013 |   |     |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)  | 1.6     | 2021 |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 65.4 2  |      | • |     |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |         | 2021 |   |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2   | 2021 | • |     |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 3.4     | ZUIŎ |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2   | 2021 | • |     |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 79.3    | 2021 | • | 1        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2   | 2021 | • |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 14.6    | 2023 | • | <b>1</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |         |      |   |     |
| Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |         | 2023 |   | Ţ        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | NA      | NA   | • |     |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   |         | 2018 |   | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA      | NA   | • | (   |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |         |      |   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 38.0 2  | 2020 | • | •   |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 31.1    | 2018 | • |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2     | 2021 | • |     |
|   |         |      |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 70.6 2  |      |   |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 118/166

COUNTRY SCORE 62.7

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0



























Major challenges

Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement







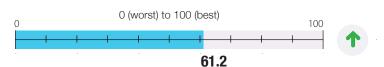
Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# BOTSWANA

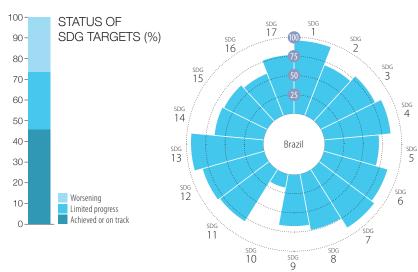
| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend                   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Rating     |
|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 13.3 2023                                 | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 79.2 2022             |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 26.8 2023 • →                             | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 73.5 2021             |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | 21 9 2020 • •                             | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 94.0 2021 •           |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 21.9 2020 • <b>\</b> 21.6 2022 • <b>\</b> | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.0 2016              |
| Prevalence of stuffling in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 7.3 2007                                  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 16 5 2022             |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 18.9 2016                                 | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 16.5 2022 •           |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.3 2017                                  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.4 2021 •            |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.0 2021                                  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.5 2013              |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.4 2018 • •                              | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                       |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.4 2020 • •                              | Gini coefficient  | 53.3 2015             |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   | Palma ratio   | 3.8 2015              |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 185.9 2020 • →                            | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                       |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 18.0 2021 • 7                             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 39.6 2020 •           |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 34.9 2021 • 🛧                             | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 22.6 2019             |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 235.0 2021 • 7                            | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   |                       |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 3.5 2021 • 🛧                              | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 96.4 2020             |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 27.0 2019 • 7                             | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 66.0 2022 •           |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 27.0 2019                                 | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 0.2.2010              |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                     | 140.7 2019 • •                            | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.3 2010 • 7.9 2019 • |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 26.4 2019 • 🔸                             | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 23.3 2018             |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 62.3 2019                                 | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 3.3 2018              |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 53.3 2019                                 | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 27.5 2018             |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.8 2017                                 | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 18.4 2018             |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 95 2021 • ↑                               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.2 2021              |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |   | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                       |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 54 2019 • →                               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 2.5 2021              |
| ıbjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 3.4 2022 • 🕹                              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.9 2018              |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 139.9 2021            |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 33.6 2014                                 | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                       |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)<br>et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 91.1 2017 • •                             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA •               |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 89.5 2018                                 | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA NA                 |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 97.5 2013                                 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA •               |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   | 37.3 2013                                 | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA NA •               |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA NA •               |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 82.1 2007 • 🛧                             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.5 2018              |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 98.8 2021 • 🛧                             | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 85.5 2022 • ↑                             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 51.1 2022             |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 10.8 2021 • →                             | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 52.1 2022 •           |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.98 2023             |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 92.2 2020 • 🛧                             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2021 •            |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 80.0 2020 • 7                             | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 2.5 2018              |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 2.1 2019 • •                              | (per million population)  | 2.5 2010 -            |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 1.0 2020 • •                              | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                       |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 2,518.9 2018 • •                          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 10.5 2021 •           |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 22.2 2016 •           |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 72.0 2020 • 7                             | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 36 2022 •             |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 64.7 2020 • 👈                             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 87.5 2017             |
| $O_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 2.3 2019 • →                              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 60 2022               |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 2.5 2019                                  | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA •               |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.1 2019 • →                              | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021 •            |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 64.6 2023             |
| justed GDP growth (%)   | -2.5 2021 • •                             | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021              |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 3.4 2018 • •                              | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021              |
| lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 51.0 2017 • •                             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7 2021              |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |   | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                       |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 20.8 2023 • •                             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 13.4 2020 •           |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population) | 0.5 2021 • 7 0.1 2018 • →                 | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •               |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 28.8 2020 •           |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 27.3 2018 • •                             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 55 2021               |
|   |   | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 61.2 2022             |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

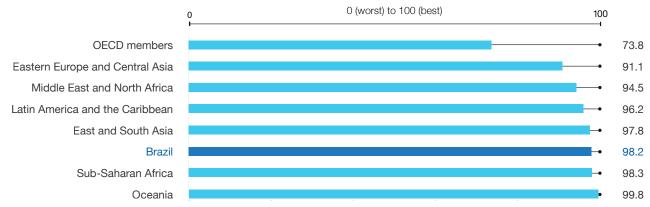


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

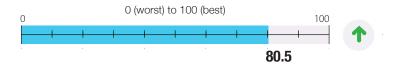


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un.org/topics/sustainable development goals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

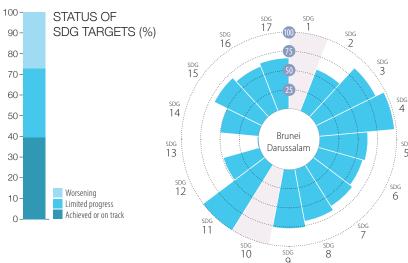
| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating        |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Rat              |   |
|---|--------------------------|----------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 2.2 2023                 |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 93.4 2022                   |   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 5.3 2023                 | T        | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 80.7 2021 <b>9</b> 5.9 2021 |   |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger  | 4.1. 2020                | <b>→</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 95.9 2021                   |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)<br>Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 4.1 2020 • 7.2 2022 •    | 7        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.9 2018                    |   |
| Prevalence of stuffing in children under 5 years of age (%)   |                          |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 43.2 2022                   |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 22.1 2016                | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 43.2 2022                   |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4 2017                 | <b>→</b> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.4 2021                    |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 4.5 2021                 | <b>→</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 1.2 2019                    |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.4 2018                 | 4        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                             |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.3 2020 •               | •        | Gini coefficient  | 48.9 2020                   |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                          |          | Palma ratio   | 2.9 2016                    |   |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 72.2 2020 •              | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 440 2046                    |   |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 8.5 2021 •               | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 14.9 2016                   |   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 14.4 2021 •              | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)                                  | 11.8 2019                   |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 48.0 2021 •              | <b>→</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 99.8 2020                   | • |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.2 2021 •               | <b>→</b> | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 50.0 2022                   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 15.5 2019 •              | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                             |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |                          |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.0 2018                    |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 28.9 2019 •              |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 10.2 2019                   |   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 16.1 2019                | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 7.6 2018                    |   |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 75.9 2019 •              | 7        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.7 2018                    | • |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 49.1 2019 •              | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 40.2 2018                   |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.1 2019 •              | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 2.3 2018                    |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 68 2021 •                | <b>1</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2021                    | • |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 75 2019 •                | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                             |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)  |                          | _        | ${\rm CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)}$  | 2.3 2021                    |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.3 2022 •               | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2 2018                    |   |
| BDG4 – Quality Education<br>articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |                          |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 717.4 2021                  |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 92.9 2020 •              | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                             |   |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)   | 95.5 2020                | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 66.5 2022                   |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 71.8 2011 •              |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 64.6 2022                   |   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.4 2021 •              | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 14.1 2018                   |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                          |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 16.2 2019                   |   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 89.3 2006                | <b>1</b> | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 33.7 2019                   |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 69.5 2000                |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018                    | • |
| latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 105.6 2021 •             | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                             |   |
| latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 73.1 2022 •              | T        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 43.7 2022                   |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 15.2 2021 •              | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 28.3 2022                   |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                          |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)                        | 0.90 2023                   |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  |                          | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.5 2021                    |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |                          | 1        | (per million population)  | 0.3 2018                    |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 1.6 2019                 | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                             |   |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) | 52.4 2020 • 267.3 2018 • | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 22.4 2020                   | • |
|   | 207.3 2010               |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 28.9 2020                   |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 100.0.2020               | <b>A</b> | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 48 2022                     | • |
| Opulation with access to electricity (%) Opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                  | 100.0 2020 • 95.9 2020 • | <b>1</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 96.4 2015                   |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 93.9 2020                |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 38 2022                     | • |
| $O_2$ chilisatins from fact combastion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 0.7 2019 •               | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 5.4 2015                    |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 44.1 2019                | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2021                    | • |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                          |          | per 100,000 population)   |                             |   |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  | -2.3 2021                |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 58.7 2023                   | • |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 1.8 2018 •               | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021                    |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |                          | <b>1</b> | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.3 2021                    |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 84.0 2021 •              |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021                    | • |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 9.1 2023 •               | +        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 10.6.2020                   |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021 •               | 4        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional         | 10.6 2020                   |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2018 •               | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA NA •                     |   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 6.5 2018                 | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **  | 0 2021                      |   |
| (ρει 100,000 μομαιατιστή  |                          |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 80.5 2022                   | _ |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

02/166 **COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2

























Major challenges

Decreasing









• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

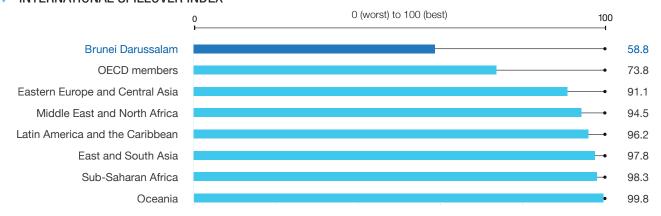




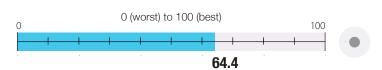
Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

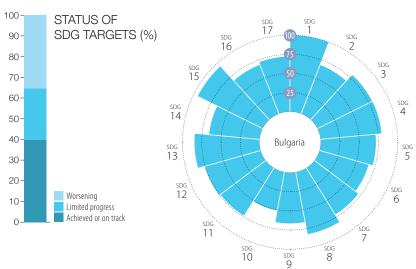
| DG1 – No Poverty   |               | Year I       | _ |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Y     |     |   | g T |
|--|---------------|--------------|---|----------|---|-------------|-----|---|-----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | * NA          |              | • |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 99.5 20     |     |   |     |
| overty ricadeodric ratio at \$5.057 day (2017 111, 70)   | * NA          | NA           | • | •        | Population using the internet (%)   | 98.1 20     |     |   |     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |               | 2020         |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                    | 136.8 20    | JZ1 | • |     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  |               | 2020         |   | 1        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.5 20      | 018 | • |     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |               | 2022         |   | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 45.4.0      | 000 |   |     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                       |               | 2009         |   | ٠        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 45.1 20     | J22 | • |     |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |               | 2016<br>2013 |   |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 1.8 20      | 021 | • |     |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |               | 2013         |   | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.3 20      | 018 | • |     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |               | 2021         |   | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |             |     |   |     |
| eports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |               | 2010         |   |          | Gini coefficient  | NA          | NA  | • |     |
|  | 0.0           | 2020         |   | _        | Palma ratio   | NA          | NA  | • |     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 442           | 2020         |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |             |     |   |     |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)<br>conatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)                                     |               | 2020         |   | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | * 0.0 20    | 020 | • |     |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |               | 2021         |   | →        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 54.0        | 040 |   |     |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live birtits)   | 61.0          | 2021         |   | →        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 5.1 20      | 019 | • |     |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  |               | NA           |   | •        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 99.6 20     | 020 | • |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | IVA           | IVA          |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA          | NA  | • |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 18.5          | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |             |     |   |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 4.5           | 20.          |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.4 20      | 016 | • |     |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 19.6          | 2019         | • |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 19.7 20     | 019 | • |     |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 7.5           | 2019         | • | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 17.5 20     | 018 | • |     |
| expectancy at birth (years)  | 74.3          | 2019         | • | 1        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 9.5 20      | 018 | • |     |
| plescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 9.9           | 2018         | • |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 10,793.7 20 | 018 | • |     |
| hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.8          | 2017         | • |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 107.3 20    | 018 | • |     |
| viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 99            | 2021         | • | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.6 20      | 021 | • |     |
| versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 77            | 2019         |   | 4        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |             |     |   |     |
| vorst 0–100 best)  | //            | 2019         |   | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita                                       | ) 23.6 20   | 021 | • |     |
| jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | NA            | NA           | • |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 4.3 20      | 018 | • |     |
| G4 – Quality Education   |               |              |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 64,290.5 20 | 021 | • |     |
| ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 94.8          | 2020         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | -           |     |   |     |
| 6 of children aged 4 to 6)<br>primary enrollment rate (%)  |               |              |   | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 5.4 20      | 022 | • |     |
| ver secondary completion rate (%)  | 98.3<br>111.0 |              |   | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 57.7 20     |     |   |     |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.8          |              |   |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA       |     |   |     |
| ,  | 99.0          | 2021         |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 22.9 20     |     |   |     |
| G5 – Gender Equality   |               |              |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 14.2 20     |     |   |     |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>6 of females aged 15 to 49)  | NA            | NA           |   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 20      |     |   |     |
| io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 00.6          | 2021         |   | •        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |             |     |   |     |
| io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |               |              |   | 4        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 117 20      | 022 |   |     |
| ts held by women in national parliament (%)  |               | 2022<br>2021 |   | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |             |     |   |     |
| *  | 9.1           | 2021         |   | 7        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.85 20     |     |   |     |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |               |              |   |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.03 20     |     |   |     |
| oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  |               | 2020         |   | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.2 20      | JZI | Ĭ |     |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |               | 2015         |   | •        | (per million population)  | 0.4 20      | 018 | • |     |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |               | 2019         |   |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |             |     |   |     |
| hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |               | 2020         |   | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.5 20      | Λ13 |   |     |
|  | 13,635.5      | 2018         | • |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 7.1 20      |     |   |     |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |               |              |   |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%   |             |     |   |     |
| ulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0         |              |   | T        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.9 20     |     |   |     |
| oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0         | 2020         | • | 1        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 60 20       |     |   |     |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 2.8           | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA          |     |   |     |
| tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 0.0           | 2010         |   |          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |             |     |   |     |
| ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.0           | 2019         | • | 7        | per 100,000 population)   | 4.4 20      | 016 | • |     |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |               |              |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 44.2 20     | 023 | • |     |
| usted GDP growth (%)   |               | 2021         |   |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |             | NA  | • |     |
| ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 10.9          | 2018         | • | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA          | NA  | • |     |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | NA            | NA           | • | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |             | NA  | • |     |
|  | 7.0           |              |   |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |             |     |   |     |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   |               | 2023         |   | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6.7 20      | 020 |   |     |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) al work-related accidents embodied in imports                       |               | NA<br>2018   |   | •<br>→   | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) |             | NA  | • |     |
| per 100,000 population)  | 3.3           |              |   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA          | NA  |   |     |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)  | 151.6         | 2018         | • | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |             |     |   |     |
| per 100,000 population)  |               |              |   |          | corporate fax maveri ocore (Dest U=100 Worst)   | * 0 20      | JZ1 |   |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

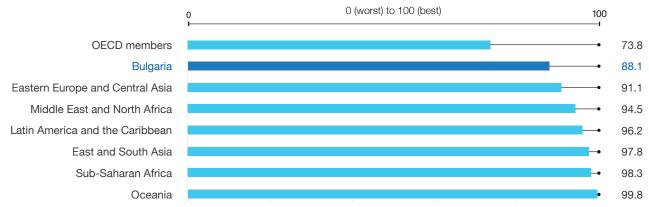


# ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

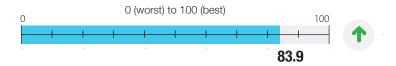


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# BULGARIA

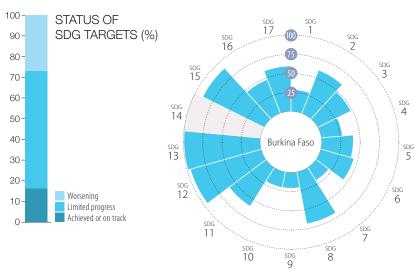
| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend                 | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Rating Tr |
|--|---|---|----------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)                                      | 0.0 2023                                | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 99.2 2022            |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)                                      | 0.0 2023 • ↑                            | Population using the internet (%)   | 75.3 2021            |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 110.4 2021           |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 3.0 2020                                | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 2.8 2018 •           |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                              | 5.6 2022                                | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                   |                      |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                               | 5.9 2014                                | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 16.5 2022 • (        |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                                  | 25.0 2016 • <b>\</b>                    | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)                                      | 1.0 2021             |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) |   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.9 2020 •           |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                                | 6.0 2021 • <b>T</b> 0.5 2018 • <b>T</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                      |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                          | 0.0 2020                                | Gini coefficient  | 40.3 2019            |
|  | 0.0 2020                                | Palma ratio   | 1.9 2019 •           |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being<br>Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 7.1 2020 • 🛧                            | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                      |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 3.0 2021                                | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA NA •              |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 6.3 2021                                | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 10 5 2010            |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)                                       | 17.0 2021                               | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 18.5 2019            |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)                                     | 0.0 2021                                | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)                                      | 99.5 2020 • •        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                       |   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 43.0 2022 • •        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                  | 24.2 2019 • →                           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                      |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                  | 62.0 2010                               | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.1 2018 • (         |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 62.9 2019 • •                           | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 11.7 2019 •          |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 9.2 2019 • 🛧                            | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 46.3 2018 • (        |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 75.1 2019 🔸 👈                           | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 2.3 2018             |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                       | 39.3 2019 • 👈                           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 46.8 2018 • •        |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.8 2015                               | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 13.0 2018            |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                            | 89 2021 • 🔸                             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.9 2021 •           |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage                                | 70 2019 • 🛧                             | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                      |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | E 4 2022 A                              | $\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)        | 6.1 2021 •           |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                            | 5.4 2022 • 7                            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                            | 0.8 2018 • •         |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)                               | 24.4 2021 •          |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)      | 84.2 2020 🔸 🕹                           | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                      |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 84.6 2020 • 🔸                           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                           | 99.7 2022            |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | NA NA •                                 | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 56.3 2022            |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 98.1 2021 • •                           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                               | NA NA •              |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 73.2 2019 • •        |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods                                   | v                                       | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 5.6 2019 🔸 🖣         |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | * 71.7 2023                             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                            | 0.0 2018 •           |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                             | 101.8 2021 • 🛧                          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                      |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                               | 80.1 2022 • 👈                           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                      | 99.3 2022 • •        |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 23.8 2021 • 👈                           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                       | 98.7 2022 •          |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.94 2023            |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)                              | 99.0 2020 • 👈                           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2021             |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)                                  | 86.0 2020 🔸 👈                           | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports                                 | 1.1 2018             |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                               | 40.1 2019 • •                           | (per million population)  |                      |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)                                     | 13.9 2020 • •                           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                      |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) | 10,793.7 2018 • •                       | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.3 2021             |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 10.8 2020            |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 99.7 2020 • 👈                           | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                | 67 2022              |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                     | NA NA • •                               | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                | 100.0 2022           |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output              | 1.0 2019 • 🔸                            | Corruption Perceptions Index (Worst 0–100 best)   | 43 2022              |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.0 2017                                | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)                                     | NA NA •              |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                             | 19.3 2019 • 👈                           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)             | 0.2 2021             |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 63.0 2023            |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | 2.9 2021 • •                            | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7 2021             |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 4.5 2018 • •                            | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021             |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                | 84.0 2021 • 🛧                           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                               | 0.5 2021             |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                          |   | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                      |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)                                     | 4.2 2023                                | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 9.1 2020             |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                     | 0.6 2021 • 🔸                            | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                              |                      |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)             | 0.1 2018 • 👈                            | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                | NA NA •              |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)                                     | 33.4 2020 • •        |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 45.5 2018                               | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 58 2021 •            |
|  |   | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 83.9 2022 • •        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 153/166

COUNTRY SCORE 52.4

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

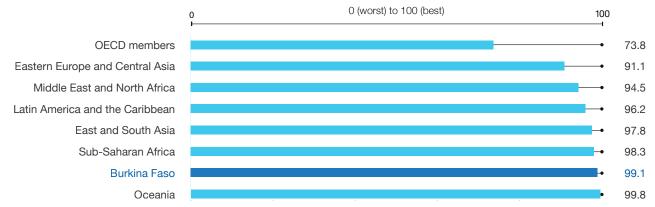


# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

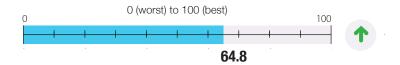


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# **BURKINA FASO**

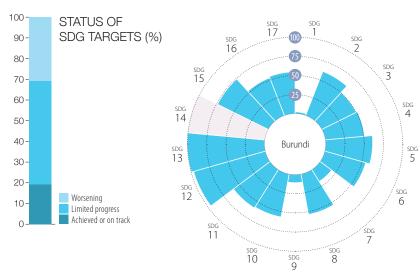
| 5DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend                   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Rating     |
|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 33.6 2023                                 | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 51.6 2022             |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 63.3 2023 • →                             | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 21.6 2021             |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger  | 18.0 2020 • 🕹                             | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 60.9 2021 •           |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                        | 18.0 2020 • <b>↓</b> 21.8 2022 • <b>↗</b> | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4 2018              |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 10.6 2021                                 | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | E 0.0.2022 A          |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 5.6 2016                                  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2022              |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.1 2017 • →                              | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2021 •            |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.3 2021 • →                              | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.2 2020 •            |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.9 2018 • •                              | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                       |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0 2020 • •                              | Gini coefficient  | 47.3 2018 •           |
| DDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   | Palma ratio   | 2.7 2018 •            |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 263.8 2020 • →                            | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                       |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 25.3 2021 • →                             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 26.6 2020 •           |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 82.6 2021 • 7                             | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 45.9 2019             |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 45.0 2021 • 👈                             | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)                                     | 73.5 2020 •           |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.1 2021 • 🛧                              | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 51.0 2021             |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 23.9 2019 • →                             |   | 31.0 2021             |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   |   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4.2015              |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 201.3 2019 • •                            | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.4 2015 • 0.6 2019 • |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 31.0 2019 • 🔸                             | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 0.8 2019              |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 62.7 2019 • →                             | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.2 2018              |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 123.7 2019 • →                            | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 18.5 2018             |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 79.8 2015                                 | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 1.8 2018              |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 88 2021 • →                               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1 2021              |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 43 2019 • →                               | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                       |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 43 2019                                   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.3 2021              |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.6 2021 • 👈                              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.1 2018              |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *   | 0.0 2021              |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                    | 21.3 2021 • →                             | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                       |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)   | 75.1 2021 • →                             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA •               |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 37.3 2021 • <del>&gt;</del>               | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA NA •               |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 65.5 2021                                 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA •               |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA NA •               |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA NA •               |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 58.2 2020 • 7                             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018 •            |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 58.5 2021 • 👈                             | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 79.7 2022 • 🛧                             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 78.8 2022 •           |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 6.3 2021 • 🔸                              | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 64.5 2022             |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.99 2023             |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 47.2 2020 • 🔸                             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2021              |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 21.7 2020 • 👈                             | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018              |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 7.8 2019 • •                              |   |                       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2020 • •                              | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | NIA NIA               |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | 218.2 2018 • •                            | Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | NA NA • 42.0 2016 •   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 49 2021               |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 19.0 2020 • →                             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 76.9 2010             |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 10.6 2020 • →                             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 42 2022               |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                | 2.1 2019 • 👈                              | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 42.0 2010             |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 1.1 2019 • →                              | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 1.1 2019                                  | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021              |
|   | 2.1.2021                                  | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 67.6 2023 •           |
| djusted GDP growth (%)<br>ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | -3.1 2021 • • 4.5 2018 • •                | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.3 2021 •            |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021 •            |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 36.1 2021 • 7                             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021 •            |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 5.2 2023 • 🔸                              | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                       |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021 • →                              | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 8.4 2020 •            |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2018 • →                              | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •               |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 6.8 2018 • •                              | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 15.8 2020 •           |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2010                                  | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021                |
|   |   | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 64.8 2022             |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

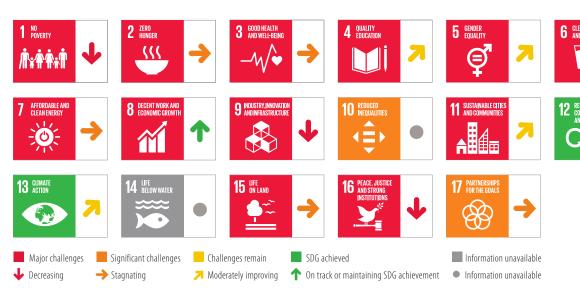




# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

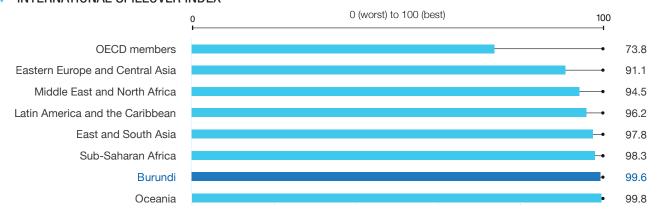


# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year F                               |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value             | Year Ra       | ting Tre |
|---|--|---|----------|--|-------------------|---------------|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 79.1 2023                                  | • | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 68.3              | 2022          | •        |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 96.1 2023                                  | • | 1        | Population using the internet (%)  | 5.8               | 2021          | • =      |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |  |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 8.2               | 2021          | • -      |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | NA NA                                      |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  | 2.0               | 2018          | • •      |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 56.5 2022                                  | • | 4        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.0               | 2010          |          |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 4.9 2022                                   | • | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0               | 2022          |          |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 5.4 2016                                   | • | <b>→</b> | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0               | 2021          |          |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.0 2007                                   | • |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |                   | 2021          |          |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.5 2021                                   | • | 7        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.2               | 2018          |          |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.8 2018                                   | • | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                   |               |          |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.4 2020                                   | • |          | Gini coefficient   |                   | 2013          |          |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |  |   |          | Palma ratio  | 1.7               | 2013          | • (      |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 494.4 2020                                 | • | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                   |               |          |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 20.4 2021                                  | • | 7        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 36.8              | 2020          | • ;      |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 52.6 2021                                  | • | 7        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 37.4              | 2019          | • -      |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 100.0 2021                                 | • | <b>→</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  |                   |               |          |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.1 2021                                   | • | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |                   | 2020          |          |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 25.0.2010                                  |   | _        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 39.0              | 2018          |          |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 25.0 2019                                  |   | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                   |               |          |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 205.9 2019                                 |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.8               | 2002          | • (      |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 203.9 2019                                 |   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.5               | 2019          | • (      |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 35.5 2019                                  | • | 4        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 0.2               | 2018          | • (      |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 63.8 2019                                  | • | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 0.1               | 2018          | •        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 58.2 2015                                  | • |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 4.0               | 2018          | • =      |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 85.1 2017                                  | • |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 1.5               | 2018          | • 1      |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 90 2021                                    | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0               | 2021          | • -      |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 44 2019                                    | • | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                   |               |          |
| (worst 0–100 best)  |  |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.1               | 2021          | • =      |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 3.8 2018                                   | • |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.0               | 2018          | • 1      |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |  |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | 0.0               | 2021          | • (      |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 49.0 2020                                  | • |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                   |               |          |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)<br>Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 89.9 2020                                  |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA                | NA            | • (      |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 30.0 2021                                  |   | 4        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | NA                |               | •        |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 92.6 2021                                  |   | <b>↑</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | NA                | NA            | •        |
|   | 92.0 2021                                  | _ | •        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | NA                | NA            | • (      |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |  |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | NA                | NA            | •        |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 39.6 2016                                  | • | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0               | 2018          | •        |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 64.7 2021                                  |   | 4        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                   |               |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 104.5 2022                                 |   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 47.4              | 2022          | •        |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 38.2 2021                                  |   | <b>†</b> | Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 55.7              |               |          |
|   | 30.2 2021                                  | Ť | •        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |                   | 2023          | •        |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 62.2.2020                                  |   | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |                   | 2023          |          |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 62.2 2020                                  |   | 7        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  |                   |               |          |
|   | 45.7 2020                                  |   | •        | (per million population)   | 0.0               | 2018          | • (      |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 10.2 2019                                  |   |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                   |               |          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 0.0 2020                                   |   | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 5.8               | 2016          | •        |
|   | 181.0 2018                                 | • |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |                   | 2017          |          |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |  |   |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   |                   | 2017          |          |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 11.7 2020                                  |   | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |                   | 2010          |          |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 0.2 2020                                   | • | <b>→</b> | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |                   | 2022          |          |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.5 2019                                   | • | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  |                   | 2017          |          |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |  |   |          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 30.9              | 2017          |          |
| Danas   | 1.5 2019                                   | • | •        | per 100,000 population)  | 0.0               | 2021          | • (      |
|   |  |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 52.1              | 2023          | • •      |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |  | - |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | NA                |               | •        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -8.3 2021                                  |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |                   |               | •        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | -8.3 2021<br>40.0 2018                     |   | •        | Tilleliness of administrative proceedings (worst o=1 pest)   | NA                | NA            |          |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 40.0 2018                                  | • | •        |  |                   |               | •        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 40.0 2018<br>7.1 2014                      | • |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |                   | NA            | • (      |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 40.0 2018<br>7.1 2014<br>1.0 2023          | • | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | NA                | NA            | ا و      |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 40.0 2018<br>7.1 2014                      | • |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  |                   | NA            | • •      |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 40.0 2018<br>7.1 2014<br>1.0 2023          | • | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 7.4<br>NA         | NA 2020<br>NA |          |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports                          | 40.0 2018<br>7.1 2014<br>1.0 2023<br>NA NA | • | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 7.4<br>NA<br>17.6 | NA 2020<br>NA |          |

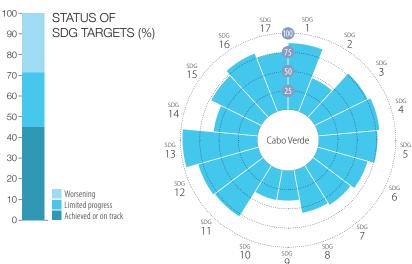
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

BURUNDI

COUNTRY RANKING 89/166

COUNTRY SCORE 68.8

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0



































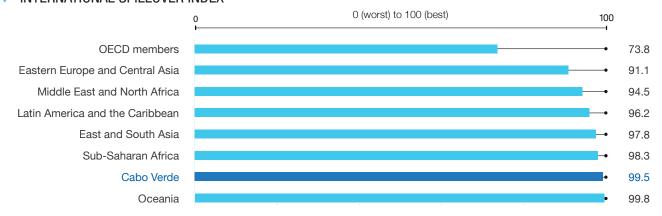




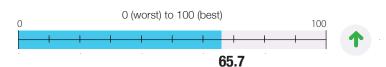
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

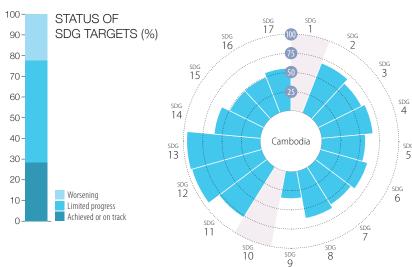
| Value Year Rating Trend | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | Value Year Ra                                |            |
|-------------------------|---|--|------------|
|                         |   |  |            |
| 13.2 2023               | · -   |  |            |
| 177 2020                |   | 70.3 2021                                    |            |
|                         | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA NA  |            |
| J. 1 2022               | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |  |            |
| 101 101                 | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2022                                     | •          |
|                         | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 2021                                     | •          |
|                         | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.1 2011                                     | •          |
| _                       | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |  |            |
|                         | Gini coefficient  | 42.4 2015                                    | •          |
| 101 101 0               | Palma ratio   | 2.1 2015                                     | •          |
| 42.2.2020 🙇 🔥           | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |  |            |
|                         | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA NA  |            |
| 0.1 2021 -              | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 26 5 2010                                    |            |
|                         | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 36.5 2019                                    |            |
|                         | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 96.6 2020                                    | •          |
| 0.2 2021                | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA NA  | •          |
| 17.4 2019 • 🔸           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 0.7.0040                                     |            |
| 91.2 2019               |   |  |            |
|                         | . 3 1 /   |  |            |
|                         | 2 .   |  |            |
|                         |   |  |            |
|                         |   |  |            |
|                         |   |  |            |
| 93 2021                 |   | NA NA  |            |
| 69 2019 🍨 🔼             |   |  |            |
| NA NA •                 |   | 1.1 2021                                     | •          |
| 101 101 0               |   |  |            |
|                         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *   | 0.0 2021                                     |            |
| 81.2 2019 •             | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |  |            |
| 92.3 2019 • •           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 14.1 2022                                    | •          |
| 71.3 2019 • 🔸           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 61.9 2022                                    | •          |
| 98.7 2021 • 🛧           |   | 0.4 2018                                     | • '        |
|                         |   | 3.7 2006                                     |            |
| 73.3.3005.              |   |  |            |
| /3.2 2005               | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA NA  |            |
| 91.7 2021 🔸 👈           | SDG15 – Life on Land  |  |            |
| 79.7 2022 • 🛧           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 12.0 2022                                    | •          |
| 38.9 2021 • 🛧           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA  |            |
|                         | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.91 2023                                    | • '        |
| 88.8 2020 • 7           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2021                                     | • '        |
| 79.1 2020 • 🛧           | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.2 2018                                     | •          |
| 8.4 2019 • •            |   | ***  |            |
| 24.7 2020 • •           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |  |            |
| NA NA • •               | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 6.2 2020                                     | •          |
|                         | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 31.3 2018                                    | •          |
| 94.2 2020 • 1           |   | NA NA  |            |
|                         | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 91.4 2010                                    | •          |
|                         |   | 60 2022                                      | •          |
| 1.6 2019 • →            | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA  | •          |
| 3.6 2019 • 🔸            | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2021                                     | •          |
|                         |   |  |            |
| -5.7 2021               |   |  |            |
| 4.1 2018                |   |  |            |
|                         | · -   |  |            |
| NA NA •                 |   | NA NA  |            |
| 13.5 2023 • 🔱           |   |  |            |
| NA NA • •               |   | 11.3 2020                                    |            |
|                         | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | NA NA  |            |
| NA NA • •               | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | INA INA                                      |            |
| NA NA •                 | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 28.8 2017                                    | •          |
|                         | 91.2 2019 • • 26.8 2019 • • 4.7 2018 • 9.8 2021 • ↑  81.2 2019 • • 9.8 2021 • ↑  81.2 2019 • • 9.8 2021 • ↑  81.2 2019 • • 9.8 2021 • ↑  73.2 2005 • 7.9 2022 • ↑  88.8 2020 • ↑  88.8 2020 • ↑  88.8 2020 • ↑  88.4 2019 • • 9.8 2021 • ↑  88.8 2020 • ↑  81.0 2020 • ↑  81.0 2020 • ↑  81.0 2020 • ↑  81.0 2020 • ↑  81.0 2019 • • • 9.8 2021 • ↑ | Population using the internet (%)  17.7 2020 | 13.2 20.23 |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 103/166

COUNTRY SCORE 64.8

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



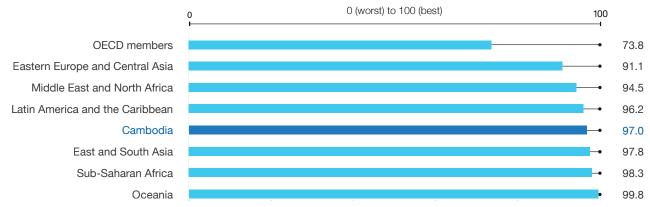
# ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2

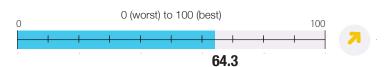


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



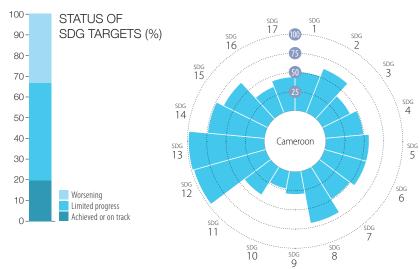
| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |       | Year I<br>NA | , |             | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | Value Yea<br>69.6 202 |       |     |
|---|-------|--------------|---|-------------|---|-----------------------|-------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   |       |              | • |             | Population using the internet (%)   | 60.2 202              |       |     |
|   | 14/1  | 14/1         |   | _           | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 105.7 202             |       |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger<br>Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 6.2   | 2020         |   | 1           | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                       |       |     |
| Prevalence of undernouns filters (%)  |       | 2020         |   | 7           | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.1 201               | 18 •  |     |
| Prevalence of stuffing in children under 5 years of age (%)   |       | 2022         |   | <b>→</b>    | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0.202               | 12 -  |     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |       | 2016         |   | <b>→</b>    | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 202               | 22 -  |     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |       | 2016         |   | 1           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 202               | 21    | . = |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |       | 2017         | _ | 4           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.1 201               | 15    | •   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |       | 2018         |   | <u>.</u>    | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                       |       |     |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |       | 2010         |   |             | Gini coefficient  | NA N                  | IA •  |     |
|   | 1./   | 2020         | _ | _           | Palma ratio   | NA N                  | IA •  | •   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 2100  | 2020         |   | _           | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                       |       |     |
| Atternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 218.0 |              |   | 7           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 39.7 202              | 00    |     |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2021         |   | 1           | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |                       |       |     |
| Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2021         |   | T           | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 23.3 201              | 19 •  |     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 288.0 |              |   | 7           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 79.6 202              | 20    |     |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.1   | 2021         | • | T           | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 79.0 202              | 22    |     |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 22.5  | 2019         | • | <b>→</b>    | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                       |       |     |
| eqe-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |       |              |   |             | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.2 201               | 14    |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 163.3 | 2019         | • | •           | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.1 201               |       |     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 196   | 2019         | • | 1           | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 3.4 201               |       |     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  |       | 2019         |   | <b>→</b>    | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 1.4 201               |       |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |       | 2012         |   | •           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 20.9 201              |       |     |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |       | 2014         |   | •           | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 6.8 201               |       |     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |       | 2021         |   | <b>→</b>    | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.4 202               |       |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |       |              |   |             |   | 0.4 202               |       |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 61    | 2019         |   | 7           | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 1.2.202               | 11    |     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.3   | 2022         | • | <b>→</b>    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 1.2 202               |       |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |       |              |   |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.4 201               |       |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |       |              |   | •           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 202               | 20    | (   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 70.5  | 2020         |   | T           | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                       |       |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 86.5  | 2021         | • | <b>1</b>    | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 51.0 202              |       | •   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 57.7  | 2021         | • | 7           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 51.7 202              |       | •   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 95.6  | 2021         | • | 1           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 46.9 201              |       | •   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |       |              |   |             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 61.4 201              |       | •   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 565   | 2014         |   | _           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.8 201               |       |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 56.5  | 2014         | • | 7           | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 201               | 18 •  | -   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 74.2  | 2021         | • | <b>→</b>    | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                       |       |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 84.7  | 2022         | • | 1           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 54.5 202              | 22    |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 21.6  | 2021         |   | <b>→</b>    | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 45.0 202              | 22    |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |       |              |   |             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.78 202              | 23    | •   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 71.2  | 2020         | • | <b>→</b>    | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 2.3 202               | 21    | •   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |       | 2020         |   | 1           | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.0 201               | ι Ω 🙍 |     |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |       | 2019         |   | •           | (per million population)  | 0.0 20                | 10    |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |       | 2020         |   | •           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                       |       |     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 447.8 |              |   |             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.8 201               | 11    |     |
|   |       | 2010         |   |             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 28.7 201              | 18    |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy equiation with access to electricity (%)  | 06 1  | 2020         |   | 1           | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 61 202                |       |     |
|   |       |              |   | 7           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 73.3 201              |       |     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 30.8  | 2020         |   |             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 24 202                |       |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.8   | 2019         | • | <b>→</b>    | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 12.6 201              | 12    | •   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 23.5  | 2019         |   | 7           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0.202               | 11    |     |
|   | ر.رے  | 2017         | _ |             | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 202               | 21    |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 2.5   | 2021         |   | 6           | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 42.0 202              | 23    | , , |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  |       | 2021         |   | •           | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.3 202               | 21    |     |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 16.8  | 2018         | • |             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 202               | 21    |     |
| fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)      | 33.4  | 2021         | • | <b>&gt;</b> | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.3 202               | 21    |     |
|   | 0.2   | 2022         |   | <b>1</b>    | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                       |       |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   |       | 2023         |   | <b>T</b>    | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 5.2 202               | 20    |     |
| Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports                            |       | 2021         |   | <b>Ψ</b>    | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA N                  |       |     |
| per 100,000 population)   |       |              |   |             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 19.9 202              | 20    |     |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 12.3  | 2018         | • |             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 202                 |       |     |
| di anno anti di paramanana  |       |              |   |             |   | 0 202                 |       |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 139/166

COUNTRY SCORE 55.2

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



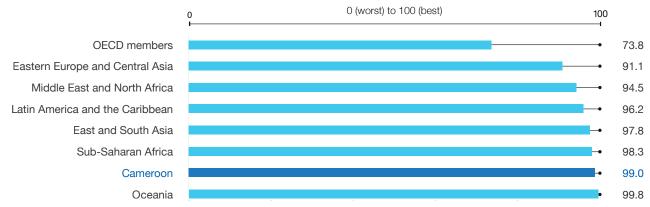
# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0



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

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# **CAMEROON**

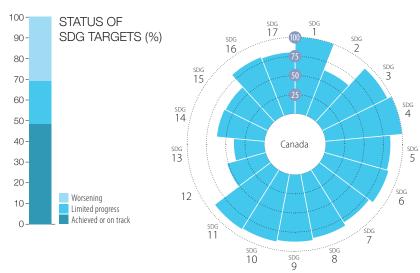
| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Tren                     | ·  | Value Year F          |   | g Trei |
|---|--|--|-----------------------|---|--------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 20.1 2023                                  |  | 62.6 2022             |   | •      |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 36.7 2023 • 🚽                              |  | 45.6 2021             |   | 1      |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 38.2 2021             | • | 1      |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 6.7 2020                                   | infractructure (worst 1 5 host)  | 2.6 2018              | • | 1      |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 26.9 2022 • <del>-</del>                   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |                       |   |        |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 1.5 2010                                   | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | * 0.0 2022            | • | •      |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)<br>luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)      | 11.4 2016 • <b>4</b> 2.1 2017 • <b>1</b>   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.1 2021              | • | 4      |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.1 2017 • <b>1</b>                        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | NA NA                 | • | •      |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8 2018                                   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                       |   |        |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                                      | NA NA •                                    | Gini coefficient   | 46.6 2014             | • | •      |
|   | NA NA C                                    | Palma ratio  | 2.7 2014              | • | •      |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 437.8 2020 • •                             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                       |   |        |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)<br>eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 437.8 2020 • <b>3</b> 25.6 2021 • <b>7</b> | Dranartian of urban nanulation living in slungs (0/)   | 32.7 2020             | • | ;      |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 69.8 2021                                  | A  | 00.4.2010             |   |        |
| icidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 164.0 2021                                 | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 80.4 2019             |   |        |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.6 2021                                   | Access to improved water source piped (% of urban population)  | 55.3 2020             | • | •      |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                                   | 0.0 2021                                   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 49.0 2022             | • | -      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                             | 23.9 2019 • 7                              | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                       |   |        |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                              | 2067 2010                                  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4 2013              | • |        |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 206.7 2019 • •                             | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 1.0 2019              | • |        |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 30.2 2019 • 🔱                              | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 1.0 2018              | • | (      |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 62.4 2019 • 7                              | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 0.3 2018              | • | (      |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                                   | 122.2 2017 • •                             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 10.8 2018             | • | •      |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 69.0 2018 • •                              | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 2.3 2018              | • | •      |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 62 2021 • 🛂                                | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2018              | • | (      |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 44 2019 • 🔫                                | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                       |   |        |
| (worst 0–100 best)  |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)             | 0.3 2021              | • | •      |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.7 2022 • 🔻                               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.1 2018              | • | •      |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | 486.0 2018            | • | -      |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                  | 41.2 2021 • 🔱                              | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                       |   |        |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 95.9 2021 • 🚽                              | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA NA                 | • |        |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 35.6 2021 • •                              | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 28.3 2022             | • | •      |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 86.2 2020 • •                              | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | NA NA                 |   | -      |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 3.2 2019              | • | •      |
| remand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.5 2019              | • | •      |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 44.9 2018 • 🔫                              | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2018              | • | (      |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 64.2 2021 • 🚽                              | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                       |   |        |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 88.5 2022 • 1                              | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                                     | 35.5 2022             | • | •      |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 33.9 2021 • 7                              | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                                      | 41.6 2022             | • | •      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.84 2023             | • | •      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 65.7 2020 • 🔫                              | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.3 2021              | • | •      |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 44.6 2020 • 🚽                              |  | 0.0 2018              | • |        |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 1.6 2019 • •                               | (per million population)   | ***                   |   |        |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2020 • •                               | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                       |   |        |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)             | 285.9 2018 • •                             |  | 4.5 2020              | • | •      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |  | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 66.8 2020             |   | •      |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 64.7 2020 • 🔫                              | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                               | 42 2022               |   | •      |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                 | 21.9 2020 • 🛂                              | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 61.9 2018             |   | (      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output                          | 1.0.2010                                   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 26 2022               |   | •      |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.0 2019 • 1                               | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 38.9 2014             | • | (      |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 19.4 2019 🔸 🚽                              | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.0 2021              | • |        |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |  | per 100,000 population)  | 45.6.2022             |   |        |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)  | -4.6 2021 • •                              | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 45.6 2023             |   |        |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 6.9 2018 • •                               | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 2021<br>0.3 2021  |   |        |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                            | 51.7 2021 • 1                              | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021              |   |        |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                                     |  |  | U.J ZUZ1              | _ |        |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 4.0 2023 • 🚽                               | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 2.0.0000              | _ |        |
| ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                                 | 0.5 2021 • 🚽                               | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 3.8 2020              |   | •      |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)                         | 0.0 2018 • 👈                               | pasie manee, meraanig omeiar de veropment assistance (70 or only   | NA NA                 |   | •      |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 4.8 2018                                   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)      | 13.1 2020<br>* 0 2021 |   | •      |
| (per 100,000 population)  |  |  |                       |   | - 6    |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

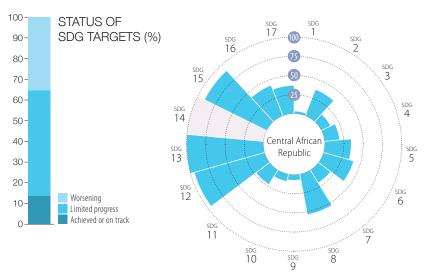


| Security rolls of trace and stander (DR)   Compared to the process of the proce   | OG1 – No Poverty   |       | Year | _ |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure                                     |       | Year I |   |
|--|--|-------|------|---|----------|--|-------|--------|---|
| Section   Sect   | verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)                  |       |      |   | - 1      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)                               |       |        |   |
| Section   Sect   |  |       |      |   |          |  |       |        |   |
| inflatenture (worst 1-beat)  weakers of authors in cities under 5 years of age (8)    5. 2. 200    weakers of award in cities under 5 years of age (8)    5. 7. 200    weakers of award in cities under 5 years of age (8)    5. 7. 200    weakers of award in cities under 5 years of age (8)    5. 7. 200    weakers of award in cities under 5 years of age (8)    5. 7. 200    weakers of award in cities under 5 years of age (8)    5. 7. 200    weakers of award in cities under 5 years of age (8)    5. 7. 200    weakers of award in cities under 5 years of age (8)    5. 7. 200    weakers of award in cities under 5 years of age (8)    5. 7. 200    5. 7. 200    5. 8. 200    5 | ·  | 0.0   | 2020 |   | •        |  |       |        |   |
| The Times Higher Education Unwarriest Binking Average xero of 1928 2022 accessory of which got 18 - 20 (see a dark population) and 24 (see a dark populatio |  |       |      |   |          |  | 3.8   | 2018   |   |
| selection of solving in Children under Searend use (%)   |  |       |      |   |          |  | 70.0  | 2022   |   |
| 24   |  |       |      |   |          |  | /8.8  | 2022   | • |
| 24 API   27 Apr   27 Apr   28 Apr   2   | ,                            |       |      |   |          |  | 3.1   | 2021   | • |
| selection from the present end of the CSD -14 words of 23 28 18 1    Gas - Good Health and Well-Being transfer and control of the CSD -14 words of 25 200    Gas - Good Health and Well-Being transfer and control of the CSD -14 words of 25 200    Gas - Good Health and Well-Being transfer and control of the CSD -14 words of 25 200    Gas - Good Health and Well-Being transfer and control of the CSD -15 200    Gas - Good Health and Well-Being transfer and control of the CSD -15 200    Gas - Good Health and Well-Being transfer and the CSD -15 200    Gas - Good Health and Well-Being transfer and the CSD -15 200    Gas - Good Health and Well-Being transfer and the CSD -15 200    Gas - Good Health and Well-Being transfer and the CSD -15 200    Gas - Good Health and Well-Being transfer and the CSD -15 200    Gas - Good Health and Well-Being transfer and the CSD -15 200    Gas - Good Health and Well-Being transfer and the CSD -15 200    Mell Proceedings and the CSD -15 200    Mell Procedure and CSD -15 200    Mell Procedu | 27   |       |      |   |          |  |       |        |   |
| transfer Newsgern Alarmagement Index (bear 0-1 All yound)  | ·  |       |      |   |          |  |       |        |   |
| disport Content Pyrein   Content Pyrei   |  |       |      |   |          | 1 1 7  |       |        |   |
| oris of hizaboous secretides before specially in population of 3.6 a Good Petal And Well Feling and increatily rate (per 10000 be briting) and increatily rate (per 10000 be briting) 11.0 and an administrative rate (per 10000 be briting) 11.0 and an administrative rate (per 10000 be briting) 11.0 and an administrative rate (per 10000 be briting) 11.0 and an administrative rate (per 10000 be briting) 11.0 and an administrative rate (per 10000 be briting) 11.0 and a few rate (per 10000 be briting) 11.0 and an administrative rate (per 10000 be briting) 11.0 and an administrative rate (per 10000 be briting) 11.0 and an administrative rate (per 10000 be briting) 11.0 and an administrative rate (per 10000 be briting) 11.0 and an administrative rate (per 10000 be population) 11.0 and an administrative rate (per 10000 be population) 11.0 and an administrative rate (per 10000 be population) 11.0 and an administrative rate (per 10000 be population) 11.0 and administrative rate (per 10000 be populative rate) 11.0 and administrative rate (per 10000 be populative) 11.0 and administrative rate (per 10000 be p |  |       |      |   |          | ,  |       |        |   |
| G3 - Good Health and Well Febring introllar just girls of 10000 the british and mindrully set for 10000 the british and mindrully set for 10000 the british dence of thorough just just just girls of 1000 the british dence of thorough just just just just just just just just   |  |       |      |   |          | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)               | 31.4  | 2016   | • |
| 1  |  | 0.9   | 2020 | _ |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |        |   |
| invalant montally rate (per 1,000 be brinky)  3.0 2021  4.0 2021  4.0 2021  5.0 2022  5.0 2021   |  |       |      |   |          | Gini coefficient   | 33.3  | 2017   | • |
| stallary ace, underes (per 1,000 underected population)  1.3 2021  1.5 2017  1.6 2017  |  |       |      |   | - 1      | Palma ratio  | 1.0   | 2020   | • |
| Section of the Exercises (see 100,000 population)   An IAM   |  |       |      |   | - 1      | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)                             | 12.1  | 2020   | • |
| serior of the other based with search due to cardionactional diseases carrier, belies of rothoric respiratory desired in a death of the |  |       |      |   | - 1      | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |        |   |
| standardizable desiration desiration desiration desiration cardioaderation desires cardionic scales or chronic regionary disease in addit space 36–70 years (%)  standardized death rate authorizable to household air pollution and historian air pollution (per 100,000 population)  standardized death rate authorizable to household air pollution and historian air pollution (per 100,000 population)  standardized death rate authorizable to household air pollution and historian air pollution (per 100,000 population)  standardized death rate authorizable to household air pollution and historian air pollution (per 100,000 population)  standardized death rate authorizable to household air pollution and historian air pollution (per 100,000 population)  standardized death rate authorizable to household air pollution and historian air pollution (per 100,000 population)  standardized death rate at the pollution and historian air pollution and historian air pollution (per 100,000 population)  standardized death rate authorizable to household air pollution and historian air pollution air pollut |  |       |      |   | T        |  | . 00  | 2020   | • |
| 2.5 millions in diameter (PML2) (agrint)   3.9 J.019   4.2 milli   |  | NA    | NA   |   |          |  |       |        |   |
| -standardized death rate attributable to household air pollusion and like mart pollution for infloace propulation)  6. 2019  6. 2 |  | 9.6   | 2019 |   | 1        | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | 5.9   | 2019   |   |
| Staffed continuity   Company   Com   |  |       |      |   |          |  | 99.3  | 2020   | • |
| Repulsion with nert overhunden (%)   |  | 8.1   | 2019 | • |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 60.0  | 2022   | • |
| Perportion of population with excess to point of interest within a 15mm wolk (%)   91,0 2022   |  | 5.3   | 2019 | • | 1        |  | 9.0   | 2017   | • |
| secret ferrilly rate (brits per L)00 females aged 15 to 19   9   9.5 actived by Sellio (brits) per Lord (bri |  |       |      |   |          | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | 91.0  | 2022   | • |
| sis attended by skilled health personnel (%)  90. 2020 • 1  Filestonic waste (gr/capital) 202 2019  91. 2021 • 1  Filestonic waste (gr/capital) 202 2019  92. 2021 • 1  Filestonic waste (gr/capital) 202 2019  93. 2021 • 1  Filestonic waste (gr/capital) 202 2019  94. 2020 • 1  Filestonic waste (gr/capital) 202 2019  95. 2022 • 1  Filestonic waste (gr/capital) 202 2019  96. 2022 • 1  Filestonic waste (gr/capital) 202 2019  97. 2020 • 1  Filestonic waste (gr/capital) 202 2019  98. 2029 • 1  Filestonic waste (gr/capital) 202 2019  99. 2020 • 1  Filestonic waste (gr/capital) 202 2019  99 |  |       |      |   | 7        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production                                     |       |        |   |
| winding infairs who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) sect lew well-heing (werage ladder score, worst 0-10 best) for life expectancy (I/Li) (index of service expense) service well-heing (werage ladder score, worst 0-10 best) for life expectancy at third among regions (service) in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) in self-reported health status by income (percentage p |  |       |      |   | - 1      |  | 20.2  | 2019   | • |
| serial health coverage (JMC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)  in life expectancy at birth among regions (yeas)  11.5 2019  11.5 20 |  | 90    | 2021 | • |          |  |       |        |   |
| rective well-being (average leadfork score, worst 0-10 best) in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) in self-reported health s |  | 89    | 2019 | • |          |  |       |        |   |
| in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) in self-reported flexifists stub by income (percentage points) in self-reported flexifists at by income (percentage points) in self-reported flexifists at by income (percentage points) in self-reported flexifists at by income (percentage points) in self-reported flexifists and self-reported (%) y smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  64 - Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) in primary ernollment rate (%)  99.7 200  100.0 2000  1  |  | 6.9   | 2022 |   | <b>→</b> |  |       |        |   |
| in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) synakes (% of population aged 15 and over)  94 200 • 1  No. No. POG13 - Climate Action  953 2020 • 1  950 3 2020  | in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)                  | 11.5  | 2019 | • | 1        |  |       |        |   |
| y smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  64 - Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning cipation rate (%) 997 2020 1  | ,                            | 11.8  | 2020 |   |          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |       |        |   |
| SG4 - Quality Education (cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6)  993, 2020  993, 2020  1000  997, 2020  1000  998, 2020  1000  999, 2020  1000  990, 2020  1000  999, 2020  1000 | y smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)                       | 9.4   | 2020 | • | 1        |  |       |        |   |
| cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6)  97 200   | G4 – Ouality Education   |       |      |   |          |  |       |        |   |
| of children aged 4 to 6) primary enrollment rate (%) 99.5 2000 100.0 2000 100 |  |       |      |   | -        |  | 1//   | 2021   |   |
| primary enrollment rate (%)  |  | 99.3  | 2020 |   |          |  |       |        |   |
| refrescondary completion rate (%) oppulation aged 25 to 24)  |  | 99.7  | 2020 | • | 1        |  |       |        |   |
| SDG14 – Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 8.6 2022 of the control of  |  | 100.0 | 2020 | • | 1        |  |       |        |   |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 38.6 2022 attain in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) 6.4 2018 • 1  | racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)                          |       |      |   |          |  | J+.Z  | 2010   |   |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0—100 best) Bish caught the score (% of 15-year-olds)  S5 - Gender Equality Band for family planning satisfied by modern methods of females aged 15 to 49) Bish caught that are then discarded (%) Bish  |  | 66.4  | 2021 |   | •        |  | 20    | 2001   | _ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  36.3 2018  65. Gender Equality  and for family planning satisfied by modern methods of females aged 15 to 49) or female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) of females-to-male labor force participation rate (%) of females-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  36.3 2018 Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed from the discarde (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed from the discarde (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed from the discarde (%) Fish caught from the discarde (% of collapsed stocks (% of collapsed stocks) Fish caught from the discarde (% of collapsed stocks) Fish caught from the discarde (% of collapsed stocks) Fish caught from the |  |       |      |   | -        |  |       |        |   |
| Fish caught by traviling or dredging (%) 36.4 2019 Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 5.1 2019 Fish Caught that are then discarded (%) 6.1 2010 Fish Caught that are then discarded (%) 6.1 2010 Fish Caught that are then discarded |  |       |      |   |          |  |       |        |   |
| Sh Gender Equality   Sh Cangh that are then discarded (%)   S.1 2019   Amine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   Sh 2019   One of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   88.1 2022   Maine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   One of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   88.1 2022   Maine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   One 2020   One of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   88.1 2022   Mean area that is protected in ferestwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   23.0 2022   Amen area that is protected in ferestwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   23.0 2022   Amen area that is protected in ferestwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   23.0 2022   Amen area that is protected in ferestwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   23.0 2022   Amen area that is protected in ferestwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   23.0 2022   Amen area that is protected in ferestwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   23.0 2022   Amen area that is protected in ferestwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   23.0 2022   Amen area that is protected in ferestwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   23.0 2022   Amen area that is protected in ferestwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   23.0 2022   Amen area that is protected in ferestwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   23.0 2022   Amen area that is protected in ferestwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   23.0 2022   Amen area that is protected in ferestwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   23.0 2022   Amen area that is protected in ferestwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   23.0 2022   Amen area that is protected in ferestwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   23.0 2022   Amen area that is protected in ferestwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   23.0 2022   Amen area that is protected in ferestwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   23.0 2022   Amen area that is protect   | lerachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)                        | 13.4  | 2018 | • | <b>→</b> |  |       |        |   |
| nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods of females aged 15 to 49) or of females aged 15 to | G5 – Gender Equality   |       |      |   |          | 3 7 3 3 1 1  |       |        |   |
| of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) sheld by women in national parliament (%) sheld  | nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods               | 02.4  | 2022 |   |          |  |       |        |   |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 30,9 2022  s held by women in national parliament (%) 30,5 2021 30, |  | 92.4  | 2023 |   |          |  | 0.9   | ZU18   | • |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 2020 der wage gap (% of male median wage) 16.7 2021  |  |       |      |   |          |  |       |        |   |
| der wage gap (% of male median wage)  66 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  99.2 2020  1020   10 |  |       |      |   |          |  |       |        |   |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   0.0 2021  |  |       |      |   |          |  |       |        |   |
| Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per | der wage gap (% of male median wage)                               | 16.7  | 2021 | • | <b>→</b> |  |       |        |   |
| lulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) 99.2 2020 90.2 2020 90.2 202 | G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation                                    |       |      |   |          |  | 0.0   | 2021   | • |
| per million population)  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  2.1 2021  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  2.2 2021  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  2.1 2021  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  2.2 2021  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  2.1 2021  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  2.2 2019  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  2.1 2021  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  1.1 2021  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  1.2 2 |  | 99.2  | 2020 | • | <b>→</b> |  | 4.1   | 2018   | • |
| SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Incopogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  From the propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  From the proposition who fel safe wasting alone at night in the citylarea where they live (%)  From the proposition was the civil authority (% of children under age 5 to 14)  From the proposition was the ci | 3 , , ,  |       |      |   | ->       |  |       |        | _ |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population)  2.1 2021  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  2.2 2021  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  2.3 2021  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  3.2 2022  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  41.2 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  3.2 2022  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  41.2 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  3.2 2022  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  7.4 2022  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  7.5 2021  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  8.3 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–10 best)  8.3 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–10 best)  8.3 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–10 best)  8.3 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–10 best)  8.3 2023  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  8.3 2018  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  8.4 2020  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  4. 2022  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  8. 4 2022  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–10 best)  8. 3 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–10 best)  8. 4 2022  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  8. 4 2022  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  8. 5 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  8. 6 2021  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  8. 6 2021  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  8. 7 2021  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  8. 7 2021  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  8. | 3  |       |      |   |          |  |       |        |   |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 41.2 2019  Population using safely managed water services (%) 41.2 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 41.2 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 41.2 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 41.2 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 41.2 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 41.2 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 41.2 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 41.2 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 41.2 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 41.2 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 41.2 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 41.2 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 41.2 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 41.2 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 41.2 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 41.2 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 41.2 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 41.2 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 41.2 2019  Population who feel safe | ,  |       |      |   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 2.1   | 2021   | • |
| ulation using safely managed water services (%)  84.4 2020 ◆ ↑  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  87.2 2021  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  88.5 2023  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0−100 best)  88.6 → ↑  88.6 → Decent Work and Economic Growth  Sisted GDP growth (%)  88.6 by Boecent Work and Economic Growth  88.7 2021  88.8 by Boecent Work and Economic Growth  88.8 by Boecent Work and Economic Growth  88.9 2021  88.9 2021  89.6 2021  |  |       |      |   |          |  | 41.2  | 2019   | • |
| lation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  84.4 2020 ◆ 7  Affordable and Clean Energy  Ulation with access to electricity (%)  Ulation with access to electricity (%)  Ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ulation with access to a middle labor (% of population)  Uniform involved in child labor (% of population)  Uniform involved in child labor (% of population) aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  Pers Freedom Index (worst 0–10 best)  Uniform involved in child labor (% of population)  Uniform involved in child labor (% of population) aged 5 to 14)  Uniform involved in child labor (% of population)  Uniform involved in child labor (worst 0–10 best)  Uniform involved in child labor  |  | 99.0  | 2020 | • | •        |  |       |        |   |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) 74 2022  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) * 0.0 2021  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 83.5 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–10 best) 0.3 2021  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 83.5 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) 0.6 2021  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 83.5 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) 0.6 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.8 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.8 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.8 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.8 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.8 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.8 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.8 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.8 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.8 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.8 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.8 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.8 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.8 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.8 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.8 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.8 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (wor | ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)               |       |      |   | 7        | 7.   |       |        |   |
| children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Lulation with access to electricity (%)  Lulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Lulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Lulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Lulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Lulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Lulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Lulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Lulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Lulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Lulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Lulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Lulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Lulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Lulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Lulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Lulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Lulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Lulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Lulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Lucy for per 100,000 population)  Lucy for 1,000 population  Lucy for 1,000 po | G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy                                   |       |      |   |          |  |       |        |   |
| Lalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  100.0 2020 |  | 100 0 | 2020 |   | 1        |  | 0.0   | 2021   | • |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tCO2/TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  22.1 2019  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Access to and affordabili |  |       |      |   | - 1      |  | 0.3   | 2021   | • |
| tCO2/TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  22.1 2019  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  5.2 2019  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  5.2 2019  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  5.2 2019  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  5.2 2019  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  5.2 2019  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  6.8 2021  7. 2021  8. 2021  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  8. 2021  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  8. 2021  8. 2021  8. 2021  8. 2021  9. 6 2021  9. 6 2021  9. 6 2021  9. 6 2021  9. 6 2021  9. 6 2021  9. 7 2021  9. 8 2021  9. 8 2021  9. 8 2021  9. 8 2021  9. 8 2021  9. 9 2 | 3, 3   |       |      |   |          |  |       |        |   |
| Access to and antorability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  GR - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Insted GDP growth (%)  Insted GDP growth (% |  | 0.9   | 2019 |   | 7        |  |       |        |   |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 2019  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 103.2 20 |  | 22.1  | 2019 | • | <b>4</b> |  |       |        |   |
| rusted GDP growth (%)  ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a bille-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  It work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports  roughly billey man account at a bank or other financial institution or with a bille-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports  roughly billey man account at a bank or other financial institution or with a bille-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports  roughly billey man account at a bank or other financial institution or with a bille-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports  roughly billey man account at a bank or other financial institution or with a bille-money-service provider (% of population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports  roughly billey man account at a bank or other financial institution or with a bille-money-service provider (% of population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in import |  |       |      |   |          |  |       |        |   |
| ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Idamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  I work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000  |  | -10   | 2021 |   |          |  |       |        |   |
| Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a bible-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  I work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (population)  ms of modern sla | =  |       |      |   |          |  | 103.2 | 2019   | • |
| bile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) l work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  75.6 2022  To Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA NA  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * 0 2021  Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  51.2 2022  |  |       |      |   |          |  |       |        |   |
| damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  I work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population)  ims of modern slavery embodied in imports (por 100,000 population)  ologopent-to-population ratio (%)  O.7 2021  O.8 2021  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA NA  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * 0 2021  Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  51.2 2022  |  | 99.6  | 2021 | • | 1        |  | 14.9  | 2020   | • |
| I work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA NA Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * 0 2021  Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  51.2 2022   |  | 0.7   | 2021 | • | 1        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional             | 0.4   | วกวา   |   |
| er 100,000 population) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA ims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Sloyment-to-population ratio (%) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  * 0 2021   | - · · · -  |       |      |   | _        |  |       |        |   |
| oloyment-to-population ratio (%)  75.6 2022 • ↑ Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  51.2 2022  |  | 0.3   | 2018 |   | 7        | 33   |       |        |   |
| 75.0 2022  | ims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 84.3  | 2018 | • |          |  | U     |        | • |
| th not in amployment, adjustion or training (NEET)  Shifted profits of multinationals (NSS hillion)  25.9. 2010  | ployment-to-population ratio (%)                                   | 75.6  | 2022 | • | 1        | ·  |       |        |   |
| th not in employment, education or training (NEET)  13.7 2021  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  23.8 2019  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   |  |       |      |   | _        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)                                   | 25.8  | 2019   |   |





# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

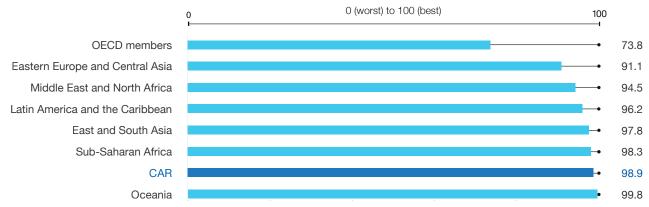


# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

# Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |        |            | Rating Tr |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |      | Year Ra<br>2022 |   |
|--|--------|------------|-----------|----------|---|------|-----------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  |        |            |           |          | Population using the internet (%)   |      | 2022            |   |
| ,  | 04.0   | 2023       |           | _        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |      | 2021            |   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger<br>Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 52.2   | 2020       | •         | T        | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |      |                 |   |
| Prevalence of andemounshment (%)   |        |            |           | •        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 1.9  | 2018            | • |
| Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |        | 2022       |           | <u>ተ</u> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 6 00 | 2022            |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |        | 2019       |           | •<br>•   | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0  | 2022            | • |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |        | 2016       |           | ,<br>→   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0  | 2021            | • |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |        | 2017       | _         | Ţ        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *  | 0.0  | 2021            | • |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |        | 2021       |           | T        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |      |                 |   |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |        | NA         |           | •        | Gini coefficient  | 56.2 | 2008            | • |
|  | 11//   | INA        |           | _        | Palma ratio   | 4.5  | 2008            | • |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 0252   | 2020       |           |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |      |                 |   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 835.3  |            |           | 7        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA   | NA              | • |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |        | 2021       | -         | →<br>→   | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |      |                 |   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |        | 2021       | _         |          | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 61.7 | 2019            | • |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |        |            | •         |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 32.3 | 2020            | • |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.6    | 2021       | •         | 1        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 25.0 | 2017            | • |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 36.0   | 2019       | •         | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |      |                 |   |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |        |            |           |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7  | 2014            | • |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 305.1  | 2019       | •         |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |      | 2019            |   |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 37.7   | 2019       | •         | T        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  |      | 2018            |   |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   |        | 2019       |           | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |      | 2018            |   |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 184.4  |            |           | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |      | 2018            |   |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |        | 2019       |           | •        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |      | 2018            |   |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |        | 2021       |           | Ţ        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  |      | 2019            |   |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |        |            |           | Ť        |   | 0.0  | 2019            |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 32     | 2019       | •         | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 0.0  | 2021            |   |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 3.5    | 2017       | •         | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      |      | 2021            |   |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |        |            |           |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |      | 2018            |   |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |        |            |           | _        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *   | 0.0  | 2021            | • |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 22.4   | 2017       |           |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |                 |   |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 89.5   | 2017       | •         | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA   | NA              |   |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 12.2   | 2017       | •         |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA   |                 | • |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 38.3   | 2020       | •         | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA   |                 |   |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |        |            |           |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA   | NA              | • |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 27.6   | 2010       |           | _        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA   |                 |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 27.6   | 2019       |           | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA   | NA              |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 55.6   | 2021       | •         | <b>→</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |                 |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 82.0   | 2022       | •         | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 74.2 | 2022            | • |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 12.9   | 2021       | •         | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 94.8 | 2022            | • |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |        |            |           |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.94 | 2023            | • |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 37.2   | 2020       | •         | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.1  | 2021            | • |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |        | 2020       |           | j        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.0  | 2018            |   |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |        | 2019       |           | •        | (per million population)  | 0.0  | 2010            | _ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |        | 2020       |           | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |                 |   |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 404.3  |            |           |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | NA   | NA              | • |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 10 1.5 | 20.0       |           |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | NA   | NA              | • |
|  | 155    | 2020       | •         | <b>→</b> | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 52   | 2017            | • |
| Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   |        | 2020       | _         | マ<br>→   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 44.8 | 2019            | • |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |        |            | _         | 7        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 24   | 2022            | • |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.7    | 2019       | •         | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 26.9 | 2019            | • |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 26     | 2019       |           | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |      |                 |   |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 2.0    | 2017       |           | _        | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0  | 2021            |   |
|  | 7.0    | 2024       |           |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 57.6 | 2023            | • |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  |        | 2021       |           | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA   | NA              |   |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 22.3   | 2018       | •         |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA   | 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)  | 13.8   | 2017       | •         | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA   | NA              | • |
|  | 62     | 2023       |           | <b>→</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |      |                 |   |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |        | 2023<br>NA |           | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 3.4  | 2020            | • |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)   |        | 2018       |           | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA   |                 | • |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |        |            |           |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 9.5  | 2020            | • |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 3.6    | 2018       | •         |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |      | 2021            | • |
| The state of the s |        |            |           |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |      | 2022            |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



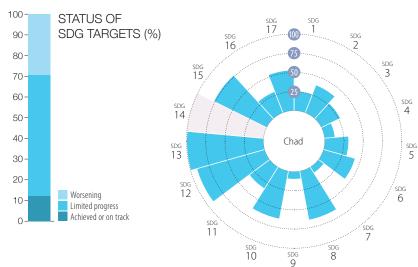
COUNTRY RANKING 164/166

COUNTRY SCORE

45.3

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

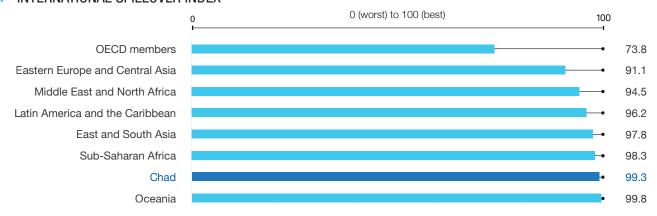


# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



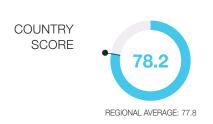
# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



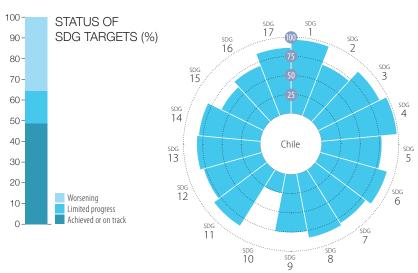
| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value   |      | _ |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |      | Year I |   | g Trer |
|--|---------|------|---|----------|---|------|--------|---|--------|
| overty head count ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 35.7    |      |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |      | 2022   |   | 4      |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 69.1    | 2023 | • | •        | Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |      | 2021   |   |        |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  | 32.7    | 2020 |   | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 7.5  | 2021   |   | •      |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)<br>revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 32.7    |      |   | •        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4  | 2018   | • | -      |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2022 |   | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0  | 2022   |   |        |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |         | 2016 |   | ÷        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0  | 2022   |   |        |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |         | 2017 |   | 1        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |      | 2021   |   | -      |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |         | 2021 |   | <b>→</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.3  | 2016   | • | •      |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.0     | 2018 | • | 4        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |      |        |   |        |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | NA      | NA   |   |          | Gini coefficient  |      | 2018   |   |        |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |         |      |   |          | Palma ratio   | 1.6  | 2018   | • | -      |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 1,063.0 | 2020 | • | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |      |        |   |        |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 32.3    | 2021 | • | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 82.0 | 2020   | • | -      |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 107.1   | 2021 | • | 7        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  | 69.6 | 2019   | • | -      |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 140.0   | 2021 | • | <b>→</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 52.0 | 2020   | • | ٦      |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.2     | 2021 | • | 1        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  |      | 2022   |   |        |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 22.7    | 2019 | • | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 33.0 | LULL   | Ť |        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and |         |      |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.3  | 2010   |   | -      |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 227.4   | 2019 | • | •        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |      | 2010   |   |        |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 32.4    | 2019 | • | 4        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  |      | 2018   |   |        |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 59.6    |      |   | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |      | 2018   |   |        |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 138.5   | 2018 | • | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 44.0 | 2018   | • | -      |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 38.8    | 2019 | • | 7        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 1.5  | 2018   | • | •      |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 55      | 2021 | • | 7        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA   | NA     | • |        |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 28      | 2019 |   | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |      |        |   |        |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |         |      |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.1  | 2021   | • | •      |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.4     | 2022 | • | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.1  | 2018   | • | 4      |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |         |      |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | NA   | NA     | • | (      |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 16.9    | 2021 | • | <b>→</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |        |   |        |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 77.7    | 2021 | • | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA   | NA     | • |        |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 19.2    |      |   | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA   | NA     | • | (      |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 35.2    | 2021 | • | 4        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA   | NA     | • | (      |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |         |      |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA   | NA     | • | (      |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 17.5    | 2010 |   | _        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA   |        |   | (      |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 17.5    | 2019 |   | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA   | NA     | • | (      |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 40.4    | 2021 | • | <b>→</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |        |   |        |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 68.4    | 2022 | • | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 67.3 | 2022   | • | •      |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 32.3    | 2021 | • | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |      | 2022   |   | •      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |      |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2023   |   | •      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 46.2    | 2020 | • | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.4  | 2021   | • | •      |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |         | 2020 |   | <b>→</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0  | 2018   | • | -      |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |         | 2019 |   |          |   |      |        |   |        |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |         | 2020 |   |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | NA   | NA     |   |        |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 199.6   | 2018 | • |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |      | NA     |   |        |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |      |   |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |      | 2022   |   |        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   |         | 2020 |   | 7        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |      | 2019   |   |        |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 6.8     | 2020 | • | <b>→</b> | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |      | 2022   |   |        |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 4.3     | 2019 | • | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   |      | 2019   |   |        |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 1.2     | 2019 |   | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |      |        |   |        |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 1.4     | 2017 |   | •        | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0  | 2021   |   |        |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | _2 7    | 2021 |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 53.7 | 2023   | • | •      |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 12.0    |      |   | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA   | NA     |   |        |
| fulls with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |         |      |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA   | NA     |   |        |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 21.8    | 2017 |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA   | NA     |   |        |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 1.3     | 2023 | • | <b>→</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |      |        |   |        |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | NA      | NA   |   | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 3.8  | 2021   | • |        |
| ital work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 0.0     | 2018 | • | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA   |        | _ | (      |
|  |         |      |   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA   | NA     |   |        |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 3.7     | 2018 |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |      | 2021   |   |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 30/166



# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS















































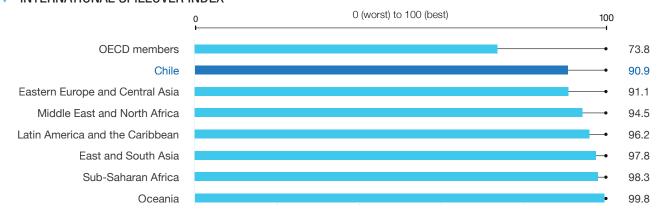
SDG achieved

On track or maintaining SDG achievement

Information unavailable
Information unavailable

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

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

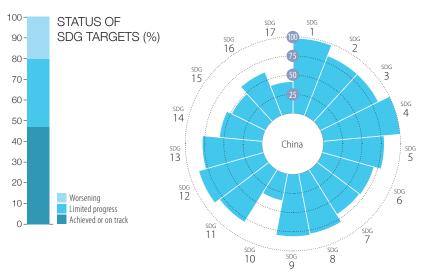


| SDG1 – No Poverty   |              |            |   | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year            |     |     |
|---|--------------|------------|---|----------|---|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |              | 2023       |   | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 95.6 2022             |     |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   |              | 2023       |   | 1        | Population using the internet (%)   | 90.2 2021             |     | - 1 |
|   | 16.5         | 2017       | • |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 110.8 2021            |     | 1   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |              |            |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)     | 3.2 2018              | 3   | 1   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |              | 2020       |   | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                       |                       |     |     |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |              | 2022       |   | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 40.5 2022             | 2   |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |              | 2014       |   |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 1.0 2021              | •   | 1   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 28.0         |            |   | +        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.3 2019              | •   | 4   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |              | 2017       |   | Ť        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 1.3 2020              | •   | -   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |              | 2021       |   | <b>→</b> | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)  | 0.7 2020              | •   | 4   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |              | 2018       |   | 7        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | 7.5 2017              | 7 🛑 | •   |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)<br>Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |              | NA<br>2020 |   | •        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)                                    | 18.8 2017             | 7   | -   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 0.1          | LULU       |   |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 44.0. 2020            |     | 1   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 15.0         | 2020       | • | 1        | Gini coefficient Palma ratio  | 44.9 2020             |     |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |              | 2021       |   | 1        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 2.6 2017<br>17.6 2017 |     |     |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |              | 2021       |   | 1        |   | 17.0 2017             |     |     |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 16.0         |            |   | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                       |     |     |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.2          | 2021       | • | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0 2008              | 3   | 1   |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 10.0         | 2010       |   | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 19.4 2019             | •   | 7   |
| diabetes, or critoriic respiratory disease iri addits aged 50–70 years (%)  | 10.0         | 2019       | _ | •        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 99.9 2020             |     | A   |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 17.9         | 2019       | • |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 57.0 2022             |     | 9   |
| ambient air poliution (per 100,000 population)  |              |            |   |          | Population with rent overburden (%)   | 13.9 2017             |     |     |
|   | 14.9         |            |   | <b>4</b> | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)                      | 90.5 2022             |     |     |
|   | 80.7         |            |   | 1        |   | 20.2 ZUZZ             | _   | -4  |
|   | 22.6<br>99.8 |            |   | •        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                       |     |     |
| furviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |              | 2019       |   | ↑<br>→   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 9.9 2019              |     |     |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  |              | 2019       |   | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 26.8 2018             |     |     |
| subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |              | 2019       |   | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 4.7 2018              |     |     |
| Sap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   |              | 2022       |   | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 43.8 2018             |     |     |
|   | 15.2         |            |   | <b>†</b> | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 13.5 2018             |     |     |
|   | 17.6         |            |   | 4        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)                | 0.6 2021              |     |     |
| ·   | 17.0         | 2020       |   | •        |   | 1.2 2018              | •   |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |              |            |   |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                       |     |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 97.1         | 2020       | • | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 4.4 2021              |     |     |
|   | 99.4         | 2020       |   | 4        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                | 1.4 2018              |     |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 98.8         |            |   | 4        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)                                   | 88.2 2021             |     |     |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.1         |            |   | <b>→</b> | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)                                    | 16.9 2018             | 3   | _   |
|   | 40.5         |            |   | 4        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                       |     |     |
| *   | 437.7        |            |   | Ţ        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                               | 25.0 2022             | •   | •   |
|   | 14.1         |            |   | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 86.3 2022             | •   | •   |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | 35.3         |            |   | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                   | NA NA                 | •   | (   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |              |            |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.3 2019              | •   | •   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |              |            |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.6 2019              | •   | •   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 84.9         | 2023       |   | 1        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                                | 0.0 2018              | 3   | (   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 98.1         | 2021       | • | 4        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                       |     |     |
| ·   | 70.3         |            | • | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 33.3 2022             | •   | •   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 35.5         |            |   | <b>†</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                           | 47.7 2022             |     | •   |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)   |              | 2020       |   | - 1      | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.75 2023             | •   | •   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |              |            |   |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2021              |     |     |
|   | 100.0        | วกาก       |   | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports                                     | 1.1 2010              | 2 _ | (   |
| -   | 100.0        |            |   | <b>T</b> | (per million population)  | 1.1 2018              | ) 🤟 |     |
|   | 21.6         |            |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                       |     |     |
| ,   | 71.9         |            |   | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 3.6 2021              | •   | •   |
|   | 063.0        |            |   | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 32.2 2020             |     |     |
| 1 1 2 1 1 7 7   | 98.8         |            |   | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                    | 36 2022               |     |     |
|   | 78.6         |            |   | - 1      | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                    | 99.4 2011             |     |     |
|   | , 0.0        | 2020       |   | •        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 67 2022               |     | •   |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 1000         | 2020       |   | <b>A</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 5.9 2012              |     |     |
| ·   | 100.0        |            |   | T        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                       |     |     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 100.0        | 2020       | • | T        | per 100,000 population)   | 0.1 2018              | )   |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.0          | 2019       | • | 1        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 60.1 2023             |     | •   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 25.3         | 2019       | • | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7 2021              |     |     |
|   | د.رے         | 2017       |   | -        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021              |     |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 0.3          | 2024       |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                   | 0.8 2021              |     |     |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  |              | 2021       |   |          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 224.5 2020            | )   |     |
| fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 0.8          | 2018       | • | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                       |     |     |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 87.1         | 2021       | • | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 11.1 2020             | )   |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)<br>fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |              |            |   | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                  |                       |     |     |
| angamentariapor namo are effectively quarafiteed (WOISLV=1 DeSt)  |              | 2021       |   | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                    | NA NA                 | ( • |     |
| - · · ·   | 0.1          | 2018       | • | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA NA                 |     |     |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports   | 0.1          |            |   |          | 3 3   |                       |     |     |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   |              | 2010       |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021                |     |     |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)<br>fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 35.7         |            |   | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  ** Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)             | 0 2021<br>59.8 2022   |     | •   |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Employment-to-population ratio (%)  (outh not in employment education or training (NFFT) |              | 2022       | • | •<br>•   | Corporate tax riaveri score (best 0=100 worst)  | 0 2021                | 2   |     |

# COUNTRY RANKING 63/166



# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

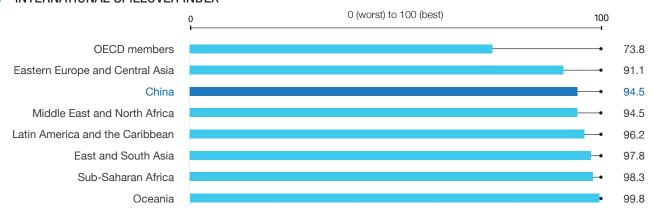


# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

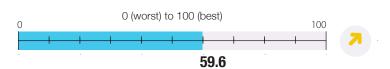


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



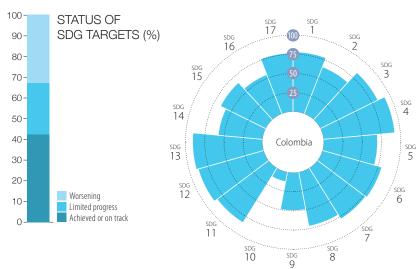
| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Ra           |     |
|--|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.8 2023                         | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 85.0 2022               |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 1.5 2023 • ↑                     | Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 73.1 2021<br>101.6 2021 |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | 2 5 2020 • •                     | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                         |     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.3 2020 -                       | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.8 2018                | • ' |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 4.6 2022 • <b>↑</b> 1.9 2017 • • | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 01 6 2022               |     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 6.2 2016                         | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 81.6 2022               |     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2017 • ↑                     | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.6 2021                | • 1 |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 6.3 2021                         | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 2.4 2020                | • ' |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7 2018 • 👈                     | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                         |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.3 2020 • •                     | Gini coefficient  | 38.2 2019               |     |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                                  | Palma ratio   | 3.9 2011                | • ( |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 23.1 2020 • 🛧                    | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                         |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 3.2 2021 • 🛧                     | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA NA                   |     |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 6.9 2021 • 🛧                     | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  | 48.6 2019               | • ; |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 55.0 2021 • →                    | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 91.4 2020               | • • |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA NA •                          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 85.0 2021               |     |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 15.9 2019 • 🛧                    | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 03.0 2021               |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and |                                  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.8 2019                | •   |
| age-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                           | 95.3 2019 • •                    | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 7.2 2019                |     |
| Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 17.4 2019 • →                    | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 18.0 2018               |     |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 77.4 2019 • 7                    | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.5 2018                |     |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 6.1 2020 • 🛧                     | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 32.9 2018               | • • |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.9 2016 • •                    | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 4.0 2018                | • • |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 99 2021 • 🛧                      | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2021                | • ' |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 82 2019 • 🛧                      | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                         |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 02 2019                          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 8.0 2021                | • • |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.9 2021 • 🛧                     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2 2018                | • • |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |                                  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *   | NA NA                   | •   |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)  | NA NA • •                        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                         |     |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | NA NA • •                        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 7.1 2022                | • • |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 99.5 2011                        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 45.9 2022               | • - |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.8 2020 • •                    | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 25.5 2018               | • • |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |                                  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 48.2 2019               |     |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 066 2001                         | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 2.7 2019                |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 96.6 2001 • →                    | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018                | • ( |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 93.3 2021 🔸 🔼                    | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                         |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 84.1 2022 • 🛧                    | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                         |     |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 24.9 2021 • →                    | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 9.6 2022                |     |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                                  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.73 2023               |     |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 94.3 2020 • 🛧                    | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2021                | •   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 92.4 2020 • 🛧                    | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.6 2018                | • ( |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 43.2 2019                        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                         |     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 9.4 2020                         | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.5 2020                | • ( |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 305.7 2018                       | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | NA NA                   |     |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | •                                | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 94 2021                 |     |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2020 • ↑                   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |                         |     |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 79.4 2020 • 🛧                    | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 45 2022                 |     |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.3 2019 • 🛧                     | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA                   |     |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 10.6 2019 • →                    | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                         |     |
| 5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                                  | per 100,000 population)   | 0.1 2021                | •   |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | 3.1 2021                         | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 23.0 2023               | • • |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 2.8 2018                         | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7 2021                | • ' |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |                                  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021                | •   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 88.7 2021 • 🛧                    | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.3 2021                | • • |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 4.6 2023 • 🛧                     | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                         |     |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.3 2021 • 👈                     | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6.6 2020                | • • |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2018 • →                     | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA                   | • • |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 8.5 2018 • •                     | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)                               | 14.1 2020               | • • |
|  |                                  |   | 63 2021                 | · 6 |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 76/166



# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

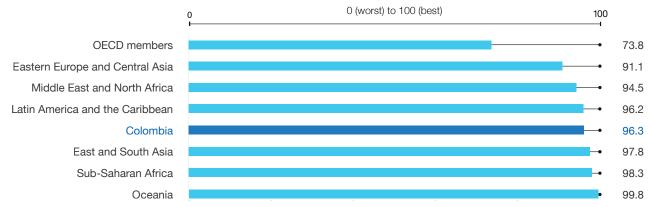


# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

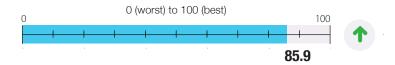


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

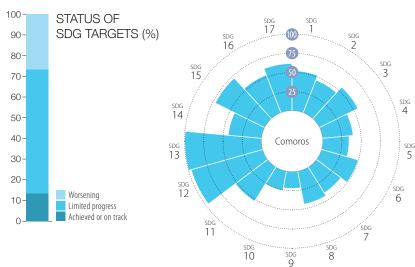


| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value  | Year | r Ratin | g Trend  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value   | e Year I | Ratin |
|---|--------|------|---------|----------|--|---------|----------|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |        |      | 3       |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |         | 2022     |       |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 16.1   |      |         |          | Population using the internet (%)  |         | 2021     |       |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   |        |      | A •     |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 71.4    | 2021     | •     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |        |      |         |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  |         |          |       |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  | 0.7    | 202  | 0 •     | 1        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2./     | 2018     | _     |
| evalence of drider four sime it (%)<br>evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                | 11.2   |      |         | <b>→</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 31 3    | 2022     |       |
| evalence of stuffing in children under 5 years of age (%)   |        |      | 6       |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |         |          |       |
| evalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%)  evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 22.3   |      |         | 1        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |         | 2021     |       |
|   |        |      |         | - 1      | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |         | 2020     |       |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |        |      | 7       | 1        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | NA      | NA       | •     |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |        | 202  |         | T        | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   | 0.2     | 2020     | •     |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |        |      | 8       | •        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 58.0    | 2021     | •     |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)  |        | N/   |         | •        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 33.4    | 2018     | •     |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.3    | 202  | 0       |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |         |          |       |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |        |      |         |          | Gini coefficient   | E4.2    | 2020     |       |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 74.8   | 202  | 0 •     | 1        |  |         | 2020     |       |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |        |      | 1       | 1        | Palma ratio  |         | 2020     |       |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 12.8   |      |         | 1        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | NA      | NA       |       |
| idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 41.0   |      |         |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |         |          |       |
| w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  |        | 202  |         | •        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 9.7     | 2020     | •     |
| e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 0.2    | 202  |         |          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 15.1    | 2010     |       |
| iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 9.7    | 201  | 9       | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  | 15.1    | 2019     | _     |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |        |      |         |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 95.1    | 2020     | •     |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 31.3   | 201  | 9 🔵     |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 58.0    | 2022     | •     |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 15.4   | 201  | 9       | 7        | Population with rent overburden (%)  | NA      | NA       | •     |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 79.3   |      |         | 1        | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   |         | 2022     |       |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |        |      | 0       |          |  |         |          |       |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 98.8   |      |         | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |         | 2015     | _     |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |        |      | 1       | 1        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   |         | 2019     |       |
|   |        |      |         |          | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |         | 2018     |       |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)                                      |        |      | 9       | - 1      | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |         | 2018     |       |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |        |      | 2       | +        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |         | 2018     |       |
| p in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 15.1   |      |         |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 6.2     | 2018     | •     |
| p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  |        |      | 9       | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.1     | 2021     |       |
| ily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 13.0   | 201  | 3       |          | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | NA      | NA       |       |
| OG4 – Quality Education   |        |      |         |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   |         |          |       |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |        |      |         |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                     | 1 0     | 2021     |       |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)  | 99.1   | 202  | 1       | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |         | 2018     |       |
| t primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.9   | 202  | 1       | 1        |  |         |          |       |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 79.5   | 202  | 0       | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best) | 5,480.7 |          |       |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.0   | 202  | 0       | 1        |  | 24.7    | 2018     | _     |
| tiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 30.5   |      |         | 7        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |         |          |       |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 405.3  |      |         | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 56.6    | 2022     | •     |
| riation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   | 11.5   |      |         | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 67.3    | 2022     | •     |
| derachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)   | 50.4   |      |         |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 51.1    | 2018     | •     |
| ·   | 50.4   | 2011 | 0       | _        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 26.4    | 2019     | •     |
| OG5 – Gender Equality   |        |      |         |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 15.9    | 2019     | •     |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 86.6   | 201  | 5       | 1        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |         | 2018     |       |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   |        |      |         |          |  | 0       | 20.0     | _     |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 103.7  |      |         | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |         |          |       |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 66.8   | 202  | 2 -     | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   |         | 2022     |       |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  |        |      | 1 •     |          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |         | 2022     |       |
| nder wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 4.0    | 201  | 9 •     | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2023     |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |        |      |         |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.3     | 2021     | •     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 97.5   | 202  | 0 •     | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 1.0     | 2010     |       |
| oulation using at least basic difficility water services (%)  | 97.5   |      |         | <b>1</b> | (per million population)   | 1.0     | 2018     | _     |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |        |      |         |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |         |          |       |
| ,   |        | 201  |         |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | )7 F    | 2021     |       |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 25.9   |      |         | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |         |          |       |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                          | 611.57 |      |         |          |  |         | 2020     |       |
| oulation using safely managed water services (%)  | 73.0   |      |         | <b>→</b> | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   |         | 2022     |       |
| oulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 18.3   | 202  | 0       | 7        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |         | 2015     |       |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |        |      |         |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |         | 2022     |       |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0  | 202  | 0       | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 7.0     | 2020     | •     |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 93.2   |      |         | <b>†</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.0     | 2020     |       |
| 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   |        |      |         |          | per 100,000 population)  |         |          |       |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.2    | 201  | 9 •     | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |         | 2023     |       |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 22.8   | 201  | 9 •     | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2021     |       |
| <u></u>   |        | -57  |         |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2021     |       |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |        |      |         |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6     | 2021     |       |
| usted GDP growth (%)  |        | 202  |         |          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 189.2   | 2020     | •     |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 2.7    | 201  | 8       | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |         |          |       |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 59.7   | 202  | 1 •     | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 11 [    | 2020     |       |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |        |      |         | -        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 11.5    | 2020     | •     |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5    | 202  | 1 •     | <b>→</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | NA      | NA       | •     |
| al work-related accidents embodied in imports   | ΩΩ     | 201  | 8 🗭     | 1        | - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | 241     | 2020     | _     |
| per 100,000 population)   |        |      |         | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |         | 2020     |       |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   |        |      |         | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   |         | 2021     |       |
| nployment-to-population ratio (%)   | 61.6   | 202  | 2       | <b>→</b> | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   |         | 2022     |       |
| uth not in employment, education or training (NEET)   | 27.1   | วกว  | 1 •     | J.       | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   |         | 2019     |       |
| % of population aged 15 to 29)  |        |      |         |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   |         | 2022     |       |

COUNTRY 154/166

COUNTRY SCORE 51.7

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



# ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

Moderately improving

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Decreasing



• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

0 (worst) to 100 (best) 100 (best) 100 na

# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

Information unavailable

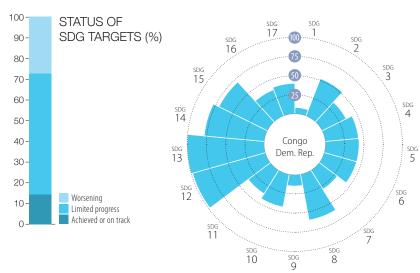
| SDG1 – No Poverty  Poverty bandcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 DDD 04)  |       | Year F       |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |       | Year I |   | _ |
|---|-------|--------------|---|----------|---|-------|--------|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)<br>Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)                                |       | 2023<br>2023 |   |          | Population using the internet (%)   |       | 2022   |   |   |
|   | 30.4  | 2023         |   | _        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |       | 2021   |   |   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | NIA   | NIA          |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |       |        |   |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |       | NA           |   |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.3   | 2018   | • |   |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |       | 2022 2012    |   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | * 00  | 2022   |   |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |       | 2012         |   | <b>→</b> | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0   | 2022   | • |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |       | 2010         |   | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0   | 2021   | • |   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |       | 2007         |   | <b>→</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA    | NA     | • |   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |       | 2018         |   | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |        |   |   |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |       | NA           | _ | •        | Gini coefficient  | 45.3  | 2014   | • |   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       |              |   | _        | Palma ratio   | 2.5   | 2014   | • |   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 2170  | 2020         |   | 7        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |        |   |   |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2020         |   | 7        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 68.6  | 2018   | • |   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2021         |   | 7        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 20.4  | 2010   |   |   |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |       | 2021         | _ |          | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 20.4  | 2019   | _ |   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  |       | 2021         |   | 4        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 76.1  | 2019   | • |   |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 0.0   | 2021         |   | •        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 38.0  | 2022   | • |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 20.6  | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |        |   |   |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |       |              |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.3   | 2015   | • |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 164.6 | 2019         | • |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.7   | 2019   | • |   |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 26.6  | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA    | NA     |   |   |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 67.4  | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA    | NA     | • |   |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 38.0  | 2017         | • | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA    | NA     | • |   |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 82.2  | 2012         | • | •        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA    | NA     | • |   |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 82    | 2021         | • | <b>4</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA    | NA     |   |   |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 44    | 2019         |   | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |        |   |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 44    | 2017         |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.4   | 2021   | • |   |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 3.5   | 2022         | • |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA    | NA     |   |   |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |       |              |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0   | 2018   | • |   |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 29.9  | 2018         | • | •        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |        |   | Ī |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)<br>Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 010   | 2018         |   | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 13.7  | 2022   | • |   |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   |       | 2018         |   | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2022   |   |   |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |       | 2017         |   |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |       | 2018   |   |   |
|   | 01.2  | 2021         |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.0   | 2019   | • |   |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |       |              |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 52.3  | 2019   | • |   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 28.8  | 2012         | • | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA    | NA     |   |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 65.6  | 2021         |   | 4        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |        |   |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |       | 2022         |   | 4        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 57.4  | 2022   | • |   |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  |       | 2021         |   |          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 100.0 |        |   |   |
| ,   | 10.7  | 2021         | Ť |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023   |   |   |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 00.2  | 2010         |   | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |       | 2021   |   |   |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   |       | 2019         |   | <b>→</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |       |        |   |   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                       |       | 2019         |   | •        | (per million population)  | NA    | NA     |   |   |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |       | 2019         |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |        |   |   |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  |       | NA           |   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | NA    | NA     |   |   |
|   | IVA   | NA           |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | NA    |        |   |   |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |              |   |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |       | 2022   |   |   |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   |       | 2020         |   | T        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |       | 2012   |   |   |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 8.4   | 2020         | • | 7        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2022   |   |   |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                   | 2.1   | 2019         | • | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   |       | 2012   |   |   |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 26    | 2019         |   | مال      | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |       |        |   |   |
|   | ٥.٥   | 2019         | _ |          | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0   | 2021   |   |   |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | -     | 200:         |   | -        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 62.3  | 2023   | • |   |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   |       | 2021         | • |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA    | NA     | • |   |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | NA    | NA           |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA    | 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) | 21.7  | 2011         | • | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA    | NA     |   |   |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 20    | 2023         |   | مال      | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |        |   |   |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023<br>NA   |   | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 3.3   | 2020   | • |   |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)  | NA    |              |   | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA    |        |   |   |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |       |              |   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA    | NA     | • |   |
| (per 100,000 population)  | NA    | NA           |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | • ()  | 2021   | • |   |
|   |       |              |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       |        |   |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 159/166



# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

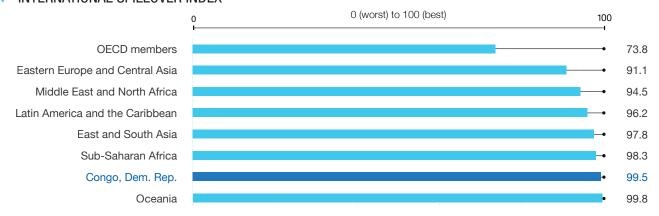


# ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

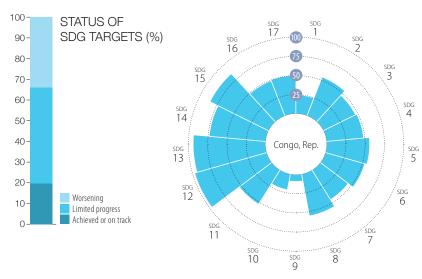
| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend                        | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year F       |   |   |
|--|--|--|--------------------|---|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 60.8 2023                                      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 49.0 2022          |   |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 86.8 2023 • →                                  | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)                               | 22.9 2021          |   | 7 |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  | 20.0.2020                                      | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  | 24.1 2021          | • | • |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 39.8 2020 • •                                  | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.1 2018           | • | 7 |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 40.3 2022 • →                                  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |                    |   |   |
| evalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) evalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)      | 6.4 2017 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0 2022           | • | • |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.0 2007                                       | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0 2021           | • | - |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 0.9 2021                                       | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.4 2015           | • | • |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.9 2018 • •                                   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                    |   |   |
| corts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0 2020                                       | Gini coefficient   | 42.1 2012          | • |   |
|  | 0.0 2020                                       | Palma ratio  | 2.1 2012           | • |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 547.4 2020 • ->                                | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                    |   |   |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)<br>eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)                       | 317.11 2020                                    | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 78.4 2020          | • | • |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 20.5 2021 -                                    | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   |                    |   |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live births)  | 79.0 2021 • <b>7</b> 318.0 2021 • <b>→</b>     | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  | 42.8 2019          | • | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.2 2021                                       | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 67.4 2020          | • | • |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 0.2 2021                                       | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 27.0 2022          | • | • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 24.1 2019 • 👈                                  | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                    |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.5 2016           | • | ( |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 209.8 2019 • •                                 | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | NA NA              |   |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 34.9 2019 • 🔸                                  | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 0.6 2018           | • | ( |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 62.4 2019 • 👈                                  | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 0.2 2018           | • | - |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 109.0 2016 • •                                 | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 2.9 2018           | • | • |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 85.2 2018 • •                                  | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.9 2018           | • | • |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 55 2021 • 🔸                                    | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2020           | • |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 39 2019 • 👈                                    | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                    |   |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 39 2019  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)               | 0.0 2021           | • |   |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 3.2 2022 • 🕹                                   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.1 2018           |   |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2020           | • |   |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 22.2 2020 • •                                  | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                    |   |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA NA              | • |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | NA NA • • 59.0 2020 • 7                        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 37.1 2022          |   |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   |  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | NA NA              |   |   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 87.9 2021 • 7                                  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 0.0 2019           |   |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.0 2019           |   |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 33.0 2017 • 👈                                  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2018           |   |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 66.2.2021                                      | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                    | _ |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)<br>atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 66.2 2021 • → 90.8 2022 • ↑                    | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                                       | E0 E 2022          |   |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 12.8 2021                                      | Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 52.5 2022          |   |   |
| ,  | 12.8 2021                                      | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.88 2023          |   |   |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.88 2023          |   |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 46.0 2020 • →                                  | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 0.3 2021           |   |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 15.4 2020 • 🔱                                  | (per million population)   | 0.2 2018           | • |   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 0.2 2019                                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                    |   |   |
| hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.1 2020                                       | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | NA NA              |   |   |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                   | 132.7 2018 • •                                 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | NA NA              |   |   |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |  | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                                 | 50 2022            |   |   |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 19.1 2020 • →                                  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 40.1 2018          |   |   |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 3.7 2020 • →                                   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 20 2022            |   |   |
| 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 0.2 2019 • 🛧                                   | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 14.7 2018          |   |   |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |  | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  |                    |   |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 6.5 2019 • 🔸                                   | per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2021           | • |   |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |  | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 48.6 2023          | • |   |
| justed GDP growth (%)  | -5.3 2021 • •                                  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4 2021           |   |   |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 13.7 2018 • •                                  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4 2021           |   |   |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 25.8 2017 • •                                  | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.3 2021           |   |   |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |  | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                    |   | - |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 5.0 2023 • →                                   | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 3.4 2021           |   |   |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021                                       | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | J.4 ZUZI           |   |   |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2018 • →                                   | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | NA NA              |   |   |
| ttims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)   | 3.0 2018                                       | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ** Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  ** | 8.4 2019<br>0 2021 |   |   |
|  |  |  | 0.0001             |   |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

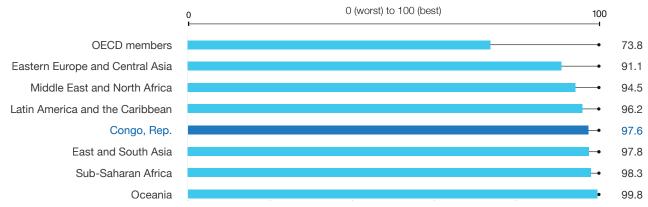


# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# CONGO, REPUBLIC OF

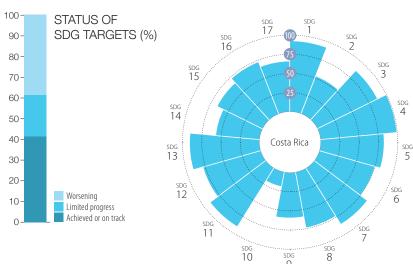
| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |                                    |                      | eting Trend       | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | Value<br>30.6            |                    | _ | Tren     |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------|---|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 FFF, 76)   |                                    |                      | • ↓               | Population using the internet (%)  |                          | 2022               |   | •        |
|  | 39.3 .                             | 2023                 | • •               | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |                          |                    |   |          |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | 24.6                               | 2020                 |                   | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  | 15.8                     | 2021               |   |          |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |                                    | 2020                 |                   | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.1                      | 2018               | • | 7        |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |                                    | 2022                 |                   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |                          |                    |   |          |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |                                    | 2014                 |                   | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | * 0.0                    | 2022               | • | •        |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |                                    | 2016                 |                   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.1                      | 2021               | • | 4        |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |                                    | 2017                 | -                 | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | NA                       | NA                 |   | •        |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |                                    | 2021                 |                   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                          |                    |   |          |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |                                    | 2018                 |                   | Gini coefficient   | 48.9                     | 2011               | • | •        |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0 .                              | 2020                 | • •               | Palma ratio  |                          | 2011               |   | •        |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                                    |                      | _                 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                          |                    |   |          |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 282.4                              |                      |                   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 44.2                     | วกวก               |   | 4        |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |                                    | 2021                 |                   | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 44.2                     | 2020               |   |          |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |                                    | 2021                 |                   | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 50.1                     | 2019               | • | 4        |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 370.0                              |                      |                   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 72.8                     | 2020               | • | 1        |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 2.4                                | 2021                 | • 4               | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 44.0                     |                    | • | Ţ        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 22.6                               | 2019                 | • 7               | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | 11.0                     | -022               |   | Ť        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  |                                    |                      |                   |  | NIA                      | NIA                |   |          |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 170.4                              | 2019                 | • •               | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |                          | NA<br>2019         |   | -        |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 29.7                               | 2010                 | • ↓               | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |                          |                    | - |          |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   |                                    | 2019                 | - 1               | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |                          | 2018               |   | •        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 111.3                              |                      |                   | - 19 1   |                          | 2018               |   | •        |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 91.2                               |                      | • •               | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |                          | 2018               |   | T        |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |                                    |                      | • 4               |  |                          | NA                 |   | -        |
| _  | 08 .                               | 2021                 |                   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0                      | 2021               | • | 7        |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 40                                 | 2019                 | • >               | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                          |                    |   |          |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.8                                | 2022                 | • 1               | ${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)  |                          | 2021               |   | 7        |
|  | 5.0 .                              | 2022                 | •                 | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |                          | 2018               |   | 1        |
| SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |                                    |                      |                   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | 5,020.4                  | 2021               | • | •        |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 29.5                               | 2018                 | • •               | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                          |                    |   |          |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 84.4                               | 2018                 | • •               | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 65.4                     | 2022               | • | 7        |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 63.3                               | 2018                 | • •               | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 51.9                     | 2022               | • | <b>→</b> |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 82.4                               | 2021                 | • •               | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | NA                       | NA                 |   |          |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |                                    |                      |                   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 13.4                     | 2019               | • | 1        |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                                    |                      |                   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 4.5                      | 2019               | • | 1        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 43.2                               | 2014                 | • 7               | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0                      | 2018               | • |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 82.7                               | 2021                 | • →               | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                          |                    |   |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |                                    | 2022                 | • 1               | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 72.0                     | 2022               | • | 7        |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   |                                    |                      | • →               | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 65.7                     |                    |   | 7        |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 11.5                               | 2021                 |                   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.97                     |                    |   | 4        |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 72.0                               | 2020                 | • →               | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |                          | 2021               |   | 4        |
| Population using at least basic difficility water services (%)   |                                    | 2020                 |                   | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  |                          |                    |   | Ť        |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |                                    | 2020                 | _                 | (per million population)   | 0.3                      | 2018               | • | •        |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |                                    | 2019                 |                   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                          |                    |   |          |
|  |                                    | 2020                 |                   | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | NA                       | NA                 | • | •        |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 1,000.5                            | 2018                 |                   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |                          | NA                 |   | •        |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                                    |                      |                   | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   |                          | 2022               |   | 1        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 49.5                               |                      | • →               | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 95.9                     |                    |   |          |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 34.9                               | 2020                 | • →               | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |                          | 2013               |   | 1        |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.3                                | 2019                 | • 1               | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  |                          |                    |   | •        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |                                    |                      |                   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 14.1                     | 2015               |   | _        |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 13.6                               | 2019                 | • →               | per 100,000 population)  | 0.0                      | 2021               | • |          |
|  |                                    |                      |                   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 60.4                     | 2023               |   | T        |
|  |                                    | 2021                 | • •               | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |                          | 2023               |   |          |
|  | -9.5                               |                      | _                 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |                          |                    |   |          |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  |                                    | 2018                 | •                 |  | ()4                      |                    | _ | _        |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)<br>Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)<br>Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 8.0                                |                      | • •               |  | 0.4                      |                    |   |          |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 8.0 ±                              | 2021                 | • ↑               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |                          | 2021               |   | •        |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 8.0 2<br>47.1 2<br>21.6 2          | 2021                 | • <b>†</b>        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 0.5                      | 2021               |   | 0        |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 8.0 2<br>47.1 2<br>21.6 2          | 2021                 | • <b>†</b>        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 0.5                      |                    |   | •        |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 8.0 2<br>47.1 2<br>21.6 2<br>0.5 2 | 2021                 | • <b>†</b>        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.5<br>6.4<br>NA         | 2021<br>2020<br>NA |   | •        |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports                          | 8.0 2<br>47.1 2<br>21.6 2<br>0.5 2 | 2021<br>2023<br>2021 | • ↑<br>• ↓<br>• • | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 0.5<br>6.4<br>NA<br>21.2 | 2021<br>2020<br>NA |   | •        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

country RANKING 52/166



# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

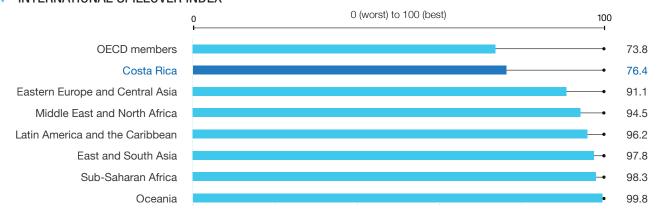


# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

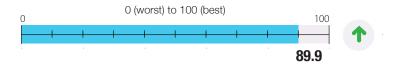


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

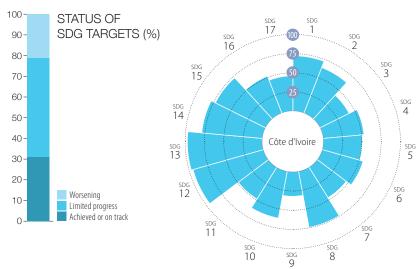
# COSTA RICA

| G1 – No Poverty   |         |      |              | g Trend  |  | Value |       | - |
|---|---------|------|--------------|----------|--|-------|-------|---|
| erty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)                                    |         | 2023 |              |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 95.0  |       |   |
| erty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)                                    |         | 2023 |              |          | Population using the internet (%)  | 82.8  |       |   |
| erty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 20.3    | 2021 | •            | 7        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 87.3  | 2021  |   |
| G2 – Zero Hunger  |         |      |              |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                                    | 2.5   | 2018  | • |
| valence of undernourishment (%)   | 3.4     | 2020 | •            | 1        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of      |       |       |   |
| valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                            | 9.5     | 2022 | 0            | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 39.5  | 2022  |   |
| valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                             | 1.8     | 2018 | •            |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.3   | 2021  | • |
| valence of obesity, BMI $\ge$ 30 (% of adult population)                            | 25.7    | 2016 | •            | <b>4</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |       | 2018  |   |
| nan Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4     | 2017 | <sup>7</sup> | <b>→</b> | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  |       | NA    |   |
| eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)                                    | 4.3     | 2021 | •            | 1        | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   |       | 2020  |   |
| ainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                               | 0.8     | 2018 | •            | <b>→</b> | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 18.3  |       |   |
| d gap closure (% of potential yield)  | NA      | NA   |              |          | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)                                   | 32.2  |       |   |
| orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                        | 180.0   | 2020 | •            |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |       |   |
| G3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |         |      |              |          | Gini coefficient   | 40.2  | 2020  |   |
| ernal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)                                      | 22.0    | 2020 | •            | <b>→</b> | Palma ratio  | 49.3  | 2020  |   |
| natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2021 |              | 1        |  |       |       |   |
| rality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2021 |              | <b>1</b> | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 22.4  | 202 I |   |
| dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)                                      |         | 2021 |              | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |       |   |
| HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)                                    |         | 2021 |              | ,        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 3.5   | 2020  | • |
| estandardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                     |         |      |              | •        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 14.8  | 2010  |   |
| betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                | 9.5     | 2019 | •            | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  |       |       |   |
| standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                 | 470     | 201- |              |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0 |       |   |
| bient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 1/.8    | 2019 | •            |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 69.0  |       |   |
| c deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 14.8    | 2019 | •            | 7        | Population with rent overburden (%)  |       | NA    |   |
| expectancy at birth (years)   | 80.9    | 2019 | •            | 1        | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)                     | 93.9  | 2022  | • |
| escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                      | 33.3    | 2020 | ) •          | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |       |   |
| s attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |         | 2019 |              | 1        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 10.0  | 2019  |   |
| iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                           |         | 2021 |              | +        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |       | 2013  |   |
| ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)            |         | 2019 |              | 1        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |       | 2018  |   |
| ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                           |         | 2022 |              | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 31.1  |       |   |
| in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)                                   |         | 2021 |              | ->       | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 26.8  |       |   |
| in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)                        |         | NA   |              | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |       | 2010  |   |
| smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  |         | 2021 |              | 1        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |       | 2021  |   |
|   |         |      |              |          |  | 0.0   | 2021  |   |
| 64 – Quality Education  |         |      |              |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |       |   |
| cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>of children aged 4 to 6)         | 98.5    | 2020 | •            | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) |       | 2021  |   |
| primary enrollment rate (%)   | 00.0    | 2020 |              | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                               |       | 2018  |   |
| er secondary completion rate (%)  | 101.7   |      |              | <b>†</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)                                  | 0.0   | 2021  |   |
| acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |         |      |              |          | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)                                   | NA    | NA    | • |
| ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)                          |         | 2021 |              | <b>→</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |       |   |
| score (worst 0–600 best)  | 414.7   |      |              | Ť        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | 50.9  | 2022  |   |
| tion in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)                  | 17.7    |      |              | Ţ        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 76.6  | 2022  | • |
| erachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  |         | 2018 |              | Ţ        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | 36.6  |       |   |
| ·   | 47.0    | 2010 | •            |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 25.5  | 2019  | • |
| 55 – Gender Equality  |         |      |              |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 67.0  |       |   |
| and for family planning satisfied by modern methods                                 | 80.8    | 2018 |              | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               |       | 2018  |   |
| of females aged 15 to 49)   |         |      |              |          |  | 0.2   | 2010  | Ť |
| of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                              | 102.2   |      |              | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |       |   |
| of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                                |         | 2022 |              | T        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 43.9  |       |   |
| s held by women in national parliament (%)  |         | 2021 |              | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 53.3  |       | • |
| der wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 4.7     | 2018 | •            |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.81  |       | • |
| 66 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |      |              |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.1   | 2021  | • |
| ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)                            | 99.8    | 2020 | •            | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports                                    | 16    | 2018  |   |
| lation using at least basic sanitation services (%)                                 |         | 2020 |              | <b>†</b> | (per million population)   |       |       | _ |
| water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                              |         | 2019 |              |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |       |   |
| ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)                                    |         | 2020 |              | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 11.4  | 2021  |   |
| e water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita) | 5,020.4 |      |              |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 22.4  |       | • |
| lation using safely managed water services (%)                                      |         | 2020 |              | <b>→</b> | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                   |       | 2022  |   |
| lation using safely managed water services (%)                                      |         | 2020 |              |          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 99.6  |       |   |
|   | 50.2    | _020 |              | -        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2022  |   |
| i7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 0.5     | 20-  |              |          | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  |       | 2018  |   |
| lation with access to electricity (%)   |         | 2020 |              | T        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  |       |       |   |
| lation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                    | 95.7    | 2020 | )            | T        | per 100,000 population)  | 0.0   | 2021  | • |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output                         | 0.8     | 2019 | •            | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 80.2  | 2023  | • |
| CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |         |      |              | _        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2021  | • |
| wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                            | 54.2    | 2019 | , 🛡          | 7        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2021  | • |
| 68 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |      |              |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  |       | 2021  |   |
| sted GDP growth (%)   | -1.8    | 2021 | •            |          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 308.1 |       |   |
| ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |         | 2018 |              | •        |  | 550.1 | _020  | _ |
| ts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a               |         |      |              | 7        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 10    | 202-  | _ |
| bile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                       | 5.80    | 2021 | •            | 7        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 12.4  | 2020  | • |
| lamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                   | 0.6     | 2021 | •            | 4        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 | NA    | NA    | • |
| work-related accidents embodied in imports  | Λ1      | 2010 |              | _        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   |       |       | _ |
| r 100,000 population)   |         | 2018 |              | 7        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 23.7  |       |   |
| ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)                   |         | 2018 |              | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   |       | 2021  | • |
| loyment-to-population ratio (%)   |         | 2022 |              | <b>→</b> | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 55.8  |       |   |
|   |         |      |              |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | 19    | 2019  |   |
| th not in employment, education or training (NEET)                                  | 25.0    | 2021 |              | ماء      | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 89.9  |       |   |

COUNTRY 120/166

COUNTRY SCORE 62.3

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



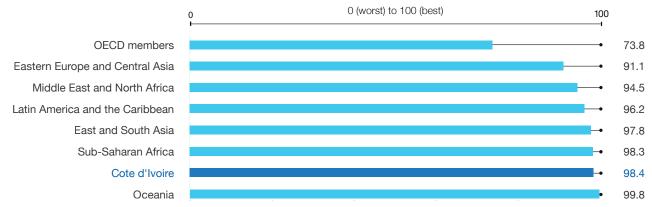
# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0



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

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

### CÔTE D'IVOIRE

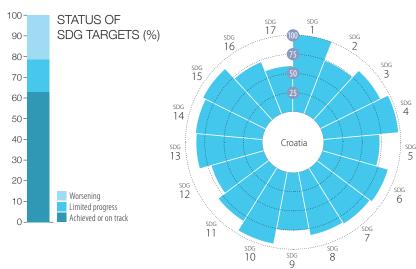
| 5DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend                  | · ·   | Value Year Ratin |     |
|--|--|---|------------------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 7.0 2023                                 | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 65.1 2022        |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 22.1 2023 • ↑                            | Population using the internet (%)   | 45.4 2021        |     |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 4.4.0000                                 | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                    | 79.3 2021 •      |     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 4.4 2020 • <b>↑</b> 20.2 2022 • <b>7</b> | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.9 2018 •       | , • |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                         | 20.2 2022 • <b>7</b> 8.4 2021 • <b>4</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 6 00 2022        |     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 10.3 2016                                | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | • 0.0 2022 •     |     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2017 • →                             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2021 •       | •   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.3 2021                                 | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.1 2016         | (   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9 2018 • 🔱                             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                  |     |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 2.0 2020 • •                             | Gini coefficient  | 37.2 2018        |     |
| DDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |  | Palma ratio   | 1.6 2018 •       | -   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 479.9 2020 • 👈                           | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                  |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 32.3 2021 • 👈                            | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 53.2 2020 •      | •   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 74.8 2021 • 7                            | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 28.3 2019 •      | •   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 128.0 2021 • 7                           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 59.8 2020 •      | , , |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.2 2021 • 🛧                             | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 40.0 2022        | , , |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 21.7 2019 • 7                            | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 10.0 2022        |     |
|  |  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.6 2010         |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                         | 186.5 2019 • •                           | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.1 2019         |     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 24.1 2019 • 🕹                            | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 1.1 2018         |     |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 62.9 2019 • 7                            | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.5 2018         |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 118.8 2017 • •                           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 7.0 2018 •       |     |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 73.6 2016 • •                            | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 3.3 2018 •       |     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 68 2021 • 👈                              | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2020 •       | . • |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 45 2019 • →                              | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                  |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.4 2021         | •   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.8 2022 • 7                             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2 2018 •       |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 192.0 2020 •     | )   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 22.5 2021 • 👈                            | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                  |     |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 96.8 2021 • 🛧                            | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 97.9 2022 •      | •   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 58.8 2021 • 🛧                            | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 40.0 2022 •      | •   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 83.6 2019 • 🛧                            | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 10.7 2018 •      | 4   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 11.9 2019 •      |     |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 46.1.2020 🐧 📥                            | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 2.8 2019         |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 46.1 2020 • →                            | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018 •       | -   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 81.9 2021 • 👈                            | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                  |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 78.6 2022 • 1                            | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 73.8 2022 •      | •   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 14.2 2021 • →                            | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 81.0 2022        |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.90 2023        |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 70.9 2020 • 🔱                            | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports             | 1.0 2021 •       |     |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 34.6 2020 • →                            | (per million population)  | 0.0 2018 •       |     |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 5.1 2019                                 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                  |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                | 1.2 2020 • • 406.0 2018 • •              | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | NA NA •          |     |
|  | 406.0 2018 • •                           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 30.7 2020        |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 40 7 0000 <b>6</b> 7                     | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 49 2022          |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 69.7 2020 • 7                            | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 71.7 2016 •      | ,   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output | 31.8 2020 • →                            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 37 2022 •        | •   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.2 2019 🔸 👈                             | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 22.1 2016 •      | •   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 9.7 2019 • →                             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2018         |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |  | per 100,000 population)   |                  |     |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -1.3 2021                                | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 68.8 2023        |     |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 5.9 2018                                 | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021         |     |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | _  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021         |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 50.8 2021                                | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021         |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 2.6 2023 • 🛧                             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 4.6.0000         |     |
| ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6 2021 • 🞵                             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 4.6 2020 •       |     |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2018 • 👈                             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •          |     |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 12.0 2018 • •                            | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 12.4 2020        |     |
| (per 100,000 population)   |  | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021           |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 12/166



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

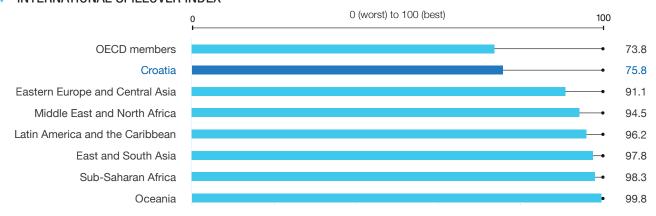


### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



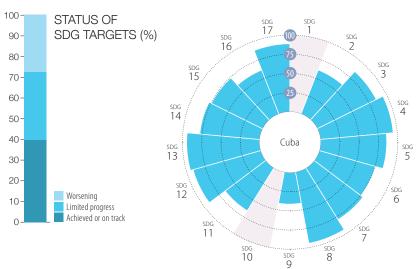
| SDG1 – No Poverty  |         | Year |     |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Ra         |     |
|--|---------|------|-----|----------|---|-----------------------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |         | 2023 |     |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 99.6 2022             |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.0     | 2023 | S • | <u> </u> | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 81.3 2021             |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | 2.5     | 2020 |     | <b>1</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 109.6 2021            |     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |         | 2020 |     | •        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.0 2018              | • ' |
| Prevalence of stanting in Children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2022 |     | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 22.0.2022             |     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |         | 2021 |     |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 22.0 2022             |     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |         | 2017 |     |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 2.2 2021              | • ' |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |         | 2021 |     | <b>†</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 1.2 2020              | • ' |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |         | 2018 |     | 7        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                       |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |         | 2020 |     | •        | Gini coefficient  | 28.9 2019             | • ' |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |         |      |     |          | Palma ratio   | 1.0 2019              | •   |
| Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 4.8     | 2020 | )   | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                       |     |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 2.8     | 2021 | •   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | * 0.0 2020            | •   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 4.6     | 2021 | •   | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 16.8 2019             | •   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 4.0     | 2021 | •   | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   |                       |     |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.0     | 2021 | •   | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 95.7 2007             |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 16.1    | 2019 | 0 - | <b>1</b> | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 46.0 2022             | •   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 10.1    | 2017 |     |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 1.2.2010              |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                    | 31.3    | 2019 |     | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 1.2 2019              |     |
| ambient air poliution (per 100,000 population) affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 2 A     | 2019 |     | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 11.9 2019             |     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   |         | 2019 |     | <b>1</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 12.8 2018<br>3.2 2018 |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |         | 2019 |     | <b>+</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 37.4 2018             |     |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 100.0   |      |     | <b>1</b> | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 25.4 2018             |     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |         | 2021 |     | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 6.7 2021              |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |         |      |     | 7        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                       |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | /3      | 2019 | , – |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 4.3 2021              | •   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.6     | 2022 | 9   | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.2 2018              |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |         |      |     |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 539.9 2021            |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 93.4    | 2020 | )   | <b>→</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                       |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)<br>et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 08.0    | 2020 |     | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 82.0 2022             | •   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   |         | 2020 |     | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 73.3 2022             |     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |         | 2021 |     | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 5.9 2018              | •   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  | ,,,,    | LUL  |     |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 13.6 2019             | •   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |         |      |     |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 2.8 2019              | •   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | * 64.3  | 2023 | } • | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018              | •   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 95.7    | 2021 | •   | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                       |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 79.5    | 2022 | 0   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 80.8 2022             | •   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 31.1    | 2021 | •   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 100.0 2022            | •   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |      |     |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.90 2023             | •   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 98.7    | 2007 | 7   |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2021              | •   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 96.6    | 2020 | •   | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 1.4 2018              | •   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 1.5     | 2019 | •   |          | (per million population)  |                       |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 69.0    | 2020 | •   |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                       |     |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 2,905.6 | 2018 | 3 • |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.8 2021              |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |      |     |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 36.3 2020             |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0   | 2020 | •   | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 75 2022               |     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0   | 2020 | •   | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)                        | 100.0 2022            |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.3     | 2019 | 9   | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 50 2022               |     |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |         |      |     |          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | NA NA                 |     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 31.6    | 2019 | ) • | Ψ        | per 100,000 population)   | 0.1 2017              | •   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |      |     |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 72.0 2023             | •   |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)   |         | 2021 |     |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7 2021              | •   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 6.0     | 2018 | 3 - | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021              | •   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 91.8    | 2021 | •   | 1        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021              | •   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 6 5     | 2023 | 2   | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                       |     |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2023 |     | -        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 11.9 2020             | •   |
| ortal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2018 |     | →        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.2 2022              |     |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |         | 20.  |     |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA NA                 |     |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 58.4    | 2018 | 3   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 56 2021               | •   |
|  |         |      |     |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 83.1 2022             |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

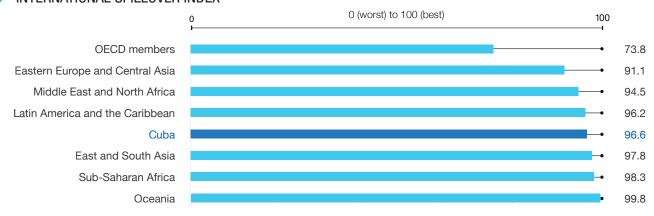


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

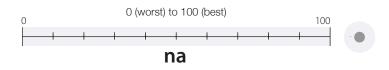


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



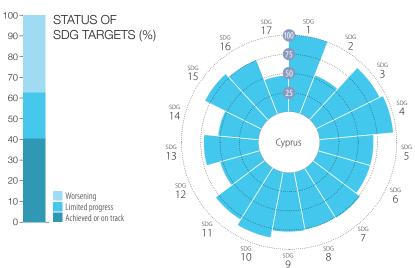
| SDG1 – No Poverty  |       | Year R       |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |      | Year Ra |   |
|--|-------|--------------|---|----------|---|------|---------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | NA    | NA           |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |      | 2022    |   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | NA    | NA           | • | _        | Population using the internet (%)   |      | 2021    |   |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger   |       |              |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                    | 33.1 | 2021    | • |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |       | 2020         |   | 1        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.0  | 2018    | • |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |       | 2022         |   | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 465  | 2022    |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                      |       | 2019<br>2016 |   |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 16.5 | 2022    | • |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |       | 2016         |   |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2  | 2021    | • |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |       | 2017         |   | Ţ        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.5  | 2020    | • |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |       | 2018         |   | •        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |      |         |   |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |       | NA           |   |          | Gini coefficient  | NA   | NA      | • |
| 5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 1471  | 1471         |   | _        | Palma ratio   | NA   | NA      |   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 30.3  | 2020         |   | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |      |         |   |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |       | 2020         |   |          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 10.5 | 2020    | • |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |       | 2021         |   | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 10 5 | 2010    |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |       | 2021         |   | <b>†</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 18.5 | 2019    | _ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   |       | 2021         |   | <b>→</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 86.4 | 2020    | • |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |       |              |   | Ĭ        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 8.0  | 2006    | • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 16.6  | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |      |         |   |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | /1 O  | 2019         | • | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7  | 2007    | • |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 41.9  | 2019         |   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | NA   | NA      | • |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 8.9   | 2019         | • | 7        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 34.8 | 2018    | • |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  |       | 2019         |   | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.8  | 2018    | • |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |       | 2020         |   | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |      | 2018    |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 100.0 |              |   | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 6.5  | 2018    | • |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 99    | 2021         | • | T        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA   | NA      | • |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 80    | 2019         | • | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |      |         |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | ГЛ    | 2006         |   |          | $\mbox{CO}_2\mbox{emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2/\mbox{capita})$                                    | 2.0  | 2021    | • |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.4   | 2006         | _ | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.3  | 2018    | • |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |       |              |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | NA   | NA      | • |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 96.3  | 2021         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |         |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.8  | 2021         | • | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 70.1 | 2022    | • |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 81.9  | 2021         | • | +        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 60.1 | 2022    | • |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.9  | 2021         | • | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 54.3 | 2018    | • |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |       |              |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 2.7  | 2019    | • |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 0.00  | 2010         |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |      | 2019    |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 86.9  | 2019         | • | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0  | 2018    | • |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 101.5 | 2021         | • | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |         |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 60.5  | 2022         | • | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 54.5 | 2022    | • |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 53.4  | 2021         | • | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 98.2 | 2022    | • |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |       |              |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.66 | 2023    | • |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 97.0  | 2020         | • | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.1  | 2021    | • |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 91.4  | 2020         | • | 7        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.2  | 2018    | • |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 23.9  | 2019         | • |          | (per million population)  |      |         |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 1.7   | 2020         | • |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |         |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 812.6 | 2018         | • |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |      | 2019    | • |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |              |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |      |         | • |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 | 2020         | • | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |      | 2006    | • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 93.8  | 2020         | • | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |      | 2019    | • |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1 2   | 2019         |   | 1        | Corruption Perceptions Index (Worst 0–100 best)   |      | 2022    | • |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |       |              |   |          | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NΑ   | NA      | • |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 21.4  | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0  | 2021    | • |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |       |              |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 29 N | 2023    | • |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   |       | NA           |   |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA   | NA      | • |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 3.8   | 2018         | • | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA   | NA      | • |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | NA    | NA           | • | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA   | NA      | • |
|  | 1 4   | 2022         |   | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |      |         |   |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                 |       | 2023         |   | T        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 114  | 2020    | • |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports  |       | NA<br>2018   |   | •<br>→   | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA   |         | • |
| (per 100,000 population)   |       | -            |   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA   | NA      | • |
| fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 15.6  | 2018         | • |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |      | 2021    | • |
| (pc. 100/000 population)   |       |              |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | U    | 2U2 I   | - |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.8

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

























Major challenges Decreasing



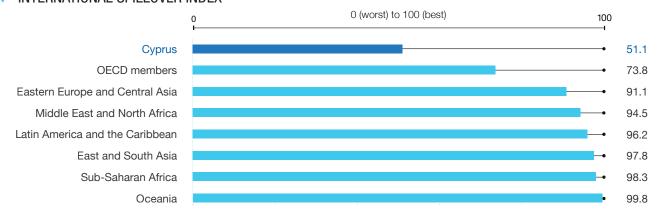




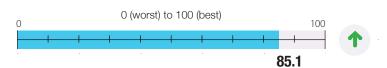
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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



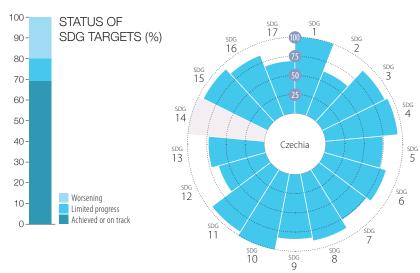
| SDG1 – No Poverty   |         |              | Rating |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value |      |   | Trend    |
|---|---------|--------------|--------|----------|--|-------|------|---|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |         |              | •      |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.9  |      |   |          |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 0.1     | 2023         | •      | 7        | Population using the internet (%)  | 90.8  |      |   | 1        |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |         |              |        |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 81.7  | 2021 | • | T        |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |         | 2020         |        | T        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.9   | 2018 | • | 7        |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |         | 2022         |        | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 20.0  | 2022 |   |          |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)       |         | 2021<br>2016 |        | <u>.</u> | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 39.0  | 2022 | • |          |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |         | 2010         |        | <b>→</b> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 4.7   | 2021 | • | 1        |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |         | 2017         |        | Ţ        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.8   | 2020 | • | 1        |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |         | 2018         |        | Ţ        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |      |   |          |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |         | NA           |        | •        | Gini coefficient   | 31.2  | 2019 | • | 1        |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |         |              |        |          | Palma ratio  | 1.2   | 2019 | • | •        |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 68.4    | 2020         |        | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |      |   |          |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2021         |        | Α.       | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | • 0.0 | 2020 | • | 1        |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2021         |        | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 16.6  | 2019 | • | 4        |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 4.4     | 2021         | •      | <b>1</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  |       |      |   |          |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.0     | 2021         | •      | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 99.7  |      | • | 7        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 2.7     | 2019         |        | <b>1</b> | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 36.0  | 2022 | • | Ψ        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 0.2     | 2019         |        | •        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | 4.0   | 2040 |   |          |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 15.8    | 2019         | •      | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |       | 2019 |   | •        |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)                                   | го      | 2010         |        | •        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 16.8  |      |   | •        |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  |         | 2019         |        | ጥ<br>ተ   | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)<br>SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)      | 17.8  |      |   | •        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |         | 2019         |        | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 6.5 I |      |   | <b>→</b> |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |         | 2019         |        | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 84.5  |      |   | 7        |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |         | 2021         |        | Ţ        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |       | 2021 |   | 7        |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |         |              |        | Ĭ        | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 0.1   | LUZI | Ť |          |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | /9      | 2019         | •      | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                   | 8.5   | 2021 |   | 4        |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.9     | 2022         | •      | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |       | 2018 |   | Ţ        |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |         |              |        |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  |       | 2018 |   | •        |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 993     | 2020         | •      | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 0.0   | 2010 |   |          |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |         |              |        |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 49.6  | 2022 | • | ->       |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   |         | 2020         |        | <b>↑</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 62.5  |      |   | <u>,</u> |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)<br>Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)                                      |         | 2020         |        |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 52.1  |      |   | 1        |
|   | 77.7    | 2021         | •      | _        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 22.3  |      |   | 7        |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |         |              |        |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 21.4  | 2019 | • | 7        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | NA      | NA           |        | •        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.3   | 2018 | • | •        |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 99.5    | 2021         | •      | Φ.       | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |      |   |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |         | 2022         |        | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 74.3  | 2022 | • | 7        |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 14.3    | 2021         | •      | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 36.6  |      |   | <b>→</b> |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |              |        |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.99  | 2023 | • | <b>→</b> |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 99.8    | 2020         | •      | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0   | 2021 | • | →        |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |         | 2020         |        | <b>→</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 13    | 2018 |   | •        |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 27.6    | 2019         | •      |          | (per million population)   | 1.5   | 2010 | _ |          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 50.0    | 2020         | •      | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |      |   |          |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                  | 9,197.4 | 2018         | •      | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 1.3   | 2021 | • | <b>→</b> |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |              |        |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 31.9  |      |   | +        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0   | 2020         | •      | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                                     |       | 2022 |   | Ψ        |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0   | 2020         | •      | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0 |      |   | •        |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.2     | 2019         |        | 7        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2022 |   | •        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |         |              |        |          | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | NA    | NA   | • | •        |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 12.0    | 2019         | •      | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)                                  | 0.0   | 2021 | • | •        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |              |        |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 68.6  | 2023 | • | T        |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   | -0.1    | 2021         | •      |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.7   |      | • | •        |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 4.2     | 2018         | •      | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2021 | • | •        |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 93.1    | 2021         | •      | 1        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2021 |   | •        |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |         |              |        |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |      |   |          |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) |         | 2023         |        | <b>1</b> | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 12.4  | 2020 | • | 1        |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  | U.b     | 2021         | _      |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |       |      |   |          |
| fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 0.3     | 2018         | •      | <b>→</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.1   | 2021 |   | •        |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 1613    | 2012         |        |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NA    | NA   | • |          |
|   | 161.3   | 2018         | _      |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 85    | 2021 | • |          |
| (per 100,000 population)  |         |              |        |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 05.   | 2021 |   | -        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS















































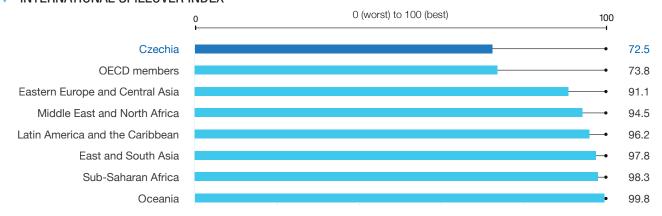




Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



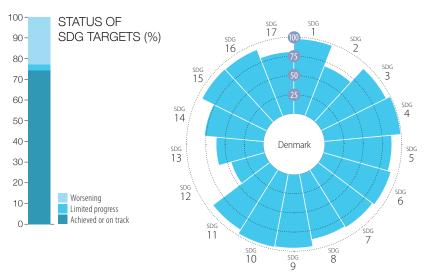
| DG1 – No Poverty everty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |   | Year R   | _ |  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |   | Year R   |   |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|
|   |   | 2023   |   | - 7  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |   | 2022   |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  |   | 2023   |   | <b>↑</b>   | Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |   | 2021   |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 0.0   | 2019   |   |  | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  |   | 2021   |   |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5   | 2020   |   | 4  | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 3.3   | 2018   | _ |
| evalence of differnouns inferit (%)<br>evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |   | 2020   |   | <b>†</b>   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 32 9  | 2022   | • |
| evalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |   | 2022   |   |  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |   |  |   |
| evalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)  | 26.0  |  |   | 1  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |   | 2021   | • |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |   | 2017   |   | Ť  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |   | 2020   | • |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |   | 2021   |   | <b>†</b>   | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  |   | 2020   |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |   | 2018   |   | j  | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   |   | 2020   |   |
|   | 57.9  |  |   |  | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   |   | 2020   |   |
|   | 106.8   |  |   | •  | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 35.0  | 2017   | • |
|   | 100.0   | 2020   |   |  | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |   |  |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 2.4   | 2020   |   |  | Gini coefficient   | 25.3  | 2019   | • |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  |   | 2020   |   | 1  | Palma ratio  |   | 2019   |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |   | 2021   |   | T  | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 8.2   | 2019   | • |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |   | 2021   | • | T  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |   |  |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |   | 2021   | • | T  | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0   | 2020   | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA  | NA   |   |  | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   |   |  |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 14.3  | 2019   | • | 1  | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 15.3  | 2019   | • |
| re-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |   |  |   |  | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 99.9  | 2020   | • |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 32.5  | 2019   | • |  | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   |   | 2022   |   |
| iffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 60  | 2019   | • | <b>1</b>   | Population with rent overburden (%)  |   | 2019   |   |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 79.1  |  |   | <b>1</b>   | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   |   | 2022   |   |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |   | 2019   |   | <b>†</b>   |  | > 1.4   |  | _ |
| ·   | 9.9   |  |   |  | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | 15-   | 2012   |   |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |   | 2017   |   | <b>→</b>   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   |   | 2019   |   |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  |   | 2021   |   |  | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |   | 2018   |   |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |   | 2019   |   | <b>1</b>   | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |   | 2018   |   |
| p in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   |   | 2022   |   |  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |   | 2018   |   |
|   |   |  |   | <b>1</b>   | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |   | 2018   |   |
|   | 44.1  |  |   |  | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |   | 2021   |   |
| <u> </u>  | 16.6  | 2020   |   | <b>T</b>   | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.9   | 2021   | • |
| OG4 – Quality Education   |   |  |   |  | SDG13 – Climate Action   |   |  |   |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 95.7  | วกวก   |   | <b>1</b>   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 9.2   | 2021   | • |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)  | 33.7  | 2020   |   |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |   | 2018   |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.7  |  | • | <b>→</b>   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | 463.7   |  |   |
|   | 92.7  |  | • | <b>→</b>   | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   |   | 2018   |   |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |   | NA   | • | •  |  | -0.7  |  |   |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | 35.0  |  |   | 1  | SDG14 – Life Below Water  Man area that is protected in praying sites important to big diversity (0)   | h 1 4   | N 1 4  |   |
|   | 495.3   |  |   | 1  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA  | NA   | - |
|   | 16.9  |  |   | 1  | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | NA  |  |   |
| nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  | 18.8  | 2018   | • | 1  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | NA  | NA   |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |   |  |   |  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | NA  | NA   |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 05.7  | 2000   |   | •  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine hindiversity threats embedded in imports (nor million population)  | NA<br>0.1   |  |   |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 85.7  | 2008   |   | T  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1   | 2018   | • |
| 5 ,   | 97.5  | 2021   | • | 1  | SDG15 – Life on Land   |   |  |   |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 76.5  |  | • | 1  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 94.7  | 2022   | • |
|   | 25.0  |  |   | 7  | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |   | 2022   | • |
|   | 11.5  |  |   | 1  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |   | 2023   | • |
|   |   |  |   | •  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |   |  |   |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 00 -  | 202-   |   |  | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  |   |  |   |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 99.9  |  | • | T  | (per million population)   | 1.6   | 2018   | • |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 99.1  |  | • | 7  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |   |  |   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 29.7  |  |   |  |  | 0.4   | 2021   |   |
|   | 61.5  |  |   | •  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |   | 2021   | • |
|   |   |  |   |  | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |   | 2020   | • |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 2,2  | 226.94  |  | - |  | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   |   | 2022   |   |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 2,2<br>pulation using safely managed water services (%)  | 97.9  | 2020   | • | 1  | Disable as a figure at a smaller field of the following of the field o |   | 202-   |   |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 2,2<br>pulation using safely managed water services (%)  |   | 2020   |   | <b>T</b>   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0   |  | _ |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 2,2 pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 97.9  | 2020   |   | - 1  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 100.0<br>56   | 2022   |   |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 2,2 coulation using safely managed water services (%) coulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) 20G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 97.9  | 2020<br>2020   |   | - 1  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) **   | 100.0<br>56   |  | • |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 2,2 pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  2,7 pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  2,8 pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  2,9 pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  2,0 pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 97.9<br>85.2  | 2020<br>2020<br>2020   |   | - 1  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 100.0<br>56<br>0.0  | 2022   | • |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 2,2 bulation using safely managed water services (%) bulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  10G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy bulation with access to electricity (%) 1  10bulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 1   | 97.9<br>85.2<br>100.0<br>100.0  | 2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020   | • | <b>↑</b>   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 100.0<br>56<br>0.0<br>0.5   | 2022<br>2021<br>2021   | • |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 2,2 collation using safely managed water services (%) collation using safely managed sanitation services (%) collation using safely managed sanitation services (%) collation using safely managed sanitation services (%) collation with access to electricity (%) collation with access to electricity (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology fuels (%) collation with access to clean fuels (%) collation with access to clean fuels (%) collation with access | 97.9<br>85.2<br>100.0<br>100.0  | 2020<br>2020<br>2020   | • | <b>↑</b>   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 100.0<br>56<br>0.0<br>0.5<br>83.6   | 2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023   | • |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  2,2 collation using safely managed water services (%)  2,3 collation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  2,6 collation with access to electricity (%)  3 collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  4 combissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  2 dtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 97.9<br>85.2<br>100.0<br>100.0  | 2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019   | • | <b>↑</b>   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 100.0<br>56<br>0.0<br>0.5<br>83.6<br>0.6  | 2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021                                 | • |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  2,2 pulation using safely managed water services (%)  2,3 pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  2,6 — Affordable and Clean Energy  3,4 pulation with access to electricity (%)  4,5 pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  5,2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  2,4 witcO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  2,2 newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 97.9<br>85.2<br>100.0<br>100.0  | 2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019   | • | <b>↑</b>   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 100.0<br>56<br>0.0<br>0.5<br>83.6<br>0.6<br>0.6   | 2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021                         | • |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  2,2 pulation using safely managed water services (%)  2,3 pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  2,4 pulation with access to electricity (%)  3,5 pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  3,2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output witCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  3,4 newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  2,6 Poccent Work and Economic Growth  | 97.9<br>85.2<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>15.8   | 2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019   | • | ↑<br>↑<br>↑<br>↑                                       | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 100.0<br>56<br>0.0<br>0.5<br>83.6<br>0.6<br>0.6<br>0.7                                      | 2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021                 | • |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  2,2 pulation using safely managed water services (%)  pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  12 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output wtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth  justed GDP growth (%)   | 97.9<br>85.2<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>15.8   | 2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021   | • | ^ ^ ^ ·  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 100.0<br>56<br>0.0<br>0.5<br>83.6<br>0.6<br>0.6   | 2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021                 | • |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  pulation using safely managed water services (%)  pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  10  20  22  22  22  22  23  24  25  26  27  28  28  29  20  20  20  20  20  20  20  20  20  | 97.9<br>85.2<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>15.8   | 2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019   | • | ↑<br>↑<br>↑<br>↑                                       | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 100.0<br>56<br>0.0<br>0.5<br>83.6<br>0.6<br>0.6<br>0.7                                      | 2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021                 | • |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  pulation using safely managed water services (%)  pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  12 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  MtCO₂/TWh)  newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  justed GDP growth (%)  tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 97.9<br>85.2<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>15.8   | 2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2018   | • | ^ ^ ^ ·  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 100.0<br>56<br>0.0<br>0.5<br>83.6<br>0.6<br>0.6<br>0.7<br>180.1                             | 2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021                 | • |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 12 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output WtCO₂/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth (%) titms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 97.9<br>85.2<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>15.8<br>0.5<br>2.9<br>94.9                       | 2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2018<br>2021                                 | • | ^  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 100.0<br>56<br>0.0<br>0.5<br>83.6<br>0.6<br>0.7<br>180.1                                    | 2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2020         | • |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 12 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO₂/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth (%) titms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 97.9<br>85.2<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>15.8<br>0.5<br>2.9<br>94.9                       | 2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2018   | • | ^ ^ ^ ·  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 100.0<br>56<br>0.0<br>0.5<br>83.6<br>0.6<br>0.7<br>180.1                                    | 2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2020         | • |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a ccepture (%) pulation with a lenergy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth dijusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports  | 97.9<br>85.2<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>15.8<br>0.5<br>2.9<br>94.9<br>0.7                | 2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2018<br>2021                                 | • | ^  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 100.0<br>56<br>0.0<br>0.5<br>83.6<br>0.6<br>0.7<br>180.1                                    | 2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2020<br>2020 | • |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to reach fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to electricity output MtCO₂/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth (%) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)   | 97.9<br>85.2<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>15.8<br>0.5<br>2.9<br>94.9<br>0.7<br>0.2         | 2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021                 | • | ^  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 100.0<br>56<br>0.0<br>0.5<br>83.6<br>0.6<br>0.7<br>180.1<br>13.2<br>0.4                     | 2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2020<br>2020 | • |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a ccooking fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth dijusted GDP growth (%)  Litims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) and amental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)  Litims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 97.9<br>85.2<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>15.8<br>0.5<br>2.9<br>94.9<br>0.7<br>0.2<br>38.4 | 2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2018<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2018 | • | ^ ^ ^ <del>^</del> ^ <del>^</del> •• ^ <del>^</del> •• | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 100.0<br>56<br>0.0<br>0.5<br>83.6<br>0.6<br>0.7<br>180.1<br>13.2<br>0.4<br>NA<br>58         | 2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021<br>2020<br>2020         | • |
| pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to            | 97.9<br>85.2<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>15.8<br>0.5<br>2.9<br>94.9<br>0.7<br>0.2         | 2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2018<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2018 | • | ^  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 100.0<br>56<br>0.0<br>0.5<br>83.6<br>0.6<br>0.7<br>180.1<br>13.2<br>0.4<br>NA<br>58<br>50.0 | 2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2020<br>2020 | • |







### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS































Major challenges

Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

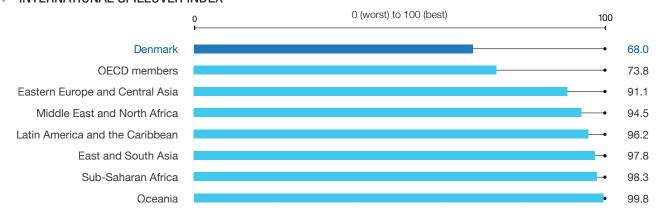




 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

Moderately improving

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| G1 – No Poverty   | Value    | Year I | Rating | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value          | Year Ra | atine |
|---|----------|--------|--------|----------|--|----------------|---------|-------|
| rerty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |          | 2023   | _      | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |                | 2022    |       |
| erty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.6      | 2023   | •      | 1        | Population using the internet (%)  | 98.9           | 2021    | •     |
| verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 6.5      | 2019   | •      | <b>→</b> | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 141.8          | 2021    | •     |
| G2 – Zero Hunger  |          |        |        |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                                    | 4.0            | 2018    |       |
| valence of undernourishment (%)   | 2 5      | 2020   |        | •        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 4.0            | 2018    | •     |
| valence of undernouns fine (%) valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *  |          | 2020   |        | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      | 50.7           | 2022    |       |
| valence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *   |          |        |        |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |                |         |       |
| ,   |          | 2021   |        | 1        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 5.5            | 2021    | •     |
| valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |          | 2016   |        | - 1      | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 3.0            | 2020    | •     |
| man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |          | 2017   |        | 4        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 15.0           | 2020    | •     |
| eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |          | 2021   |        | <b>→</b> | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   | 54.8           | 2020    | •     |
| tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |          | 2018   |        | 4        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 9.8            | 2020    | •     |
| d gap closure (% of potential yield)  | 76.6     |        |        | •        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)                                   | 34.2           | 2017    | •     |
| orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 15.1     | 2020   | •      |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                |         |       |
| G3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |          |        |        |          |  | 27.7           | 2010    |       |
| ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 47       | 2020   | •      | 1        | Gini coefficient   | 27.7           |         | _     |
| onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |          | 2021   |        | •        | Palma ratio  |                | 2019    |       |
| rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |          | 2021   |        | 4        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 4.3            | 2019 (  | •     |
| dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |          | 2021   |        | •        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                |         |       |
|   |          |        |        |          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | * 0.0          | 2020    | •     |
| v HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)<br>-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 0.0      | 2021   |        | 4        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   |                |         |       |
| abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 10.8     | 2019   |        | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 9.6            | 2019    | •     |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |          |        |        |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0          | 2020    | •     |
| nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 12.9     | 2019   | •      |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 68.0           |         | •     |
| ic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 27       | 2019   |        | <b>→</b> | Population with rent overburden (%)  |                | 2019    | •     |
| expectancy at birth (years)   | 81.3     |        |        | 1        | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)                     |                | 2022    |       |
|   |          |        |        |          |  | J1.U           | LULL    | _     |
| escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |          | 2020   |        | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                |         |       |
| s attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 95.3     |        |        |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   |                | 2019    |       |
| iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |          | 2021   |        | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 11.7           | 2018    | •     |
| ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  |          | 2019   |        | Ţ        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 10.2           | 2018    | •     |
| ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 7.5      | 2022   | •      | T        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 80.0           | 2018    | •     |
| in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 2.5      | 2020   |        | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 46.1           | 2018    | •     |
| in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | 17.6     | 2020   |        | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 5.9            | 2021    | •     |
| smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 13.9     | 2021   |        |          | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.4            | 2021    | •     |
| G4 – Quality Education  |          |        |        |          |  |                |         |       |
| icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |          |        |        |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                |         |       |
| of children aged 4 to 6)  | 99.7     | 2020   |        | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) |                | 2021    |       |
| primary enrollment rate (%)   | 00.3     | 2020   |        | _        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                               |                | 2018    |       |
|   | 99.3     |        |        | 7        |  | 1,019.0        | 2021    | •     |
|   | 103.9    |        |        | T        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)                                   | 45.4           | 2018    | •     |
| racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |          | NA     |        |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                |         |       |
| riary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 49.0     |        |        | T        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | 86.7           | 2022    | •     |
|   | 501.0    |        |        | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 69.9           |         |       |
| ation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   | 11.6     |        |        | +        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | 35.7           |         | •     |
| derachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)   | 18.7     | 2018   | •      | 1        |  |                |         | _     |
| G5 – Gender Equality  |          |        |        |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |                | 2019    |       |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |          |        |        |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |                | 2019    |       |
| of females aged 15 to 49)   | 88.0     | 2023   |        | T        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 0.1            | 2018    | •     |
|   | 103.1    | 2021   | •      | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                |         |       |
| o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 87.2     |        |        | 4        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 88.6           | 2022    | •     |
| ts held by women in national parliament (%)   | 39.7     |        |        | <b>†</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 99.5           |         | •     |
| ider wage gap (% of male median wage)   |          | 2020   |        | <b>†</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |                | 2023    | •     |
|   | J.U      | ZUZU   |        |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |                | 2023    |       |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |          |        |        |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports                                    | 0.0            | ∠U∠ I   | Ĭ     |
|   | 100.0    | 2020   | •      | 1        | (per million population)   | 1.7            | 2018    | •     |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 99.6     | 2020   | •      | 1        |  |                |         |       |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 24.9     | 2019   | •      |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                |         |       |
| nropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 100.0    | 2020   | •      |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.8            | 2021    | •     |
| . 9   | 3,552.90 |        |        |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 37.3           | 2020    | •     |
| ulation using safely managed water services (%)   | 96.7     |        |        | <b>→</b> | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                   |                | 2022    | •     |
| ulation using safely managed rate: services (%)   | 91.9     |        |        | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 100.0          |         |       |
|   |          |        |        |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |                | 2022    |       |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 4.5.     | 0.01   | _      |          | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | * 0.0          |         | •     |
|   | 100.0    |        |        | T        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  |                |         | _     |
|   | 100.0    | 2020   | •      | Т        | per 100,000 population)  | 0.4            | 2021    | •     |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 09       | 2019   | •      | 1        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 89.5           | 2023    | •     |
| tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |          |        |        |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.8            |         | •     |
| wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 37.5     | 2019   | •      | 1        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |                | 2021    |       |
| 68 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |          |        |        |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  |                | 2021    |       |
| sted GDP growth (%)   | 14       | 2021   | •      |          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  |                |         |       |
| ns of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |          | 2018   |        |          |  | /1.9 .         | 2020    | •     |
| ts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |          |        |        |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                |         |       |
| obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 100.0    | 2021   | •      | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 15.3           | 2020    | •     |
| A AND THE MICE SERVICE CHONGEL UND OF DODUMENTON ACCOUNT OF OVER  | 0.0      | 2021   |        | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 |                |         |       |
|   | 0.9      | 2U2 I  |        |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   | 0.7            | 2022    | •     |
| damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |          |        |        | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NA             | NΔ      |       |
| damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)<br>Il work-related accidents embodied in imports  | 0.5      | 2018   |        | •        |  |                |         |       |
| damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)<br>Il work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>er 100,000 population)  |          |        |        |          |  |                |         | •     |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)<br>al work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)<br>tims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 118.8    | 2018   | •      | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 56 2           | 2021    | •     |
| damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)<br>al work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>er 100,000 population)  |          | 2018   | •      |          |  | 56 2<br>49.0 2 | 2021    | •     |

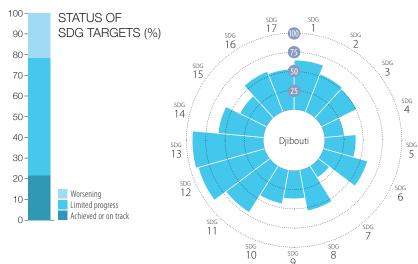
### **DJIBOUTI**

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY 150/166

COUNTRY SCORE 52.7

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



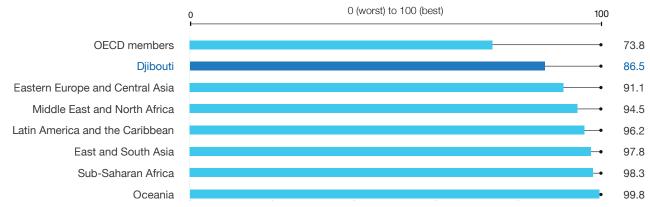
### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0



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

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty<br>Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |         |      | Rating Tr |                 | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | Value \ 71.5 2 |      |   | Tren |
|---|---------|------|-----------|-----------------|--|----------------|------|---|------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 FFF, %)  |         |      |           |                 | Population using the internet (%)  | 68.9 2         |      |   | 1    |
|   | 21.2    | 2023 |           | _               | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 35.9 2         |      |   | 4    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 42.5    | 2020 |           |                 | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  | 33.9 2         | 021  | • |      |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 13.5    |      |           | <del>)</del>    | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.8 2          | 018  | • | 1    |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 18.7    |      |           | 7               | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |                |      |   |      |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 10.6    |      |           |                 | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0 2          | 022  | • | •    |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 13.5    |      |           | <b>↓</b>        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.1 2          | 021  | • | -)   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |         | 2017 | -         | ↑<br>1.         | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | NA             | NA   | • | •    |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |         | 2021 |           | <b>~</b>        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                |      |   |      |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |         | 2018 |           | 7               | Gini coefficient   | 41.6 2         | 017  | • |      |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | NA      | NA   |           |                 | Palma ratio  | 2.0 2          |      |   |      |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |         |      |           |                 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                |      |   |      |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 234.5   |      |           | <b>→</b>        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | NA             | NA   | • |      |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 29.6    |      |           | <del>&gt;</del> | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 14/-1          | IVA  |   |      |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 54.1    |      |           | 7               | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 47.4 2         | 019  | • | 4    |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 204.0   |      |           | T               | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 99.1 2         | 020  | • | 1    |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.1     | 2021 | •         | T               | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 61.0 2         |      | • | 0    |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 22.0    | 2019 | •         | <b>→</b>        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                |      |   |      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   |         |      |           |                 | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4 2          | ດດາ  | • |      |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 177.9   | 2019 | •         | •               | Electronic waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.0 2          |      |   | -    |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 23.5    | 2010 |           | <b>→</b>        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |                |      |   |      |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 65.8    |      |           | <b>→</b>        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 10.0 2         |      |   | -    |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 21.0    |      |           |                 |  | 2.3 2          |      |   | 4    |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |         |      |           |                 | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 18.1 2         |      |   |      |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 87.4    |      |           | L               | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 24.5 2         |      |   | 1    |
| -   | 50      | 2021 |           | •               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | NA             | NA   | • |      |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 48      | 2019 | •         | <b>→</b>        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                |      |   |      |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 44      | 2011 |           | •               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.3 2          |      | • | 1    |
|   | 7.7     | 2011 |           | _               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.2 2          |      |   | -    |
| DG4 – Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |         |      |           |                 | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *  | 0.0 2          | 021  | • |      |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 16.9    | 2022 | •         | <b>→</b>        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                |      |   |      |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)   | 66.7    | 2022 | •         | <b>→</b>        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0 2          | 022  | • | =    |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 55.0    | 2021 | •         | 7               | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 53.5 2         | 022  | • | 4    |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | NA      | NA   |           |                 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | NA             | NA   | • | •    |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |         |      |           |                 | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 0.0 2          | 019  | • | •    |
| lemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |         |      |           |                 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.9 2          | 000  | • | •    |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | * 52.8  | 2023 | •         | 7               | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | NA             | NA   | • | (    |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | NA      | NA   |           | •               | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                |      |   |      |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 40.4    |      |           | <b>→</b>        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.8 2          | 022  | • |      |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 26.2    |      |           | <b>1</b>        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0 2          |      | • |      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 20.2    | 2021 |           | •               | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.80 2         |      | • | ١    |
|   | 76.1    | 2020 |           | <b>→</b>        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | NA             |      |   |      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 76.1    |      |           |                 | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  |                |      |   |      |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 66.7    |      |           |                 | (per million population)   | 0.0 2          | 018  | • | •    |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)         |         | 2019 |           | •               | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                |      |   |      |
|   |         | 2020 |           |                 | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | NA             | NA   | • | (    |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | 3,888.0 | 2018 |           |                 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 35.8 2         |      |   |      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |      |           |                 | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | 72 2           |      |   |      |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 61.8    |      |           | <b>→</b>        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 91.7 2         |      |   |      |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 9.7     | 2020 | •         | <b>→</b>        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 30 2           |      | • |      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 5.8     | 2019 | •         | T               | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  |                | NA   |   |      |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |         |      |           |                 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | INA            | INA  |   |      |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.0     | 2019 | •         | <b>→</b>        | per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2          | 021  | • | (    |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |         |      |           |                 | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 35.9 2         | 023  | • |      |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)  | -1.6    | 2021 | •         |                 | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |                | NA   | • | (    |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 7.1     | 2018 | •         | •               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |                | NA   | • |      |
| fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 12.3    | 2011 | •         |                 | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | NA             |      |   |      |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |         |      |           |                 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 14/7           | 14/1 | 9 |      |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 28.0    |      |           | Ψ               | •  | 4.00           | 020  |   |      |
| ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | NA      | NA   |           |                 | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 4.6 2          | U20  | • | •    |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 0.1     | 2018 | •         | <b>→</b>        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) |                | NA   | • | •    |
|   |         |      |           |                 | Lither countries: (50/ernment revenue excluding grants (% of (51)P)  | NA             | NA   | - |      |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 48.3    | 2018 |           |                 | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0 2            |      |   |      |

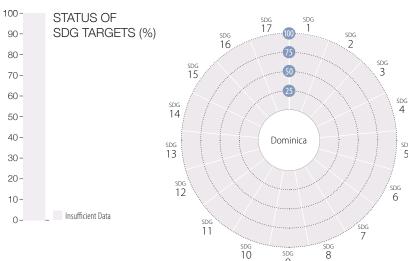
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





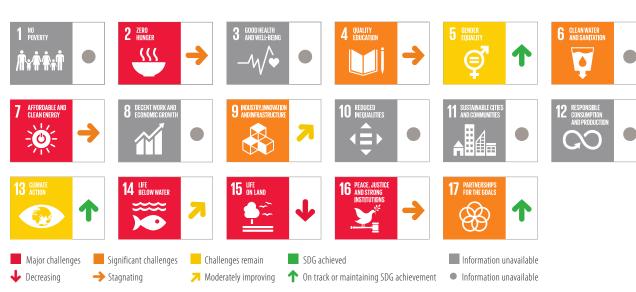


### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 70.2

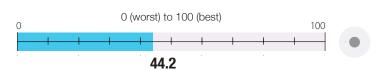


### Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un.org/topics/sustainable development goals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



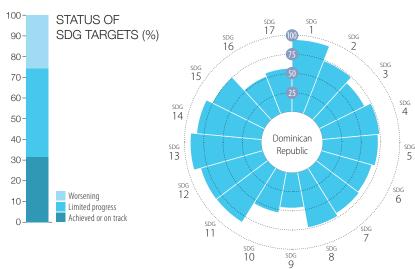
| SDG1 – No Poverty   |            |            |   | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |            | Year                |   | Trend    |
|---|------------|------------|---|----------|---|------------|---------------------|---|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |            | NA         |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |            | 2022                |   |          |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | NA         | NA         |   | -        | Population using the internet (%)   |            | 2021                |   | 1        |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |            |            |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                  | 67.8       | 2021                | • | T        |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |            | 2020       |   | <b>→</b> | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA         | NA                  |   | •        |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |            | NA         |   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |            | 2022                |   |          |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) |            | NA<br>2016 |   | 4        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0        | 2022                |   | •        |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |            | 2010       |   | 4        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.3        | 2021                | • | 1        |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |            | 2017       |   | 7        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA         | NA                  |   |          |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |            | 2018       |   | 7        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |            |                     |   |          |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |            | NA         |   | •        | Gini coefficient  | NA         | NA                  |   | •        |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |            |            |   |          | Palma ratio   | NA         | NA                  |   |          |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | NA         | NA         | • |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |            |                     |   |          |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 28.3       |            |   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA         | NA                  |   |          |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 35.9       |            |   | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 18.4       | 2019                |   | 7        |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |            | 2021       |   | <b>→</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |            |                     |   | •        |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | NA         | NA         |   |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | NA         |                     |   |          |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | NIA        | NIA        |   | •        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA         | NA                  |   | •        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | NA         | NA         | • | _        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |            |                     |   |          |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | NA         | NA         | • | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |            | 2013                |   | •        |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |            |            |   | -        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |            | 2019                |   |          |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | NA         | NA         |   | •        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA         |                     |   | •        |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                | NA<br>47.1 | NA         |   | •        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA         | NA                  |   | •        |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 100.0      |            |   | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)                                       | NA<br>NA   |                     | • |          |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |            | 2020       |   | 4        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA         |                     | • | •        |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |            |            |   |          |   | INA        | INA                 |   |          |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | NA         | NA         |   |          | SDG13 – Climate Action CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)             | 2.2        | 2021                |   | 4        |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | NA         | NA         | • | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |            | 2021<br>NA          |   |          |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |            |            |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in finiports (tcO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  **  |            | 2021                |   | •        |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 95.9       | 2021       |   | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 0.0        | 2021                |   |          |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |            |            |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0        | 2022                |   | 4        |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 97.3       |            |   | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |            | 2022                |   | 7        |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)                                   |            | 2021<br>NA |   | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |            | NA                  |   |          |
| ,   | INA        | IVA        |   | _        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |            | 2019                |   | 1        |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |            |            |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |            | 2019                |   | 1        |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)                                 | 77.9       | 2023       | • | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA         | NA                  |   | •        |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | NA         | NA         |   | •        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |            |                     |   |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | NA         |            | • | •        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 33.3       | 2022                | • | <b>→</b> |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  |            | 2021       |   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |            | NA                  |   | •        |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |            | -          |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |            | 2023                |   | 1        |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 95.4       | 2017       |   | •        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.1        | 2021                | • | 4        |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |            | 2017       |   | •        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | NIA        | NA                  |   |          |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |            | 2019       |   |          | (per million population)  | INA        | 11/7                |   |          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |            | 2020       |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |            |                     |   |          |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                            | NA         | NA         |   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 13.8       | 2021                | • | 1        |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |            |            |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 55.5       | 2020                | • | 1        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0      | 2020       | • | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | NA         |                     |   |          |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 88.9       | 2020       | • | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | NA         |                     |   | •        |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.0        | 2019       |   | _        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |            | 2022                |   | 4        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.9        | 2019       |   | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA         | NA                  | • | •        |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 4.2        | 2019       | • | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0        | 2021                | • | •        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |            |            |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | NΑ         | NA                  |   |          |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   | -5.4       | 2021       | • |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |            | 2021                |   | 1        |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | NA         | NA         | • | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |            | 2021                |   | 7        |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | NA         | NA         | • | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |            | 2021                |   | 1        |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |            |            |   |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 5.5        | _021                |   | *        |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  |            | NA         | • |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 9 0        | 2021                |   | 1        |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6        | 2021       |   | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  |            |                     |   | •        |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | NA         | NA         | • | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ** | NA<br>41.1 |                     |   | •        |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | NA         | NA         | • |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |            | 2017                |   |          |
| TALL DAGGARA DARAHGHAHI   |            |            |   |          | corporate tax mayeri beore (best o-100 Worst)   | U          | $\angle U \angle I$ |   | -        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**COUNTRY 62**/166 **RANKING** 



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

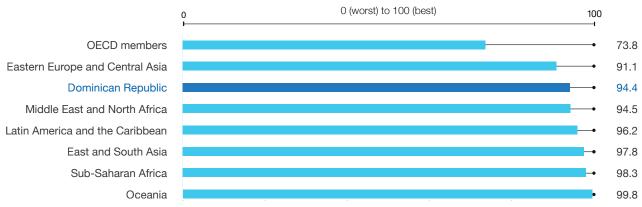


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

| SDG1 – No Poverty  |         |      | Rating T |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |       | Year F       |   | J Trend  |
|--|---------|------|----------|----------|---|-------|--------------|---|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |         | 2023 |          | T        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |       | 2022         |   |          |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 3.3     | 2023 | •        | T        | Population using the internet (%)   |       | 2021         |   | T        |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |      |          |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                     | 66.7  | 2021         | • | T        |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |         | 2020 |          | 1        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4   | 2018         | • | 1        |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)     |         | 2022 | _        | <b>^</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |       | 2022         |   |          |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 27.6    | 2019 |          | T        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0   | 2022         |   |          |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |         | 2010 |          | <b>▼</b> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0   | 2021         | • | <b>→</b> |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |         | 2021 |          | ÷        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA    | . NA         |   |          |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |         | 2018 |          | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |              |   |          |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |         | 2020 |          | •        | Gini coefficient  | 39.6  | 2020         | • | 1        |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |      |          |          | Palma ratio   | 1.8   | 2020         | • |          |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 107.3   | 2020 | •        | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |              |   |          |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 22.9    |      |          | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 11.2  | 2020         | • | <b>→</b> |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 33.0    | 2021 | •        | 7        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 12.7  | 2019         | • | 1        |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 45.0    | 2021 | •        | 7        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 0.4.1 | 2020         |   |          |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.4     | 2021 | •        | <b>→</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)                                       |       | 2020         |   | <b>Ψ</b> |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 19.1    | 2019 |          | <b>1</b> |   | 07.0  | 2022         |   | 7        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  |         |      |          |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1 1   | 2015         |   |          |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)     | 41.3    | 2019 | •        | •        | Electronic waste (kg/capita/day)  |       | 2015         |   |          |
| Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 64.6    | 2019 | •        | T        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  |       | 2018         |   | •        |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 72.8    |      |          | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |       | 2018         |   | •        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 51.0    |      |          |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |       | 2018         |   | <b>→</b> |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.2    | 2019 |          | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |       | 2018         |   | 1        |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 84      | 2021 | •        | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.3   | 2021         | • | 1        |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 66      | 2019 |          | 7        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |              |   |          |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 00      | 2019 |          | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 2.6   | 2021         | • | <b>→</b> |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.5     | 2022 | . •      | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.5   | 2018         | • | 1        |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |         |      |          |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0   | 2021         | • | •        |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 73.3    | 2021 | •        | 4        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |              |   |          |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 89.5    | 2021 | •        | T        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 81.4  | 2022         | • | <b>→</b> |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 69.5    |      |          | Ţ        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 49.2  | 2022         | • | <b>→</b> |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 98.9    |      |          | <b>1</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 2.6   | 2018         | • | 1        |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |         |      |          | _        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.0   | 2019         | • |          |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |         |      |          |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.0   | 2007         | • |          |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 77.4    | 2019 | •        | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1   | 2018         | • |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 106.9   | 2021 | •        | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |              |   |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 68.6    | 2022 | •        | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 76.9  | 2022         | • | <b>→</b> |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 27.9    | 2021 | •        | 7        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 95.5  | 2022         | • | 1        |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |      |          |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.73  | 2023         | • | 4        |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 96.7    | 2020 | •        | 7        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.4   | 2021         | • | →        |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 87.2    | 2020 | •        | 7        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.2   | 2018         | • | •        |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 39.6    | 2019 | •        |          |   |       |              |   |          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |         | 2020 |          |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 10.5  | 2021         |   | 9        |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                   | 1,316.8 | 2018 | •        |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |       | 2021         |   | ^        |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |      |          |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |       | 2020         |   | 4        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0   |      |          | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |       | 2022         |   |          |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 91.5    | 2020 | •        | 1        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2019         |   | 7        |
| 20 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.2     | 2019 | •        | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   |       | 2019         |   |          |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)<br>Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                                   | 6.2     | 2019 |          | _        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |       |              |   |          |
|  | 0.2     | 2019 |          |          | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0   | 2017         | • |          |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 0.2     | 2021 |          |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 71.9  | 2023         | • | <b>→</b> |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)<br>/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |         | 2021 |          |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5   | 2021         | • | <b>→</b> |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 4.0     | 2018 | _        |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4   | 2021         | • | +        |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 51.3    | 2021 | •        | Ψ        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5   | 2021         | • | 1        |
| ,  | 7.7     | 2023 | •        | <b>→</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |              |   |          |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   |         |      |          | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 7.9   | 2020         | • | 1        |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6     | 2021 |          |          |   |       |              |   |          |
| · ·  |         | 2018 |          | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA    | . NA         | • | •        |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports      |         | 2018 | •        | <b>→</b> |   | 14.7  | NA 2020 2021 | • | •        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

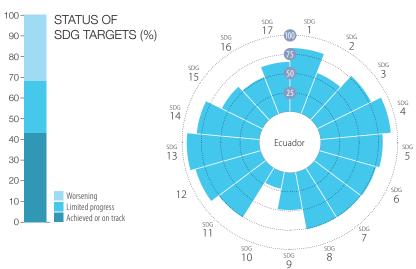
### **ECUADOR**

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

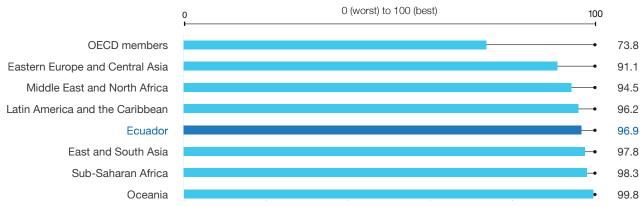


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend                                | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Ra         |   |          |
|--|--|---|-----------------------|---|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 6.1 2023 • →   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 86.1 2022             |   | •        |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 12.2 2023 • 🔸  | Population using the internet (%)   | 76.2 2021             |   | 1        |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                    | 56.7 2021             |   | T        |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 15.4 2020 • •  | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.7 2018              | • | 1        |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 22.7 2022 • <del>&gt;</del> 3.7 2019 • <del>&gt;</del> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 20.0.2022             |   |          |
| Prevalence of wasting in Children under 3 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)    | 19.9 2016  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 20.8 2022             | • |          |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3 2017   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.3 2021              | • | 7        |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 4.4 2021   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.4 2014              | • | •        |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9 2018 • 🔸   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                       |   |          |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.1 2020 • •   | Gini coefficient  | 47.3 2020             | • | 4        |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |  | Palma ratio   | 2.8 2020              | • | •        |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 65.8 2020 • ↑  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                       |   |          |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 6.7 2021 • 🛧   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 57.8 2006             | • |          |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 12.5 2021 • 🛧  | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 13.7 2019             | • | 1        |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 48.0 2021 • 👈  | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0 2020            |   | 4        |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.1 2021 • 🛧   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 69.0 2022             |   | <b>†</b> |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 11.0 2019 • 🛧  | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 07.0 2022             | _ | •        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | _  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.9 2015              |   |          |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 28.1 2019 • •  | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 5.7 2019              |   | •        |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 20.1 2019 • 7  | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 14.2 2018             | • | •        |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 78.5 2019 • 🛧  | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.8 2018              |   | •        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 58.4 2020 • ↑  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 32.7 2018             | • | <b>→</b> |
| firths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 97.2 2019 • 🛧  | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 7.1 2018              | • | <b>→</b> |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 65 2021 • 🔸  | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.4 2021              | • | 1        |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 80 2019 • 🛧  | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                       |   |          |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 2.3 2021              | • | 1        |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.9 2022 • 🔸   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.3 2018              | • | 1        |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 1,876.0 2021          | • | •        |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                     | 81.9 2021 🔸 🕹  | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                       |   |          |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 96.2 2021 • 🔸  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 72.0 2022             | • | -        |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 102.3 2020 • ↑   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 69.6 2022             | • | <b>→</b> |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.0 2021 • 👈  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 29.0 2018             | • | 4        |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 3.8 2019              |   | 1        |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 02.5.2010.   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 2.3 2019              |   | T        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 82.5 2018 • <b>T</b>                                   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018              | • | •        |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 99.6 2021 • 🛧  | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                       |   |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 69.9 2022 • 1  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 28.1 2022             |   | 7        |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 39.4 2021 • 🔸  | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 56.0 2022             |   | 7        |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.66 2023             |   | Ψ.       |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 95.4 2020 • 🛧  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.1 2021              |   | 7        |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 91.5 2020 • 1  | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.3 2018              | • | •        |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 6.8 2019   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                       |   |          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2020   | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 14.0 2021             |   | 1        |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                | 799.7 2018 • •   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 38.4 2020             |   | Ţ        |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |  | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |                       |   | Ţ        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 98.9 2020  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 87.2 2020             |   | •        |
| Opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 94.3 2020 • →  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 36 2022               | • | 7        |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                    | 1.2 2019 • 🛧   | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA                 | • | •        |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 16.2 2019 • 7  | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0.2010              |   |          |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |  | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2018              |   |          |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -5.4 2021 • •  | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 60.5 2023             | • | Ψ        |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 2.4 2018   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021              | • | 7        |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021              |   | 7        |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 64.2 2021 • <b>T</b>                                   | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021              |   | 7        |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 3.8 2023 • 👈   | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                       |   |          |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6 2021 • 7   | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 8.7 2021              |   | 4        |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2018 • →   | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA                 | • | •        |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 9.7 2018 • •   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)                               | 19.6 2020<br>* 0 2021 | • |          |
| (per 100,000 population)   |  |   | . 11 //171            |   | - 40     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

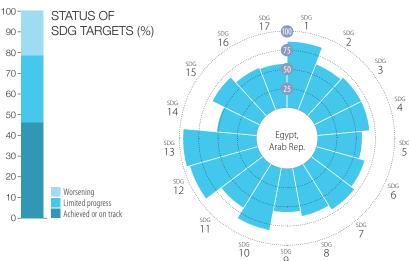
### EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING /166

COUNTRY SCORE 69.6

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



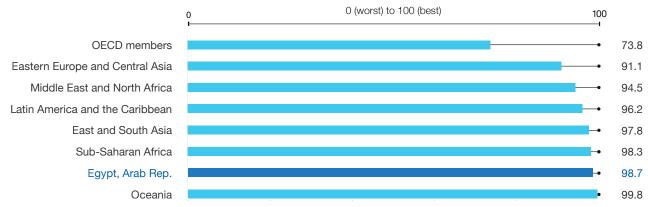
### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1

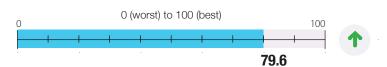


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF

### Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty<br>Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | Value Year Rating Trend 2.5 2023 | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | Value Year Ratin<br>88.1 2022 | ing l |
|--|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 10.5 2023 • →                    | Population using the internet (%)   | 72.1 2021                     |       |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                                  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 61.4 2021                     |       |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 5.1 2020 • →                     | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 2.0.2010                      |       |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 20.4 2022 • →                    | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.8 2018 •                    | •     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 9.5 2014                         | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 40.5 2022                     |       |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 32.0 2016 • •                    | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 40.5 2022                     |       |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.2 2017 • •                     | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.3 2021                      |       |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 7.1 2021                         | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 1.0 2020 •                    |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.6 2018 • •                     | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                               |       |
| eports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.1 2020                         | Gini coefficient  | 31.5 2017                     |       |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 0.1 2020                         | Palma ratio   | 1.2 2017                      |       |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 16.8 2020 • ↑                    | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                               |       |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 10.0 2021                        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.9 2018                      |       |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |                                  | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 04.0.0040                     |       |
|  | 19.0 2021                        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 91.3 2019                     | •     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 10.0 2021 • <b>T</b>             | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 98.8 2020 •                   |       |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, | INA INA                          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 68.0 2022 •                   |       |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 28.0 2019 • 7                    | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 0.7.0040                      |       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 105.6 2019 • •                   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7 2012                      | •     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |                                  | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 5.9 2019                      | ,     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 10.1 2019                        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 8.8 2018                      | ,     |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 71.8 2019                        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.4 2018                      | ,     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 46.9 2019 • 7                    | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 15.1 2018                     | •     |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 91.5 2014                        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 3.6 2018                      |       |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 96 2021 • <b>T</b>               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2021 •                    | •     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)   | 70 2019 • 🛧                      | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                               |       |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.0 2022 • •                     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 2.3 2021 •                    |       |
|  | 4.0 2022                         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.1 2018                      | •     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                                  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 214.6 2021 •                  | •     |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                    | 36.7 2019 • •                    | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                               |       |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.3 2019 • •                    | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 46.4 2022                     |       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 88.4 2019                        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 51.7 2022                     |       |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 91.5 2021 • 🛧                    | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 36.8 2018 •                   |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                                  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 49.5 2019                     |       |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                                  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 14.9 2019                     |       |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 80.0 2014 • 🛧                    | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018 •                    |       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 104.1 2021 • 🛧                   | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                               |       |
| latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 22.2 2022 • •                    | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 39.6 2022                     |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 27.7 2021                        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 28.5 2022                     |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                                  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.90 2023                     |       |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.4 2020 • ↑                    | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2021                      |       |
| opulation using at least basic unitality water services (%)  | 97.3 2020                        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |                               |       |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 141.2 2019                       | (per million population)  | 0.1 2018                      | •     |
| Internated withdrawar (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)      | 42.0 2020                        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                               |       |
| . 3  |                                  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.3 2017                      |       |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                | 369.5 2018 • •                   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 9.9 2016                      |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                                  | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 85 2022                       |       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2020 • ↑                   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.4 2014                     |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 99.9 2020 • ↑                    | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 30 2022                       |       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.2 2019 🔸 👈                     | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 4.8 2014                      |       |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 2.4.2010                         | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                               |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth                     | 2.4 2019 • →                     | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2019                      |       |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -0.3 2021                        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 33.4 2023                     |       |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 5.5 2018                         | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021                      |       |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | J.J ZUIU 🛡 🔮                     | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.2 2021                      |       |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 27.4 2021 • 👈                    | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021                      | •     |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 7.0 2023 • 🛧                     | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                               |       |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4 2021                         | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 3.9 2020                      | Þ     |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports  | 0.0 2018 • ↑                     | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •                       | D     |
| (per 100,000 population)   |                                  | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 21.0 2015                     |       |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 3.5 2018 • •                     | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | * 0 2021 •                    |       |
|  |                                  |   |                               | -     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

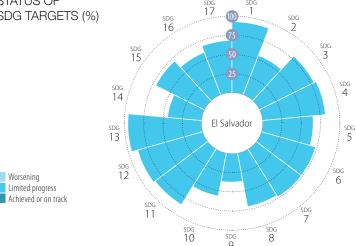
### EL SALVADOR

### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

**COUNTRY** 73/166 **RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 70.7 REGIONAL AVERAGE: 70.2

#### 100-STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%) 90 SDG 16 80-SDG 15 70-60



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





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

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

### EL SALVADOR

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend                        | ·   | Value Year Rating     |
|--|--|---|-----------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 1.5 2023                                       | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 91.7 2022             |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 5.2 2023 • ↑                                   | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 62.9 2021             |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | 77.000   | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 77.0 2021 •           |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 7.7 2020                                       | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.2 2018 •            |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                   | 10.0 2022 • ↑                                  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 4 00 2022             |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                      | 2.1 2014 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | • 0.0 2022 •          |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3 2017                                       | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2021 •            |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.7 2021                                       | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.2 2019 •            |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9 2018 • →                                   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                       |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 97.3 2020 • •                                  | Gini coefficient  | 38.8 2019 •           |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |  | Palma ratio   | 1.7 2019 •            |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 42.8 2020 • 1                                  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                       |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 6.1 2021 • 1                                   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 16.5 2020 •           |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 12.4 2021 • 🛧                                  | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 22.9 2019 •           |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 49.0 2021 • 👈                                  | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |                       |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.2 2021 • 🛧                                   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 95.1 2020             |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 10.7 2019 • ↑                                  | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 76.0 2022 •           |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 10.7 2019                                      | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 0.7.0045              |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 40.3 2019                                      | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7 2010              |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)<br>Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 20.9 2019 • •                                  | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 5.5 2019              |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 75.0 2019                                      | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 7.4 2018 • 1.3 2018 • |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 51.8 2018                                      | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 19.2 2018             |
| Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.9 2018                                      | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 10.6 2018             |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 79 2021 • 🔸                                    | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.4 2021              |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |  | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 2021                  |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 76 2019 • 🛧                                    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 1.1 2021              |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.5 2022 • 🛧                                   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.4 2018              |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2019              |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 86.3 2014                                      | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                       |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)<br>Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 93.2 2014                                      | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 46.6 2022             |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 71.2 2019                                      | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 51.3 2022             |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 98.5 2020 • 1                                  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 38.5 2018             |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   | J0.3 2020 •                                    | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 58.6 2019             |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 26.3 2019 •           |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 80.0 2014 • 1                                  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.2 2018 •            |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 88.8 2021 • 🕹                                  | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                       |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 61.2 2022 • 🔷                                  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 28.0 2022 •           |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 27.4 2021 • 🔸                                  | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 97.7 2022 •           |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.80 2023 •           |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 97.9 2020 • 🛧                                  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.1 2021 •            |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 82.5 2020 • 🕹                                  | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 1.8 2018              |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 2.4 2019 • •                                   | (per million population)  |                       |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.1 2020 • •                                   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                       |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 1,645.6 2018 • •                               | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 18.2 2021             |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |  | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 29.5 2018             |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2020 • 🛧                                 | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 76 2022               |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 91.8 2020 • 🛧                                  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)                       | 91.2 2018             |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.3 2019 • →                                   | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 33 2022 • 6.9 2019 •  |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |  | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                       |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 13.8 2019 • →                                  | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021              |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 1.0.2024                                       | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 51.4 2023             |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -1.9 2021                                      | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021              |
| fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 2.5 2018 • •                                   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021 •            |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 35.9 2021 • 🕹                                  | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021              |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 4.2 2023 • →                                   | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                       |
| fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021                                       | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 9.9 2020 •            |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 0.1 2018 • →                                   | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •               |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 24.0.2010                                      | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 23.9 2020 •           |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 24.9 2018 • •                                  | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 0 2021                |
|  |  | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 73.8 2022             |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

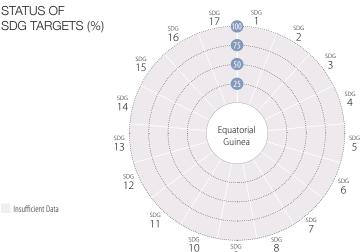
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

**COUNTRY RANKING** 



### 100-SDG TARGETS (%) 90-80-70-60-



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS







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

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

### EQUATORIAL GUINEA

| SDG1 – No Poverty<br>Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | * NA    | Year F<br>NA | Rating |               | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |       | Year R 2022 |   | g Tr |
|--|---------|--------------|--------|---------------|---|-------|-------------|---|------|
|  | * NA    |              |        | •             | Population using the internet (%)   |       | 2021        |   |      |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |              |        |               | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |       | 2021        |   | •    |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | NA      | NA           | •      | •             | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 1.0   | 2010        |   |      |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |         | 2022         |        | 7             | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 1.9   | 2018        | • |      |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2011         |        | •             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | ٠ n n | 2022        |   |      |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |         | 2016         |        | <b>→</b>      | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0   | 2022        |   |      |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |         | NA           |        | •             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0   | 2021        | • |      |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |         | NA           |        | •             | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA    | NA          |   |      |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |         | 2018         |        | <b>→</b>      | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |             |   |      |
| eports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |         | NA           |        |               | Gini coefficient  | NA    | NA          |   |      |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |         |              | _      | _             | Palma ratio   | NA    | NA          | • |      |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 212.3   | 2020         |        | 4             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |             |   |      |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2020         |        | 4             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA    | NA          | • |      |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2021         | -      | 7             | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 50.0  | 2010        |   |      |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 275.0   |              |        | 4             | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 59.0  | 2019        | • |      |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   |         | 2021         |        | 4             | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 48.1  | 2017        | • |      |
| age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 5.0     | 2021         |        |               | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA    | NA          |   |      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 22.1    | 2019         | •      | <b>→</b>      | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 0.4   | 2016        |   |      |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 165.7   | 2019         | •      | •             | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |       | 2016        |   |      |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |         |              |        | ,I.           | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |       | NA          |   |      |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |         | 2019         |        | <b>~</b>      | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  |       | 2018        |   |      |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  |         | 2019         |        | 7             | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |       | 2018        |   |      |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 176.0   |              |        | •             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |       | 2018        |   |      |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |         | 2011         |        |               | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |       | 2018        |   |      |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 53      | 2021         | •      | 7             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA    | NA          |   |      |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)   | 43      | 2019         | •      | $\rightarrow$ | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |             |   |      |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | NΙΛ     | NA           |        | •             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 3.2   | 2021        | • |      |
|  | INA     | INA          | _      | _             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.5   | 2018        | • |      |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |         |              |        |               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | NA    | NA          | • |      |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 46.5    | 2015         | •      |               | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |             |   |      |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 44.7    | 2015         | •      | •             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 100.0 | 2022        | • |      |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   |         | 2015         |        |               | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 63.7  | 2022        | • |      |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 98.0    | 2010         | •      | •             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 18.9  | 2018        | • |      |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |         |              |        |               | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 26.8  | 2019        | • |      |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |         |              |        |               | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.2   | 2019        | • |      |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 20.5    | 2011         | •      | <b>→</b>      | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA    | NA          |   |      |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 55.0    | 2021         | •      | <b>→</b>      | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |             |   |      |
| latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |         | 2022         | •      | 1             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 100.0 | 2022        | • |      |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |         | 2021         |        | Ţ             | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |       | NA          |   |      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |              |        | _             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.80  | 2023        | • |      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 647     | 2017         |        |               | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |       | 2021        |   |      |
| opulation using at least basic unliking water services (%)   |         | 2017         |        | •             | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |       |             |   |      |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |         | 2017         |        | •             | (per million population)  | NA    | NA          |   |      |
| Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |         | 2019         |        | •             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |             |   |      |
|  |         |              |        | •             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | NA    | NA          | • |      |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 3,523.5 | 2018         | •      |               | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | NA    |             |   |      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |              |        |               | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |       | NA          |   |      |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   |         | 2020         |        | <b>→</b>      | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |       | 2011        |   |      |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 24.5    | 2020         | •      | →             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2022        |   |      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 4.4     | 2019         | •      | $\rightarrow$ | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA    | NA          |   |      |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |         |              |        | هـ            | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |       |             |   |      |
| pnewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth                                       | 0.9     | 2019         | •      | 7             | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0   | 2021        | • |      |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | 0 0     | 2021         |        |               | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 50.4  | 2023        | • |      |
| -  |         |              |        |               | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA    | NA          |   |      |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                | 0.4     | 2018         | -      | •             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA    | NA          | • |      |
| duits with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | NA      | NA           | •      | •             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA    | NA          |   |      |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 8.6     | 2023         | •      | 4             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |             |   |      |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | NA      | NA           | •      | •             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 3.0   | 2020        | • |      |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  |         | 2018         |        | <b>→</b>      | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA    | NA          | • |      |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |         |              |        |               | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 14.1  | 2020        | • |      |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 27.0    | 2018         | •      |               | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |       | 2021        | • |      |
|  |         |              |        |               |   |       |             | _ |      |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

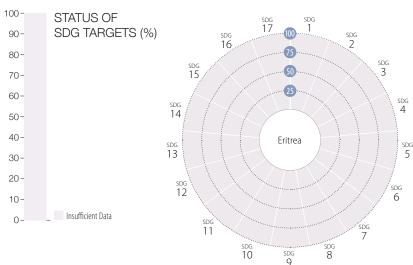
### **ERITREA**

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

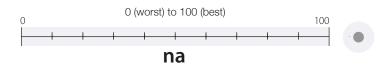


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un.org/topics/sustainable development goals and the sustainable development for the full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un.org/topics/sustainable development goals are sustainable for the sustainable development goals are sustainable for the sustainable development goals are sustainable for the s$ 

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



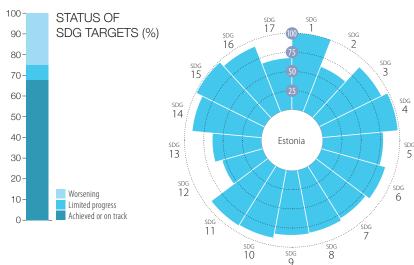
| SDG1 – No Poverty  |       | Year         | _ |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |          | Year F |   | _ |
|--|-------|--------------|---|----------|---|----------|--------|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |       | 2023         |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |          | 2022   |   | • |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 89.4  | 2023         | • | 7        | Population using the internet (%)   |          | 2021   |   | 7 |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |       |              |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                    | 0.0      | 2017   | • |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |       | NA           |   |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 1.9      | 2018   | • | 3 |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |       | 2022         |   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |          | 2022   |   |   |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                       |       | 2010<br>2016 |   |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0      | 2022   | • |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |       | 2016         |   |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0      | 2021   | • | - |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |       | 2007         |   | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *  | 0.0      | 2021   | • | - |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |       | 2021         |   | - :      | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |          |        |   |   |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |       | NA           |   |          | Gini coefficient  | NA       | NA     | • | - |
| 5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 1471  |              |   | _        | Palma ratio   | NA       | NA     | • | ( |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 321.6 | วกวก         |   | 7        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |          |        |   |   |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |       | 2020         |   |          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA       | NA     | • |   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |       | 2021         |   | 7        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | F2 1     | 2010   |   |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |       | 2021         |   | 7        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 52.1     | 2019   |   |   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   |       | 2021         |   | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 69.0     | 2016   | • | - |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |       |              |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA       | NA     | • | ( |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 26.8  | 2019         |   | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |          |        |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 727.4 | 2010         |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.6      | 2011   | • | ( |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 237.4 | 2019         | • |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.6      | 2019   | • |   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 37.9  | 2019         | • | 4        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 2.0      | 2018   | • |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 64.1  | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.0      | 2018   | • |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |       | 2008         |   | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 16.5     | 2018   | • |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 34.1  | 2010         | • |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 3.8      | 2018   | • |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 93    | 2021         | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA       | NA     |   |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 50    | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |          |        |   |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | NIA   | N I A        |   |          | ${\rm CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)}$  | 0.2      | 2021   | • |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | NA    | NA           |   | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.0      | 2018   | • |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |       |              |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *   | 0.0      | 2021   | • |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 27.2  | 2019         | • |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |          |        |   |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 52.2  | 2019         | • | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0      | 2022   | • |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   |       | 2019         |   | 4        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 46.5     | 2022   | • |   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |       | 2018         |   | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 12.6     | 2018   | • |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |       |              |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.0      | 2019   | • |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |       |              |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.0      | 2019   | • |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 21.0  | 2010         | • | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA       | NA     | • |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | NA    | NA           |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |          |        |   |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 83.8  | 2022         | • | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0      | 2022   | • |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 22.0  | 2019         | • |          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0      | 2022   | • |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |       |              |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.88     | 2023   | • |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 51.9  | 2016         | • |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA       | NA     | • |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |       | 2016         |   | •        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.0      | 2018   | • |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 11.2  | 2019         | • |          | (per million population)  | 0.0      | 2010   |   |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0   | 2020         | • | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |          |        |   |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 486.0 | 2018         | • |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 14.6     | 2012   | • |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |              |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | NA       | NA     |   |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 52.2  | 2020         | • | <b>→</b> | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | NA       | NA     | • |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  |       | 2020         |   | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | NA       | NA     | • |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   |       |              |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 22       | 2022   |   |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.5   | 2019         |   | T        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA       | NA     | • |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 4.6   | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0      | 2021   | • |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |       |              |   |          | per 100,000 population)   |          |        |   |   |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -3.1  | 2011         | • |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |          | 2023   | • |   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |       | 2018         |   | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)                          | NA       |        |   |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | NA    | NA           |   | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA<br>NA |        | • |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 67    | 2023         |   | <b>→</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |          |        |   |   |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |       | NA           |   |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 3.0      | 2020   | • |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports  |       | 2018         |   | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA       | NA     | • |   |
| (per 100,000 population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |       |              |   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA       | NA     | • |   |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 0.9   | 2018         | • |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |          | 2021   | • |   |
| 4 L. L   |       |              |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |          | NA     |   |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.8

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS







































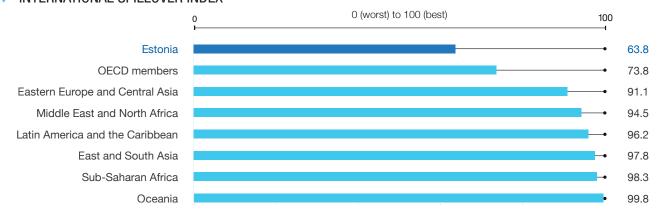




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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

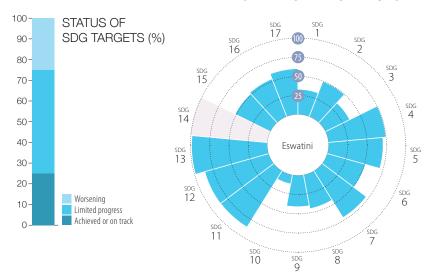


| DG1 – No Poverty   |               |     |                | g Trend  | ·   | Value Year Ratio |
|--|---------------|-----|----------------|----------|---|------------------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |               |     | 3              | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 100.0 2022       |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   |               |     |                | 1        | Population using the internet (%)   | 91.0 2021        |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 14.9          | 201 | 9 •            | 7        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                     | 180.1 2021 •     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |               |     |                |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.1 2018 •       |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5           | 202 | 0              | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                  |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 1.2           | 202 | 2 •            | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 37.9 2022 •      |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |               | 201 |                | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 3.2 2021         |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |               | 201 |                | Ψ.       | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 1.8 2020         |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.5           | 201 | 7 •            | 4        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 8.0 2020 •       |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 3.5           | 202 | 1 •            | <b>→</b> | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)  | 3.2 2020         |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9           | 201 | 8 •            | 4        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | 28.6 2020        |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)   | 40.7          | 202 | 1 •            |          | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 38.4 2017        |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 2.1           | 202 | 0 •            |          | -   | 30.1 2017        |
| OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |               |     |                |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                  |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 5.2           | 202 | 0              | 4        | Gini coefficient  | 30.8 2019        |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |               | 202 |                | •        | Palma ratio   | 1.1 2019         |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |               |     |                | •        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 34.5 2019        |
| · ·  |               | 202 |                | •        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                  |
| idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |               | 202 |                | 4        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | • 0.0 2020 •     |
| w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA            | N/  | Α •            |          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |                  |
| e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 14.9          | 201 | 9 •            | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 6.4 2019         |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |               |     |                |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 98.8 2015        |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 12.8          | 201 | 9 •            |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 60.0 2022        |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |               | 201 |                | 4        | Population with rent overburden (%)   | 4.6 2019         |
| expectancy at birth (years)  |               | 201 |                | <b>1</b> | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  | 95.9 2022        |
| plescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |               | 201 |                |          |   | JJ.J ZUZZ •      |
|  |               |     |                | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                  |
| hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |               | 202 |                | <b>→</b> | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 13.1 2019        |
| viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |               | 202 |                | <b>+</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 11.7 2018 •      |
| versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  |               | 201 |                | 1        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 7.9 2018 •       |
| jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |               | 202 |                | Ţ        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 52.7 2018        |
| in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  | 1.1           | 202 | 0              | T        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 51.5 2018        |
| in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   | 46.6          | 202 | 0 •            | 4        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 11.7 2021        |
| y smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 17.9          | 202 | 0 •            | 1        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.7 2021         |
| G4 – Quality Education   |               |     |                |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                  |
| icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |               |     |                |          |   | 7.0.2021         |
| of children aged 4 to 6)   | 93.2          | 201 | 7 •            |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 7.9 2021         |
| primary enrollment rate (%)  | 97.6          | 201 | 7              |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 3.4 2018         |
| ver secondary completion rate (%)  | 100.8         |     |                | 4        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 27.2 2021 •      |
| racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |               |     |                |          | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | 28.6 2018 •      |
| tiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   | 100.0<br>43.2 |     |                | •        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                  |
| A score (worst 0–600 best)   |               |     |                | <b>1</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 97.6 2022        |
|  | 525.3         |     |                | <b>1</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 72.4 2022        |
| ation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  |               | 201 |                |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 1.6 2018         |
| derachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  | 8.8           | 201 | 8 •            | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 6.9 2019         |
| OG5 – Gender Equality  |               |     |                |          | Fish caught by trawing of diedging (%)  | 4.4 2019         |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 00.2          | 201 |                | -        |   |                  |
| of females aged 15 to 49)  | 80.2          | 201 | 4 •            | ^        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 2018         |
| o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 103.8         | 202 | 1 •            | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                  |
| o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 84.9          | 202 | 2              | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 94.9 2022        |
| ts held by women in national parliament (%)  | 25.7          | 202 | 1              | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 92.9 2022        |
| nder wage gap (% of male median wage)  |               |     | 0              | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.99 2023        |
|  |               |     | -              | ·        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2021         |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |               |     |                |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |                  |
| oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  |               | 202 |                | <b>→</b> | (per million population)  | 0.3 2018         |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |               | 202 |                | T        |   |                  |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |               | 201 |                |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 2.0.222          |
| propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |               | 202 |                | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.0 2021         |
| ce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 4,806.0       | 201 | 8              |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 20.0 2020 •      |
| ulation using safely managed water services (%)  | 95.8          | 202 | 0 •            | <b>→</b> | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 79 2022 •        |
| ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 93.1          | 202 | 0 •            | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0 2022 •     |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |               |     |                |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 74 2022 •        |
| ulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0         | 202 | 0 🗭            | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | * 0.0 2021 •     |
| ulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0         |     |                | 4        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2015         |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |               |     |                |          | per 100,000 population)   |                  |
| tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 2.5           | 201 | 9 •            | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 85.3 2023        |
| ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 31 3          | 201 | 9 🦲            | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7 2021         |
|  | د.۱ د         | ∠U1 | , <del>-</del> | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.8 2021 •       |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |               |     |                |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.8 2021         |
| usted GDP growth (%)   |               | 202 |                |          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 178.4 2020       |
| ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 3.6           | 201 | 8              |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                  |
| lts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 00 4          | 202 | 1 🗭            | •        |   | 12 ( 2020 -      |
| obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |               |     |                |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 12.6 2020 •      |
| damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.7           | 202 | 1 •            | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.5 2022         |
| al work-related accidents embodied in imports  | U 3           | 201 | 8 🗭            | <b>→</b> | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   |                  |
| er 100,000 population)   |               |     |                |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA NA •          |
| ims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 122.8         | 201 | 8 •            | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 70 2021          |
| ployment-to-population ratio (%)   | 74.0          | 202 | 1 •            | 1        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 44.2 2022 •      |
| uth not in employment, education or training (NEET)  | 400           | 202 | 1 •            | _        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 0.4 2019         |
| % of population aged 15 to 29)   | 112           |     |                |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 89.6 2022        |

COUNTRY 132/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS







































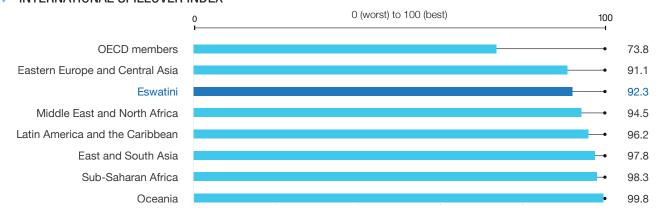




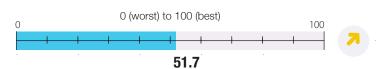
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

### **ESWATINI**

| 5DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Rati |   |
|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 30.6 2023               | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 80.0 2022       |   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 46.6 2023 • →           | Population using the internet (%)   | 58.9 2021       |   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |                         | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 114.5 2021      | • |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 11.0 2020 • 🛧           | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA NA           |   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 21.2 2022 • 7           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                 |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.0 2014                | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | * 0.0 2022 •    |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 16.5 2016 • 🔸           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 2021        |   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 4.0 2017 • •            | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.3 2015        |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.4 2021 • →            | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                 |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.2 2018 • →            | Gini coefficient  | 54.6 2016       |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.4 2020 • •            | Palma ratio   | 4.1 2016        |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                         | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 1.1 2010        |   |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 239.6 2020 • ↑          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 10.8 2020       |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 23.3 2021 • 👈           | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 10.0 2020       | • |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 52.6 2021 • 7           | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 16.7 2019       |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 348.0 2021 • 1          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 93.1 2020       |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 7.7 2021 • 🛧            | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 70.0 2022       |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 35.2 2019 • →           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 70.0 2022       |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   |                         | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.5 2016        |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 173.7 2019 • •          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 6.3 2019        |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 33.5 2019 • •           | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA NA           |   |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 57.7 2019               | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA NA           |   |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 87.1 2013               | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA NA           |   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 88.3 2014               | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA NA           |   |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 77 2021                 | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.7 2021        |   |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |                         | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 0.7 2021        |   |
| worst 0–100 best)   | 58 2019 • 🗡             |   | 0.0.2021        |   |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 3.5 2022                | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.9 2021        | • |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA NA           | , |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |                         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 209.1 2021      | _ |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)  | NA NA •                 | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                 |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 84.8 2019 • •           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA           |   |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 69.8 2019 • 🛧           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA NA •         |   |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 95.9 2020 • •           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA •         |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                         | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA NA •         |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 82.9 2014 • ↑           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA NA •         |   |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 02.9 2014               | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.5 2018        | _ |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 102.4 2021 • ↑          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                 |   |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 87.2 2022 • 🛧           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 22.7 2022       |   |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 9.6 2021 • 👈            | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0 2022        |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                         | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.81 2023       |   |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 70.8 2020 • 🔷           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.1 2021        | • |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 64.3 2020 • 👈           | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 1.7 2018        |   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 77.6 2019 • •           | (per million population)  |                 |   |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 70.0 2020 • •           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                 |   |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                | NA NA • •               | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 12.7 2021       |   |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                         | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 18.1 2012       | D |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 79.7 2020 • 🛧           | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 34 2022         | • |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 55.4 2020               | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 53.5 2014       |   |
| 2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |                         | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 30 2022         |   |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.3 2019 • 🛧            | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 7.8 2010        |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 40.7 2019 • →           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2021        |   |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                         | per 100,000 population)   |                 |   |
| usted GDP growth (%)  | -1.0 2021               | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 52.7 2023       | • |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 8.8 2018                | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA •         |   |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |                         | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA •         | ð |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | NA NA •                 | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA           |   |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 24.7 2023 • 🔸           | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                 |   |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | NA NA •                 | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 8.4 2021        |   |
| ral work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)   | NA NA • •               | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •         | D |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | ALA ALA S               | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | * 25.4 2021     | D |
| per 100,000 population)   | NA NA • •               | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | • 0 2021 •      | • |
|   |                         | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 51.7 2022       |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

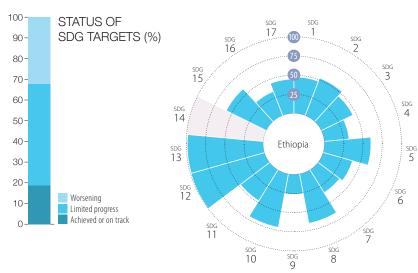
### ETHIOPIA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

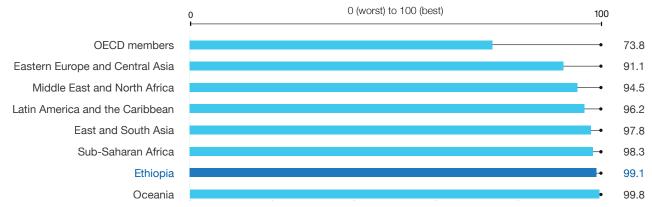


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



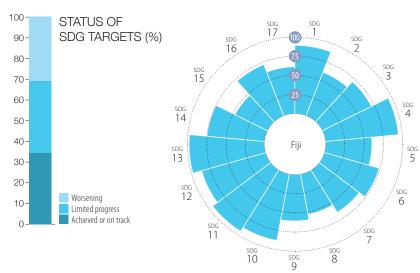
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  DG2 – Zero Hunger revalence of undernourishment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) |       |     | 23 <b>•</b> 23 <b>•</b> |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 52.3     | 2022     |   | -        |
|---|-------|-----|-------------------------|----------|---|----------|----------|---|----------|
| DG2 – Zero Hunger<br>revalence of undernourishment (%)<br>revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 41./  | 20. | 73 <b>-</b>             |          | D 1 .: : .! : (0/)  |          | 2024     |   |          |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)<br>revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |       |     |                         |          | Population using the internet (%)   |          | 2021     |   | 7        |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 240   | 201 | 20.                     | 1        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                    | 21.7     | 2021     |   |          |
|   |       |     | 20 <b>•</b> 22 <b>•</b> | •        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.1      | 2016     | • |          |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (70)   |       |     | 19                      |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 42 F     | 2022     |   |          |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |       |     | 16                      | <b>→</b> | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 42.3     | 2022     |   |          |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |       |     | 17                      | 1        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |          | 2021     |   | <b>→</b> |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |       | 20  |                         | <b>†</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.3      | 2017     | • |          |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |       |     | 18 •                    | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |          |          |   |          |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA    | . 1 | NA •                    | •        | Gini coefficient  | 35.0     |          |   |          |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |     |                         |          | Palma ratio   | 1.5      | 2015     | • | •        |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 266.7 | 20  | 20 •                    | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |          |          |   |          |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 26.2  | 20  | 21 •                    | 7        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 64.3     | 2020     | • | <b>→</b> |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 46.8  | 20  | 21 🔵                    | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 39.8     | 2019     | • | 1        |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |       |     | 21 •                    |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 87.9     | 2020     |   | <b>→</b> |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.1   | 202 | 21 •                    | 1        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 32.0     |          |   | Ţ        |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 17.1  | 20  | 19 🔵                    | 7        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 32.0     | LULL     |   | Ť        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)<br>ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |       |     |                         |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.2      | 2015     | • |          |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 142.5 | 20  | 19 •                    | •        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |          | 2019     |   | •        |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 28.2  | 20  | 19 •                    | 4        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 0.1      | 2018     | • |          |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 68.7  | 20  | 19 •                    | 7        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |          | 2018     |   | •        |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 73.5  | 20  | 18 🔵                    |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA       | NA       | • | •        |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 49.8  | 20  | 19 🔵                    | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA       | NA       |   | •        |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 54    | 202 | 21 •                    | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0      | 2021     | • | <b>→</b> |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 38    | 20  | 19 •                    | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |          |          |   |          |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 2.6   | 20. | 22 🛖                    | .1.      | $\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)  | 0.2      | 2021     | • | <b>→</b> |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.0   | 20. | 22 •                    | _        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2      | 2018     | • | <b>→</b> |
| DG4 – Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |       |     |                         |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0      | 2021     | • |          |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 42.1  | 202 | 21 •                    | <b>→</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |          |          |   |          |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 77.7  | 20  | 21 •                    | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA       | NA       |   |          |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 29.5  | 20  | 15 •                    |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA       | NA       |   | •        |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 72.8  | 20  | 17 •                    |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA       |          |   | •        |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |       |     |                         |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA<br>NA | NA<br>NA |   | •        |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 62.6  | 202 | 20 •                    | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  |          | 2018     |   | •        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | F1.0  | 20  | 21                      | _        | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 0.0      | 2010     |   | _        |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)<br>atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |       |     | 21 <b>•</b> 22 <b>•</b> | 4        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 16.4     | 2022     |   | 4        |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   |       |     | 21                      |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestriansics important to biodiversity (%)  |          | 2022     |   | 4        |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 72.0  | 20. |                         | •        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.85     |          |   | <b>→</b> |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 106   | 20  | 20 •                    | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |          | 2021     |   | 7        |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |       |     | 20 •                    | <b>→</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.0      | 2010     |   |          |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |       |     | 19                      | •        | (per million population)  | 0.0      | 2018     | _ |          |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |       |     | 20 •                    |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |          |          |   |          |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 75.2  | 20  | 18 •                    |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |          | 2012     |   |          |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |       |     |                         |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |          | NA       |   | •        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 51.1  | 202 | 20 •                    | 7        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |          | 2022     |   | 4        |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 7.8   | 20  | 20 •                    | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |          | 2016     |   |          |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | nα    | 20  | 19 •                    | <b>1</b> | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |          | 2022     |   | 7        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |       |     |                         |          | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 45.0     | 2015     | • |          |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 3.0   | 20  | 19 •                    | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0      | 2021     | • |          |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |       |     |                         |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 47.7     | 2023     | • | 1        |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  |       |     | 21 •                    |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |          | 2021     |   | 7        |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 6.2   | 20  | 18 •                    |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |          | 2021     |   | <b>→</b> |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 34.8  | 20  | 17 •                    | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |          | 2021     |   | 4        |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 40    | 20. | 23 •                    | <b>→</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |          |          |   |          |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |       |     | 21                      | <b>→</b> | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 5.5      | 2020     | • | 1        |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   |       |     | 18                      | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA       | NA       | • | •        |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |       | 20  | 10 -                    |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 7.1      | 2020     | • | 1        |
| ctiris of modern slavery embodica in imports  | 6.5   | 20  | 18 🗨                    |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0        | 2021     | • |          |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# COUNTRY RANKING 57/166



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

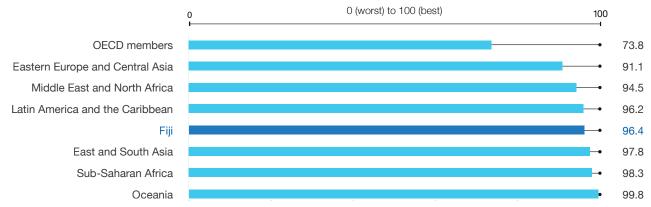


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

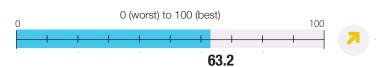


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



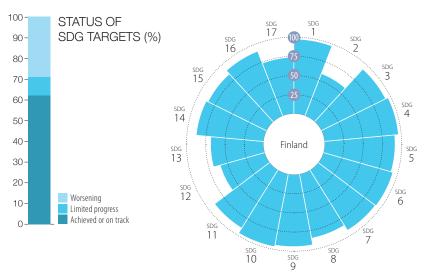
| SDG1 – No Poverty<br>Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |       |       | Rating T |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)                                   | <b>Value</b> 78.4 2 |          |   | - |
|--|-------|-------|----------|----------|---|---------------------|----------|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |       | 2023  |          | Ţ        | Population using the internet (%)   | 87.7                |          |   |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  | J.L   | 2023  |          | •        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 76.1                |          |   |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | E 7   | 2020  |          | <b>A</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                     |          |   |   |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)<br>evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |       | 2020  |          | <b>十</b> | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4 2               | 2018     | • |   |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |       | 2022  | _        |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 240                 | າດາາ     |   |   |
| evalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)   |       | 2016  |          | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 24.8 2              | 2022     | _ |   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |       | 2010  |          | <b>*</b> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.5 2               | 2021     | • |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |       | 2017  |          | <b>.</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA                  | NA       | • |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |       | 2018  |          | <u>.</u> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                     |          |   |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |       | 2010  |          |          | Gini coefficient  | 30.7                | 2019     | • |   |
|  | 0.0   | 2020  |          | _        | Palma ratio   | 1.1                 | 2019     | • |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 20.1  | 2020  |          | <b>A</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                     |          |   |   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)<br>leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2020  |          | <b>T</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 9.4                 | 2020     | • |   |
| Nortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2021  |          | .L.      | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |                     |          |   |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |       | 2021  |          | <b>▼</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 10.1                | 2019     | • |   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   |       | 2021  |          | <b>7</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 97.3                | 2020     | • |   |
|  | 0.2   | 2021  |          | 7        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA                  | NA       | • |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 37.7  | 2019  | •        | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                     |          |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 118.7 | 2010  | •        | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.6 2               | 2011     | • |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |       |       |          |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 6.1 2               | 2019     | • |   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2019  |          | <b>+</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA                  | NA       | • |   |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  |       | 2019  |          | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA                  | NA       | • |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 23.1  | 2016  |          | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA                  | NA       |   |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.8  | 2021  |          | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA                  | NA       | • |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 96    | 2021  | •        | T        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.8 2               | 2021     | • |   |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 61    | 2019  |          | 7        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                     |          |   |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | NIA   | N I A |          |          | $\mbox{CO}_2\mbox{emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)   | 1.6 2               | 2021     | • |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | NA    | NA    |          | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA                  | NA       | • |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |       |       |          |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0                 | 2021     | • |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 89.3  | 2021  | •        | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                     |          |   |   |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.8  | 2020  | •        | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 16.5                | 2022     | • |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 103.3 |       |          | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 87.9                | 2022     | • |   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |       | NA    |          | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 9.0 2               | 2018     | • |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |       |       |          |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.0                 | 2019     | • |   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |       |       |          |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 7.3                 | 2019     | • |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 64.9  | 2023  |          | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.3                 | 2018     | • |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 101.5 | 2021  | •        | <b>1</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                     |          |   |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |       | 2022  |          | Ţ        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 11.2                | 2022     | • |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |       |       |          | 7        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |                     | 2022     |   |   |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 2110  | LUL   |          |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.67                |          | • |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 04.2  | 2020  |          | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |                     | 2021     | • |   |
|  |       | 2020  |          | <b>1</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |                     |          |   |   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |       | 2020  |          | •        | (per million population)  | 0.0                 | 2018     | • |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |       | 2019  |          | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                     |          |   |   |
| .nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)             |       | 2020  |          | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 22                  | 2020     | • |   |
|  | NA    | NA    |          |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 25.9                |          |   |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |       |          |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |                     | NA       |   |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 |       | _        | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 86.6                |          |   |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 51.4  | 2020  | •        | 7        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |                     | 2022     |   |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 2.4   | 2019  | •        | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 16.7                |          |   |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 25.3  | 2019  | •        | <b>1</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0                 | 2021     | • |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |       |       |          |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 50.2                | ากวว     | • |   |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -10.6 | 2021  | •        |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 59.3 2              |          |   |   |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | NA    | NA    | •        | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA<br>NA            | NA<br>NA |   |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)     | NA    | NA    | •        | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |                     | NA       |   |   |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 12    | 2023  |          | <b>1</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                     |          |   |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |       |       |          | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 8.2                 | 2020     | • |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports  | NΑ    |       |          |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | NA                  |          | • |   |
| (per 100,000 population)   | NA    | NA    | •        |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 21.9                |          | • |   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | NA    | NA    |          | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |                     | 2020     |   |   |
| (pci 100,000 population)   |       |       |          |          | COLDOLATE TAX FLAVELL SCOTE IDESECTED VOUSDI  | U                   | 4UZ I    |   |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS































Major challenges

Decreasing











Information unavailable • On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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

Moderately improving

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

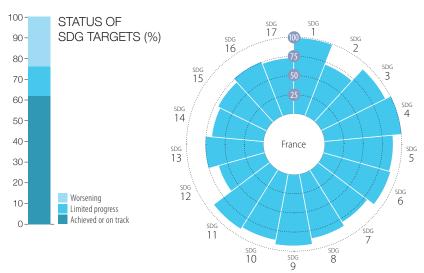


| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value                | Year | Ratin          | g Trend  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year F          | Ratin | ng |
|---|----------------------|------|----------------|----------|--|-----------------------|-------|----|
| verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |                      | 202  |                | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.6 2022             |       | _  |
| verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 0.3                  | 202  | 3              | 1        | Population using the internet (%)  | 92.8 2021             | •     | ,  |
| verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 5.7                  | 2020 | •              | 1        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 157.2 2021            | •     | ,  |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                      |      |                |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 4.0 2018              | •     | ,  |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5                  | 2020 | •              | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |                       |       |    |
| valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | * 2.6                | 202  | 2              |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 54.5 2022             |       | )  |
| valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | <b>*</b> 0.7         | 202  | •              |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 4.2 2021              | •     | ,  |
| valence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)   | 22.2                 | 201  | 5              | 4        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 2.9 2020              |       | ,  |
| man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.6                  | 201  | 7              | 1        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 15.9 2020             |       | ,  |
| real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 2.8                  | 202  | •              | <b>→</b> | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   | 53.3 2020             |       |    |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.0                  | 2018 | 3              | 4        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 9.2 2020              | •     | ,  |
| d gap closure (% of potential yield)  | 51.5                 |      |                | •        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 27.4 2017             |       |    |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 1.0                  | 2020 | )              |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                       |       |    |
| G3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                      |      |                |          | Gini coefficient   | 27.7 2019             |       |    |
| ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 8.3                  | 2020 | •              | <b>→</b> | Palma ratio  | 0.9 2020              |       |    |
| onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 1.3                  | 202  | •              | 1        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 6.9 2020              |       |    |
| rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 2.2                  | 202  | •              | 1        |  | 0.9 2020              | _     |    |
| dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |                      | 202  |                | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                       |       |    |
| v HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  |                      | N/   |                | •        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0 2020              | •     | )  |
| e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |                      |      |                |          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 5.5 2019              | •     | ,  |
| abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 9.6                  | 2019 | 9 •            | T        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  |                       |       |    |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 7 /                  | 2019 |                | •        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0 2020            |       | 1  |
| nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |                      |      |                |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 61.0 2022             |       |    |
| ic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |                      | 2019 |                | 1        | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 8.8 2019              |       |    |
| expectancy at birth (years)   | 81.6                 |      |                | 1        | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 96.6 2022             | •     | )  |
| escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |                      | 2019 |                | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                       |       |    |
| s attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.6                 |      |                | <b>→</b> | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 19.8 2019             | •     | ,  |
| iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |                      | 202  |                | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 26.6 2018             |       | ,  |
| ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  |                      | 2019 |                | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 7.3 2018              |       |    |
| ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |                      | 202  |                | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 51.8 2018             |       |    |
| in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 3.8                  | 2020 | )              | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 30.7 2018             |       |    |
| in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | 25.3                 |      |                | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 3.7 2021              |       |    |
| smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 12.0                 | 2020 | •              | 1        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.1 2021              |       |    |
| 64 – Quality Education  |                      |      |                |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                       |       |    |
| cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |                      |      |                |          |  | 60 2021               |       |    |
| of children aged 4 to 6)  | 96.9                 | 2020 | ) •            | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                     | 6.8 2021              |       | ′  |
| primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.3                 | 2020 | )              | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 2.7 2018              |       |    |
| er secondary completion rate (%)  | 102.1                | 2020 | •              | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best) | 0.1 2021              |       |    |
| racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | NA                   | N/   |                |          |  | 33.5 2018             |       | _  |
| iary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   | 40.1                 | 202  | •              | <b>→</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                       |       |    |
| A score (worst 0–600 best)  | 516.3                | 2018 | 3              | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 60.9 2022             |       | )  |
| ation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   | 10.5                 | 2018 | 3              | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 81.9 2022             |       | )  |
| derachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)   | 12.9                 | 2018 | 3              | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 3.1 2018              | •     | )  |
| G5 – Gender Equality  |                      |      |                |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 0.0 2019              |       | )  |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |                      |      |                |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.2 2019              |       |    |
| o of females aged 15 to 49)   | * 90.4               | 202  | 3              | 1        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 2018              | •     | )  |
| o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 102.8                | 202  | 1              | 4        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                       |       |    |
| o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 90.8                 |      |                | 4        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 71.8 2022             | •     | ,  |
| ts held by women in national parliament (%)   | 46.0                 |      |                | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 75.8 2022             |       | ,  |
| ider wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 16.0                 |      |                |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.99 2023             |       | ,  |
|   | 10.0                 | ZUZI | , <del>-</del> |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.99 2023             |       |    |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                      |      |                |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  |                       |       |    |
| ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0                |      |                | 1        | (per million population)   | 2.0 2018              | •     | )  |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 99.4                 |      |                | T        |  |                       |       |    |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |                      | 2019 |                |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                       |       |    |
| propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 100.0                |      |                | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 1.6 2020              |       |    |
| ce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 3,124.9              |      |                |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 23.5 2020             |       |    |
| ulation using safely managed water services (%)   | 99.6                 |      |                | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | 88 2022               |       |    |
| ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 84.1                 | 2020 | )              | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0 2022            |       | ,  |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                      |      |                |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 87 2022               | •     |    |
| ulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0                | 2020 | )              | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | • 0.0 2021            | •     | ,  |
| ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0                |      |                | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 0.5 2021              | •     | ,  |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   |                      |      |                | •        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 87.9 2023             |       |    |
| CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |                      | 2019 |                | T        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |                       | -     |    |
| wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 45.8                 | 2019 | •              | 1        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.7 2021<br>0.8 2021  | -     |    |
| 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                      |      |                |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.8 2021              |       |    |
| sted GDP growth (%)   | 00                   | 202  |                |          |  |                       |       |    |
| ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |                      | 2018 |                |          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 49.7 2020             | •     | 1  |
| its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |                      |      |                | _        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                       |       |    |
| obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 99.5                 | 202  | •              | <b>→</b> | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 13.7 2020             | •     | )  |
| damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.8                  | 202  |                | 4        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.6 2022              |       |    |
| I work-related accidents embodied in imports  |                      |      |                |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.6 2022              | _     | ,  |
|   | 0.3                  | 2018 | 3              | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NA NA                 | •     | )  |
| er 100.000 population)  |                      | 201  | 3              | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 60 2021               | •     | ,  |
|   | 95.8                 | 7011 |                |          |  |                       |       |    |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 95.8<br>72.7         |      |                | 1        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 51.8 2022             |       | •  |
| per 100,000 population) tims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) sployment-to-population ratio (%) uth not in employment, education or training (NEET) | 95.8<br>72.7<br>11.9 | 202  | •              | 1        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 51.8 2022<br>4.8 2019 |       | 1  |





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

































Major challenges

Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

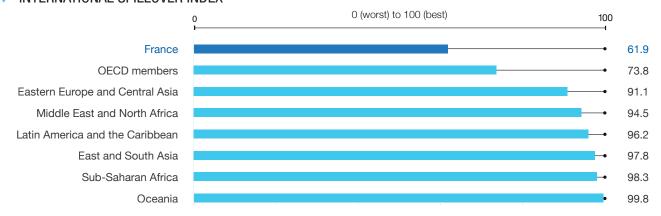


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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| DG1 – No Poverty  |        |       |   | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year R |   | - |
|---|--------|-------|---|----------|---|--------------|---|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |        | 2023  |   | - 7      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 99.5 2022    |   |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  |        | 2023  |   |          | Population using the internet (%)   | 86.1 2021    |   |   |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 8.4    | 2019  |   | 7        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 100.4 2021   | • |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |        |       |   |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 4.0 2018     | • |   |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  |        | 2020  |   | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |              |   |   |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *                               |        | 2022  |   | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 67.0 2022    | • |   |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                                  |        | 2021  |   |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 1.8 2021     | • |   |
|   | 21.6   |       |   | +        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 2.4 2020     | • |   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |        | 2017  |   | <b>→</b> | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 11.4 2020    | • |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |        | 2021  |   | T        | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)  | 29.2 2020    | • |   |
| istainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                                  |        | 2018  |   | •        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | 20.7 2019    | • |   |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)  | 77.3   |       |   | •        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 31.8 2016    | • |   |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                             | 5.0    | 2020  |   |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |              |   |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |        |       |   |          | Gini coefficient  | 32.4 2018    |   |   |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 7.9    | 2020  | • | <b>→</b> | Palma ratio   | 1.1 2019     |   |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |        | 2021  |   | <b>→</b> | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 4.4 2019     |   |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |        | 2021  |   | -        |   | 4.4 2019     |   | _ |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |        | 2021  |   | 4        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |              |   |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)                                       |        | 2021  |   | 4        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0 2020     | • |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                         |        |       |   |          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 11.2 2019    |   |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                   | 10.6   | 2019  | • | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |              |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                    |        | 0     | _ |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0 2020   | • |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 10.0   | 2019  |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 63.0 2022    | • |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 5.1    | 2019  | • | 1        | Population with rent overburden (%)   | 5.3 2019     | • |   |
|   | 82.5   |       |   | 1        | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)                                      | 97.4 2022    | • |   |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                         |        | 2019  |   | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |              |   | Ī |
|   | 97.6   |       |   | <b>→</b> | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 21 0 2010    |   |   |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                               |        | 2019  |   | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 21.0 2019    |   |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)               |        | 2019  |   | <b>†</b> |   | 6.9 2018     |   |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                              |        | 2019  |   | <b>†</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 6.1 2018     |   |   |
|   | 11.1   |       |   |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 47.3 2018    |   |   |
|   |        |       |   |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 19.9 2018    |   |   |
|   | 17.1   |       |   | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 6.1 2021     |   |   |
| ·   | 25.5   | 2020  | • | T        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.9 2021     | • |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |        |       |   |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |              |   |   |
| rticination rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 00.5   | 2020  |   | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                  | 4.7 2021     |   |   |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)  | 99.5   | 2020  |   | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 2.5 2018     |   |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.9   | 2020  | • | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 1.3 2021     |   |   |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 100.1  | 2020  | • | 1        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | 55.0 2018    |   |   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | NA     | NA    |   |          |   | JJ.U 2010    | _ | - |
| rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)                             | 50.3   | 2021  |   | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |              |   |   |
|   | 493.7  |       |   | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 81.9 2022    | • |   |
| riation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)                     | 20.1   | 2018  | • | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 64.9 2022    |   |   |
|   | 20.5   |       |   | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 21.0 2018    | • |   |
| •   |        |       |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 26.6 2019    | • |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |        |       |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 12.9 2019    |   |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods                                     | 95.5   | 2004  | • | 1        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.4 2018     | • |   |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 06.0   | 2021  |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |              |   |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                               | 96.9   |       |   | 1        |   | 01 1 2022    |   |   |
|   | 87.1   |       |   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 81.1 2022    |   |   |
| ·   | 39.5   |       |   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 78.0 2022    |   |   |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 11.8   | 2018  | • |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.83 2023    |   |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |        |       |   |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2021     | • |   |
|   | 100.0  | 2020  | • | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 7.1 2018     | • |   |
| epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)                                    | 98.6   |       |   | ->       | (per million population)  | 2010         | _ |   |
| ·   | 23.5   |       |   |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |              |   |   |
|   | 88.0   |       |   | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.1 2021     | • |   |
|   | ,875.2 |       |   | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 28.5 2020    | • |   |
|   | 99.2   |       |   | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                                    | 74 2022      | • |   |
|   | 78.6   |       |   | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0 2022   |   |   |
|   | 70.0   | ZUZU  | _ | -        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 72 2022      |   |   |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |        |       |   |          | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 0.0 2021     | • |   |
| ·   | 100.0  |       |   | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |              |   |   |
|   | 100.0  | 2020  | • | 1        | per 100,000 population)   | 4.5 2021     | • |   |
| 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output                             | 0.6    | 2019  |   | 1        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 78.7 2023    | • |   |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |        |       |   |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021     |   |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                                | 15.5   | 2019  | • | <b>→</b> | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.0 2021     |   |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |        |       |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7 2021     |   |   |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)  | 0.2    | 2021  | • |          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   |              |   |   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |        | 2018  |   | •        |   | 96.0 2020    | • | - |
| fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                  |        |       |   |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |              |   |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                           | 99.2   | 2021  | • | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 14.9 2020    | • |   |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                       | ΛR     | 2021  |   | 4        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  |              |   |   |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports  | 0.0    | ∠∪∠ l |   |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.6 2022     | • |   |
| per 100,000 population)   | 0.2    | 2018  | • | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA NA        |   |   |
|   | 67.7   | 2010  |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 67 2021      | • |   |
| earns or modern siavery embodica in imports (per 100,000 population)                      | 0/./   |       |   | 1        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 47.9 2022    | • |   |
| nnloyment-to-nonulation ratio (%)   | 670    |       |   |          |   | 2022         | _ |   |
| nployment-to-population ratio (%)<br>outh not in employment, education or training (NEET) | 67.3   | 2021  |   | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 42.6 2019    |   |   |

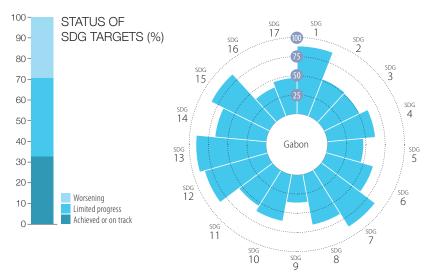
## GABON

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



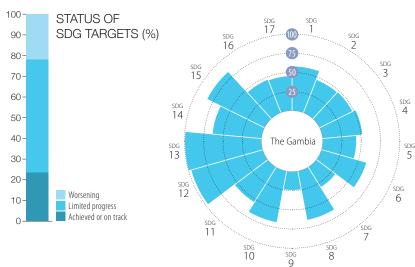
| DG1 – No Poverty   |         | Year       |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Yea        |            |     |
|--|---------|------------|---|----------|--|------------------|------------|-----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |         | 2023       |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 59.1 202         |            |     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 9.4     | 2023       | • | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)  | 71.7 202         |            |     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |         |            |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 96.3 202         | 21         | 1   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  |         | 2020       |   | 4        | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.1 201          | 8          | , = |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |         | 2022       |   | 7        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |                  |            |     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2020       |   | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0 202          | 22 •       |     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |         | 2016       |   | <b>*</b> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.1 202          | 21         | , 4 |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |         | 2017       |   |          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.6 200          | )9         | •   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)<br>ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                               |         |            |   | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                  |            |     |
| sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |         | 2018<br>NA |   | •        | Gini coefficient   | 38.0 201         | 7          | ) ( |
|  | IVA     | IVA        |   | _        | Palma ratio  | 1.6 201          | 7          | ) ( |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 226.6   | 2020       |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                  |            |     |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 226.6   |            |   | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 44.3 201         | 8          | ) ( |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2021       |   | <b>1</b> | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   |                  |            |     |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2021       |   | <b>→</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  | 47.5 201         | 9          | •   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 513.0   | 2021       |   | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 88.9 202         | 20         | •   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.8     | 2021       |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 40.0 202         | 22         |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 21.3    | 2019       |   | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                  |            |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |         |            |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | NA N             | A          | ) ( |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 78.3    | 2019       | • |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 8.7 201          |            | , ( |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 23.9    | 2019       | • | 4        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 9.1 201          | 8          | )   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 66.5    | 2019       | • | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 0.8 201          | 8          | ,   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 91.0    | 2012       | • |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 27.7 201         | 8          | •   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 87.1    | 2012       | • |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 10.4 201         | 8          | •   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 64      | 2021       | • | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | NA N             | A          |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 40      | 2019       |   | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                  |            |     |
| worst 0–100 best)  | 49      | 2019       |   | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 2.5 202          | 1 •        | ,   |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.1     | 2022       | • | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.4 201          |            |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |         |            |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | NA N             |            |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | NA      | NA         | • |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                  |            |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |         |            |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 67.0 202         | ר (        | •   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   |         | 2019       |   | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 63.8 202         |            |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   |         | 2019       |   | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 69.6 201         |            |     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 90.4    | 2021       | • | •        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 35.2 201         |            |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |         |            |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.7 201          |            |     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 44.0    | 2012       | • | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.7 201          |            |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 747     | 2021       |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.1 201          |            | _   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  |         | 2021       |   | *        |  | (1 7 202         | 12 🥏       |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |         | 2022       |   | *        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   |                  |            |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 16.2    | 2021       | • | 7        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 93.6 202         |            |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |            |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.95 202         |            |     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  |         | 2020       |   |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 202          | 41         | ,   |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |         | 2020       |   | <b>→</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 2.5 201          | 8          | )   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |         | 2019       |   |          |  |                  |            |     |
| hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |         | 2020       |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | NIA NIA          | ΙΛ         |     |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 1,536.5 | 2018       | • |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | NA N             |            |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |            |   |          |  | 80.2 201         |            |     |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 91.6    | 2020       | • | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)<br>Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 43 202           |            |     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 88.1    | 2020       | • | 1        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 89.6 201         |            |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 23      | 2019       | • | 1        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 29 202           |            |     |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |         |            |   |          | · · ·  | 19.6 201         | Z <b>•</b> |     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 63.1    | 2019       | • | T        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 202          | 21         |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |            |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 58.1 202         | 3 =        | ,   |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)   | -3.3    | 2021       | • |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4 202          |            | ,   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 4.8     | 2018       | • | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4 202          |            | ,   |
| fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 66.1    | 2021       | • | 1        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4 202          |            |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |         |            |   |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 3 202            | . •        |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  |         | 2023       |   | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 5 1 202          | n 🧢        |     |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6     | 2021       | • |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 5.1 202          | .0         |     |
| otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 0.0     | 2018       | • | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | NA N<br>19.4 201 |            |     |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 17.2    | 2018       | • |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |                  |            |     |
| ner rou du nontilation)  |         |            |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0 202            | / I        | , . |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 129/166

COUNTRY SCORE 58.3

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



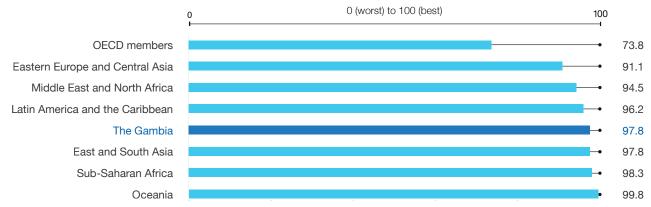
#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0

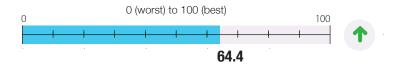


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## THE GAMBIA

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Ratio | _        | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year Ra |   |
|--|------------------|----------|--|---------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 10.1 2023        |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 80.3 2022     |   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 34.7 2023        | 7        | Population using the internet (%)  | 33.0 2021     |   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                  |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 50.3 2021     |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 21.6 2020        |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 1.8 2018      | • |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 13.6 2022        | _        | The Times Higher Education Universities Panking: Average score of  |               |   |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 5.1 2020         |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0 2022      | • |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 10.3 2016        |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.1 2021      | • |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3 2017         |          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.1 2018      | • |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 0.5 2021         |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |               |   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.0 2018         |          | Gini coefficient   | 35.9 2015     | • |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA NA •          |          | Palma ratio  | 1.5 2015      |   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                  |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |               |   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 458.2 2020       |          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 38.9 2020     | • |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 25.3 2021        |          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   |               |   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 47.9 2021        |          | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 35.4 2019     | • |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) | 149.0 2021       |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 83.9 2020     | • |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                                       | 0.8 2021         |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 31.0 2022     | • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                                  | 21.1 2019        | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |               |   |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                                  | 222 - 21         |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4 2002      | • |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 220.5 2019       |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 1.2 2019      | • |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 29.6 2019        | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 1.3 2018      | • |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 65.5 2019        | -        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 0.2 2018      | • |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                                       | 64.8 2018        |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 7.3 2018      | • |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 83.8 2020        |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 5.9 2018      | • |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 79 2021 •        | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2013      | • |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 48 2019          | -        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |               |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |                  |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.3 2021      | • |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.3 2022         |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.1 2018      | • |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |                  |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2017      | • |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                      | 55.4 2022        | -        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |               |   |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 86.0 2022        | 4        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 40.3 2022     | • |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 61.8 2021        | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 39.3 2022     | • |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 73.4 2021        | 7        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | NA NA         | • |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |                  |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 1.4 2014      | • |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                  |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.0 2015      | • |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 41.1 2019        | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | NA NA         |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 68.2 2021        | 7        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |               |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 87.0 2022        | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 41.7 2022     | • |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 8.6 2021         |          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 99.0 2022     | • |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                  |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.98 2023     | • |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 80.9 2020        | -        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.3 2021      | • |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 46.9 2020        |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 0.0 2018      |   |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 2.2 2019         |          | (per million population)   | 0.0 2010      |   |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 7.9 2020         |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |               |   |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                 | 1,191.7 2018     |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | NA NA         |   |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                  |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 18.1 2014     | • |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 62.3 2020        | 7        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | 38 2022       | • |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                     | 1.7 2020         | +        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 59.0 2020     | • |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output                              |                  |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 34 2022       |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 2.2 2019         | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 16.9 2018     | • |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.1 2019         | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.0 2021      | • |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                  |          | per 100,000 population)  |               |   |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -4.1 2021        |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 71.1 2023     | - |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 5.8 2018         |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021      | - |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                                | 28 6 2017        |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.3 2021      |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 28.6 2017        |          |  | 0.4 2021      | • |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 4.7 2023         | 1        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 4.4.0000      |   |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                                     | 0.5 2021         |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 4.1 2020      |   |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)                                | 0.0 2018         | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding greats (% of GNI) | NA NA         | • |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 3.4 2018         |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ** Corporate Taylor Corpor (Next 0, 100 worst)  | 11.0 2010     | • |
| (per 100,000 population)   |                  |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0 2021        |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

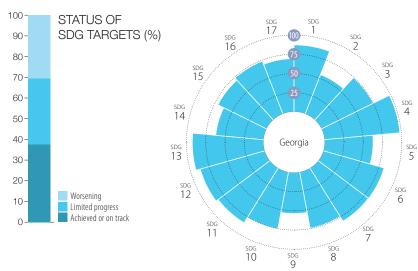
## **GEORGIA**

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

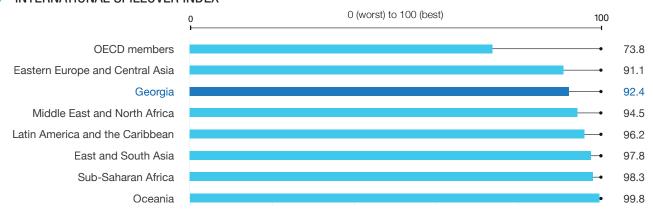


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend          | ·   | Value Year Rat | -   |
|--|----------------------------------|---|----------------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 3.7 2023                         | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 85.9 2022      |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 9.7 2023 • 7                     | Population using the internet (%)   | 76.4 2021      |     |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 7 6 0000 0                       | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                    | 99.8 2021      | • ' |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 7.6 2020 • <b>T</b>              | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4 2018       | • • |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.8 2022 • <b>↑</b> 0.6 2018 • • | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 16 5 2022      |     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 21.7 2016                        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 16.5 2022      | • ( |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3 2017                         | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.5 2021       | • • |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.7 2021                         | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.3 2020       | • - |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.1 2018 • →                     | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | NA NA • •                        | Gini coefficient  | 34.5 2020      | • ? |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                                  | Palma ratio   | 1.4 2020       | • ( |
| Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 27.6 2020 • 🛧                    | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                |     |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 5.4 2021 • 🛧                     | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 7.1 2020       | • • |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 9.5 2021 • 1                     | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 21.7 2019      | • ; |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 64.0 2021 • 7                    | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 96.4 2020      | _ ( |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.1 2021 • 🛧                     | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 62.0 2022      | •   |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 24.9 2019 • →                    | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 02.0 2022      |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  |                                  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.5 2015       |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 92.8 2019 • •                    | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |                | •   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 12.4 2019 • 🛧                    | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 4.8 2018       | _   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 73.3 2019                        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 1.5 2018       |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 27.3 2020 • 🛧                    | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 25.0 2018      |     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.8 2020 • 🔷                    | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 18.2 2018      | • • |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 85 2021 🔸 🕹                      | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.3 2021       | • • |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 65 2019 • →                      | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 03 2013                          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 2.9 2021       | • • |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.3 2022 • ↑                     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.6 2018       | • • |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                                  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 14.4 2021      | • ( |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                     | NA NA • •                        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.7 2021 • 🔷                    | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 35.6 2022      | • • |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 95.2 2021 • →                    | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 57.7 2022      | • • |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.7 2019 • 🛧                    | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA          | •   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                                  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 7.5 2019       | • • |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | F1 2 2010 A                      | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 12.7 2019      |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 51.3 2018 • →                    | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018       | • ( |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 100.7 2021 • 🛧                   | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 75.8 2022 • 🛧                    | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 42.4 2022      | • - |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 19.3 2021 • 7                    | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 38.9 2022      | • • |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                                  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.89 2023      |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 97.3 2020 • 1                    | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2021       | • ' |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 85.8 2020 • 🔸                    | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.7 2018       | • ( |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 5.1 2019                         | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 46.6 2020                        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.0 2019       | • • |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                | 1,789.2 2018                     | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 18.5 2019      |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                                  | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 79 2022        |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2020 • ↑                   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 98.5 2017      |     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 89.1 2020 • 1                    | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 56 2022        |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                 | 0.7 2019 • 🛧                     | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 1.6 2015       |     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 25.2 2019 • 🔸                    | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.2.2017       |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                                  | per 100,000 population)   | 0.2 2017       |     |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | 0.6 2021                         | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 61.7 2023      |     |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 4.3 2018                         | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021       | • ; |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |                                  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021       |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 70.5 2021 • 🕇                    | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021       |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 11.7 2023 • 🗷                    | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                |     |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021 • 🔸                     | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6.4 2021       | • - |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)  | 0.1 2018 • →                     | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA (        | • • |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 27.6 2018                        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 24.9 2020      | •   |
| (per 100,000 population)   |                                  | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 6 0 2021       | 6   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

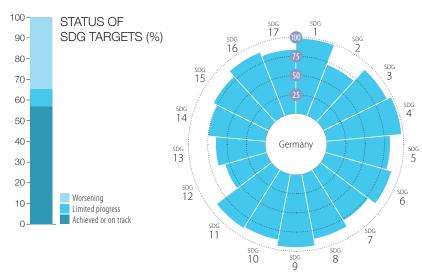
## **GERMANY**

#### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS































Major challenges

Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



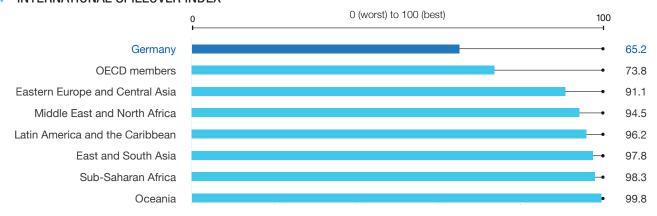
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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

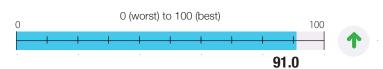
Challenges remain

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



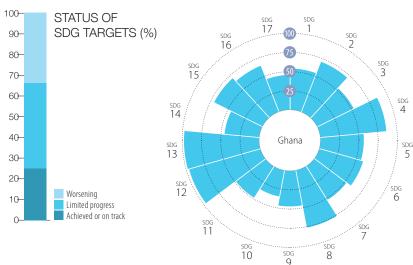
| G1 – No Poverty  |         |      |     | g Trend  |   |                  | Year Ra | _ |
|--|---------|------|-----|----------|---|------------------|---------|---|
| erty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |         | 2023 |     |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 100.0            |         |   |
| erty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   |         | 2023 |     |          | Population using the internet (%)   | 91.4             |         |   |
| erty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 10.9    | 2019 | ) - | Ψ.       | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 94.4             | 2021    |   |
| G2 – Zero Hunger   |         |      |     |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 4.4              | 2018    |   |
| valence of undernourishment (%)  |         | 2020 |     | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 75.9             | ากาา    |   |
| valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)    |         | 2022 |     | <b>→</b> | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |                  |         |   |
| valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 22.3    | 2016 |     | 1        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |                  | 2021    | • |
| man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |         | 2017 |     | Ť        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |                  | 2020    |   |
| eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |         | 2017 |     | <b>→</b> | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 10.0             |         |   |
| tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |         | 2018 |     | Ť        | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)  | 52.6             |         |   |
| d gap closure (% of potential yield)   | 77.2    |      |     |          | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | 12.4             |         |   |
| orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |         | 2020 |     |          | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 27.6             | 2017    | • |
|  | 2.0     | 2020 | , _ |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                  |         |   |
| G3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 4.4     | 2020 |     |          | Gini coefficient  | 31.7             |         |   |
| ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  |         | 2020 |     | 1        | Palma ratio   |                  | 2019    |   |
| onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2021 |     | 1        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 11.0             | 2019    | • |
| rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2021 |     | T        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                  |         |   |
| dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |         | 2021 |     | <b>T</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0              | 2020    | • |
| v HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)<br>e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, | 0.0     | 2020 | )   |          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 11.2             | 2010    |   |
| abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 12.1    | 2019 | •   | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 11.3             |         |   |
| -standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |         | 20.  |     |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0            |         |   |
| nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 14.7    | 2019 | 9   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 62.0             |         |   |
| ic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 3.8     | 2019 | •   | 1        | Population with rent overburden (%)   |                  | 2019    |   |
| expectancy at birth (years)  | 81.7    | 2019 | •   | 1        | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  | 97.5             | 2022    | • |
| lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 6.9     | 2019 | •   | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                  |         |   |
| ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 96.2    |      |     | 1        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 19.4             | 2019    | • |
| iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |         | 2021 | •   | <b>→</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 11.2             | 2018    | • |
| ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   |         | 2019 |     | 1        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 7.9              | 2018    | • |
| jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |         | 2022 |     | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 34.4             | 2018    | • |
| in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  |         | 2020 |     |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 29.1             | 2018    | • |
| in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   | 29.6    |      |     | 4        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 10.0             | 2021    | • |
| y smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 18.8    | 2017 | 7 🛑 |          | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.5              | 2021    | • |
| G4 – Quality Education   |         |      |     |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                  |         |   |
| icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 98.3    | 2020 |     | <b>1</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 8.1              | 2021    | • |
| of children aged 4 to 6)   |         |      |     |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |                  | 2018    |   |
| primary enrollment rate (%)  | 97.9    |      |     | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 176.4            |         |   |
| er secondary completion rate (%)   | * 98.8  |      |     | <b>→</b> | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | 40.8             |         |   |
| racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |         | NA   |     | •        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                  |         |   |
| ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   | 35.9    |      |     | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 80.8             | 2022    | • |
| score (worst 0–600 best)   | 500.3   |      |     | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 70.1             |         |   |
| ition in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  | 18.6    |      |     | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 25.6             |         |   |
| lerachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  | 19.6    | 2018 | 5 - | •        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 12.4             |         |   |
| G5 – Gender Equality   |         |      |     |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |                  | 2019    |   |
| nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | * 87.4  | 2023 | 3   | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  |                  | 2018    |   |
| of females aged 15 to 49)  |         |      |     |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                  |         |   |
| o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 96.5    |      |     | 1        |   | 70.1             | 2022    |   |
| o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 84.3    |      |     | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)<br>Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 79.1 .<br>79.3 . |         | - |
| s held by women in national parliament (%)   | 34.9    |      |     | <u>+</u> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.98             |         | - |
| der wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 14.2    | 2020 | ) 🛡 |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |                  | 2023    |   |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |      |     |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.0              | ∠∪∠ I   |   |
| ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0   |      |     | 1        | (per million population)  | 5.7              | 2018    | • |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 99.2    |      |     | 1        |   |                  |         |   |
| nwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 33.5    |      |     |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 0.0              | 2024    | _ |
| propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 97.0    |      |     | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |                  | 2021    | - |
| ce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                   | 3,304.1 |      |     | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 23.2             |         | - |
| ulation using safely managed water services (%)  | 100.0   |      |     | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)<br>Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)    | 100.0            | 2022    |   |
| ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 97.1    | 2020 | ) • | 1        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |                  | 2020    |   |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |      |     |          | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   |                  |         | • |
| ulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0   |      |     | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                  |         | Ī |
| ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0   | 2020 | •   | 1        | per 100,000 population)   | 1.5              | 2021    | • |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.1     | 2019 | ) • | 1        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 81.9             | 2023    | • |
| CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |         |      |     | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |                  |         |   |
| ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 17.2    | 2019 | 9 🟓 | 7        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |                  | 2021    |   |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |         |      |     |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |                  | 2021    |   |
| sted GDP growth (%)  | -0.8    | 2021 | •   |          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 71.1             |         |   |
| ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 2.0     | 2018 | •   |          |   |                  | -       |   |
| Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 100.0   | 2021 |     | 1        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 117              | วกวก    |   |
| obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |         |      |     | -        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 14.7             | ZUZU    |   |
| damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.8     | 2021 | •   | <b>→</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.8              | 2022    | • |
| work-related accidents embodied in imports   | 0.3     | 2018 | •   | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA               | NΑ      |   |
| er 100,000 population)   |         |      |     |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |                  | 2021    | • |
| ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  |         |      |     | -        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 56.7             |         | • |
| loyment to population ratio (04)   |         | /11/ |     | 1        |   |                  |         |   |
| oloyment-to-population ratio (%)<br>th not in employment, education or training (NEET)                                 | 10.2    |      |     | _        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 75.6             | 2019    |   |



122/166 **COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

























Decreasing











Information unavailable • On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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

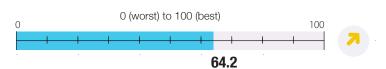
Challenges remain

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



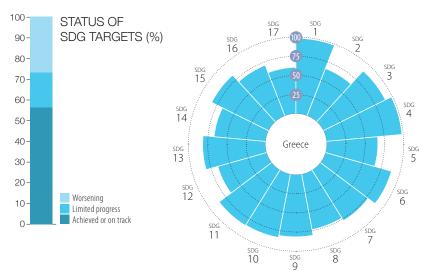
| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend                           | ·   | Value Year Rating       |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)<br>Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)                                | 20.1 2023 • <del>→</del> 32.8 2023 • <del>→</del> | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  Population using the internet (%)   | 75.3 2022 • 68.2 2021 • |
| ·   | 32.0 2023   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 71.5 2021               |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | 41 2020 • 1                                       | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                         |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 4.1 2020 • <b>↑</b> 12.7 2022 • <b>↑</b>          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4 2018 •              |
| Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 6.8 2017  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 22.2.2022               |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 10.9 2016   | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 32.2 2022 •             |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.1 2017 • →                                      | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2 2021 •              |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 2.4 2021  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.4 2010                |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.7 2018 • →                                      | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                         |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 3.9 2020  | Gini coefficient  | 43.5 2016 •             |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   | Palma ratio   | 2.3 2016 •              |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 263.1 2020 • →                                    | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                         |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 22.8 2021   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 33.5 2020 •             |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 44.0 2021 • 7                                     | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 40.1 2019               |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 136.0 2021 • →                                    | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |                         |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.6 2021 • •                                      | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 41.1 2020 •             |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 22.5.2010   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 44.0 2022               |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 22.5 2019 • 7                                     | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                         |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 193.6 2019 • •                                    | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.4 2005                |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.8 2019 •              |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 25.7 2019 • •                                     | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 2.1 2018                |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 66.3 2019 • →                                     | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.8 2018                |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 78.0 2018   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 8.8 2018                |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 78.9 2018   | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 3.9 2018                |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 94 2021 • <b>T</b>                                | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2019 •              |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  | 45 2019 • 👈                                       | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                         |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.2 2022 • →                                      | $\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)   | 0.7 2021                |
|   | 1.2 2022  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.3 2018 •              |
| SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 623.8 2019 •            |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 93.3 2020   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                         |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 94.0 2020 • •                                     | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 19.6 2022 •             |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 78.2 2019 • 🔼                                     | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 32.6 2022 •             |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 93.5 2020 • 🛧                                     | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 44.1 2018               |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 7.4 2019                |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 40.4 2017 • →                                     | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 28.8 2019               |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 40.4 2017   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018 •              |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 86.7 2021 • 7                                     | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                         |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 90.1 2022 • 1                                     | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                         |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 14.5 2021 • 👈                                     | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 80.7 2022 •             |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.84 2023               |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 85.8 2020 • 7                                     | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.9 2021                |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 23.7 2020 • →                                     | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018                |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 6.3 2019 • •                                      |   |                         |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 3.0 2020 • •                                      | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 1.0.2021                |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 472.5 2018 • •                                    | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.8 2021                |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 11.7 2022               |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 85.9 2020 • 🛧                                     | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 60 2022                 |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 22.2 2020 • →                                     | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)                       | 70.6 2018               |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.0 2019 • 🛧                                      | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 43 2022 • 20.1 2018 •   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 20.1 2010               |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 11.2 2019 • 🔸                                     | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021 •              |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 65.9 2023               |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   | -1.8 2021 • •                                     | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021                |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 4.8 2018 • •                                      | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021                |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 68.2 2021 • 🛧                                     | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7 2021                |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | 3.9 2023 • 1                                      | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                         |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                 | 3.9 2023 • <b>↑</b> 0.5 2021 • <b>↓</b>           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 5.9 2020                |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)  | 0.5 2021  | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •                 |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 13.8 2020 •             |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 9.8 2018 • •                                      | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 52 2021                 |
|   |   | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 64.2 2022               |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**COUNTRY RANKING** 



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

































Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

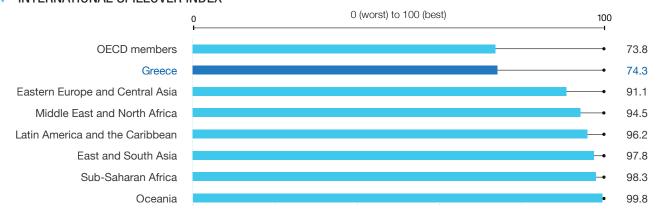




Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| DG1 – No Poverty everty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | Value        |       | _ |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year             |     | -   |
|---|--------------|-------|---|----------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|
| ,   |              | 2023  |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.5 2022              |     |     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 11.5         | 2023  |   |          | Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 78.5 2021<br>94.5 2021 |     |     |
|   | 11.5         | 2019  | _ |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  | 94.5 2021              |     |     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |              |       |   |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 3.2 2018               | •   | ) ' |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  |              | 2020  |   | T        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 42.2.2022              |     |     |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |              | 2022  |   | <b>→</b> | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 43.3 2022              | •   |     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |              | 2003  |   |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 2.2 2021               | •   |     |
|   | 24.9         |       |   | Ť        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 1.5 2020               | ) • |     |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |              | 2017  |   | <b>→</b> | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 9.5 2020               | •   |     |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |              | 2021  |   | T        | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   | 2.8 2020               | •   | 1   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |              | 2018  |   | •        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 41.7 2020              | •   |     |
|   | 50.6         |       |   | •        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 40.1 2017              | •   |     |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 23.5         | 2020  | • |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                        |     |     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |              |       |   |          | Gini coefficient   | 33.1 2019              |     |     |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 7.7          | 2020  | • | <b>→</b> | Palma ratio  | 1.1 2019               |     |     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |              | 2021  |   | 1        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 7.2 2019               |     |     |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |              | 2021  |   | 4        |  | 7.2 2019               | 1 — |     |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |              | 2021  |   | 4        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                        |     |     |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   |              | 2021  |   | 4        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0 2020               | •   |     |
| ne-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer  |              |       |   |          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 15 / 2010              |     |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 12.5         | 2019  | • | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  | 15.4 2019              |     |     |
| ne-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |              |       |   |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0 2020             | •   | 1   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 23.1         | 2019  | • |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 54.0 2022              |     | ,   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 8.3          | 2019  | • | 1        | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 14.2 2019              | •   | ,   |
|   | 81.1         |       |   | <b>†</b> | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 97.5 2022              | •   | ,   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |              | 2020  |   | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                        |     | _   |
|   | 99.9         |       |   |          | The state of the s | 16.0 2010              |     |     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |              | 2018  |   | 1        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 16.9 2019              |     |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   |              | 2021  |   | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 27.8 2018              |     |     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  |              | 2019  |   | <b>†</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 5.0 2018               |     |     |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  |              | 2022  |   |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 40.0 2018              |     |     |
|   |              |       |   |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 22.9 2018              |     |     |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   |              | 2020  |   | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 5.2 2021               |     |     |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | 24.9         | 2019  | • |          | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.1 2019               | •   |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |              |       |   |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                        |     |     |
| articination rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 00.3         | 2020  |   | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 5.4 2021               |     | ,   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 99.3         | 2020  | • | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.5 2018               |     |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.6         | 2020  |   | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | 38.0 2021              |     |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 93.6         | 2020  |   | <b>→</b> | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 46.8 2018              |     |     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.2         | 2018  | • |          |  | 40.0 2010              | , • | -   |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 44.2         | 2021  |   | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                        |     |     |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best) 4   | 453.3        | 2018  | • | 4        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 86.6 2022              |     | 1   |
| ariation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  | 10.9         | 2018  | • | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 67.4 2022              | •   | 1   |
| nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  | 31.7         | 2018  | • | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 64.1 2018              | •   | 1   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |              |       |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 21.1 2019              | 0   | ,   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |              |       |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 8.7 2019               | 0   | ,   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 66.7         | 2023  |   | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.2 2018               | •   | i   |
|   | 94.5         | 2021  |   | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                        |     |     |
|   |              |       |   | •        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 86.5 2022              |     |     |
|   | 76.2         |       |   | 1        |  |                        |     |     |
| ·   | 21.7         |       |   | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 90.4 2022              |     |     |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 5.9          | 2019  | • | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.83 2023              |     |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |              |       |   |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 2021               | •   |     |
|   | 100.0        | 2020  | • | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 2.9 2018               | •   | ,   |
|   | 99.0         |       |   | <b>†</b> | (per million population)   | 2010                   | _   |     |
| -   | 20.5         |       |   |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                        |     |     |
| ,   | 81.7         |       |   | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.9 2021               | •   | )   |
|   | 365.4        |       |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 23.3 2020              |     | ,   |
|   | 100.0        |       |   | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | 65 2022                |     | ,   |
|   |              |       |   | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0 2022             |     |     |
| ·   | 91.7         | ZUZU  |   | •        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 52 2022                |     |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |              |       |   |          | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 9.0 2022               |     |     |
| ·   | 100.0        | 2020  | • | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  |                        |     |     |
|   | 100.0        | 2020  | • | 1        | per 100,000 population)  | 0.3 2017               | •   | ĺ   |
| $O_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1./          | 2019  |   | -        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 55.2 2023              |     | ,   |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |              |       |   |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6 2021               |     |     |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 18.5         | 2019  | • | <b>→</b> | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6 2021               |     |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |              |       |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |                        |     |     |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  | -1.5         | 2021  |   |          |  | 0.7 2021               |     |     |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |              | 2021  |   | •        | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 109.2 2020             | ) 🧡 | -   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 7.9          | ZUIÖ  |   | _        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                        |     |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 94.9         | 2021  | • | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 9.6 2020               | ) • | ,   |
| Indohie-Honey-service provider (% of population aged 13 of over)  Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6          | 2021  |   | 4        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |                        |     |     |
| andamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.0          | 2U2 I |   | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.1 2022               | •   |     |
|   | 0.2          | 2018  | • | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NA NA                  |     | ,   |
|   |              |       |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 46 2021                |     | ,   |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 472          | 201₽  |   |          |  |                        | _   |     |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 47.3         |       |   |          |  | 52.8 2022              |     | 1   |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 47.3<br>57.3 |       |   | 1        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 52.8 2022<br>1.9 2019  |     | 1   |

## GRENADA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

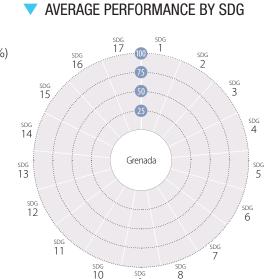




### 90- STATUS OF 90- SDG TARGETS (%) 80-70-60-50-40-30-20-

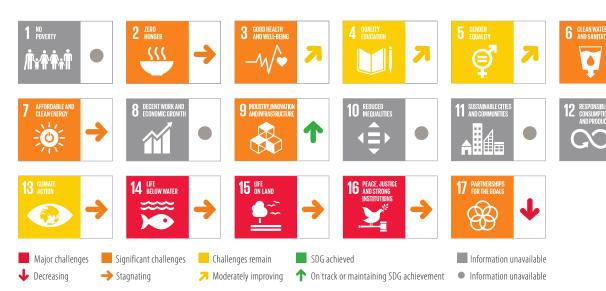
Insufficient Data

10-



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 70.2



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

| SDG1 – No Poverty  |           | Year I     |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value        |            |   | J Trer |
|--|-----------|------------|---|----------|---|--------------|------------|---|--------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | NA        | NA         |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 100.0        |            |   | 4      |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | NA        | NA         | • | _        | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 77.8<br>76.6 |            |   | 1      |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | NIA       | NIA        |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | /0.0         | 2021       |   |        |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                         |           | NA<br>NA   |   | •        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA           | NA         |   |        |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |           | NA         |   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | . 00         | າດາາ       |   |        |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |           | 2016       |   | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0          | 2022       | • |        |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |           | 2017       |   | 4        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 2.1          | 2021       | • | 1      |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |           | 2021       |   | Ţ        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA           | NA         |   | •      |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |           | 2018       |   | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |              |            |   |        |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |           | 2020       |   | •        | Gini coefficient  | NA           | NA         |   | •      |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |           |            |   |          | Palma ratio   | NA           | NA         |   | •      |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 21.1      | 2020       | • | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |              |            |   |        |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 10.3      | 2021       | • | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA           | NA         | • | •      |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 16.2      | 2021       | • | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 21.4         | 2019       | • | 7      |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 3.2       | 2021       | • | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |              |            |   | 4      |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA        | NA         |   | •        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | NA           | NA         | • | 4      |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 23.4      | 2019       | • | <b>→</b> | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA           | NA         | • | •      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 23.1      | 2017       |   |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 0.0          | 2012       |   |        |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 47.4      | 2019       | • | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)   |              | 2012       |   | 9      |
| Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 9.0       | 2019       |   | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  |              | 2019       |   |        |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  |           | 2019       |   | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA           | NA<br>NA   | • |        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |           | 2019       |   |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA           | NA         | _ |        |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0     |            |   | •        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |              | NA         |   |        |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |           | 2021       |   | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  |              | 2021       |   |        |
| Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |           |            |   |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 0.5          |            |   |        |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | /0        | 2019       | • |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 26           | 2021       |   |        |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | NA        | NA         | • | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |              | NA         |   |        |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |           |            |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  *  |              | 2021       |   |        |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 84.8      | 2020       | • | 7        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |              |            |   |        |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |           |            |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 30.2         | 2022       | • |        |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)<br>Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 106.3     | 2018       |   | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 62.6         |            |   |        |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |           | 2014       |   |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |              | NA         |   |        |
|  | 99.2      | 2014       | • | _        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |              | NA         |   |        |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |           |            |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 7.0          | 2019       | • | 1      |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods ,<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                               | 76.4      | 2023       | • | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA           | NA         | • | •      |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | NA        | NA         | • | •        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |              |            |   |        |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | NA        |            |   | •        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 34.5         | 2022       | • | -      |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |           | 2021       |   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA           | NA         | • |        |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |           |            |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.68         | 2023       | • | •      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 95.6      | 2017       | • |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0          | 2021       | • | •      |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |           | 2017       |   | •        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | NΑ           | NA         | • |        |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |           | 2019       |   | •        | (per million population)  | 14/1         | 14/1       | _ |        |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 15.1      | 2020       | • | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |              |            |   |        |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                | NA        | NA         |   | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 4.0          | 2021       | • | - 2    |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |           |            |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 52.1         | 2020       | • | •      |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 93.6      | 2020       | • | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | NA           | NA         |   | (      |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  |           | 2020       |   | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | NA           | NA         | • | -      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.4       | 2010       |   | _        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |              | 2022       |   | •      |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.4       | 2019       | • | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA           | NA         | • |        |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.9       | 2019       | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0          | 2021       | • | -      |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |           |            |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | NIA          | NIA        |   |        |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -6.1      | 2021       | • |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |              | NA<br>2021 | _ |        |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | NA        | NA         | • | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |              | 2021       |   |        |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | NA        | NA         | • | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |              | 2021       |   |        |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |           |            |   |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 0.5          | 2021       |   |        |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | NA        |            | • | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 50           | 2020       |   |        |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports    | 0.7<br>NA | 2021<br>NA | • | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) |              | 2020<br>NA | • |        |
| (per 100,000 population)   |           |            |   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 23.2         | 2017       | • | (      |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | NA        | NA         |   | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |              | 2021       |   |        |
| d thibinity  |           |            |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |              | 2022       |   |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

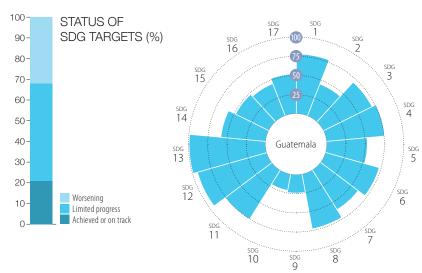
## GUATEMALA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY 127/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

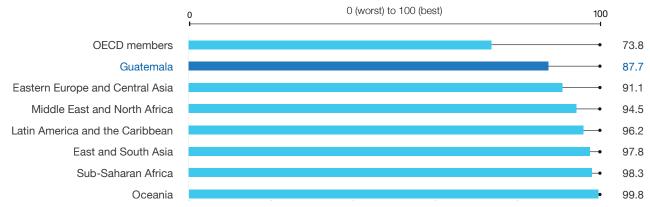


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## GUATEMALA

| DG1 - No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend     | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Rating       |
|---|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 8.2 2023                    | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 77.9 2022               |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 18.3 2023 • →               | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 50.8 2021               |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger  | 16.0 2020 • 👈               | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 17.0 2021 •             |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)<br>Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                     | 16.0 2020 • → 43.5 2022 • → | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.2 2018 •              |
| Prevalence of statisting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 0.8 2021                    | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                         |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 21.2 2016                   | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2022                |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.2 2017                    | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2021 •              |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 2.2 2021                    | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.0 2019 •              |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7 2018                    | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                         |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 411.0 2020 • •              | Gini coefficient  | 48.3 2014 •             |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                             | Palma ratio   | 2.9 2014 •              |
| faternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 95.5 2020 🔸 🖊               | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                         |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 10.8 2021 • 🛧               | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 37.6 2020 •             |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 23.0 2021 • 🛧               | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 22.1 2019               |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 27.0 2021 • 👈               | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)                                     | 88.5 2020               |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.1 2021 • 👈                | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 64.0 2022               |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 16.5 2019 • 🛧               |   | 04.0 2022               |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | =                           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal colid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.5 2015                |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 91.0 2019 • •               | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 4.3 2019                |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 22.9 2019 • 🔸               | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 4.8 2018                |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 72.0 2019 • →               | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.8 2018                |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 63.3 2020                   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 21.5 2018               |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 69.6 2017 • •               | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 7.8 2018                |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 79 2021 • 🛧                 | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.6 2021                |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 57 2019 • →                 | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                         |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 37 2019                     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 1.2 2021                |
| ıbjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.2 2022 • 👈                | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.3 2018                |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 40.2 2021               |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                    | 82.4 2021 • 7               | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                         |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 90.6 2021 • 7               | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 49.1 2022               |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 54.6 2021 • <b>↓</b>        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 41.6 2022 •             |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 95.8 2021 • ↑               | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 8.6 2018 •              |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 38.6 2019 •             |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 15.3 2019 •             |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 66.1 2014 • 7               | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 2018 •              |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 83.9 2021 • 🔸               | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                         |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 45.7 2022 • 🔸               | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 31.1 2022 •             |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 19.4 2021 • 7               | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 24.8 2022 •             |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.71 2023 •             |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 94.0 2020 🔸 🔼               | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.7 2021 •              |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 67.9 2020 • 👈               | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.5 2018                |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 5.7 2019 • •                |   |                         |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 6.8 2020 • •                | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 20.0.2021               |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | 1,125.1 2018                | Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 20.0 2021 • 43.6 2019 • |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                             | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 54 2022                 |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 97.1 2020 • 1               | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 96.4 2015               |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 50.1 2020 • 7               | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 24 2022                 |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                | 1.1 2019 • 🛧                | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA •                 |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 6.1 2019 • 🔸                | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                         |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 0.1 2019                    | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021                |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  | 1 2 2021                    | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 48.1 2023 •             |
| ajusted GDP growth (%)<br>ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | -1.2 2021 • • 2.9 2018 • •  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.3 2021 •              |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 2.7 2010                    | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.3 2021 •              |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 44.1 2017 • •               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021 •              |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 2.8 2023 • →                | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                         |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4 2021 • 🔸                | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 5.6 2021 •              |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2018 • →                | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •                 |
|   |                             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 11.0 2020 •             |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 12.5 2018 • •               | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021                  |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

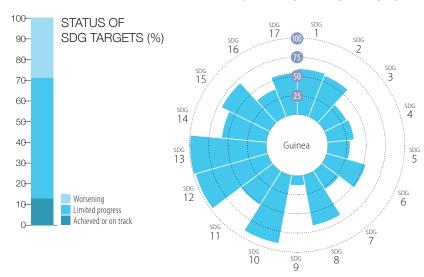
## GUINEA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend          | ·   | Value Year Ratin      |   |
|--|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 9.9 2023 • 7                     | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 58.4 2022             |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 33.7 2023 • 7                    | Population using the internet (%)   | 34.7 2021             |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                                  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 23.4 2021 •           |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | NA NA •                          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 1.6 2018 •            | , |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 27.9 2022 • →                    | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                       |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 9.2 2018                         | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2022              | • |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 7.7 2016 • →                     | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2021              | , |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2017 • ↑ 13 2021 • →         | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *  | 0.0 2021              | , |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.5 2021                         | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                       |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                     | 0.8 2018 • <b>↓</b> 0.3 2020 • • | Gini coefficient  | 29.6 2018             | ) |
|  | 0.3 2020                         | Palma ratio   | 1.1 2018              | , |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 553.4.2020 <b>A</b>              | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                       |   |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 553.4 2020 • →                   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 49.0 2020 •           | , |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 31.1 2021 ● →<br>98.7 2021 ● →   | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |                       |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 30.7 2021                        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 27.1 2019 •           | • |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 175.0 2021 • →                   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 53.7 2020 •           | , |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.5 2021 • 🛧                     | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 46.0 2022             | , |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 24.9 2019 • →                    | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                       |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |                                  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | NA NA •               | ) |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 238.0 2019 • •                   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.8 2019              |   |
| iffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 29.7 2019 • →                    | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 1.3 2018              |   |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  | 61.0 2019 • →                    | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.4 2018              | , |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 120.0 2016 • •                   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 13.3 2018             | ) |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 55.3 2018 • •                    | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 3.7 2018              | , |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 47 2021 • →                      | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2013              | , |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 37 2019 • →                      | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                       |   |
| worst 0–100 best)  | 37 2019                          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.4 2021              | , |
| ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.3 2022 • 🛧                     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.1 2018              |   |
| OG4 – Quality Education  |                                  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *   | 0.0 2021              |   |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 47.3 2020 • 7                    | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                       |   |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)   |                                  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 69.3 2022             |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 85.5 2020 • ↑                    | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 40.8 2022             |   |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  | 33.2 2020 -                      | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 11.8 2018             |   |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 60.3 2021 • 7                    | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 27.0 2019             |   |
| OG5 – Gender Equality  |                                  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 19.4 2019             |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 37.7 2018 • 👈                    | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018              |   |
|  | 20.0.2021                        | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 0.0 2010              | _ |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 39.8 2021 • →                    | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 71 7 2022             |   |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 65.4 2022                        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 90.4 2022             |   |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 16.7 2020 • 🔸                    | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.89 2023             |   |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                                  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |                       |   |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 64.0 2020 • →                    | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 1.4 2021 •            | , |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 29.8 2020 • →                    | (per million population)  | 0.0 2018 •            | ) |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 1.4 2019 • •                     |   |                       | _ |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2020 • •                     | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | NIA NIA               |   |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 500.6 2018 • •                   | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | NA NA •               |   |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                                  |   | 65.6 2017             |   |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 44.7 2020 • 🔷                    | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)    | 58 2022               |   |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 1.9 2020 • 🔷                     | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 62.0 2018 • 25 2022 • |   |
| 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.7 2019 • 🛧                     | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   |                       |   |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |                                  |   | 24.2 2016 •           |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 2.7 2019 • →                     | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021 •            | ) |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                                  | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 59.5 2023             | , |
| usted GDP growth (%)   | -2.6 2021 • •                    | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021              | , |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 7.8 2018 • •                     | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.3 2021              | , |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 30.4 2021 • 7                    | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021              | , |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |                                  | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 0.7 2021              | - |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 5.7 2023 • •                     |   | 3 2 2020 📤            |   |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021                         | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                | 3.2 2020 •            |   |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2018 • →                     | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | NA NA •               | 1 |
| etims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 9.3 2018 • •                     | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA NA •               | , |
| (per 100,000 population)   |                                  | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021                | • |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

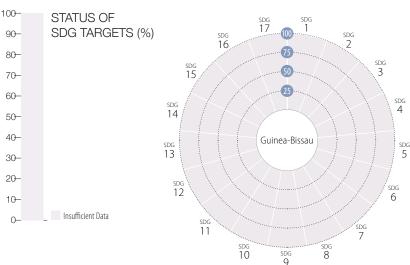
COUNTRY RANKING /166

COUNTRY SCORE

NA

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## GUINEA-BISSAU

| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |          |      | Rating T |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |        | Year I<br>2022 | - | g Tren   |
|--|----------|------|----------|----------|---|--------|----------------|---|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  |          |      |          |          | Population using the internet (%)   |        | 2022           |   | 7        |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | 02.0     | 2023 |          | _        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |        | 2021           |   | 1        |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |          |      |          |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 52.9   | 2021           |   |          |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | NA       |      |          |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 1.8    | 2018           | • | 4        |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |          | 2022 |          | <b>→</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |        |                |   |          |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |          | 2019 |          | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0    | 2022           | • | •        |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |          | 2016 |          | <b>→</b> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0    | 2021           | • | <b>→</b> |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |          | 2017 | _        | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *  | 0.0    | 2021           | • | ->       |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |          | 2021 |          | <b>~</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |        |                |   |          |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |          | 2018 |          | 7        | Gini coefficient  | 34.8   | 2018           | • | •        |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA       | NA   |          | •        | Palma ratio   |        | 2018           |   | •        |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |          |      |          |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |        |                |   |          |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 725.1    |      |          | Ψ.       | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 60.8   | 2020           |   | 4        |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |          | 2021 |          | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 00.0   | 2020           |   |          |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |          | 2021 | -        | 7        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 32.2   | 2019           | • | 4        |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 361.0    |      |          |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 55.5   | 2020           | • | -        |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 1.1      | 2021 |          | 7        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  |        | NA             |   |          |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 24.9     | 2019 | •        | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |        |                |   |          |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  |          |      |          |          |   | 0.5    | 2015           |   |          |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 228.8    | 2019 |          | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)   |        | 2015           |   |          |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 22.2     | 2019 | •        | T        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  |        |                |   |          |
|  |          | 2019 |          | <b>▼</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA     |                |   | •        |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)<br>Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                   |          | 2019 |          | •        |   | NA     | NA             |   |          |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |          |      |          | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA     | NA             |   |          |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |          | 2019 |          | 1.       | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA     |                |   |          |
| _  | 03       | 2021 |          | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA     | NA             |   | •        |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)  | 37       | 2019 | •        | <b>1</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |        |                |   |          |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | NΑ       | NA   |          | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      |        | 2021           |   | <b>→</b> |
|  | 14/1     | 14/1 |          |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |        | NA             |   | •        |
| SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |          |      |          |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *   | 0.0    | 2021           | • | •        |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 28.7     | 2010 | •        |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |        |                |   |          |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 72.7     | 2010 | •        | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 50.7   | 2022           | • | <b>→</b> |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 36.8     | 2010 | •        |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 51.6   | 2022           | • | 4        |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 67.9     | 2021 | •        | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 3.3    | 2018           | • | 1        |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |          |      |          |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 1.2    | 2003           | • |          |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |          |      |          |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.3    | 2003           | • | •        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 60.0     | 2018 | •        | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA     | NA             |   | •        |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 48.8     | 2021 | •        | <b>→</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land  |        |                |   |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |          | 2022 |          | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 59.5   | 2022           | • | ->       |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   |          |      | •        | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |        | NA             |   | •        |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |          |      |          |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |        | 2023           |   | <b>→</b> |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 50.0     | 2020 |          | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.8    | 2021           | • | 1        |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |          | 2020 |          | <b>→</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |        |                |   |          |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |          | 2019 | _        | •        | (per million population)  | NA     | NA             |   |          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |          | 2019 |          | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |        |                |   |          |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                 |          | NA   |          | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.1    | 2017           | • | •        |
|  | INA      | IVA  |          |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |        | 2017           |   | •        |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |          |      |          | _        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |        | NA             |   | •        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  |          | 2020 |          | 7        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |        | 2019           |   |          |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 1.1      | 2020 | •        | →        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |        | 2022           |   | 4        |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 4.5      | 2019 | •        | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   |        | 2019           |   |          |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 0.0      | 2010 |          |          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 17.2   | 2017           |   |          |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 8.0      | 2019 | •        | 7        | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0    | 2021           | • | •        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |          |      |          |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 61.6   | 2023           | • | 4        |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  |          | 2021 |          |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA     |                |   | •        |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 7.5      | 2018 | •        | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA     |                |   | •        |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | NA       | NA   |          | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |        | NA             |   | •        |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |          |      |          |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | . 47 1 | . 47 (         |   |          |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   |          | 2023 |          | <b>→</b> | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 2 4    | 2020           |   | دے       |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)<br>Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports | NA<br>NA |      |          | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA     | 2020<br>NA     |   | •        |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 14/4     | 14/1 | _        | _        |   |        |                |   |          |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |          |      |          | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 12.4   | 2019           |   |          |
| (per 100,000 population)   | NA       | NA   |          |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | _      | 2021           |   |          |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

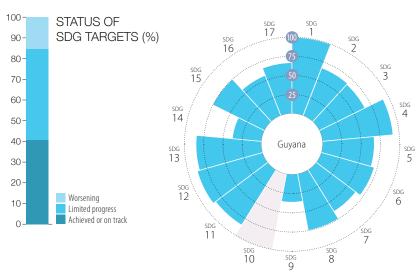
## GUYANA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 96/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value  |              |     |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |         | Year I |   |   |
|--|--------|--------------|-----|----------|---|---------|--------|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |        | 2023         |     |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |         | 2022   |   |   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.6    | 2023         | •   | <u> </u> | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |         | 2021   |   |   |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 40.    | 2020         |     | <b>1</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |         | 2021   |   |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)<br>Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |        | 2020<br>2022 | _   | T<br>个   | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.1     | 2018   | • | • |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |        | 2022         |     | <b>-</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | * 00    | 2022   |   |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 20.2   |              |     | į        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0     | 2022   |   |   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |        | 2017         |     | <b>1</b> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1     | 2021   | • |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |        | 2021         |     | <b>†</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA      | NA     |   |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.7    | 2018         | •   | 7        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |         |        |   |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0    | 2020         | •   | •        | Gini coefficient  | NA      |        |   |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |        |              |     |          | Palma ratio   | NA      | NA     |   |   |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 111.9  | 2020         | •   | 7        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |         |        |   |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 16.9   | 2021         | •   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 12.1    | 2020   | 0 |   |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 27.7   | 2021         | •   | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 21.5    | 2019   | • |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 83.0 2 |              |     | <b>→</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 86.8    | 2020   | • |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.6    | 2021         | •   | <b>→</b> | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  |         | 2007   |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 29.2   | 2019         | •   | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 72.0    | 2007   | Ť |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and |        |              |     |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7     | 2010   | • |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to nouseriold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                         | 95.7   | 2019         | •   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |         | 2019   |   |   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 22.3   | 2019         | •   | <b>→</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  |         | NA     |   |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 65.7   |              | •   | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA      |        |   |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 64.9   | 2018         | •   | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA      |        | • |   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 97.6   | 2020         | •   | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA      | NA     | • |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 91 2   | 2021         | •   | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0     | 2020   | • |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 74     | 2019         |     | 7        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |         |        |   |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |        |              |     |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 3.8     | 2021   | • |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.0 2  | 2007         | •   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA      | NA     | • |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |        |              |     |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 6,660.3 | 2021   | • | 1 |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 95.2   | 2012         | •   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |         |        |   |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.2   | 2012         | •   | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA      | NA     | • |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 79.1   |              |     |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 74.8    | 2022   | • |   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 97.8   | 2021         | •   | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 34.5    | 2018   | • |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |        |              |     |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 46.2    | 2019   | • |   |
| lemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 46.6   | 2040         |     |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |         | 2019   |   |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 46.6   | 2019         | •   | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 5.4     | 2018   | • | _ |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 102.8  | 2021         | •   | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |         |        |   |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 64.6   | 2022         | •   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 100.0   | 2022   | • |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 35.7   | 2021         | •   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 100.0   | 2022   | • |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |        |              |     |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |         | 2023   |   |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 95.6   | 2020         | •   | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0     | 2021   | • |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 85.8   | 2020         | • ' | <b>→</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 47.2    | 2018   | • |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |        | 2019         |     |          |   |         |        |   | _ |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |        | 2020         | -   |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 16.7    | 2021   |   |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | NA     | NA           | •   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |         | 2021   |   |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |        |              |     |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |         | 2020   |   |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 92.5   |              | •   | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |         | 2007   |   |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 80.6   | 2020         | • ' | T        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |         | 2022   |   |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 2.0 2  | 2019         | •   | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   |         | 2014   |   |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 7.8    | 2019         |     | <b>.</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |         |        |   |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 7.0 2  | 2019         |     | •        | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0     | 2021   | • |   |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | 19.0 2 | 2021         |     |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 67.5    | 2023   | • |   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |        |              |     | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6     | 2021   | • |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |        | 2018         |     |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |         | 2021   |   |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | NA     | NA           |     |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5     | 2021   | • |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 11.8   | 2023         | •   | <b>→</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |         |        |   |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6    | 2021         | •   | 7        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 8.5     | 2020   | • |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | NA     | NA           | •   | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA      |        | - |   |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | NA     | NA           | •   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA      |        |   |   |
| (per 100,000 population)   |        | / 1          | -   | -        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | « O     | 2021   |   | , |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

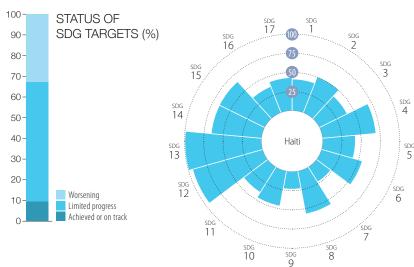
## HAITI

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY 152/166

COUNTRY SCORE 52.6

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend                    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year F          |   | g Trei |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|---|--------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 24.3 2023                                  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 73.3 2022             |   |        |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 42.4 2023 • →                              | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 38.9 2021             |   | 7      |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 47.0 0000 0                                | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 28.2 2021             |   |        |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 47.2 2020 • •                              | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 1.9 2018              | • | 1      |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 19.5 2022 • →                              | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0.2022              |   |        |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 3.7 2017 • • <b>1</b> 22.7 2016 • <b>4</b> | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2022              | • |        |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2017                                   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2021              | • | 4      |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.2 2021                                   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA NA                 | • | •      |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8 2018                                   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                       |   |        |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0 2020                                   | Gini coefficient  | 41.1 2012             | • | •      |
|   | 0.0 2020                                   | Palma ratio   | 2.0 2012              | • | •      |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 350.4 2020 • ->                            | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                       |   |        |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)<br>eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)                 | 330.1 2020                                 | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 48.9 2020             | • | -      |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 2 1.3 202 . =                              | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 452 2040              |   |        |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live births)   | 58.6 2021 • <b>7</b>                       | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 15.3 2019             | • | 7      |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.4 2021                                   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 15.3 2020             | • | •      |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 0.4 2021                                   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 30.0 2018             | • | -      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 31.3 2019 • 🔷                              | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                       |   |        |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.6 2015              | • |        |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 206.4 2019 • •                             | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | NA NA                 |   |        |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 18.8 2019 • 🔱                              | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 2.0 2018              |   | (      |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 64.1 2019 • 👈                              | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.3 2018              | • |        |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 54.8 2015 • •                              | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 13.2 2018             | • | •      |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 41.6 2017 • •                              | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 2.7 2018              | • | -      |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 51 2021 • 🔸                                | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA NA                 |   | -      |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 47 2019 • 👈                                | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                       |   |        |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 47 2019 • 👈                                | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.3 2021              | • |        |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 3.6 2018 • •                               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.1 2018              |   |        |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  *  | 0.0 2021              |   |        |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | NA NA •                                    | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 0.0 2021              | _ |        |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |  |   | 246 2022              |   |        |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | NA NA •                                    | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)        | 24.6 2022             |   |        |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | NA NA •                                    | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 34.9 2022<br>7.7 2018 |   |        |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 83.0 2016 • •                              | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA NA                 |   |        |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.0 2019              |   |        |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 45.4 2016 • →                              | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2019              |   |        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  |  |   | 0.0 2010              | Ť | _      |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 67.3 2021                                  | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 20.2.2022             |   |        |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 89.7 2022                                  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                       |   |        |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 2.5 2019 • •                               | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 83.9 2022             |   |        |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.71 2023             |   | •      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 66.7 2020 • →                              | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.2 2021              |   |        |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 37.1 2020 • →                              | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018              | • | -      |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 13.4 2019 • •                              |   |                       |   | _      |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 7.1 2020 • •                               | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 12.0.2021             |   |        |
| rarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                             | 338.0 2018 • •                             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 13.0 2021             |   | •      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |  | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 66.8 2018             |   | (      |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 46.9 2020 • 👈                              | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 49 2018               |   | -      |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 4.5 2020 • 👈                               | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 84.8 2017             |   |        |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 3.3 2019 • →                               | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 17 2022               |   | •      |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 3.5 2019                                   | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 35.5 2012             | • |        |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 4.3 2019 • →                               | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021              | • | -      |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |  | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | E7 / 2022             |   |        |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  | -8.1 2021 • •                              | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 57.4 2023<br>0.4 2021 |   |        |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 5.6 2018 • •                               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021              |   |        |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 32.6 2017                                  |   |                       |   | ,      |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 32.6 2017 • •                              | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021              | • | (      |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 15.6 2023 • 🔱                              | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                       |   |        |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021 • •                               | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 1.8 2020              | • |        |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2018 • →                               | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA                 |   | •      |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 4.6 2018                                   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA NA                 |   |        |
| (per 100,000 population)  |  | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021                | - |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

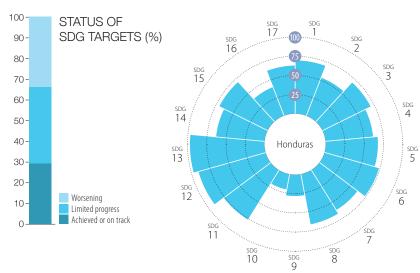
## HONDURAS

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

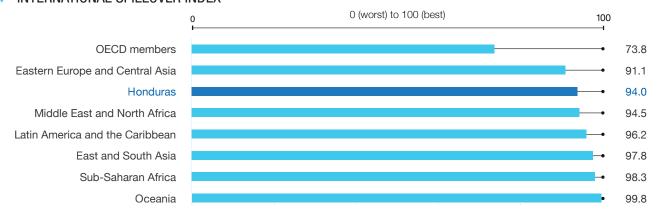


#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## HONDURAS

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend                   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year Rating     |
|--|---|--|-----------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 10.7 2023                                 | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 75.0 2022             |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 23.0 2023 • →                             | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 48.1 2021             |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | 15 3 2020 • 🕹                             | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  | 47.6 2021             |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)<br>Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 15.3 2020 ● <b>↓</b> 17.5 2022 ● <b>→</b> | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.5 2018 •            |
| Prevalence of stuffling in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 1.9 2019                                  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | • 00 2022             |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 21.4 2016 • •                             | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | • 0.0 2022 •          |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3 2017                                  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0 2021 •            |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.9 2021                                  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.0 2017 •            |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.0 2018 • →                              | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                       |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 34.6 2020 • •                             | Gini coefficient   | 48.2 2019 •           |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   | Palma ratio  | 3.0 2019 •            |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 71.8 2020 🔸 🔱                             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                       |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 9.5 2021 • 🛧                              | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 31.5 2018 •           |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 16.6 2021 • 🛧                             | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 18.8 2019             |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 33.0 2021 • 🗾                             | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 96.7 2020             |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.1 2021 • 👈                              | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 59.0 2022             |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 18.7 2019 • 🛧                             |  | 39.0 2022             |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  |   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.6 2016              |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                    | 112.5 2019 • •                            | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 2.6 2019              |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 16.1 2019 • 🔸                             | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 8.8 2018              |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 71.9 2019                                 | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 0.9 2018              |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 97.1 2018                                 | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 26.7 2018             |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 94.1 2019 • 🛧                             | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 8.7 2018              |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 77 2021 • 🔸                               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.4 2021              |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 63 2019 • 7                               | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                       |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 03 2019                                   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.1 2021              |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.9 2022 • 🛧                              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.3 2018              |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2020 •            |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 71.8 2021 • 🔸                             | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 81.3 2021                                 | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 41.0 2022             |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 46.7 2014                                 | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 57.8 2022             |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 96.1 2019 • ↑                             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 13.6 2018 •           |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 18.4 2019 •           |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 13.1 2019 •           |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 79.0 2019 • 🛧                             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 2018 •            |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 90.9 2021 🔸 🔱                             | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 64.2 2022 • 🛧                             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 72.3 2022 •           |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 27.3 2021 • 👈                             | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 99.4 2022 •           |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.74 2023 •           |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 95.7 2020 • 🛧                             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.8 2021 •            |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 83.8 2020 • 🗷                             | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 0.6 2018              |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 4.6 2019 • •                              | (per million population)   |                       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 3.2 2020 • •                              | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 20.2.2024             |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 1,485.3 2018 • •                          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 38.3 2021             |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 54.1 2018             |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 93.2 2020 • 🛧                             | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)<br>Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 54 2022 • 97.0 2019 • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 48.3 2020 • →                             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 23 2022               |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.0 2019 • 🛧                              | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 15.3 2019             |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 12.2 2010                                 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  |                       |
|  | 13.3 2019 • →                             | per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2021              |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 2 6 2024                                  | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 32.7 2023 •           |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -3.6 2021                                 | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021              |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                  | 3.4 2018 • •                              | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4 2021 •            |
| duits with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 37.9 2021 • 👈                             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021              |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 7.5 2023 • 🔸                              | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                       |
| Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021                                  | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 9.9 2020 •            |
| stal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2018 • →                              | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                  | NA NA •               |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 16.0 2010                                 | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 21.8 2020 •           |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 16.0 2018 • •                             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 0 2021                |
|  |   | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 61.0 2022             |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

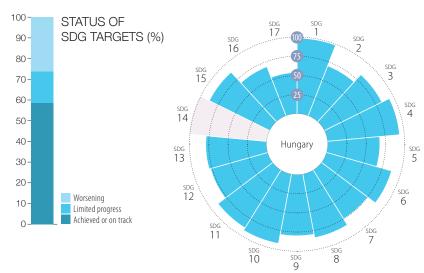
## HUNGARY

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 22/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

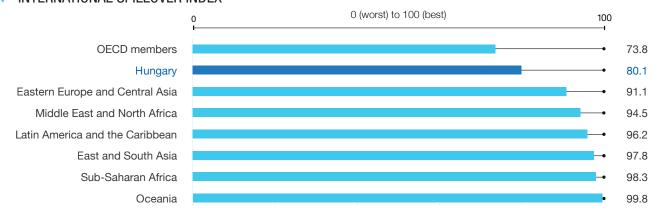


#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

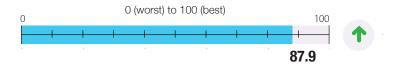


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



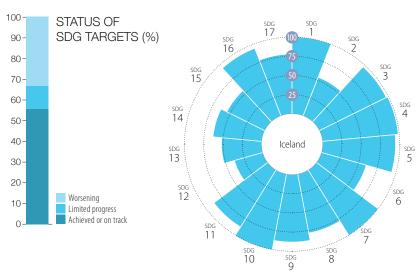
| OG1 – No Poverty  |         |      |            | g Trend       |  |       | e Year |   |
|---|---------|------|------------|---------------|--|-------|--------|---|
| verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |         | 2023 |            | - 7           | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |       | 2022   |   |
| verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   |         | 2023 |            |               | Population using the internet (%)  |       | 2021   |   |
| verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  OG2 – Zero Hunger   | 9.2     | 2019 | <b>•</b>   | 7             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related              |       | 2021   |   |
|   | 2.5     | 2020 |            |               | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 3.3   | 2018   |   |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)<br>evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                         |         | 2020 |            | 1             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 37.0  | 2022   |   |
| evalence of stuffing in children under 5 years of age (%)   |         | 2022 |            |               | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |       |        |   |
| evalence of wasting in clinicien under 3 years of age (30) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)      | 26.4    |      |            | 1             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |       | 2021   |   |
| man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |         | 2017 |            | Ť             | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |       | 2020   |   |
| real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |         | 2017 |            | <b>†</b>      | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  |       | 2020   |   |
| tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |         | 2018 |            | Ţ             | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   |       | 2020   |   |
| d gap closure (% of potential yield)  | 65.1    |      |            |               | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   |       | 2020   |   |
| orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |         | 2020 |            |               | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 31./  | 2017   | • |
| G3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |         | LUL  | _          |               | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |        |   |
| ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 15.1    | 2020 | ) •        | <b>→</b>      | Gini coefficient   |       | 2019   |   |
| onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2020 |            | 1             | Palma ratio  |       | 2019   |   |
|   |         | 2021 |            | - 1           | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 13.2  | 2019   | • |
| tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2021 |            | <b>T</b>      | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |        |   |
| dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2021 |            | T             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0   | 2016   | • |
| IHIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)<br>-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | NA      | N.A  |            |               | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   |       |        |   |
| abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 22.1    | 2019 | •          | $\rightarrow$ | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 15.1  | 2019   | • |
| -standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |         |      |            |               | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0 | 2020   |   |
| abient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 42.3    | 2019 | )          |               | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   |       | 2022   |   |
| ic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 7.7     | 2019 | 9          | 1             | Population with rent overburden (%)  |       | 2019   |   |
| expectancy at birth (years)   | 76.4    |      |            | 7             | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 95.9  | 2022   |   |
| lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 21.1    | 2019 | 9          | 1             | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |        |   |
| ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.7    | 2017 | 7          |               | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 13.6  | 2019   |   |
| viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 99      | 2021 | •          | 1             | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |       | 2018   |   |
| rersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 73      | 2019 | 9 •        | 1             | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |       | 2018   |   |
| jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.9     | 2022 | 2 •        | 1             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |       | 2018   |   |
| in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 4.5     | 2020 | ) •        | <b>→</b>      | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |       | 2018   |   |
| in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | 24.2    | 2020 | ) •        | 4             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0   | 2021   | • |
| smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 24.9    | 2019 | 9 •        | <b>→</b>      | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7   | 2021   |   |
| G4 – Quality Education  |         |      |            |               | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |        |   |
| icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 02.0    | 2020 |            |               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                               | 5.0   | 2021   |   |
| of children aged 4 to 6)  | 93.9    | 2020 | ) •        | 1             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |       | 2018   |   |
| primary enrollment rate (%)   | 94.5    | 2020 | ) •        | 1             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | 423.3 |        |   |
| er secondary completion rate (%)  | 95.6    | 2020 | •          | 1             | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2018   |   |
| racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 98.7    | 2021 | •          | $\rightarrow$ |  | 33.0  | 2010   |   |
| iary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   | 32.9    | 2021 | •          | <b>→</b>      | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | NIA   | NIA    |   |
| score (worst 0–600 best)  | 479.3   |      |            |               | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA    |        |   |
| ation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   | 21.2    |      | -          | <b>→</b>      | ,  | NA    |        |   |
| lerachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)   | 24.1    | 2018 | 3 •        | 7             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | NA    |        |   |
| G5 – Gender Equality  |         |      |            |               | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | NA    |        |   |
| nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | * 70.5  | 2027 |            | •             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marina hindingerity threats ambedied in imports (nor million population)                    | NA    |        |   |
| of females aged 15 to 49)   | * 79.5  | 202: | 3 -        | T             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0   | 2018   | • |
| o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 97.4    | 2021 |            | 1             | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |        |   |
| o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 78.2    | 2022 | 2          | 1             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   |       | 2022   | • |
| ts held by women in national parliament (%)   | 13.1    |      |            |               | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 86.7  | 2022   | • |
| der wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 12.4    | 2020 | ) 🛑        | 1             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023   |   |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |      |            |               | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0   | 2021   |   |
| ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0   | 2020 | )          | 1             | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 0.4   | 2018   |   |
| ulation using at least basic armining water services (%)  | 98.0    |      |            | <b>→</b>      | (per million population)   | 0.4   | 2010   | _ |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |         | 2019 |            |               | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |        |   |
| propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 55.3    |      |            | •             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.8   | 2021   | • |
| ce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)                                  | 1,437.2 |      |            | •             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |       | 2020   |   |
| ulation using safely managed water services (%)   | 92.6    |      |            |               | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   |       | 2022   |   |
| ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 87.8    |      |            |               | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0 | 2022   | • |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |      |            | _             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2022   |   |
| ulation with access to electricity (%)  | 1000    | 2020 | ) 👝        | 1             | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | e 0.0 | 2021   |   |
| ulation with access to electricity (%)  ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)             | 100.0   |      |            | <b>T</b>      | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.4   | 2013   |   |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   |         |      |            |               | per 100,000 population)  |       |        |   |
| CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.5     | 2019 | 9          | 7             | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2023   |   |
| ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 13.6    | 2019 | 9          | 1             | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2021   |   |
| 68 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |      |            |               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2021   |   |
|   | 1.4     | 2021 |            |               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2021   |   |
| isted GDP growth (%)  |         | 2021 |            |               | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 173.1 | 2020   | • |
| ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)<br>Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a | 3./     | 2018 | ) <b>•</b> |               | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |        |   |
| obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 88.2    | 2021 | •          | 1             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 9.9   | 2020   |   |
| damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | Λ7      | 2021 | 1 _        | 7             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |       |        |   |
| l work-related accidents embodied in imports  |         |      |            | -             | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.3   | 2022   |   |
| er 100,000 population)  | 0.1     | 2018 | 3          | <b>→</b>      | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NA    | . NA   |   |
| ims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 38.4    | 2018 | 3          | •             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 72    | 2021   |   |
| ployment-to-population ratio (%)  | 73.1    |      |            | 1             | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 55.2  | 2022   |   |
|   |         |      |            |               | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | 5.8   | 2019   |   |
| ith not in employment, education or training (NEET)   | 13.1    | 2021 | 1 🦱        |               | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 5.0   | 2015   |   |



# COUNTRY RANKING 29/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

Challenges remain

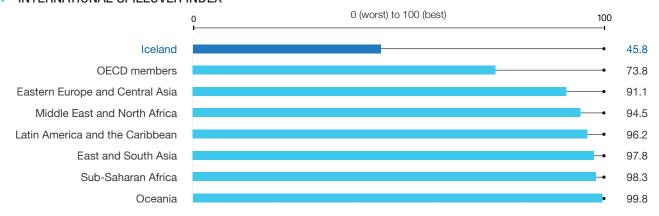
Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Significant challenges

Major challenges

Decreasing



SDG achieved

• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

Information unavailable

Information unavailable



| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value  | Year I   | Rating | Trend                                   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value  | Year Ra  | tino                                    |
|--|--|--|--------|---|---|--|--|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |  | 2023   | _      | 1                                       | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |  | 2022   |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   |  | 2023   |        | 1                                       | Population using the internet (%)   |  | 2021   |   |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  |  | 2017   |        | •                                       | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 119.5  |  |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |  |  |        |   | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |  |  |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5  | 2020   |        |   | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.2 4  | 2018   |   |
| revalence of undernounsnment (%)  revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *  |  | 2020   |        | T                                       | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 1/1 8  | 2022   |   |
| revalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  *   |  | 2022 2021  |        | •                                       | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |  |  |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 21.9   |  |        | 1                                       | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |  | 2021   | •                                       |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |  | 2010   |        | <u> </u>                                | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 2.5 2  |  |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |  |  |        | →<br>→                                  | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   |  | 2017   |   |
| ·  |  | 2021   |        |   | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)  |  | 2020   |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |  | 2018   |        | 4                                       | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | 4.9 2  | 2017   | •                                       |
| ield gap closure (% of potential yield)  | NA   | NA   |        | •                                       | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 35.2 2   | 2012 (   | •                                       |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | NA   | NA   |        |   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |  |  |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |  |  |        |   | Gini coefficient  | 26.1   | 2017   | •                                       |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 2.7  | 2020   | •      | 1                                       | Palma ratio   |  | 2017   |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 1.4  | 2021   | •      | <b>→</b>                                | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  |  | 2017   |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 2.6  | 2021   | •      | 1                                       |   | J. 1 2   | 2017   |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |  | 2021   |        | <b>→</b>                                | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |  |  |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  |  | 2021   |        | 1                                       | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | * 0.0 2  | 2020   | •                                       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |  |  |        |   | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 6.1 2  | 2010   |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 8.7  | 2019   | •      | T                                       | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |  |  | _                                       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 0.7  | 201-   |        | -                                       | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0 2  |  | •                                       |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 8.2  | 2019   | •      |   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  |  | 2022   |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 2.1  | 2019   | •      | 1                                       | Population with rent overburden (%)   | 16.2   | 2018   | •                                       |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  | 82.3   |  |        | 1                                       | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  | 97.2   | 2022   | •                                       |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |  | 2019   |        | <b>†</b>                                | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |  |  |   |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 97.4   |  |        | <b>↓</b>                                | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 21.4.1   | 2010   |   |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |  | 2020   |        | <b>†</b>                                |   | 21.4 2   |  |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  |  | 2019   |        | <b>†</b>                                | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 29.4 2   |  | _                                       |
| ibjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |  | 2022   |        | <b>→</b>                                | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |  | 2018   |   |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   |  | 2022   |        | 1                                       | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |  | 2018   |   |
|  |  |  |        | 1                                       | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 128.4 2  |  |   |
| p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   | 20.1   |  |        |   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  |  | 2021   |   |
| ily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | /.2  | 2021   | •      | T                                       | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.4 2  | 2018   | •                                       |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |  |  |        |   | SDG13 – Climate Action  |  |  |   |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 06.0   | 2020   |        | <b>→</b>                                | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 9.1 2  | 2021   | •                                       |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)   | 96.9   | 2020   |        | 7                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |  | 2018   | •                                       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.6   | 2020   |        | 1                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   |  | 2017   |   |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  | 102.8  | 2020   |        | 1                                       | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  |  | 2018   |   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | NA   | NA   | •      |   |   | 37.0 2   | 2010   | Ť                                       |
| rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 41.9   | 2021   |        | 1                                       | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |  |  |   |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best)  | 481.3  | 2018   | •      | <b>→</b>                                | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 16.1   | 2022   | •                                       |
| riation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  | 8.9  | 2018   | •      | <b>→</b>                                | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 86.0 2   | 2022   | •                                       |
| nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)   | 25.0   | 2018   | •      | <b>→</b>                                | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 27.1 2   | 2018   | •                                       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |  |  |        |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 38.3 2   | 2019   | •                                       |
|  |  |  |        |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 2.2 2  | 2019   | •                                       |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | NA   | NA   |        |   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA   | NA (   | •                                       |
| ,  | 101.4  | 2021   | •      | <b>1</b>                                | SDG15 – Life on Land  |  |  |   |
| ,  | 101.4  |  |        |   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 10.6   | າດາາ   |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 89.8   |  |        | <b>→</b>                                |   |  | 2022   | -                                       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 47.6   |  |        | 1                                       | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 35.9 2   |  | _                                       |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 12.9   | 2018   | •      |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.87 2   |  | •                                       |
| managed and the second and the second  |  |  |        |   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA   | NA (   | •                                       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |  |  |        |   | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |  |  |   |
|  | 100.0  | 2020   |        | 1                                       |   | 0.4  | 2018   |   |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0  |  |        | <b>↑</b>                                | (per million population)  | 0.4 2  | 2018 (   | •                                       |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)<br>pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 98.8   | 2020   | •      | ↑<br>→                                  | (per million population)  | 0.4 2  | 2018   | •                                       |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)<br>pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)<br>eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 98.8<br>0.4  | 2020<br>2019   | •      | <b>^</b>                                | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |  |  |   |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) uthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3  | 2020<br>2019<br>2020   | •      | •                                       | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.5 2  | 2021   |   |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  15   | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3<br>5,785.4   | 2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018   | •      | •                                       | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 0.5 2<br>14.2 2  | 2021 (   | •                                       |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%)  | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3<br>5,785.4<br>100.0  | 2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020   | •      | •                                       | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | 0.5 2<br>14.2 2<br>85 2  | 2021 (<br>2020 (<br>2022 (   | •                                       |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) ithropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3<br>5,785.4   | 2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020   | •      | •                                       | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 0.5 2<br>14.2 2<br>85 2<br>100.0 2   | 2021 (<br>2020 (<br>2022 (<br>2022 (   | •                                       |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) ithropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3<br>5,785.4<br>100.0  | 2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020   | •      | •                                       | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.5 2<br>14.2 2<br>85 2<br>100.0 2<br>74 2   | 2021 (<br>2020 (<br>2022 (<br>2022 (<br>2022 (   | • • • •                                 |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3<br>5,785.4<br>100.0  | 2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020   | •      | •                                       | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 0.5 2<br>14.2 2<br>85 2<br>100.0 2   | 2021 (<br>2020 (<br>2022 (<br>2022 (<br>2022 (   | •                                       |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3<br>5,785.4<br>100.0<br>83.7  | 2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020   | •      | •                                       | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.5 2<br>14.2 2<br>85 2<br>100.0 2<br>74 2   | 2021 (<br>2020 (<br>2022 (<br>2022 (<br>2022 (<br>2021 (   | • • • •                                 |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3<br>5,785.4<br>100.0<br>83.7<br>100.0<br>100.0                                      | 2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020   | •      | • | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 0.5 2<br>14.2 2<br>85 2<br>100.0 2<br>74 2<br>* 0.0 2  | 2021 (<br>2020 (<br>2022 (<br>2022 (<br>2022 (<br>2021 (<br>2021 (   | • • • •                                 |
| coulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) coulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) coulation using safely managed water services (%) coulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) coulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) coulation with access to electricity (%) coulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) coulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) coulation services (%)   | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3<br>5,785.4<br>100.0<br>83.7<br>100.0<br>100.0                                      | 2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020   | •      | •                                       | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.5 2<br>14.2 2<br>85 2<br>100.0 2<br>* 0.0 2<br>83.2 2  | 2021 (<br>2020 (<br>2022 (<br>2022 (<br>2022 (<br>2021 (<br>2021 (<br>2023 (   | • • • • • •                             |
| poulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) poulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) poulation using safely managed water services (%) poulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) poulation with access to electricity (%) poulation with access to electricity (%) poulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3<br>5,785.4<br>100.0<br>83.7<br>100.0<br>100.0                                      | 2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019   | •      | • | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 1<br>14.2 2<br>85 2<br>100.0 2<br>* 0.0 2<br>83.2 2<br>NA  | 2021 (2020 (2022 (2022 (2022 (2021 (2021 (2023 (202) (2023 (202) (2023 (202) (2023 (202) (2023 (202) (2023 (202) (2023 (202) (2023 (202) (202) (202) (2023 (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) ( | • • • • • • •                           |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3<br>5,785.4<br>100.0<br>83.7<br>100.0<br>0.1  | 2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019   | •      | • | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2<br>14.2 2<br>85 2<br>100.0 2<br>* 0.0 2<br>* 0.0 2<br>NA<br>NA   | 2021 (2020 (2022 (2022 (2022 (2021 (2021 (2023 (202) (2023 (2023 (202) (2023 (202) (2023 (202) (2023 (202) (2023 (202) (2023 (202) ( | • |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output wttCO2/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3<br>5,785.4<br>100.0<br>83.7<br>100.0<br>0.1<br>81.1                                | 2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019   | •      | • | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2<br>14.2 2<br>85 2<br>100.0 2<br>* 0.0 2<br>83.2 2<br>NA<br>NA  | 2021 (2020 (2022 (2022 (2022 (2021 (202) (2021 (2021 (2021 (2021 (2021 (2021 (2021 (2021 (2021 (2021 (202) (2021 (2021 (202) (2021 (2021 (2021 (2021 (2021 (202) (2021 ( | • • • • • • • • •                       |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output wtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth (%)  | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3<br>5,785.4<br>100.0<br>83.7<br>100.0<br>0.1<br>81.1                                | 2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019                                 | •      | • | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2<br>14.2 2<br>85 2<br>100.0 2<br>* 0.0 2<br>83.2 2<br>NA<br>NA  | 2021 (2020 (2022 (2022 (2022 (2021 (2021 (2023 (202) (2023 (2023 (2023 (202) (2023 (202) (2023 (202) (2023 (202) (2023 (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) ( | • • • • • • • • •                       |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3<br>5,785.4<br>100.0<br>83.7<br>100.0<br>0.1<br>81.1                                | 2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019   | •      | • | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 0.5 2<br>14.2 2<br>85 2<br>100.0 2<br>* 0.0 2<br>83.2 2<br>NA<br>NA  | 2021 (2020 (2022 (2022 (2022 (2021 (202) (2021 (2021 (2021 (2021 (2021 (2021 (2021 (2021 (2021 (2021 (202) (2021 (2021 (202) (2021 (2021 (2021 (2021 (2021 (202) (2021 ( | • • • • • • • • •                       |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) ithropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 02 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth lijusted GDP growth (%) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3<br>5,785.4<br>100.0<br>83.7<br>100.0<br>0.1<br>81.1                                | 2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2018                                 | •      | • | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.5 2<br>14.2 2<br>85 2<br>100.0 2<br>* 0.0 2<br>83.2 2<br>NA<br>NA<br>NA<br>A1.3 2  | 2021 (2022 (2022 (2022 (2021 ( | • • • • • • • • •                       |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) ithropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MMCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3<br>5,785.4<br>100.0<br>83.7<br>100.0<br>0.1<br>81.1<br>-2.1<br>2.1                 | 2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021                 | •      | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •   | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 0.5 2<br>14.2 2<br>85 2<br>100.0 2<br>* 0.0 2<br>83.2 2<br>NA<br>NA  | 2021 (2022 (2022 (2022 (2021 ( | • |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  15 opulation using safely managed water services (%) opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth dijusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Jults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0-1 best)   | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3<br>5,785.4<br>100.0<br>83.7<br>100.0<br>0.1<br>81.1<br>-2.1                        | 2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021                 | •      | •••                                     | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.5 2<br>14.2 2<br>85 2<br>100.0 2<br>* 0.0 2<br>83.2 2<br>NA<br>NA<br>NA<br>A1.3 2  | 22021 ( 2020 ( 2020 )  | • |
| population using at least basic drinking water services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) pershwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) pathropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) parce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) population using safely managed water services (%) population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  population with access to electricity (%) population with access to electricity (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3<br>5,785.4<br>100.0<br>83.7<br>100.0<br>0.1<br>81.1<br>-2.1<br>2.1<br>100.0<br>NA  | 2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2018 |        | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •   | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.5 2<br>14.2 2<br>85 2<br>100.0 2<br>* 0.0 2<br>* 0.0 2<br>NA<br>NA<br>NA<br>A1.3 2   | 22021 ( 220200 ( 22000 | • |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) opulation using safely managed water services (%) opulation using safely managed water services (%) opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) openewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth digusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3<br>5,785.4<br>100.0<br>83.7<br>100.0<br>0.1<br>81.1<br>100.0<br>NA<br>0.6          | 2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2021                 |        | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 0.5 2<br>14.2 2<br>85 2<br>100.0 2<br>* 0.0 2<br>* 0.0 2<br>NA<br>NA<br>NA<br>41.3 2<br>NA                                     | 2021 (2022 (202) (202) (202 (202   | • |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  population using safely managed water services (%) opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) stal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3<br>5,785.4<br>100.0<br>83.7<br>100.0<br>0.1<br>81.1<br>100.0<br>NA<br>0.6<br>194.4 | 2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2021<br>NA<br>2018<br>2018   |        | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 0.5 1<br>14.2 2<br>100.0 2<br>* 0.0 2<br>* 0.0 2<br>NA<br>NA<br>A1.3 2<br>15.7 2<br>0.3 2<br>NA<br>NA                          | 2021 (2020 (200) ( | • |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) opulation using safely managed water services (%) opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 98.8<br>0.4<br>15.3<br>5,785.4<br>100.0<br>83.7<br>100.0<br>0.1<br>81.1<br>100.0<br>NA<br>0.6          | 2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2021<br>NA<br>2018<br>2018   |        | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 0.5 1<br>14.2 2<br>85 2<br>100.0 2<br>* 0.0 2<br>* 0.0 2<br>NA<br>NA<br>NA<br>41.3 2<br>15.7 2<br>0.3 2<br>NA<br>* 0.3 2<br>NA | 2021 (2020 (200) ( | • |

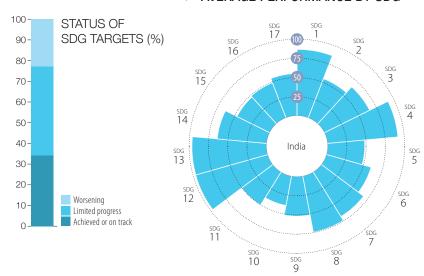


112/166 **COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS































Major challenges

Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



Information unavailable Information unavailable



Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

→ Stagnating



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty  Poverty bandow untrational \$2.15 (days (2017 DDD 04))  | Value Year Rating Trend                         | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Rating To |
|--|---|---|----------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 3.3 2023  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 84.2 2022            |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 11.8 2023 • 🛧                                   | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 46.3 2021            |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | 162 2020  | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 54.4 2021 •          |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 16.3 2020 ● <b>↓</b> 31.7 2022 ● <b>→</b>       | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.9 2018 •           |
| Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 18.7 2020                                       | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 45.7.2022            |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 3.9 2016  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 45.7 2022 •          |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2017  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2 2021             |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 3.5 2021  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.7 2018 •           |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8 2018 • 7                                    | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                      |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.8 2020 • •                                    | Gini coefficient  | 35.7 2019 •          |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   | Palma ratio   | 3.1 2011 •           |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 102.7 2020 • 🛧                                  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                      |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 19.1 2021 • 🛧                                   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 49.0 2020 •          |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 30.6 2021 • 🛧                                   | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)                          | 90.6 2019 •          |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 210.0 2021 • →                                  | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 65.9 2020 •          |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.1 2021 • 🛧                                    | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 77.0 2022            |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 21.9 2019 • 👈                                   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 77.0 2022            |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and |   | Municipal solid waste (kq/capita/day)   | 0.4 2018             |
| age-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                           | 139.3 2019 • •                                  | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 2.4 2019             |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 15.6 2019 • →                                   | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 7.6 2018             |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 70.8 2019 • 7                                   | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.2 2018             |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 12.2 2018 • •                                   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 17.5 2018 •          |
| Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 89.4 2021 • 🛧                                   | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 0.8 2018 •           |
| surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 85 2021 🔸 👈                                     | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2021 •           |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 61 2019 • 7                                     | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                      |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                        | 1.9 2021             |
| subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 3.9 2022 ● ↓                                    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.1 2018             |
| 5DG4 – Quality Education   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *   | F NA NA              |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 94.5 2022 • •                                   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                      |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.1 2022 • 🛧                                   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 4.2 2022             |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 85.8 2021 • 👈                                   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 32.5 2022            |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 91.7 2018 • •                                   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 7.4 2018             |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 4.4 2019             |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 72.8 2015 • 🛧                                   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 4.7 2019             |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018 •           |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 86.5 2021                                       | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                      |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 32.6 2022                                       | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                      |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 14.4 2021 • →                                   | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 8.3 2022             |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | _   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)               | 0.67 2023            |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 90.5 2020 • 7                                   | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.0 2021             |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 71.3 2020 • ↑                                   | (per million population)  | 0.1 2018 •           |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 66.5 2019 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                      |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)<br>scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)             | 97.4 2018                                       | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.9 2021             |
|  | 97.4 2010                                       | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 76.1 2020 •          |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 00.0.2020                                       | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 66 2022              |
| Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                   | 99.0 2020 • <b>↑</b> 67.9 2020 • <b>↑</b>       | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 79.7 2016 •          |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 07.9 2020                                       | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 40 2022              |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.5 2019 • 7                                    | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA •              |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 15.9 2019 • 👈                                   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2021             |
| DDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |   | per 100,000 population)   |                      |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -2.6 2021 • •                                   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 36.6 2023            |
| fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 6.1 2018  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)            | 0.4 2021             |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 77.5 2021 • 🛧                                   | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021             |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |   |   | 0.0 2021             |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 7.3 2023 • →                                    | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)                                    | E 6 2020 📤           |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021 • 7                                    | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 5.6 2020             |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2018 • →                                    | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | NA NA • (            |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 3.1 2018 • •                                    | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *              | 13.2 2018 • 0 2021 • |
| (per 100,000 population)   |   | corporate ray travert acore (best 0=100 Morst)  | U ZUZI 🛡             |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## INDONESIA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

**COUNTRY 75**/166 **RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 

STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%) 90 80-70-60 50-40 30 20-10 Limited progress Achieved or on track

100

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG SDG 16 75 SDG . 3 SDG 15 SDG 14 Indonesia SDG 5 SDG 12 SDG 6 SDG 11

#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2







SDG 10



SDG 8

























Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Decreasing Moderately improving • On track or maintaining SDG achievement

Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# INDONESIA

| verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  OG2 - Zero Hunger  evalence of undernourishment (%)  evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  OG3 - Good Health and Well-Being  sternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  cidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live births)  w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  re-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, | 2.9 2023  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  | 73.3 2022 • 62.1 2021 • 114.8 2021 • 2.9 2018 • 26.4 2022 • 0.2 2021 • 0.3 2020 •  37.9 2021 • 1.7 2021 •  19.4 2020 •  16.2 2019 • |
|--|---|---|---|
| PG2 – Zero Hunger evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) PG3 – Good Health and Well-Being aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) conatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 6.5 2020  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  | 114.8 2021 • 2.9 2018 • 26.4 2022 • 0.2 2021 • 0.3 2020 •  37.9 2021 • 1.7 2021 •   |
| evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  rman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) poorts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being atternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) contail mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 31.0 2022   | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient  Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 2.9 2018 •  26.4 2022 •  0.2 2021 •  0.3 2020 •  37.9 2021 •  1.7 2021 •  19.4 2020 •   |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Iman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being sternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 31.0 2022   | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient  Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 26.4 2022 • 0.2 2021 • 0.3 2020 •  37.9 2021 • 1.7 2021 •   |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) iman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being atternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) conatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 10.2 2018   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 0.2 2021 • 0.3 2020 • 37.9 2021 • 1.7 2021 • 19.4 2020 •  |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Iman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  atternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  conatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 6.9 2016 • → 2.2 2017 • → 5.4 2021 • ↑ 11.4 2020 • •  172.9 2020 • 7 11.3 2021 • ↑ 22.2 2021 • ↑ 354.0 2021 • ↑ | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient  Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 0.2 2021 • 0.3 2020 • 37.9 2021 • 1.7 2021 • 19.4 2020 •  |
| rman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being sternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) ronatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 2.2 2017 • → 5.4 2021 • ↑ 0.7 2018 • ↓ 11.4 2020 • •  172.9 2020 • 7 11.3 2021 • ↑ 22.2 2021 • ↑ 354.0 2021 • ↓ | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 0.3 2020 •  37.9 2021 •  1.7 2021 •  19.4 2020 •  |
| real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being sternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) conatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 5.4 2021 • ↑ 0.7 2018 • ↓ 11.4 2020 • •  172.9 2020 • 7 11.3 2021 • ↑ 22.2 2021 • ↑ 354.0 2021 • ↓ 0.1 2021 • ↑ | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 37.9 2021 • 1.7 2021 • 19.4 2020 •  |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being atternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) conatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.7 2018  | Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 1.7 2021 • 19.4 2020 •  |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) conatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 11.4 2020 • 7 172.9 2020 • 7 11.3 2021 • ↑ 22.2 2021 • ↑ 354.0 2021 • ↑   | Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 1.7 2021 • 19.4 2020 •  |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being sternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) conatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 172.9 2020 • 7<br>11.3 2021 • ↑<br>22.2 2021 • ↑<br>354.0 2021 • ↓  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  | 19.4 2020 •   |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) conatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) crtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 11.3 2021 • ↑ 22.2 2021 • ↑ 354.0 2021 • ↓ 0.1 2021 • ↑   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   |   |
| onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 11.3 2021 • ↑ 22.2 2021 • ↑ 354.0 2021 • ↓ 0.1 2021 • ↑   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)<br>cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)<br>w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 22.2 2021 • ↑ 354.0 2021 • ↓ 0.1 2021 • ↑   | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)<br>w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 354.0 2021 • <b>↓</b> 0.1 2021 • <b>↑</b>   | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 16.2 2019   |
| w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.1 2021 • 1  | A to income of control of the c |   |
|  |   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 44.6 2020   |
| 'e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 24.8 2019 🔸 👈   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 79.0 2022   |
| liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  |   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |   |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7 2016  |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 96.1 2019 • •   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 6.1 2019  |
| iffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 11.3 2019 • 7   | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 8.0 2018  |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  | 71.3 2019 • 👈   | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.5 2018  |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 36.0 2016 • •   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 22.1 2018   |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 94.7 2019 • 🛧   | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 2.9 2018  |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 67 2021 • 🔱   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.3 2021  |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 59 2019 • 🛧   | SDG13 – Climate Action  |   |
| worst 0–100 best)  | 59 2019 • <b>T</b>  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 2.3 2021  |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.6 2022 🔸 🔨  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2 2018  |
| OG4 – Quality Education  |   |   | 3,121.8 2021  |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 95.8 2018   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 5,121.0 2021  |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)   |   |   | 25.7.2022   |
| t primary enrollment rate (%)  | 94.4 2018 • •   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 25.7 2022   |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  | 90.0 2017   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 57.1 2022 • 16.7 2018 •   |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.8 2020 • 1   | Fish caught from overexploited of collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 3.9 2019  |
| OG5 – Gender Equality  |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 4.9 2019  |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 77.0 2017 • 🛧   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018  |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)  |   |   | 0.0 2016  |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 92.1 2021 • 7   | SDG15 – Life on Land  |   |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 65.4 2022 • 7   |   |   |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 21.0 2021 • →   |   | 39.0 2022   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.75 2023   |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 92.4 2020 • 🛧   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.7 2021  |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 86.5 2020 • 🛧   | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.2 2018  |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 29.7 2019 • •   | (per million population)  |   |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2020 • •  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |   |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 351.0 2018 • •  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.6 2004  |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 19.5 2020   |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 97.0 2020 🔸 👈   | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 81 2022 •   |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 84.5 2020 • 🛧   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 77.0 2021   |
| <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 2.1.2010 🙇 📥  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 34 2022 •   |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 2.1 2019 • 👈  | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA •   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 9.7 2019 🔸 👈  | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2021  |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |   | per 100,000 population)   |   |
| justed GDP growth (%)  | -1.2 2021   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 54.8 2023   |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 4.7 2018  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021  |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | _   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021  |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 51.8 2021 • 7   | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021  |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 3.3 2023 • 🛧  | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |   |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021 • 🗾  | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 5.4 2020  |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2018 • 👈  | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | NA NA •   |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 5 0 2019  | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 10.5 2020 •   |
| per 100,000 population)  | 5.9 2018 • •  | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | * 0 2021 •  |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

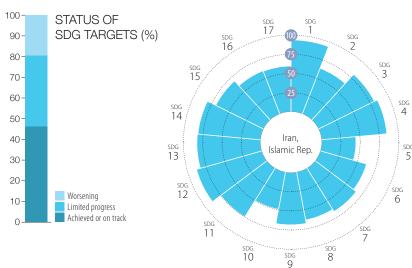
# IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



# ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

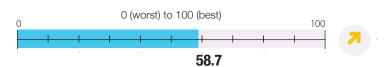


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty<br>Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | Value Year Rating Trend 1.4 2023 ● → | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | Value Year Rating 70.1 2022 |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 5.2 2023 • 👈                         | Population using the internet (%)   | 78.6 2021 •                 |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                                      | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 104.5 2021 •                |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 4.1 2020 • ↑                         | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 2.8 2018                    |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 4.7 2022 • 🛧                         | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.0 2010                    |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 4.3 2017                             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 45.1 2022                   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 25.8 2016 • 🔸                        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |                             |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.2 2017 • 🛧                         | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.9 2021                    |
| Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.6 2021 • 🔸                         | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.9 2019 •                  |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.8 2018 • 👈                         | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                             |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.1 2020                             | Gini coefficient  | 40.9 2019 •                 |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                                      | Palma ratio   | 1.9 2019 •                  |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 22.0 2020 • →                        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                             |
| Reonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 8.1 2021                             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA NA •                     |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 12.6 2021 • 🛧                        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 39.2 2019                   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 12.0 2021                            | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 39.2 2019                   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.0 2021                             | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 99.5 2020 •                 |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 0.0 2021                             | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 60.0 2022 •                 |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 14.8 2019 • ↑                        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.6.2017                    |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                            | 58.1 2019 • •                        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.6 2017 • 9.5 2019 •       |
| Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 21.5 2019 • →                        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 11.1 2018                   |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 77.4 2019                            | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.8 2018                    |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 27.6 2020                            | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 34.7 2018                   |
| Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.0 2014                            | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 4.4 2018                    |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 98 2021                              | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  |                             |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 90 2021                              |   | 0.2 2018                    |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 77 2019 • 🛧                          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                             |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.0 2022 • →                         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 8.6 2021                    |
|  | 3.0 2022                             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.3 2018 •                  |
| SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | •                                    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 4,543.5 2018                |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 64.4 2020 • 🕈                        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                             |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.9 2020 • 🛧                        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 67.2 2022 •                 |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 91.4 2020 • 🛧                        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 69.0 2022 •                 |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 98.7 2021 • 🛧                        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 14.4 2018 •                 |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |                                      | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 11.1 2019 •                 |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                                      | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 3.9 2019 •                  |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 68.6 2010 • 7                        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018 •                  |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 99.7 2021 • 🛧                        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                             |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 22.6 2022 • 👈                        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 43.5 2022                   |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 5.6 2021 • 👈                         | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 36.7 2022                   |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                                      | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.84 2023                   |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 97.5 2020 • 🛧                        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2021                    |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 90.3 2020                            | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.2.2010                    |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 81.3 2019                            | (per million population)  | 0.2 2018 •                  |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 3.7 2020                             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                             |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 664.9 2018                           | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.4 2014                    |
|  | 30 2010                              | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 25.1 2014 •                 |
| 5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2020 • •                       | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 69 2022 •                   |
| 7.1.1  |                                      | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 98.6 2010 •                 |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output | 96.1 2020 • →                        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 25 2022 •                   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 2.3 2019 • →                         | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA •                     |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.8 2019 • 👈                         | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2021                    |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                                      | per 100,000 population)   |                             |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -1.3 2021                            | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 24.8 2023                   |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 16.2 2018 • •                        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021                    |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)        | 90.0 2021 • →                        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)            | 0.5 2021 •<br>0.5 2021 •    |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 11 1 2022                            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                             |
| - · ·  | 11.1 2023 • →                        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6.5 2020                    |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports                           | 0.2 2021 • → 0.0 2018 • ↑            | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •                     |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 3.3 2010                             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 25.4 2009                   |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 11.5 2018 • •                        |   | * 0 2021                    |
| (pc. 100)000 population)   |                                      | co.po.ate ian haven score (best o 100 Worst)  | U 2UZI 🕶                    |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

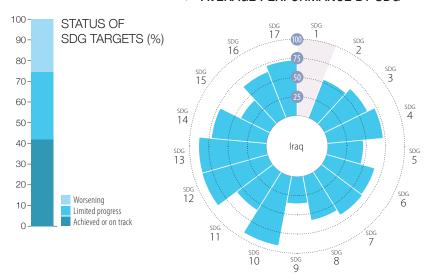


**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 



# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

























Decreasing











Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

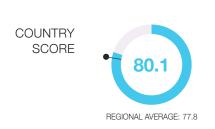


| SDG1 – No Poverty<br>overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |       |      | ating Tre |             | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | Value Year I<br>69.6 2022 |   |    |
|---|-------|------|-----------|-------------|---|---------------------------|---|----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  |       |      | •         |             | Population using the internet (%)   | 48.9 2021                 |   |    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 1471  | 1471 |           | _           | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 47.5 2021                 |   |    |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 15.0  | 2020 | • 2       | 7           | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                           |   |    |
| evalence of undernounsfirment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                     |       | 2020 |           |             | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.0 2018                  | • | •  |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |       | 2018 | - '       |             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 20.0.2022                 |   |    |
| evalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (70) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) |       | 2016 |           |             | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 20.8 2022                 | _ | ,  |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |       | 2010 |           | •           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.4 2021                  | • | )  |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |       | 2017 |           | •           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.0 2020                  | • |    |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |       | 2018 |           | L           | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                           |   |    |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |       | NA   |           |             | Gini coefficient  | 29.5 2012                 | • | •  |
|   | 14/1  | 14/1 |           |             | Palma ratio   | 1.1 2012                  | • | ,  |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 76.1  | 2020 | _         |             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                           |   |    |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  deonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)              |       | 2020 | • 1       | l'          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 49.3 2020                 | • | )  |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2021 |           | l'          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | £4.0.0040                 |   |    |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2021 |           | h           | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 61.9 2019                 | • | ,  |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  |       | NA   |           |             | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 88.2 2020                 | • |    |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | NA    | NA   |           |             | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 63.0 2022                 | • |    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 23.6  | 2019 | • -       | <b>&gt;</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                           |   |    |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 00.7  | 2010 |           |             | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.0 2015                  | • | )  |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | ō9./  | 2019 | •         |             | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 7.1 2019                  | • | )  |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 27.3  | 2019 | •         | L           | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 33.5 2018                 | • | )  |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 72.4  | 2019 | • 2       | 7           | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 1.0 2018                  | • | )  |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 70.0  | 2016 | •         |             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 22.7 2018                 | • | )  |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 95.6  | 2018 | •         |             | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 5.9 2018                  | • | )  |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 75    | 2021 | • /       | 7           | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.2 2016                  | • | •  |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 55    | 2019 | • 3       | 7           | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                           |   |    |
| (worst 0–100 best)  |       |      |           |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 4.3 2021                  | • | •  |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.9   | 2022 | • >       | _           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.3 2018                  | • | ,  |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |       |      |           |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | NA NA                     | • |    |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | NA    | NA   | •         |             | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                           |   |    |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)<br>let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 02.0  | 2007 | •         |             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0 2022                  | • | ,  |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  |       | 2007 |           |             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 77.8 2022                 |   |    |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |       |      |           |             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA                     |   |    |
|   | 95.5  | 2017 |           |             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 7.1 2019                  | • |    |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |       |      |           |             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 2.8 2019                  | • | )  |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                          | 53.8  | 2018 | • =       | <b>&gt;</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018                  | • | ,  |
| latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 86.0  | 2021 |           | 4           | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                           |   |    |
| latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |       | 2021 |           | L           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 5.6 2022                  |   |    |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   |       | 2022 |           | 4           | Mean area that is protected in fereshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 8.1 2022                  |   |    |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | 20.7  | 2021 |           |             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.79 2023                 |   |    |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 00.4  | 2020 | • 1       |             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA NA                     |   |    |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  |       | 2020 |           | •           | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |                           |   |    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 100.0 |      |           |             | (per million population)  | 0.0 2018                  | • | ١  |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |       | 2019 |           |             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                           |   | _  |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |       | 2020 |           |             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 9.4 2013                  |   |    |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                         | 909.9 | 2018 | • (       |             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | NA NA                     |   |    |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |       |      |           |             | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 74 2022                   |   |    |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 |      | • 1       |             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 98.8 2018                 |   |    |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 99.0  | 2020 | • 1       | r           | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 23 2022                   |   |    |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)             | 2.6   | 2019 | • =       | <b>&gt;</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 4.5 2018                  |   |    |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.4   | 2019 | • •       | L           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2021                  |   |    |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |       |      |           | _           | per 100,000 population)   |                           |   |    |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  | -6.4  | 2021 | •         |             | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 32.9 2023                 |   | )  |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | • NA  |      | •         |             | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA                     |   |    |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |       | 2021 | •         | <b>&gt;</b> | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)            | NA NA                     |   |    |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |       |      |           |             |   | 14/1 14/1                 |   |    |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   |       | 2023 | • 1       | b           | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 7.5.0000                  | _ |    |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | NA    | NA   | •         |             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 7.5 2020                  | • | ,  |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)                                     | 0.0   | 2018 | • 1       | ٢           | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA                     |   | )  |
|   |       |      |           |             |   | 20 6 2010                 |   |    |
| fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |       | 2018 |           |             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 38.6 2019                 | • | ٠. |

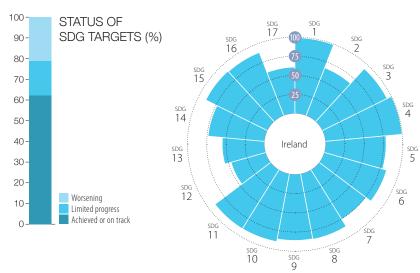
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



# ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



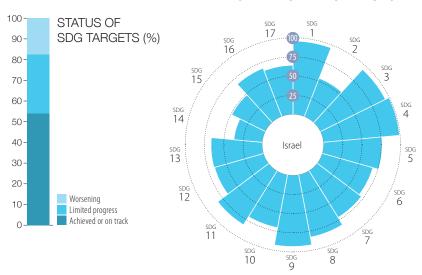
| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value   | Voor | Dating   | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year Ra            | otina Tr |
|--|---------|------|----------|----------|--|--------------------------|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |         | 2023 |          |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.9 2022                |          |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  |         | 2023 |          | - 1      | Population using the internet (%)  | 95.2 2021                |          |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   |         | 2018 |          | _        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 108.7 2021               |          |
|  | 7.1     | 2010 | , -      |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                                    |                          |          |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | 2.5     | 2020 |          |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 3.3 2018                 | • -      |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |         | 2020 |          | T        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      | E4.0 2022                |          |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2022 |          | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 54.0 2022                | •        |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |         | 2021 |          |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 3.8 2021                 | • 1      |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 25.3    |      |          | 4        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 1.2 2020                 | • -      |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4     | 2017 | 7        | 7        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 10.7 2020                | • -      |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 8.6     | 2021 | •        | T        | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   | 25.3 2020                | • 1      |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9     | 2018 | 3        | 4        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 18.1 2020                |          |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)   | 74.5    | 2021 | •        |          | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)                                   | 29.0 2016                |          |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 34.3    | 2020 | ) •      |          |  | 23.0 20.0                |          |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |      |          |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                          |          |
|  | ГО      | 2020 |          | •        | Gini coefficient   | 30.6 2018                |          |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  |         | 2020 |          | <b>T</b> | Palma ratio  | 1.1 2018                 |          |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2021 |          | T        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 7.4 2018                 | • (      |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2021 |          | T        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                          |          |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2021 |          | T        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0 2020                 | •        |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.1     | 2021 | •        | T        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   |                          | -        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 97      | 2019 | )        | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 7.8 2019                 | • 1      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 2.1     | 2012 | _        | •        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 97.0 2020                | • •      |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 12.8    | 2019 | •        |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   |                          |          |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |         |      |          |          | Population with rent overburden (%)  |                          |          |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2019 |          | 1        | . ,  | 5.6 2018                 |          |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 81.8    |      |          | 1        | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)                     | 97.5 2022                | • (      |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |         | 2019 |          | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                          |          |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.7    |      |          | •        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 18.7 2019                | •        |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 90      | 2021 |          | <b>→</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 18.1 2018                | • (      |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 83      | 2019 | •        | 1        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 13.6 2018                | • (      |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.9     | 2022 | <u> </u> | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 120.3 2018               |          |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  | NA      | N.A  |          |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 63.7 2018                |          |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   | 18.6    | 2020 | )        | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 2.0 2021                 |          |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 16.0    |      |          | 1        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.0 2020                 |          |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | 10.0    | LUL  |          | •        |  | 1.0 2020                 |          |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |         |      |          |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                          |          |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 98.1    | 2020 | )        | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 7.6 2021                 | • -      |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 4000    | 2020 |          |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                               | 5.2 2018                 | •        |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 100.0   |      |          | T        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)                                  | 23.1 2021                | • (      |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 100.3   |      |          | T        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)                                   | 52.7 2018                | • •      |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | NA      | N.A  |          | •        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                          |          |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 62.9    | 2021 | •        | 1        |  | 02.2.2022                | _ 4      |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best)  | 504.7   | 2018 | 3        | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | 83.2 2022                |          |
| Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  | 11.1    | 2018 | 3 -      | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 66.0 2022                |          |
| Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  | 17.0    | 2018 | 3 •      | 4        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | 25.2 2018                |          |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |         |      |          |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 17.0 2019                |          |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |         |      |          |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 9.9 2019                 | • ;      |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | * 88.5  | 2023 | 3        | 1        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 0.1 2018                 | • (      |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 103.7   | 2021 |          | 4        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                          |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male filearly ears of education received (%)  | 85.1    |      |          | <b>†</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 83.4 2022                | _        |
|  |         |      |          | -        | Mean area that is protected in teresarial sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 98.7 2022                |          |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 22.5    |      |          | 7        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |                          |          |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 8.3     | 2018 | 3 -      |          | ,  | 0.92 2023                |          |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |      |          |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 2021                 | •        |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 97.4    | 2020 | ) •      | <b>→</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports                                    | 1.7 2018                 | •        |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 91.3    |      |          | ->       | (per million population)   |                          |          |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 20.0    |      |          |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                          |          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 87.0    |      |          | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.4 2021                 | • 4      |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 5,285.6 |      |          | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 19.7 2020                | • -      |
| Population using safely managed water services (%)   | 97.3    |      |          | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                   | 76 2022                  | • -      |
| Population using safely managed water services (%)   | 82.9    |      |          | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 100.0 2022               |          |
|  | 02.9    | ∠UZ( | , 🤝      | •        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 77 2022                  |          |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |      |          |          | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 0.0 2021                 | •        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0   | 2020 | •        | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.0 2021                 |          |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0   | 2020 | •        | 1        | per 100,000 population)  | 0.4 2021                 | •        |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.1     | 2010 |          | <b>1</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 89.9 2023                |          |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.1     | 2019 | , –      | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |                          | _ 1      |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 12.3    | 2019 | •        | 7        |  | 0.6 2021                 |          |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |      |          |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6 2021                 |          |
|  | F.C     | 2021 |          |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  | 0.9 2021                 |          |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   |         | 2021 |          |          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 77.2 2020                | • 1      |
| fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 1.7     | 2018 | 5        | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                          |          |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 99.7    | 2021 | •        | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 8.7 2020                 | •        |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |         |      |          |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 | 0.7 2020                 |          |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.8     | 2021 | •        | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   | 0.6 2022                 | • 1      |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports   | 0.6     | 2018 | 3        | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NIA NIA                  |          |
| (per 100,000 population)   |         |      |          |          | 33   | NA NA                    | -        |
| victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   |         |      |          | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 77 2021                  | •        |
|  | 600     | 2021 | •        | 1        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 47.2 2022                | • 1      |
| Employment-to-population ratio (%)   | 09.9    |      |          |          |  |                          |          |
| Employment-to-population ratio (%)<br>Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)<br>(% of population aged 15 to 29) | 11.8    |      |          | 4        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)      | -129.6 2019<br>91.3 2022 |          |







# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

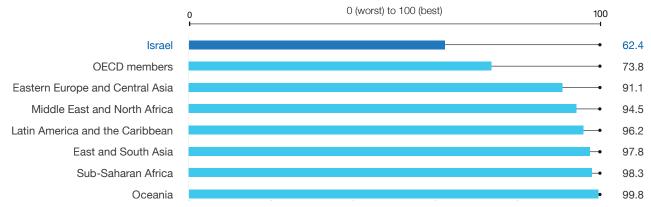


# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

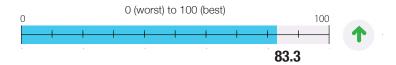


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

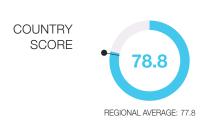




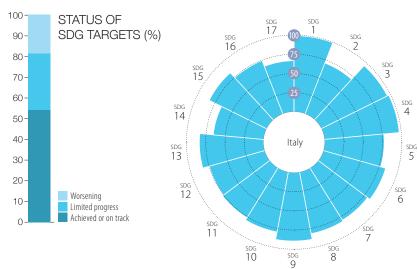
| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |         | Year 2023 |   | Tren          |     | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |       | Year Rating   |   |
|---|---------|-----------|---|---------------|-----|--|-------|---------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   |         | 2023      |   | 本             |     | Population using the internet (%)  |       | 2021          |   |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 17.3    |           |   |               |     | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |       | 2021          | 1 |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |         |           |   |               | L   | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  | 33    | 2018          | 4 |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5     | 2020      | • | 1             |     | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 5.5   | 2010          | • |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |         | 2022      |   |               |     | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 47.2  | 2022 •        | • |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | * 0.7   | 2021      | • |               |     | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 2.8   | 2021          | 1 |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 26.1    | 2016      | • | +             |     | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |       | 2020          | 1 |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4     | 2017      |   | 4             |     | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | NA    |               |   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |         | 2021      |   | 7             | 1   | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   | 67.9  | 2020 •        | 1 |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |         | 2018      |   | *             |     | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 39.9  | 2018 •        | • |
| (ield gap closure (% of potential yield)  | NA      |           |   | •             |     | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | NA    | NA •          | • |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA      | NA        |   | •             | - 9 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |               |   |
| 5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |         |           |   |               | (   | Gini coefficient   | 38.6  | 2018          | 7 |
| Alaternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  |         | 2020      |   | T             | _   | Palma ratio  |       | 2019 •        | 1 |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)<br>Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2021      |   | T             | E   | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 18.9  | 2019 •        | 7 |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2021      |   | 4             |     | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |               |   |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  |         | NA        |   |               | F   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0   | 2020 •        | 1 |
| age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |         |           |   |               |     | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 18.5  | 2019          | 7 |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 8.8     | 2019      |   | T             |     | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  |       |               |   |
| age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 1 = 1   | 2019      |   |               |     | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0 |               | T |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |         |           |   | •             | -   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   |       | 2022          | 4 |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2019      |   | 1             |     | Population with rent overburden (%)  |       | NA •          | • |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 82.6    |           |   | 1             |     | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 8/.8  | 2022 •        | • |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |         | 2019      |   | 1             |     | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |               |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | NA      |           |   | •             |     | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   |       | 2019 •        |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |         | 2021      |   | 1             |     | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |       | 2018          |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)<br>ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) |         | 2019      |   | 个             |     | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |       | 2018          |   |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  |         | 2022      |   | 4             |     | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |       | 2018          |   |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   |         | 2013      |   | 4             |     | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |       | 2018          |   |
| aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 16.4    |           |   | 4             |     | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)<br>Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |       | 2021 •        |   |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | 10.1    | 2012      |   | ·             |     |  | 1.4   | 2021          |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |         |           |   |               |     | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |               | _ |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 99.9    | 2020      | • | 1             |     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |       | 2021          |   |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.5    | 2020      | • | 4             |     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |       | 2018          |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 104.4   |           |   | 1             |     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  |       | 2019          |   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | NA      |           |   | •             | _   | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 35.5  | 2018          |   |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 46.0    | 2021      | • | 1             |     | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |               |   |
| ISA score (worst 0–600 best)  | 465.0   | 2018      | • | 4             |     | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  |       | 2022          | 7 |
| ariation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  | 13.6    | 2018      |   | 1             |     | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2022          | 7 |
| Inderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)   | 33.1    | 2018      | • | 4             |     | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |       | NA •          | • |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |         |           |   |               |     | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)<br>Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |       | 2019          | 7 |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | * 607   | 2022      |   | _             |     | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |       | 2019          |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | * 68.7  | 2023      |   | •             |     |  | 0.0   | 2018          | _ |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 100.6   |           |   | Ţ             |     | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |               |   |
| latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 89.6    |           |   | 1             |     | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   |       | 2022          | 7 |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 28.3    |           |   | <b>→</b>      |     | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |       | 2022          | 7 |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 24.3    | 2019      |   | Ψ             |     | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023          | 7 |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |           |   |               |     | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)<br>Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports                            | 0.0   | 2021          | 7 |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0   |           |   | 1             | '   | (per million population)   | 2.1   | 2018 •        | • |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 99.9    |           |   | $\rightarrow$ | -   |  |       |               |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 100.4   |           |   | •             |     | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 1.0   | 2024          |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 81.7    |           |   | •             |     | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2021          | 4 |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 4,173.6 |           |   | •             |     | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |       | 2016 • 2022 • | 4 |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)   | 99.3    |           |   | <b>→</b>      |     | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)<br>Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 100.0 |               | T |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 95.0    | 2020      |   | 1             |     | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2022          | 4 |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |           |   |               |     | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  |       | 2022          |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0   |           |   | T             | E   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  |       |               |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0   | 2020      | • | T             | •   | per 100,000 population)  | 7.9   | 2021 •        | • |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                      | 0.9     | 2019      | • | 1             |     | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 57.6  | 2023 •        | 1 |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 45      | 2019      | • | ->            | _   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | NA    | NA •          | • |
| <u></u>   | т.Ј     | 2013      | _ | •             |     | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | NA    | NA •          | • |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 0.3     | 2022      |   |               |     | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | NA    |               |   |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  |         | 2021      |   |               |     | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 231.2 | 2018          | 7 |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                    | 3.9     | 2018      | • | •             |     | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |               |   |
| duits with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)    | 92.9    | 2021      | • | 1             |     | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 13.0  | 2020 •        | 1 |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | NΑ      | NA        |   |               |     | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |       |               | ف |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports   |         |           |   |               |     | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | U. I  | 2022          | 7 |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 0.3     | 2018      |   | <b>→</b>      | ,   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NA    |               |   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 81.4    | 2018      |   | •             |     | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   |       | 2021 •        |   |
| mployment-to-population ratio (%)   | 69.2    | 2022      | • | 1             |     | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   |       | 2022 •        |   |
|   |         |           |   |               | -   | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | 4.9   | 2019          | 1 |
| outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)<br>(% of population aged 15 to 29)   | 17.6    | 2021      | - | ماله          | •   | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2022          | 1 |







# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS







































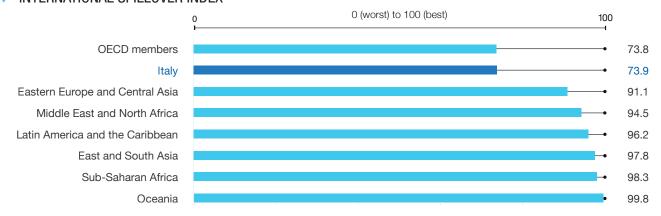




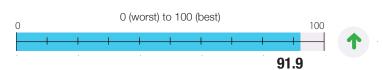
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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| G1 – No Poverty  |  |   |   | g Trend         | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year  |  |
|--|--|---|---|-----------------|--|---|--|
| rerty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |  | 2023  |   | - 1             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.8 2022   |  |
| erty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)<br>erty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 14.2   | 2023  |   | _               | Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 74.9 2021<br>96.8 2021  |  |
| ·  | 14.2   | 2010  | ) •                                     |                 | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  |   |  |
| G2 – Zero Hunger   |  |   |   |                 | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 3.9 2018  | 3  |
| valence of undernourishment (%)  |  | 2020  |   | 1               | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 546 202   |  |
| valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |  | 2022  |   | •               | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 54.6 2022   | 2 •                                      |
| valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |  | 202   |   |                 | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 2.3 2021  | 1 •                                      |
| valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |  | 2016  |   | +               | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 1.5 2020  | ) •                                      |
| man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |  | 2017  |   | <b>→</b>        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 6.3 2020  | ) •                                      |
| eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |  | 202   |   | T               | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   | 15.3 2020   | ) •                                      |
| tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |  | 2018  |   | 4               | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 47.4 2013   | 3  |
| d gap closure (% of potential yield)   | 58.9   | 202   | •                                       |                 | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 39.5 2016   |  |
| orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 4.4  | 2020  | ) •                                     |                 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |   |  |
| G3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |  |   |   |                 |  | 25.2.2017   | n _                                      |
| ernal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 46   | 2020  | )                                       | 1               | Gini coefficient   | 35.2 2018   |  |
| natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |  | 202   |   | <b>†</b>        | Palma ratio  | 1.3 2018  |  |
| tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |  | 202   |   | <b>•</b>        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 11.3 2018   | 8 –                                      |
| dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |  | 202   |   | <b>*</b>        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |   |  |
|  |  |   |   | 4               | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0 2020  | ) •                                      |
| HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)<br>-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 0.0  | 202   |   | 4               | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   |   |  |
| -standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 9.0  | 2019  | •                                       | 1               | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 15.8 2019   | 9 –                                      |
| -standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |  |   |   |                 | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | NA NA   | 4  |
| standardized death rate attributable to household all pollution and able to household all pollution and all pollution all pollution and al                       | 15.0   | 2019  | •                                       |                 | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 43.0 2022   |  |
| ic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 5.3  | 2019  |   | 4               | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 8.4 2018  |  |
| expectancy at birth (years)  | 83.0   |   |   | <b>1</b>        | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 93.4 2022   |  |
| escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |  |   |   | - 1             |  | JJ. 1 ZUZZ  |  |
| s attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |  | 2019  |   | 1               | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |   |  |
|  | 99.8   |   |   | <b>→</b>        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 17.5 2019   |  |
| iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |  | 202   |   | 1               | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 7.7 2018  |  |
| ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   |  | 2019  |   | 1               | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 4.0 2018  |  |
| ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  |  | 2022  |   | T               | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 29.9 2018   | 3 🔸                                      |
| in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  |  | 202   |   |                 | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 20.2 2018   | B •                                      |
| in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   |  | 2019  |   | <b>→</b>        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 2.1 2021  | 1 •                                      |
| smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 18.8   | 2020  | ) 🛑                                     | <u>T</u>        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.6 2020  | ) •                                      |
| G4 – Quality Education   |  |   |   |                 | SDG13 – Climate Action   |   |  |
| cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |  |   |   |                 | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 5.5 2021  | 1  |
| of children aged 4 to 6)   | 92.0   | 2020  | )                                       | <b>→</b>        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |   |  |
| primary enrollment rate (%)  | 95.8   | 2020  | ) •                                     | 4               |  | 1.5 2018  |  |
| er secondary completion rate (%)   | 98.7   | 2020  | •                                       | <b>→</b>        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 48.3 2021<br>50.9 2018  |  |
| acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.9   | 2019  |   | •               |  | 50.9 2018   | 5 -                                      |
| ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   | 28.3   |   |   | 7               | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |   |  |
| score (worst 0–600 best)   | 477.0  |   |   | 1               | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 78.0 2022   | 2 •                                      |
| tion in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   |  | 2018  |   | 1               | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 67.6 2022   | 2  |
| erachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)   | 25.9   |   |   | j               | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 52.3 2018   | B •                                      |
|  | 25.5   | 2010  | , -                                     |                 | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 41.2 2019   | 9 •                                      |
| G5 – Gender Equality   |  |   |   |                 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 7.8 2019  | 9 •                                      |
| and for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | * 74.5   | 2023  | 3                                       | 7               | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.3 2018  | 3 •                                      |
| or remaies aged 15 to 49)  |  |   |   |                 | SDC15 Life on Land   |   |  |
| of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 97.4   |   |   | Ţ               | SDG15 – Life on Land   |   |  |
| o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 70.2   |   |   | 1               | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 76.6 2022   |  |
| s held by women in national parliament (%)   | 35.7   |   |   | -               | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 85.4 2022   |  |
| der wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 7.6  | 2019  | •                                       | <b>→</b>        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.89 2023   |  |
| 66 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |  |   |   |                 | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 2021  | 1 •                                      |
| ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 99 Q   | 2020  | )                                       | 1               | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 3.5 2018  | 3 🕳                                      |
| ulation using at least basic unfixing water services (%)   | 99.9   |   |   | <b>+</b>        | (per million population)   | J.J ZUIC  | J -                                      |
| water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 30.0   |   |   |                 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |   |  |
|  | 58.8   |   |   | •               | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.5 2021  | 1  |
|  |  |   |   |                 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 17.6 2020   |  |
| ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |  | ZU10  |   | 1               | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | 69 2022   |  |
| ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)<br>te water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 3,058.6  | 2021  | J 🛡                                     | - 1             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0 2022  |  |
| ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)<br>se water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)<br>lation using safely managed water services (%)   | 95.8   |   |   |                 | 7  |   |  |
| ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)<br>e water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)<br>lation using safely managed water services (%)<br>lation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   |  |   | •                                       | 1               |  |   |  |
| ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)<br>re water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)<br>lation using safely managed water services (%)<br>lation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 95.8   |   | •                                       | <b>T</b>        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population agod 5 to 14)   | 56 2022   | 1 🧢                                      |
| ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) se water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) slation using safely managed water services (%) slation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 95.8   | 2020  |   | <b>↑</b>        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 56 2022   | 1 •                                      |
| ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) se water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) slation using safely managed water services (%) slation using safely managed sanitation services (%) s7 – Affordable and Clean Energy slation with access to electricity (%)   | 95.8<br>95.8   | 2020  | ) •                                     | <b>↑</b>        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  |   |  |
| ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) re water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) lation using safely managed water services (%) lation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  67 – Affordable and Clean Energy lation with access to electricity (%) lation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 95.8<br>95.8<br>100.0<br>100.0   | 2020  | ) •                                     | <b>↑</b>        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2021<br>1.4 2021  | 1 •                                      |
| ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) re water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) lation using safely managed water services (%) lation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  67 — Affordable and Clean Energy lation with access to electricity (%) lation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 95.8<br>95.8<br>100.0<br>100.0   | 2020  | ) •                                     | <b>↑</b>        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 1.4 2021<br>72.1 2023   | 1 •                                      |
| ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) the water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) tallation using safely managed water services (%) tallation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  67 — Affordable and Clean Energy tallation with access to electricity (%) tallation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) temissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 95.8<br>95.8<br>100.0<br>100.0   | 2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019  | ) •                                     | <b>† † †</b>    | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 72.1 2021<br>0.6 2021   | 1 •<br>3 •<br>1 •                        |
| ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) the water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) tallation using safely managed water services (%) tallation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  67 — Affordable and Clean Energy tallation with access to electricity (%) tallation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) temissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) the same that receives the received that receives the same that received | 95.8<br>95.8<br>100.0<br>100.0   | 2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019  | ) •                                     | <b>† † †</b>    | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 72.1 2021<br>0.6 2021<br>0.5 2021   | 1 • 3 • 1 • 1 • 1                        |
| ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) the water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) sulation using safely managed water services (%) sulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) 67 — Affordable and Clean Energy sulation with access to electricity (%) sulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output siCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) swable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 68 — Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 95.8<br>95.8<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>17.3  | 2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019                                      |   | ^ ^ <b>→ →</b>  | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 72.1 2021<br>0.6 2021<br>0.5 2021<br>0.7 2021   | 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1                    |
| ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) the water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) sulation using safely managed water services (%) sulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  67 — Affordable and Clean Energy sulation with access to electricity (%) sulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output scO2/TWh) evable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 68 — Decent Work and Economic Growth sted GDP growth (%)  | 95.8<br>95.8<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>17.3  | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019  |   | ^ ^ <del></del> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 72.1 2021<br>0.6 2021<br>0.5 2021   | 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1                    |
| propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) are water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) allation using safely managed water services (%) allation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 — Affordable and Clean Energy  allation with access to electricity (%) allation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tcO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  bewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth  asted GDP growth (%)  ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 95.8<br>95.8<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>17.3  | 2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019                                      |   | ^ ^ <b>→ →</b>  | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 72.1 2021<br>0.6 2021<br>0.5 2021<br>0.7 2021   | 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1                    |
| propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) are water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) allation using safely managed water services (%) allation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 — Affordable and Clean Energy  allation with access to electricity (%) allation with access to electricity (%) allation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tcO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  bewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth  asted GDP growth (%)  ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  alls with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 95.8<br>95.8<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>17.3  | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2018                                      |   | ^ ^ <del></del> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 72.1 2021<br>0.6 2021<br>0.5 2021<br>0.7 2021<br>90.3 2020  | 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 •  |
| propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) are water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tcCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  sted GDP growth (%)  ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  tts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obbile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 95.8<br>95.8<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>17.3<br>-0.5<br>2.4<br>97.3                       | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020                      |   | ^ ^             | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 70.0 2021<br>1.4 2021<br>72.1 2023<br>0.6 2021<br>0.5 2021<br>0.7 2021<br>90.3 2020   | 1 • 33 • 11 • 11 • 11 • 11 • 11 • 11 •   |
| propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) the water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) sulation using safely managed water services (%) sulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  67 — Affordable and Clean Energy sulation with access to electricity (%) sulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tcCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 68 — Decent Work and Economic Growth sted GDP growth (%) ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a subile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 95.8<br>95.8<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>17.3<br>-0.5<br>2.4<br>97.3                       | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2018                                      |   | ^ ^             | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 72.1 2021<br>0.6 2021<br>0.5 2021<br>0.7 2021<br>90.3 2020  | 1 • 33 • 11 • 11 • 11 • 11 • 11 • 11 •   |
| propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) are water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) allation using safely managed water services (%) allation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 — Affordable and Clean Energy allation with access to electricity (%) allation with access to electricity (%) allation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tcO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth steed GDP growth (%) most of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) all ts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) work-related accidents embodied in imports  | 95.8<br>95.8<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>17.3<br>-0.5<br>2.4<br>97.3<br>0.6                | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020                      |   | ^ ^             | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 72.1 2021<br>72.1 2022<br>0.6 2021<br>0.5 2021<br>0.7 2021<br>90.3 2020<br>11.6 2020<br>0.3 2022                                  | 1 • 33 • 11 • 11 • 11 • 11 • 12 • 12 • 1 |
| propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) are water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) allation using safely managed water services (%) allation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy allation with access to electricity (%) allation with access to electricity (%) allation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output total energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth steed GDP growth (%)  ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obtile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) work-related accidents embodied in imports  | 95.8<br>95.8<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>17.3<br>-0.5<br>2.4<br>97.3<br>0.6                | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2022<br>2018<br>2022<br>2028              |   | ^ ^             | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 7 0.0 2021<br>1.4 2021<br>72.1 2023<br>0.6 2021<br>0.5 2021<br>0.7 2021<br>90.3 2020<br>11.6 2020<br>0.3 2022<br>NA NA            | 11 • 11 • 11 • 11 • 11 • 11 • 11 • 11    |
| propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) are water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) allation using safely managed water services (%) allation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy allation with access to electricity (%) allation with access to electricity (%) allation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ttCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%)  ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) alamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) all work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 95.8<br>95.8<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>17.3<br>-0.5<br>2.4<br>97.3<br>0.6<br>0.2<br>50.7 | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>202<br>2018<br>202<br>202<br>2018<br>2018 | ) • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | ^ ^             | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 7 0.0 2021<br>1.4 2021<br>72.1 2023<br>0.6 2021<br>0.5 2021<br>0.7 2021<br>90.3 2020<br>11.6 2020<br>0.3 2022<br>NA NA<br>58 2021 | 11 • 33 • 11 • 11 • 11 • 11 • 11 • 11 •  |
| propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) are water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) allation using safely managed water services (%) allation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy allation with access to electricity (%) allation with access to electricity (%) allation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output total energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth steed GDP growth (%)  ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obtile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) work-related accidents embodied in imports  | 95.8<br>95.8<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>17.3<br>-0.5<br>2.4<br>97.3<br>0.6                | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>202<br>2018<br>202<br>202<br>2018<br>2018 | ) • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | ^ ^             | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 7 0.0 2021<br>1.4 2021<br>72.1 2023<br>0.6 2021<br>0.5 2021<br>0.7 2021<br>90.3 2020<br>11.6 2020<br>0.3 2022<br>NA NA            | 11 • 11 • 11 • 11 • 11 • 11 • 11 • 11    |

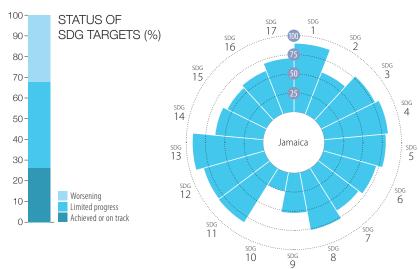
# **JAMAICA**

# OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 82/166



# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

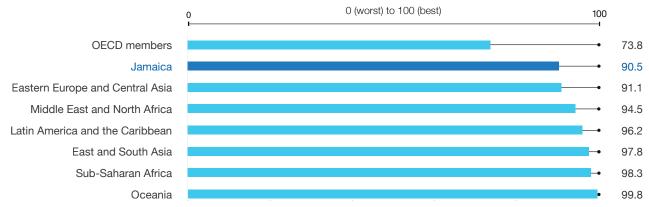


# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Rating     |
|--|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 2.4 2023                  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 94.4 2022             |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 8.6 2023 • →              | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 82.4 2021             |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 6.0.2020                  | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 61.5 2021             |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 6.9 2020 • ↑ 6.5 2022 • → | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.3 2018              |
| revalence of statisting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 6.5 2022 • <del> </del>   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 42 5 2022             |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 24.7 2016                 | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 42.5 2022 •           |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3 2017                  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2 2021 •            |
| Ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.1 2021                  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.1 2002 •            |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.8 2018 • 🔸              | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                       |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0 2020 • •              | Gini coefficient  | 45.5 2004 •           |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                           | Palma ratio   | 2.5 2004 •            |
| faternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 98.9 2020 • 👈             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                       |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 10.3 2021 • 🛧             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA NA •               |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 12.4 2021 • 🛧             | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 12.7 2019             |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 3.3 2021 • 🛧              | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)                                     | 91.1 2020             |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.5 2021 • 👈              | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 63.0 2022             |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 16.9 2019 • 👈             |   | 03.0 2022             |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  |                           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.0 2016              |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                    | 35.9 2019 • •             | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 6.2 2019              |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 15.1 2019 • 🔸             | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 21.1 2018             |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 76.0 2019                 | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 1.5 2018              |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 51.7 2017                 | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 27.0 2018             |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.7 2018                 | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 15.8 2018             |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 88 2021 • 🔸               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 2.8 2021              |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 70 2019 • 7               | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                       |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 70 2019                   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 2.7 2021              |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.9 2022 • 🛧              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.6 2018              |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2021              |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | NA NA •                   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                       |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)<br>et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 88.0 2007 • •             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 31.6 2022             |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 82.0 2019 • •             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 51.0 2022             |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 96.3 2014                 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 33.1 2018 •           |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                           | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA NA •               |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.6 2019 •            |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 82.9 2008 • 🛧             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.2 2018 •            |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 114.2 2021 • 🛧            | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 82.7 2022 • 🛧             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 20.1 2022 •           |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 28.6 2021 • 🛧             | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 61.7 2022 •           |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.66 2023 •           |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 91.0 2020 🔸 👈             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.1 2021 •            |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 86.6 2020 🔸 👈             | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.6 2018              |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 12.5 2019 • •             | (per million population)  |                       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 3.0 2020 • •              | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 50.4.0004             |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 2,255.6 2018 •            | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 52.1 2021             |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)        | 25.8 2020             |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2020 • ↑            | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 63 2022 • 98.0 2017 • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 82.7 2020 • 🔸             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 44 2022               |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.9 2019 • 👈              | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 2.9 2016              |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 6.2.2010                  | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 2.7 2010              |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 6.2 2019 • 🔸              | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021              |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                           | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 75.9 2023 •           |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -4.7 2021                 | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021              |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 2.6 2018 • •              | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021              |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 73.3 2021 • 🔸             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021 •            |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 6.0 2023 • ↑              | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                       |
| Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6 2021                  | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 10.5 2021             |
| ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 0.1 2018 • →              | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •               |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 21.0.2010                 | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 29.3 2020 •           |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 31.9 2018                 | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021 •              |
|  |                           | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 61.6 2022             |

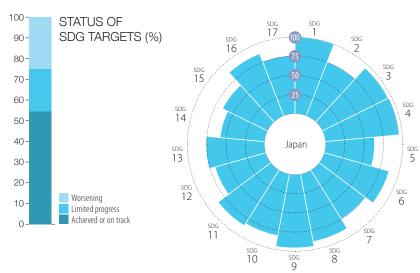
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



# ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS









































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

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| DG1 – No Poverty verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |  |  | Rating |  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | <b>Value</b> 100.0  | Year R<br>2022   |   |
|---|--|--|--------|--|--|---|--|---|
| verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 0.5  | 2023   | •      | 1  | Population using the internet (%)  | 82.9  | 2021   | • |
| verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 15.7   | 2018   | •      |  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 227.1   | 2021   | • |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 2.2  | 2020   |        | _  | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 4.2   | 2018   | • |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  |  | 2020   |        | <b>→</b>   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 6E 0  | າດາາ   |   |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |  | 2022   |        | 1  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 00.9  | 2022   | • |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |  | 2010   |        | •<br>•   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |   | 2021   | • |
| man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |  | 2016   |        |  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |   | 2020   | • |
| real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |  | 2017   |        | <b>→</b>   | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  |   | 2020   |   |
| tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |  | 2021   |        | 1  | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   | 139.1   |  |   |
|   |  |  |        |  | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   |   | NA   |   |
| Id gap closure (% of potential yield)   |  | NA   |        | •  | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | NA  | NA   |   |
| orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 32.8   | 2020   | •      |  | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |   |  |   |
| G3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |  |  |        |  | Gini coefficient   | 32 9  | 2013   |   |
| ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 4.3  | 2020   | •      | 1  | Palma ratio  |   | 2018   |   |
| onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 0.8  | 2021   |        | 1  | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   |   | 2018   |   |
| rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 2.3  | 2021   |        | 1  |  | 20.0  | 2010   |   |
| dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 11.0   |  |        | 1  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |   |  |   |
| v HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  |  | NA   |        |  | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0   | 2020   |   |
| -standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |  |  |        |  | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 11 0  | 2019   |   |
| abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 8.3  | 2019   |        | T  | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  |   |  |   |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 110  | 2015   |        |  | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |   |  |   |
| nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 11.8   | 2019   |        | •  | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   |   | 2022   |   |
| fic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 3.6  | 2019   | •      | 1  | Population with rent overburden (%)  |   | 2018   |   |
| expectancy at birth (years)   | 84.3   | 2019   | •      | 1  | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 93.4  | 2022   |   |
| lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |  | 2019   |        | 1  | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |   |  |   |
| ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.9   |  |        | <b>1</b>   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 20.4  | 2019   |   |
| viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |  | 2020   |        | <b>†</b>   | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |   |  |   |
| versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   |  | 2019   |        | <b>†</b>   | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |   | 2018   |   |
| jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  |  | 2013   |        | <b>†</b>   |  |   | 2018   |   |
| in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   |  | 2022   |        |  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |   | 2018   |   |
| in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | 12.3   |  |        | <b>→</b>   | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |   | 2018   |   |
| y smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  |  |  |        |  | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |   | 2021   |   |
| · · ·   | 16.7   | 2019   |        | T  | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7   | 2020   |   |
| G4 – Quality Education  |  |  |        |  | SDG13 – Climate Action   |   |  |   |
| icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 91.8   | 2015   |        | •  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 8.5   | 2021   |   |
| of children aged 4 to 6)  |  |  |        |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |   | 2018   |   |
| primary enrollment rate (%)   | 97.4   |  |        | <b>→</b>   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  |   | 2021   |   |
| ,   | 100.0  | 2020   | •      | 1  | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   |   | 2018   |   |
| racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | NA   | NA   |        |  |  | £ (.)   | 2010   |   |
| iary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   | 64.8   | 2021   | •      | 1  | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |   | 267  |   |
|   | 520.0  | 2018   | •      | <b>→</b>   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  |   | 2022   |   |
| ation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   | 7.7  | 2018   | •      | 1  | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |   | 2022   |   |
| derachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)   | 10.8   | 2018   | •      | <b>→</b>   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |   | 2018   |   |
| G5 – Gender Equality  |  |  |        |  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |   | 2019   |   |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |  |  |        |  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |   | 2019   |   |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods ** % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 68.6   | 2023   | •      | 7  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 1.0   | 2018   | • |
| o of females aged 15 to 49) io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 99.1   |  |        | <b>1</b>   | SDG15 – Life on Land   |   |  |   |
| ,   |  |  |        | - 1  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 65 1  | 2022   |   |
| to of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 75.7   |  |        | 1  | Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |   | 2022   |   |
| ts held by women in national parliament (%)   |  | 2021   |        | <b>→</b>   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |   | 2022   |   |
| nder wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 22.1   | 2021   |        |  | ,  |   |  |   |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |  |  |        |  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0   | 2021   | • |
| ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.1   | 2020   | •      | 1  | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 5.1   | 2018   |   |
|   | 99.9   |  |        | ->   | (per million population)   |   |  |   |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 36.4   |  |        |  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |   |  |   |
| 3   |  |  |        | •  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.2   | 2021   |   |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | /48  |  | _      | -  | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |   | 2020   |   |
| nwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)<br>propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |  |  |        |  |  | 1.5.7   |  |   |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)<br>propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)<br>ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 1,937.4  | 2018   |        | •  |  |   |  |   |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)<br>hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)<br>ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)<br>ulation using safely managed water services (%)   | 1,937.4<br>98.6  | 2018   | •      | 1  | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | 78  | 2022   |   |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) free water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) free water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) free water services (%) free water services (%) free water services (%)   | 1,937.4  | 2018   | •      | 1  | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 78<br>100.0   | 2022<br>2022   | • |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) lation using safely managed water services (%) lation using safely managed sanitation services (%) G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 1,937.4<br>98.6<br>81.4  | 2018<br>2020<br>2020   |        | 7  | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 78<br>100.0<br>73   | 2022<br>2022<br>2022   | • |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%)  | 1,937.4<br>98.6  | 2018<br>2020<br>2020   |        | 1  | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 78<br>100.0<br>73<br>0.0  | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021   |   |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 1,937.4<br>98.6<br>81.4  | 2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020   |        | 7  | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 78<br>100.0<br>73<br>0.0  | 2022<br>2022<br>2022   |   |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 1,937.4<br>98.6<br>81.4<br>100.0<br>100.0  | 2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020   |        | <b>↑ 7 .</b>                                     | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 78<br>100.0<br>73<br>* 0.0<br>0.0   | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2018   |   |
| nwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) propogenic wastewater services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) propogenic wastewater that receives (%) propogenic wastewater resources (%) propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) propogenic wastewater receives (%) propogenic wastewater that receives (%) propogenic wastewater (%) propogenic waste            | 1,937.4<br>98.6<br>81.4<br>100.0<br>100.0  | 2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020   |        | <b>† 7 † †</b>                                   | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 78<br>100.0<br>73<br>* 0.0<br>0.0<br>64.0   | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2018<br>2023   |   |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1,937.4<br>98.6<br>81.4<br>100.0<br>100.0  | 2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020   |        | <b>↑ 7 .</b>                                     | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 78<br>100.0<br>73<br>* 0.0<br>0.0<br>64.0<br>0.7  | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2018<br>2023<br>2021                                       |   |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 1,937.4<br>98.6<br>81.4<br>100.0<br>100.0  | 2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019   |        | <b>† 7 † †</b>                                   | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 78<br>100.0<br>73<br>0.0<br>0.0<br>64.0<br>0.7<br>0.8   | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2018<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021                               |   |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) free water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ttCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 1,937.4<br>98.6<br>81.4<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.1<br>7.7  | 2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019                                 |        | <b>† 7 † † †</b>                                 | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 78<br>100.0<br>73<br>0.0<br>0.0<br>64.0<br>0.7<br>0.8<br>0.8                                      | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2018<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021                       |   |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) for ewater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ttCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%)   | 1,937.4<br>98.6<br>81.4<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.1<br>7.7  | 2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021                                 |        | <b>† 7 † †</b>                                   | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 78<br>100.0<br>73<br>0.0<br>0.0<br>64.0<br>0.7<br>0.8<br>0.8                                      | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2018<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021                               |   |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) re water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ltCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 1,937.4<br>98.6<br>81.4<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.1<br>7.7  | 2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019                                 |        | <b>† 7 † † †</b>                                 | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 78<br>100.0<br>73<br>0.0<br>0.0<br>64.0<br>0.7<br>0.8<br>0.8                                      | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2018<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021                       |   |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) re water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ltCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) lts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 1,937.4<br>98.6<br>81.4<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.1<br>7.7  | 2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2018                         |        | <b>† 7 † † †</b>                                 | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 78<br>100.0<br>73<br>0.0<br>0.0<br>64.0<br>0.7<br>0.8<br>0.8<br>36.8                              | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2018<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021                       |   |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) free water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 - Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ttCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 1,937.4<br>98.6<br>81.4<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.1<br>7.7<br>-3.0<br>0.3<br>98.5                       | 2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2021                         |        | <b>† 7 † † †</b>                                 | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 78<br>100.0<br>73<br>0.0<br>0.0<br>64.0<br>0.7<br>0.8<br>0.8<br>36.8                              | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2018<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2020               |   |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) hropogenic wastewater services (%) hropogenic wastewater ser            | 1,937.4<br>98.6<br>81.4<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.1<br>7.7<br>-3.0<br>0.3<br>98.5                       | 2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2018                         |        | <b>† 7 † † †</b>                                 | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 78<br>100.0<br>73<br>0.0<br>0.0<br>64.0<br>0.7<br>0.8<br>0.8<br>36.8                              | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2018<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2020               |   |
| chwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rece water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) uemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (htCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) il work-related accidents embodied in imports  | 1,937.4<br>98.6<br>81.4<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.1<br>7.7<br>-3.0<br>0.3<br>98.5<br>0.8                | 2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2021                         |        | <b>† 7 † † †</b>                                 | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 78<br>100.0<br>73<br>0.0<br>0.0<br>64.0<br>0.7<br>0.8<br>0.8<br>36.8                              | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2018<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2020<br>2020       |   |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rece water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) relation using safely managed water services (%) relation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 - Affordable and Clean Energy relation with access to electricity (%) relation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) remissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output refutCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) rewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) remissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output refutCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) rewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) refunction for modern slavery (per 1,000 population) rights with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) refunction for the financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) refunction for the financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) refunction for the financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 1,937.4<br>98.6<br>81.4<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.1<br>7.7<br>-3.0<br>0.3<br>98.5<br>0.8                | 2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021                 |        | ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ <b>↑</b> ↑ <b>↑</b> ↑ <b>↑ ↑ ↑</b> | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 78<br>100.0<br>73<br>0.0<br>0.0<br>64.0<br>0.7<br>0.8<br>0.8<br>36.8<br>12.6<br>0.4<br>NA         | 2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2018<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2020<br>2020<br>2022<br>NA |   |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) chropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) cree water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) contains using safely managed water services (%) contains using safely managed sanitation services (%) contains with access to electricity (%) contains with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) contains from fuel combustion per total electricity output contains from fuel combustion per total electricity contains from fuel combustion per total electricity output contains from fuel combustion per total electricity contains from fuel combustion per total electricity output contains from fuel contains fro | 1,937.4<br>98.6<br>81.4<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.1<br>7.7<br>-3.0<br>0.3<br>98.5<br>0.8<br>0.1<br>40.5 | 2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2018 |        | ↑¬¬ ↑↑ ↑ → → • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •     | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 78<br>100.0<br>73<br>0.0<br>0.0<br>64.0<br>0.7<br>0.8<br>0.8<br>36.8<br>12.6<br>0.4<br>NA         | 2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2018<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>NA<br>2022 |   |
| pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 1,937.4<br>98.6<br>81.4<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.1<br>7.7<br>-3.0<br>0.3<br>98.5<br>0.8                | 2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2018 |        | ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ <b>↑</b> ↑ <b>↑</b> ↑ <b>↑ ↑ ↑</b> | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 78<br>100.0<br>73<br>0.0<br>0.0<br>64.0<br>0.7<br>0.8<br>0.8<br>36.8<br>12.6<br>0.4<br>NA<br>63.1 | 2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2018<br>2023<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2020<br>2020<br>2022<br>NA |   |

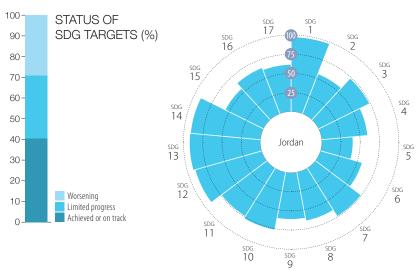
# **JORDAN**

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

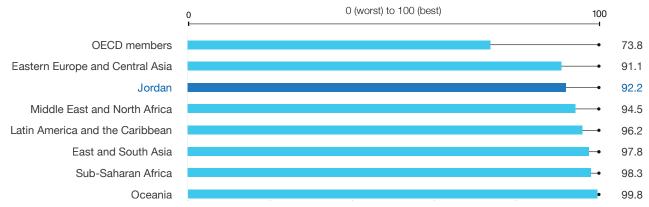


# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

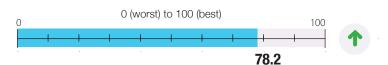


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend                        | ·   | Value Year Rating       |
|---|--|---|-------------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 0.6 2023                                       | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 89.0 2022               |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 1.0 2023 • ↑                                   | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 82.8 2021 • 65.3 2021 • |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger  | 160 2020                                       | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 05.3 2021               |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 16.9 2020 • •                                  | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.7 2018 •              |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                    | 6.6 2022 • ↑                                   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 22.0.2022               |
| Prevalence of wasting in criminer under 3 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                       | 0.6 2019 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 33.9 2022 •             |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.2 2017                                       | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.7 2021 •              |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 2.3 2021                                       | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.7 2016 •              |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.0 2018                                       | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                         |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 1.0 2020                                       | Gini coefficient  | 33.7 2010               |
|   | 1.0 2020                                       | Palma ratio   | 1.4 2010                |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 41.3 2020 • ↑                                  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                         |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)<br>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)                                      | 8.5 2021 • <b>↑</b>                            | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 16.7 2020 •             |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 14.6 2021                                      | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 22.5.2010               |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 4.2 2021                                       | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 33.5 2019 •             |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | NA NA •  | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 89.9 2020 🔸             |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | NA NA •  | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 58.0 2022 •             |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 15.3 2019 • 🕹                                  | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                         |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 20.7.2040                                      | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.8 2013                |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 38.7 2019 • •                                  | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 5.4 2019                |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 17.0 2019 • 🛧                                  | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 15.2 2018 •             |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 77.9 2019 🔸 👈                                  | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 2.2 2018                |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 27.0 2016 • •                                  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 11.0 2018 •             |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.7 2018 • •                                  | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 9.7 2018 •              |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 76 2021 • 🔸                                    | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1 2021                |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 60 2019 • →                                    | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                         |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 00 2019  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 2.3 2021                |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.4 2022 • 🔸                                   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.6 2018                |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.9 2021                |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 47.9 2021 • •                                  | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                         |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)<br>Net primary enrollment rate (%)  |  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA •                 |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 79.5 2021 • → 68.8 2021 • →                    | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 79.9 2022               |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.4 2021                                      | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA •                 |
|   | JJ.H 2021 • •                                  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.0 2019                |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.0 2019                |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 56.7 2017 • 👈                                  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.2 2018                |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 92.9 2021 • 7                                  | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                         |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 23.6 2022                                      | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 12.7.2022               |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 11.5 2021 • •                                  | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 18.7 2022               |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 11.5 2021                                      | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.97 2023               |
|   | 98.9 2020 • →                                  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA NA •                 |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)                       |  | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |                         |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 37.1. 2020 -                                   | (per million population)  | 0.2 2018                |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 104.3 2019 • • 18.6 2020 • •                   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                         |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 2,627.2 2018                                   | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.0 2021                |
|   | 2,027.2 2010                                   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 36.9 2019               |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 00.0.0000                                      | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 80 2022                 |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 99.9 2020 • ↑                                  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 98.0 2018               |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 99.9 2020 • ↑                                  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 47 2022                 |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                      | 1.0 2019 • 🛧                                   | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 1.7 2016                |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 7.3 2019 • 7                                   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                         |
|   | 7.5 2019 🛡 🥕                                   | per 100,000 population)   | 0.4 2021                |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 42.2021  | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 42.8 2023 •             |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   | -4.2 2021                                      | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021                |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 1.8 2018 • •                                   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021 •              |
| 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 2021 • 🗷                                  | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021                |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 17.7 2023 • 🔸                                  | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                         |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021                                       | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6.9 2021                |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)  | 0.1 2018 • ↑                                   | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •                 |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 27.0   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 19.9 2020 •             |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 27.8 2018 • •                                  | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021                  |
|   |  | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 78.2 2022               |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

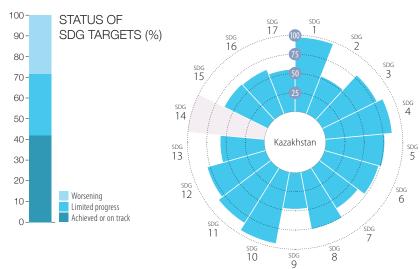
# KAZAKHSTAN

# OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 66/166



# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

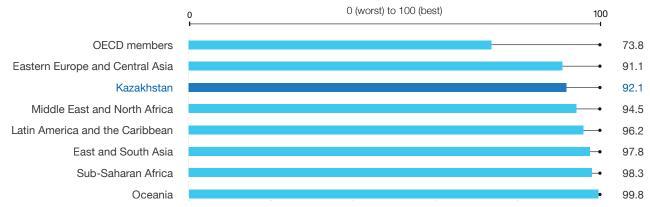


# ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

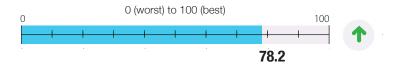


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# KAZAKHSTAN

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year R          |   | Trer |
|--|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.6 2023                         | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 68.2 2022             |   |      |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 1.0 2023 • ↑                     | Population using the internet (%)  | 90.9 2021             |   | T    |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | 25 2020 6                        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 93.8 2021             | • | 1    |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5 2020 • ↑ 4 9 2022 • ↑        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.5 2018              | • | 1    |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.9 2022 • <b>↑</b> 3.1 2015 • • | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 16 5 2022             |   |      |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 21.0 2016                        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 16.5 2022             | • |      |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4 2017                         | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.3 2021              | • | 7    |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.0 2021                         | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.1 2021              | • | 1    |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8 2018 • →                     | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                       |   |      |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA NA • •                        | Gini coefficient   | 27.8 2018             | • | =    |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                                  | Palma ratio  | 1.0 2018              | • | -    |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 13.4 2020 • 🔷                    | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                       |   |      |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 5.0 2021 • ↑                     | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.8 2020              | • | 1    |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 10.3 2021 • 1                    | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 13.6 2019             | • | ,    |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 74.0 2021 • →                    | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  |                       |   | Ĭ    |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.2 2021 • 🔷                     | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 94.0 2020             |   | 7    |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 22.4 2019 • ↑                    | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 58.0 2022             | _ | 4    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | ZZ.¬ ZUIJ •                      | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | 0.7                   |   |      |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 83.5 2019                        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.8 2012              |   |      |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |                                  | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 9.2 2019              |   | -    |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 12.7 2019                        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 68.2 2018             |   | 4    |
| .ife expectancy at birth (years)<br>Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                 | 74.0 2019 • 7<br>24.6 2020 • ↑   | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 2.3 2018              |   |      |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.9 2018                        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 57.9 2018<br>9.4 2018 |   | 4    |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 95 2021                          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.3 2020              |   |      |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |                                  | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 0.3 2020              |   | - 1  |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 76 2019 • 🛧                      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 145 2021              |   |      |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.0 2022 • 🛧                     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 14.5 2021<br>0.9 2018 |   |      |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                                  |  | 6,200.3 2020          |   |      |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 77.7 2020 • 🔸                    | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 0,200.5 2020          |   |      |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |                                  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NIA NIA               |   |      |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 90.4 2020                        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | NA NA                 |   | -    |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 104.0 2020 • ↑                   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | NA NA                 |   |      |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.9 2020 • •                    | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | NA NA                 |   |      |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |                                  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | NA NA                 |   |      |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                                 | 73.2 2018 • 👈                    | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2018              |   |      |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 100.5 2021 • ↑                   | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                       |   | _    |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 86.6 2022                        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 28.5. 2022            | • |      |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 27.1 2021                        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 20.5 2022             |   |      |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 27.11 2021 -                     | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.87 2023             |   | -    |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 95.4 2020 • →                    | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 2021              |   | 4    |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 97.9 2020 • ↑                    | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  |                       |   |      |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 32.7 2019                        | (per million population)   | 0.3 2018              |   | _    |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 27.5 2020                        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                       |   |      |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | 2,267.8 2018 • •                 | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 3.2 2020              | • | 1    |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | ,                                | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 18.3 2020             | • | =    |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2020 • ↑                   | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | 65 2022               | • | 7    |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 92.7 2020 • →                    | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 99.7 2015             | • | •    |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |                                  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 36 2022               | • | 3    |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 2.7 2019 • →                     | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | NA NA                 | • | •    |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 1.7 2019 • 👈                     | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.0 2021              | • |      |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                                  | per 100,000 population)  |                       |   |      |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -0.6 2021                        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 45.9 2023             |   |      |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 4.2 2018 • •                     | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021              |   | 1    |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 81.1 2021 • 1                    | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6 2021<br>0.5 2021  |   |      |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | •                                |  | 0.5 2021              |   | _    |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 5.0 2023 • →                     | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 7.0.000               |   |      |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)<br>atal work-related accidents embodied in imports | 0.5 2021 • → 0.1 2018 • ↑        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 7.0 2020<br>NA NA     |   |      |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 0.1 2010                         |  |                       |   |      |
| fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 53.8 2018 • •                    | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *   | 12.3 2020<br>0 2021   |   |      |
|  |                                  | * The state of the | U 7U7                 |   | - 1  |

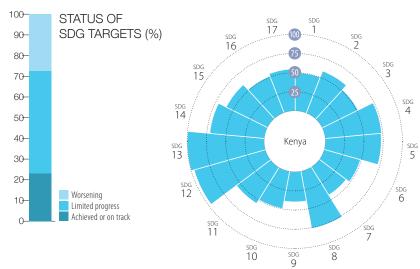
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



COUNTRY 123/166

COUNTRY SCORE 60.9

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



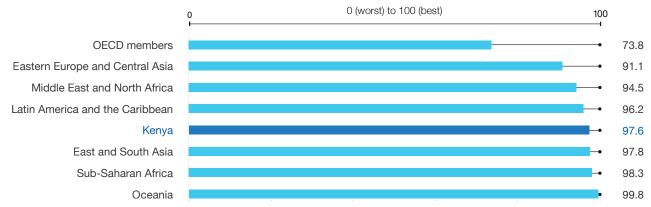
# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0



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

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Tren                    | · ·   | Value Year Rating        | -   |
|---|---|---|--------------------------|-----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 20.8 2023                                 |   | 64.4 2022                |     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 37.3 2023 • →                             | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 28.8 2021                |     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 26.9 2020 • •                             | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 53.5 2021                |     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)<br>revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                       | 26.9 2020 • <b>\</b> 18.4 2022 • <b>\</b> | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.6 2018 •               | •   |
| revalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 4.9 2022                                  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 20 5 2022                |     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 7.1 2016                                  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 39.5 2022 •              | '   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.2 2017                                  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 2021 •               | •   |
| Ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.5 2021                                  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.7 2010                 | (   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7 2018 • 7                              | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                          |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.4 2020 • •                              | Gini coefficient  | 40.8 2015 •              | (   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   | Palma ratio   | 1.9 2015                 | (   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 530.0 2020 • 🔸                            | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                          |     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 18.4 2021 • 7                             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 50.8 2020 •              | •   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 37.2 2021 • 🛧                             | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 28.4 2019                | , , |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 251.0 2021 • 7                            | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)                                     | 60.2 2020                |     |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.7 2021 • 🛧                              | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  |                          |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 21.0 2019 • 👈                             |   | 31.0 2022                | _   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   |   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4.2010                 |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 131.9 2019 • •                            | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.4 2010 •<br>1.0 2019 • |     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 28.3 2019 • 🔸                             | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 1.0 2019                 |     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 66.1 2019 • →                             | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.4 2018                 |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 81.1 2019 • →                             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 18.5 2018                |     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 70.2 2016                                 | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 4.5 2018                 |     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 89 2021 • 👈                               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1 2021                 |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 56 2019 • 7                               | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                          | _   |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 30 2019                                   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.4 2021                 | ,   |
| ıbjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.4 2022 • 👈                              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.1 2018                 |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2021                 | )   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                    | NA NA •                                   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                          |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 81.2 2012                                 | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 40.4 2022 •              | ,   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 79.2 2016                                 | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 44.3 2022 •              |     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 88.7 2021 • 7                             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 22.2 2018 •              |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 6.6 2019 •               | /   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 2.4 2019 •               | )   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 77.1 2020 • 🕇                             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018 •               |     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 83.5 2021 • 👈                             | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                          |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 95.6 2022 • 🛧                             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 33.6 2022 •              | , . |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 21.6 2021 • 👈                             |   |                          |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.79 2023 •              |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 61.6 2020 • 👈                             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.2 2021                 |     |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 32.7 2020 • 👈                             | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.7 2018                 |     |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 33.2 2019 • •                             |   |                          |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 1.1 2020 • •                              | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | F 2 2021 A               |     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | 590.7 2018 • •                            | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 5.3 2021 • 39.8 2020 •   |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 51 2022                  |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 71.4 2020 • 1                             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 66.9 2014                |     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 19.5 2020 • →                             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 32 2022                  |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                | 1.3 2019 • 🛧                              | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA •                  |     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 3.8 2019 • →                              | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                          |     |
|   | 3.0 2019                                  | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021                 | )   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%)  | -1 9 2021                                 | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 51.2 2023 •              | ,   |
| ajusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 1.5 2021                                  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021 •               |     |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 6.9 2018                                  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021 •               |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 79.2 2021 • 🛧                             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021 •               |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 5.5 2023 • 🔸                              | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                          |     |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021 • •                              | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6.8 2021 •               | į   |
| ital work-related accidents embodied in imports   | 0.0 2018 • →                              | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •                  | ,   |
| ·   | 0.0 2010                                  |   |                          |     |
| (per 100,000 population)  ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)                        | 16.3 2018                                 | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **                           | 16.8 2020 • 0 2021 •     |     |

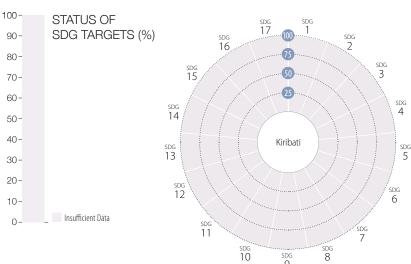
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

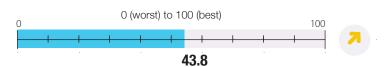


# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX 0 (worst) to 100 (best) 100 Kiribati INSUFFICIENT DATA **OECD** members 73.8 Eastern Europe and Central Asia 91.1 Middle East and North Africa 94.5 Latin America and the Caribbean 96.2 East and South Asia 97.8 Sub-Saharan Africa 98.3 Oceania 99.8

# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| DG1 – No Poverty  |        | Year F       |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year |     | _ |
|---|--------|--------------|---|----------|---|------------|-----|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | NA     |              |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | NA NA      |     | , |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | NA     | NA           | • | _        | Population using the internet (%)   | 53.6 202   |     | • |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |        |              |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                    | 41.1 2021  |     | • |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   |        | 2020         |   | <b>→</b> | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA NA      | Α • |   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                                    |        | 2022         |   | <b>→</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |            | 0 4 |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                                     |        | 2018         |   |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | * 0.0 2022 | 2   | • |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)<br>uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) |        | 2016<br>2017 |   | <b>→</b> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 202    | 1   |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |        | NA           |   | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA NA      | A • | D |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                                      |        | 2018         |   | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |            |     |   |
| corts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                                 |        | NA           | - |          | Gini coefficient  | 27.8 2019  | 9   |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 1471   | 1471         |   | _        | Palma ratio   | 1.0 2019   | 9   |   |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 76.3   | 2020         |   | •        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |            |     |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |        | 2020         |   | 7        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA NA      | A   |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |        | 2021         |   | 7        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 10.0.201   | 0.4 |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 424.0  |              |   | 7        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 10.0 2019  | 9   | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   |        | NA           |   | •        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 62.4 2020  | 0   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                             |        |              |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA NA      | A • | D |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                       | 50.9   | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |            |     |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                        | 246.6  | 2010         |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.9 2016   | 6   |   |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 246.6  | 2019         |   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.9 2019   | 9   |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 1.9    | 2019         | • | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA NA      | A • | D |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 59.4   | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA NA      | A • | D |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                              | 50.6   | 2017         | • | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA NA      | A • | D |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 91.9   | 2019         | • | •        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA NA      | A • | D |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                                   | 80     | 2021         | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2017   | 7   | D |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage                                       | 51     | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |            |     |   |
| vorst 0–100 best)   | NIA    | NIA          |   |          | $\mbox{CO}_2\mbox{emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)   | 0.6 202    | 1   | D |
| pjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                                   | NA     | NA           |   | _        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA NA      | A • | D |
| G4 – Quality Education  |        |              |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | * 0.0 202  | 1   | Þ |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>% of children aged 4 to 6)              | 97.7   | 2020         | • | •        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |            |     |   |
| t primary enrollment rate (%)   | 96.7   | 2020         | • | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 32.9 2022  | 2   | D |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   |        | 2020         |   | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA NA      | A • | D |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | NA     | NA           | • | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 14.2 2018  | 8   | Þ |
| OG5 – Gender Equality   |        |              |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.0 2019   | 9   | D |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |        |              |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 1.1 2019   | 9   | Þ |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 53.1   | 2018         | • | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA NA      | A • | D |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                                    | NA     | NA           | • | •        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |            |     |   |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                                      | NA     | NA           |   | •        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 40.0 2022  | 2   | Þ |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 6.7    | 2021         | • | 4        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA      | A   | D |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |        |              |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.76 2023  | 3   | D |
| oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)                                     | 78.0   | 2020         | • | 7        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA NA      | A • | D |
| oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |        | 2020         |   |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | NA NA      | A   |   |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                                      |        | NA           |   |          | (per million population)  | IN/A IN/   | ,   |   |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |        | 2020         |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |            |     |   |
| rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)         | NA     | NA           | • | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 7.2 2012   | 2   | Þ |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |        |              |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 5.4 2016   | 6   | D |
| oulation with access to electricity (%)   | 92.0   | 2020         | • | 7        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live $(\!\%\!)$   | NA NA      | A   | D |
| oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                            |        | 2020         |   | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 91.6 2019  | 9   | D |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output                                   |        |              |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | NA NA      | A • | D |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 3.2    | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 16.5 2019  | 9 ( | D |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                                    | 1.1    | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 202    | 1 ( | • |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |        |              |   |          | per 100,000 population)   |            |     |   |
| usted GDP growth (%)  | -6.8   | 2021         | • | •        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | NA NA      |     | ø |
| ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | NA     | NA           | • | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA      |     | 9 |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                       |        |              |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA      |     | 9 |
| obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                                | NA     | NA           |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA      | A • | 9 |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | NA     | NA           | • | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |            |     |   |
| damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                             | NA     | NA           | • | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 21.7 2020  | ) ( | • |
| al work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)                      | NA     | NA           | • | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA      |     | D |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | NA     | NA           | • | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 108.7 2020 |     | • |
| per 100,000 population)   | 1.47.1 | 1.41.7       | _ | _        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | * 0 202    | 1 4 | • |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF East and South Asia

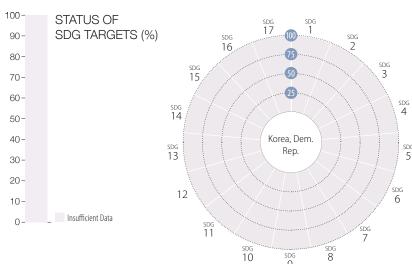
#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE







# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF Performance by Indicator

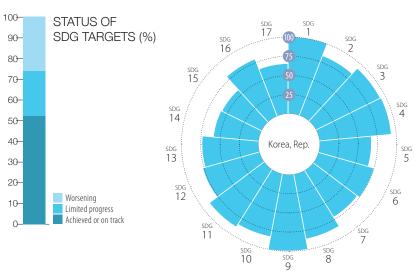
| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |       | Year F<br>NA |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | <b>Value</b> 80.1 |            |   | Tren |
|--|-------|--------------|---|----------|---|-------------------|------------|---|------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  |       | NA           |   |          | Population using the internet (%)   |                   | 2022       |   | •    |
|  | INA   | IVA          | _ | _        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 23.1              |            |   | -    |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |       | 2020         |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 23.1              | 2021       |   | 7    |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |       | 2020         |   | 4        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA                | NA         |   | •    |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |       | 2022         |   | 7        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                   |            |   |      |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |       | 2017         |   |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0               | 2022       | • |      |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |       | 2016         |   | <b>→</b> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0               | 2021       | • | 4    |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |       | 2017         |   | <b>→</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *  | 0.0               | 2021       | • | 4    |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |       | 2021         |   | 7        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                   |            |   |      |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |       | 2018         |   | Ψ        | Gini coefficient  | NA                | NA         |   | •    |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | INA   | NA           | • | •        | Palma ratio   |                   | NA         |   |      |
| 5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |              |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                   |            |   |      |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 106.7 |              |   | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA                | NA         |   |      |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |       | 2021         |   | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | INA               | INA        |   |      |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |       | 2021         |   | T        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 29.8              | 2019       | • | 1    |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 513.0 | 2021         | • | <b>→</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 73.6              | 2020       | • | ٦    |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA    | NA           |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA                |            |   |      |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 23.9  | 2019         | • | 7        |   | 14/1              | 1 4/ 1     |   | _    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  |       |              |   |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | NIA               | NIA        |   |      |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 212.8 | 2019         | • | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita)   | NA                | NA         |   | -    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 242   | 2010         |   | 1        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | NA<br>3.0         | NA<br>2010 |   |      |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2019         |   | <b>₩</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  |                   | 2018       |   |      |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  |       |              |   |          | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |                   | 2018       |   |      |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) irths attended by skilled health personnel (%) |       | 2017         |   | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |                   | 2018       |   | 1    |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |       | 2017         |   | .1.      | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |                   | 2018       |   |      |
| _  | 41    | 2021         |   | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA                | NA         |   |      |
| iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)                                     | 68    | 2019         | • | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                   |            |   |      |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | NΔ    | NA           |   | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      |                   | 2021       |   | •    |
|  | 14/1  | 14/1         |   | _        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |                   | 2018       |   |      |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |       |              |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | NA                | NA         |   | (    |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                               | NA    | NA           |   | •        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                   |            |   |      |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 97.8  | 2009         | • | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0               | 2022       | • | -    |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   |       | NA           |   |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 53.1              | 2022       | • | -    |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 100.0 | 2018         | • | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 35.3              | 2018       | • | •    |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |       |              |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 30.1              | 2019       | • | •    |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |       |              |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.5               | 2019       | • | -    |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 89.6  | 2017         | • | 1        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA                | NA         |   | -    |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | NA    | NA           | • | •        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                   |            |   |      |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |       | 2022         |   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0               | 2022       | • | •    |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |       | 2021         |   | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |                   | 2022       |   |      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 17.0  | LUL          |   | Ť        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.92              |            |   | •    |
|  | 02.0  | 2020         |   | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |                   | NA         |   |      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   |       | 2020         |   | 7        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |                   |            |   |      |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |       | 2020         |   |          | (per million population)  | 0.0               | 2018       | • | •    |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |       | 2019         |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                   |            |   |      |
| Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |       | 2020         |   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | NA                | NA         |   | -    |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                          | 41.3  | 2018         | • |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | NA                |            |   |      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |              |   |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |                   | NA         |   |      |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   |       | 2020         |   | 7        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0             |            |   |      |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 11.5  | 2020         | • | <b>→</b> | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |                   | 2022       |   |      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output                                       | 2.1   | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   |                   | 2017       |   |      |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |       |              |   |          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 4.3               | 2017       | Ť | ď    |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 10.4  | 2019         | • | Ψ        | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0               | 2014       | • | (    |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |       |              |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 21.7              | 2023       | • |      |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | NA    | NA           | • |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA                | NA         |   |      |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 104.6 | 2018         | • | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA                | NA         |   |      |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | NΑ    | NA           | • |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |                   | NA         |   |      |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |       |              |   |          |   | 14/7              | 1477       | - |      |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  |       | 2023         |   | <b>→</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | A./ 4             | h 1 4      |   |      |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | NA    | NA           |   |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | NA                | NA         |   | -    |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)                                      | 0.0   | 2018         | • | 1        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA                | NA         |   |      |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 0.0   | 2018         | • | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *                            | NA                | NA         |   |      |
| (per 100,000 population)   |       |              |   |          |   | (1                | 2021       |   | - (  |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





































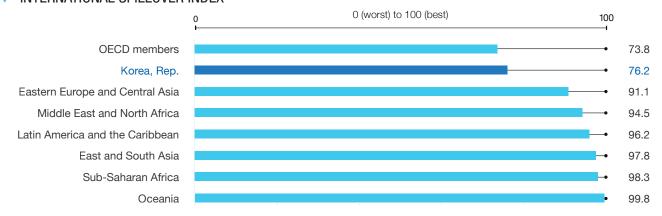




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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

# Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |                 |            | Rating     |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |       | Year F<br>2022 |   | Tren     |
|--|-----------------|------------|------------|----------|---|-------|----------------|---|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.4             | 202        | 3          | 1        | Population using the internet (%)   | 97.6  | 2021           | • | 1        |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 15.3            | 2020       | 0 •        | 7        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 117.2 | 2021           | • | 1        |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                 |            |            |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 3.7   | 2018           | • | <b>→</b> |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5             | 2020       | 0          | 1        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |       |                |   |          |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 1.7             | 202        | 2          | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 64.1  | 2022           | • | •        |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |                 | 2020       |            | 1        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 1.9   | 2021           | • | 1        |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |                 | 201        |            | <b>→</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 4.8   | 2020           | • | 1        |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |                 | 201        |            | Ť        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 16.6  | 2020           | • | 1        |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |                 | 202        |            | <b>→</b> | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)  | 62.6  | 2020           | • | 1        |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)   |                 | 2018       |            | •        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  |       | 2020           |   | 1        |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |                 | N/<br>2020 |            | •        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 25.2  | 2017           | • | 4        |
|  | 1.7             | 2021       | 0          |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |                |   |          |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 0.1             | 202        | 0          | _        | Gini coefficient  | 31.4  | 2016           | • | •        |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  |                 | 2020       |            | 7        | Palma ratio   |       | 2020           |   | 7        |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |                 | 202        |            | 4        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 40.4  | 2020           | • | <b>→</b> |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |                 | 202        |            | 4        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |                |   |          |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   |                 | 202<br>N/  |            |          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *  | 0.0   | 2020           | • | 1        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |                 |            |            |          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 23.8  | 2019           |   | 7        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 7.3             | 2019       | 9          | T        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   |       |                |   |          |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 190             | 2019       | 9 •        |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |       | NA             |   |          |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |                 |            |            |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  |       | 2022           |   | T        |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |                 | 2019       |            | 1        | Population with rent overburden (%)   |       | 2012           |   | •        |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   |                 | 2019       |            | 1        | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  | 93.0  | 2022           | • | -        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |                 | 2019       |            | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |                |   |          |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0           |            |            | •        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |       | 2019           |   |          |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) |                 | 202        |            | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  |       | 2018           |   | •        |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  |                 | 2019       |            | 1        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |       | 2018           |   |          |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  |                 | 202        |            | <b>†</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |       | 2018           |   | <b>→</b> |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   |                 | 2020       |            | ÷        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  |       | 2018           |   | 4        |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   |                 | 2020       |            | 1        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |       | 2021           |   |          |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |                 |            | -          |          |   | 0.5   | 2020           |   |          |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |                 |            |            |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 44.0  | 2024           |   |          |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 89.8            | 2020       | 0 •        | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |       | 2021           |   | 7        |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.6            | 2020       | 0          | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)                  |       | 2018           |   | •        |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  |                 | 2020       |            | <b>→</b> | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2021<br>2018   |   | 1        |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 100.0           | 2018       | 8          | •        |   | 49.2  | 2010           |   | - 1      |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 69.3            | 202        | 1 •        | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 207   | 2022           |   |          |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best)  | 519.7           |            |            | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   |       | 2022           |   | 7        |
| Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  |                 | 2018       |            | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                 |       | 2022           |   | 7        |
| Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  | 14.2            | 2018       | 8          | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |       | 2018<br>2019   |   | *        |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |                 |            |            |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |       | 2019           |   | 4        |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | * 273           | 202        | 3          | 4        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  |       | 2018           |   |          |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |                 |            |            |          |   | 0.1   | 2010           | _ |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   |                 |            |            | <b>→</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land  Man area that is protected in towardial sites important to bindiversity (0/)  | 27.0  | 2022           |   | _        |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |                 | 202        |            | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)<br>Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) |       | 2022           |   | 7        |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)   |                 |            | 1 •<br>1 • | 7        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2022<br>2023   |   | Ť        |
|  | 31.1            | 202        | •          |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |       | 2023           |   | 4        |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                 |            |            |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |       |                |   |          |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  |                 | 2020       |            | T        | (per million population)  | 2.5   | 2018           | • | •        |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Freshwater with drawal (% of available freshwater resources)                      |                 | 2020       |            | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |                |   |          |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)                          |                 | 2019       |            | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.5   | 2021           | • | 1        |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)          | 76.8<br>2,208.0 | 2020       |            |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |       | 2021           |   | <b>→</b> |
| Population using safely managed water services (%)   |                 | 2010       |            | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |       | 2022           |   | 1        |
| Population using safely managed water services (%)   |                 |            |            | <b>†</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | NA    |                |   |          |
| 1 3 / 3  | ,,,,            | _021       |            | •        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2022           |   | 1        |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 100.0           | 202        | 0 🛖        | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   |       | 2021           |   | •        |
| Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                             | 100.0           |            |            | <b>T</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 1 5   | 2021           |   |          |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |                 |            |            |          | per 100,000 population)   |       |                |   | •        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.1             | 2019       | 9 •        | 7        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2023           |   | 7        |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 3.4             | 2019       | 9 •        | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2021           |   | 1        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                 |            |            |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2021           |   | <b>→</b> |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -∩ 1            | 202        | 1 •        |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2021           |   | 7        |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |                 | 2018       |            | •        |   | 105.2 | ZUZU           | _ | -        |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |                 |            |            | _        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |                |   |          |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 98./            | 202        | I •        | T        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 9.8   | 2020           | • | T        |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6             | 202        | 1 •        | 1        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                     | 0.2   | 2022           | • | <b>→</b> |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports   | 0.1             | 2018       | 8          | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |       |                |   |          |
| (per 100,000 population)   |                 |            |            |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **  |       | NA<br>2021     |   | •        |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)<br>Employment-to-population ratio (%)                               |                 | 2018       |            | •        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  |       | 2021           |   |          |
| EUDIOVEREU-10-DODUIAUON (AUO (%)   | 68.5            | 202        | Z <b>=</b> | 1        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  |       |                |   |          |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)  |                 | N/         |            |          | SHILED DIOLES OF HIDEHIAGONALS (O.23 DIIIIOH)   | 100   | 2019           |   | 1        |

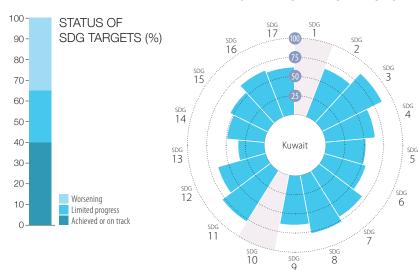


**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 



# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

























Decreasing







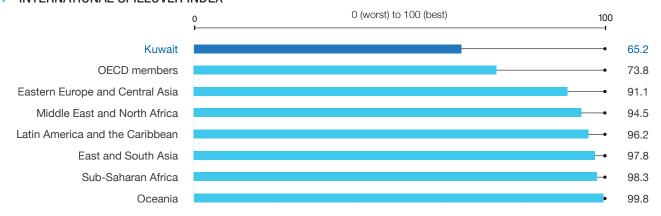




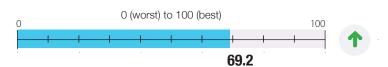
Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| DG1 - No Poverty  |              |            |     | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year              |          |     |
|---|--------------|------------|-----|----------|---|-------------------------|----------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | * ΝΑ<br>* ΝΔ |            | •   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 77.4 2022               |          |     |
| overty ricadeourit ratio at \$5.057 day (2017 111, 70)  | * NA         | IN/        |     | _        | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 99.7 2021<br>136.6 2021 |          |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | 2.7          | 2020       |     | <b>→</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 130.0 2021              |          |     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)<br>revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |              | 2020       |     | →        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.0 2018                | 3        | , • |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |              | 2022       |     | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 20.6.2025               | ) _      |     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |              | 2016       |     | Ţ        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 29.6 2022               | <u> </u> |     |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |              | 2017       |     | Ţ        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.7 2021                |          | )   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |              | 2021       |     | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.2 2020                | )        | ,   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |              | 2018       |     | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                         |          |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 1.8          | 2020       | ) – | •        | Gini coefficient  | NA NA                   |          | )   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |              |            |     |          | Palma ratio   | NA NA                   |          | )   |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 7.2          | 2020       | •   | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                         |          |     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 4.9          | 2021       | •   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0 2020                | )        | )   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 8.7          | 2021       | •   | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 60.7 2019               | 9        | )   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 20.0         | 2021       | •   | <b>→</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)                                     | NA NA                   |          |     |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA           | NA         |     |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 95.0 2022               |          |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 11.9         | 2019       |     | <b>→</b> |   | 93.0 2022               |          |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   |              |            |     |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.6.2010                | ) _      |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                   | 45.2         | 2019       | •   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.6 2010<br>15.8 2019   |          |     |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 15.4         | 2010       |     | 1        |   | 155.0 2018              |          |     |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 81.0         |            |     | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 8.1 2018                |          | ,   |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |              | 2019       |     | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 43.1 2018               |          | ,   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.9         | 2019       | •   | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 30.0 2018               |          |     |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 94           | 2021       | •   | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 2.0 2020                | )        | )   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 70           | 2019       |     | 7        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                         |          | _   |
| worst 0–100 best)   | 70           | 2015       | , _ |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 25.0 2021               | •        | )   |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.8          | 2022       | •   | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 3.1 2018                |          |     |
| OG4 – Quality Education   |              |            |     |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 14  | ,959.1 2021             | •        | ,   |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 43.9         | 2021       | •   | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                         |          | Ī   |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)<br>et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 80.8         | 2021       |     | <b>.</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 32.1 2022               | 2        | ,   |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 86.6         |            |     | Ţ        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 76.7 2022               |          |     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.3         |            |     | 4        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA                   |          | )   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   | ,,,,         | 2020       |     | ·        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 42.0 2019               | •        | ,   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |              |            |     |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 79.7 2019               | •        | ,   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | * 67.6       | 2023       | •   | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.4 2018                | 3        | ,   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 117.1        | 2021       | •   | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                         |          |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 55.8         |            |     | 4        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 51.6 2022               | 2        | )   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   |              | 2021       |     | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA                   |          | þ   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |              |            |     |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.83 2023               | 3        | ,   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0        | 2020       | •   | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA NA                   |          | þ   |
| epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 100.0        |            |     | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 5.2 2018                | 2 •      |     |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 3,850.5      |            |     | •        | (per million population)  | J.Z 2010                | , •      |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 43.1         |            |     | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                         |          |     |
| rarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 6,422.3      | 2018       | •   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.3 2020                | )        | )   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |              |            |     |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 17.0 2019               | •        | )   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0        | 2020       | •   | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 96 2022                 | 2        | )   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0        |            |     | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | NA NA                   |          | )   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.5          | 2010       |     | _        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 42 2022                 |          | )   |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.5          | 2019       | , • | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA                   | •        | ř   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.1          | 2019       | •   | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | NA NA                   |          | )   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |              |            |     |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 20.0.202                |          |     |
| justed GDP growth (%)   | -4.1         | 2020       | •   | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 38.8 2023<br>NA NA      |          | ,   |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | * NA         | NΑ         |     |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA                   |          | )   |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 79.8         | 2017       | , • | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |                         | \ •      | )   |
| remployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 2 5          | 2027       |     | _        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                         |          | Ī   |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively quaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |              | 2023<br>NA |     | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 12.2 2020               | )        | )   |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports  |              | 2018       |     | 1        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.2 2022                |          | ,   |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 0.2          | ∠U10       |     | •        |   |                         |          |     |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 106.8        | 2018       | 3   | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  * Corporate Tay Haven Score (best 0, 100 worst)                            | NA NA                   |          |     |
| (per 100,000 population)  |              |            |     |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021                  |          | 1   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

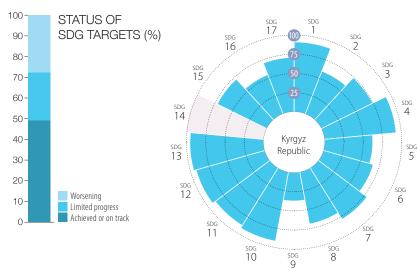
# KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

# OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 45/166



# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

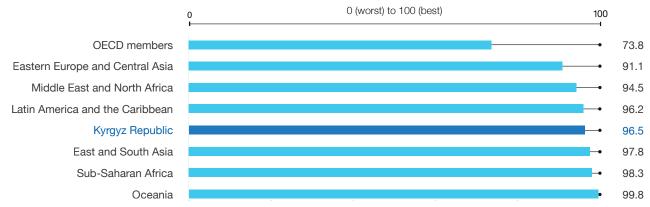


# ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

| SDG1 – No Poverty  |         |              | Rating T |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |       | Year F       |   | Trer |
|--|---------|--------------|----------|----------|---|-------|--------------|---|------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |         |              | •        |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |       | 2022         |   | 4    |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 8.1     | 2023         | •        | _        | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |       | 2021         |   | 1    |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |              |          |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 119.3 | 2021         | • | 1    |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |         | 2020         |          | T        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4   | 2018         | • | 1    |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                   |         | 2022         |          | <b>1</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | * 00  | 2022         |   |      |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                      |         | 2018<br>2016 | _        | T        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | * 0.0 | 2022         | • |      |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |         | 2017         |          | 7        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |       | 2021         |   | =    |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |         | 2017         |          | Ţ        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.1   | 2020         | • | 4    |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |         | 2018         |          | Ţ        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |              |   |      |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |         | NA           |          | •        | Gini coefficient  | 29.0  | 2020         | • | 1    |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |              |          | _        | Palma ratio   | 1.1   | 2020         | • | •    |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 50.4    | 2020         | •        | <b>1</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |              |   |      |
| Reonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 11.9    |              |          | <u>.</u> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 2.4   | 2020         | • | 1    |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 17.4    |              |          | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 19.8  | 2019         | • | ,    |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 130.0   |              |          | <b>→</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |       |              |   |      |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.1     | 2021         | •        | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0 |              |   | 1    |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 20.2    | 2010         |          |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 68.0  | 2022         | • | _    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 20.3    | 2019         |          | T        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |              |   |      |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 124.9   | 2019         |          | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.5   | 2015         | • | •    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |         |              |          |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |       | 2019         |   | -    |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 12.7    |              |          | T        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  |       | 2018         |   |      |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  |         | 2019         |          | 1        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |       | 2018         |   |      |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 34.0    |              |          | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |       | 2018         |   |      |
| Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.8    |              |          |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |       | 2018         |   |      |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 89      | 2021         | •        | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.2   | 2021         | • | _    |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 70      | 2019         | • •      | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |              |   |      |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.7     | 2022         |          | <b>1</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      |       | 2021         |   | •    |
|  | 5.7     | LULL         |          | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |       | 2018         |   | •    |
| DG4 – Quality Education<br>articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |         |              |          |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 202.9 | 2021         | • | -    |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 84.4    | 2021         | •        | T        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |              |   |      |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.5    | 2021         | •        | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA    | NA           | • | •    |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 98.6    | 2021         | •        | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA    | NA           |   | -    |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.7    | 2019         | •        |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA    | NA           |   | (    |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |         |              |          |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA    | NA           |   | (    |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 64.6    | 2010         |          | _        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA    | NA           |   | (    |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |         |              |          |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0   | 2018         | • | (    |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 104.2   |              |          | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |              |   |      |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 60.8    |              |          | ψ.       | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |       |              |   | •    |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 20.5    | 2021         | • '      | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |       | 2022         |   | •    |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |              |          |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023         |   | •    |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 91.7    | 2020         |          | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0   | 2021         | • | •    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 97.9    | 2020         | •        | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0   | 2018         | • | (    |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |         | 2019         |          |          |   |       |              |   | _    |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |         | 2020         |          | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | NIA   | NIA          |   |      |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 1,060.6 | 2018         | •        |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |       | NA<br>2010   |   | 1    |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |              |          |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)        |       | 2018         |   |      |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0   | 2020         | •        | 个        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |       | 2022<br>2018 |   |      |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 76.6    | 2020         | • '      | <b>→</b> | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2018         |   | ì    |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 0.7     | 2019         | •        | <b>1</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   |       | 2018         |   |      |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |         |              |          |          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |       |              |   |      |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 27.9    | 2019         | •        | T        | per 100,000 population)   | 0.1   | 2017         | • | (    |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |              |          |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 49.9  | 2023         | • | ,    |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   |         | 2021         |          |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2021         |   | ,    |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 4.1     | 2018         | •        | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5   | 2021         | • |      |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 45.1    | 2021         | •        | 7        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2021         |   | •    |
| ,  | A 0     | วกวว         |          | <b>→</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |              |   |      |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                  |         | 2023<br>2021 | _        | T        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 8.6   | 2020         | • | ,    |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   |         | 2021         |          | <b>♥</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA    |              | • |      |
| rictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |         |              |          |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 26.2  | 2020         | • |      |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 8.6     | 2018         | •        |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | * 0   | 2021         | • | (    |
|  |         |              |          |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2022         |   | - 4  |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

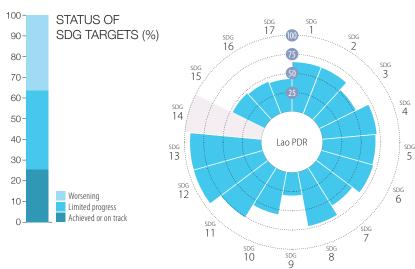
# LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

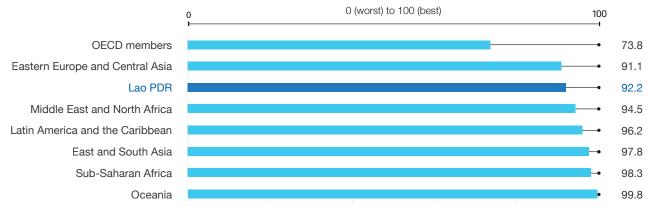


# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend                   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year F |   | g Tre |
|---|---|---|--------------|---|-------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 7.4 2023                                  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 71.2 2022    |   |       |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 30.1 2023 • →                             | Population using the internet (%)   | 62.0 2021    |   | _1    |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 56.4 2021    | • | 1     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 5.1 2020 • •                              | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4 2018     | • | 1     |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 27.7 2022 • 7                             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |              |   |       |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 5.0 2017 -                                | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2022     | • | •     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)<br>Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)       | 3.3 2010                                  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2021     | • | 4     |
| Turnan Trophic Level (best 2—3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)            |   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.0 2002     | • | •     |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 4.4 2021 • → 0.5 2018 • ↓                 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |              |   |       |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                                       | 136.5 2020                                | Gini coefficient  | 38.8 2018    | • | •     |
|   | 130.3 2020                                | Palma ratio   | 1.8 2018     | • | (     |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 126.1.2020                                | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |              |   |       |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)<br>leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 126.1 2020 • ↑ 21.0 2021 • 7              | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 21.8 2020    | • | 2     |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 21.0 2021 • <b>7</b> 42.5 2021 • <b>7</b> | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |              |   |       |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live births)  | 143.0 2021                                | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 23.1 2019    | • |       |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.1 2021                                  | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 62.2 2020    | • | •     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                                     | 0.1 2021                                  | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 79.0 2022    | • | (     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                               | 26.8 2019 • 👈                             | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |              |   |       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                                | 105 2 2012                                | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.1 2015     | • | (     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 195.3 2019 • •                            | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 2.5 2019     | • | (     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 17.9 2019 • 🔱                             | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 2.6 2018     | • | (     |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 68.5 2019 • 👈                             | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 1.0 2018     | • | (     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                                     | 83.4 2016 • •                             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 24.9 2018    | • | 2     |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 64.4 2017 • •                             | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 6.8 2018     | • | •     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 73 2021 • 🔱                               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.3 2021     | • | •     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 50 2019 • 7                               | SDG13 – Climate Action  |              |   |       |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 30 2017                                   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 2.8 2021     | • | •     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.0 2022                                  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.4 2018     | • | •     |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 69.1 2021    | • | (     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 70.6 2021 • 🛧                             | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |              |   |       |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)<br>let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 92.3 2021 • 🔸                             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA        |   |       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 61.3 2021                                 | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA NA        |   |       |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 94.3 2021                                 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA        |   |       |
| ,   | 9 <del>1.</del> 3 2021                    | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA NA        | • | -     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods                           |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA NA        | • | -     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 72.3 2017 🔸 🖊                             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018     | • |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 86.9 2021 • 7                             | SDG15 – Life on Land  |              |   |       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 89.1 2022 • 1                             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 48.6 2022    | • |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 22.0 2021 • •                             | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 30.1 2022    |   |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.82 2023    |   |       |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 85.2 2020 • 🛧                             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 1.9 2021     |   |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 79.5 2020                                 | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |              |   |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 4.8 2019                                  | (per million population)  | 0.0 2018     | • |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2020                                  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |              |   |       |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)               | 843.9 2018                                | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | NA NA        |   |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 013.5 2010 0                              | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | NA NA        | • |       |
|   | 100.0 2020 • •                            | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 63 2022      | • |       |
| epulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2020 • ↑                            | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 73.0 2017    |   |       |
| epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                   | 8.5 2020 • →                              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 31 2022      |   |       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) | 0.8 2019 • 👈                              | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 28.2 2017    |   |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 22.6 2019 • 🔸                             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0.2021     |   |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 22.0 2017                                 | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021     | • |       |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)  | -1 9 2021                                 | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 36.7 2023    | • |       |
| sjusted GDP growth (%)<br>ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)                              | 11.5 2021                                 | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA        |   |       |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                              | 9.4 2018                                  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA        | • |       |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                                       | 37.3 2021 • •                             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA        |   |       |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 2.9 2023 • →                              | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |              |   |       |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                                   | NA NA •                                   | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 3.5 2020     | • |       |
| ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)                              | 0.0 2018 • →                              | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA        | • |       |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 22.1.2242                                 | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) *   | 11.3 2020    | • |       |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 22.1 2018 • •                             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021       | • |       |
|   |   | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 60.4 2022    |   |       |

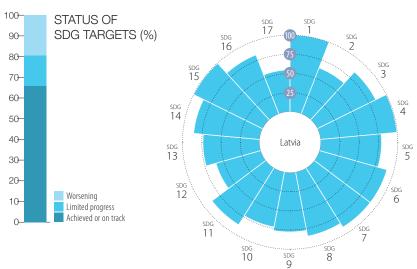
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

































Major challenges

Decreasing



Significant challenges







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| GGT – No Poverty  |          |     |     | g Trend  |  | Value Ye |       |   |
|---|----------|-----|-----|----------|--|----------|-------|---|
| verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)                                     |          |     | 3   | - 7      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 100.0 20 |       |   |
| verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)                                     |          |     | 3   |          | Population using the internet (%)  | 91.2 20  |       |   |
| verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 16.9     | 202 | 0 • | Ψ        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related              | 142.2 20 | )21   |   |
| G2 – Zero Hunger  |          |     |     |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 3.0 20   | )18   | • |
| valence of undernourishment (%)   |          |     | 0   | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |          |       |   |
| valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                              |          |     | 2 • | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 33.1 20  | )22 ( | • |
| valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                               |          |     | 1 • |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 1.6 20   | )21   | • |
| valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                                  | 23.6     |     |     | ÷        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.7 20   | )20   | • |
| man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |          |     | 7 • | •        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 4.6 20   | )20   | • |
| eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)                                      | 3.9      | 202 | 1 • | <b>→</b> | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   | 2.6 20   |       |   |
| tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                                | 0.8      | 201 | 8 • | 1        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 22.3 20  |       |   |
| d gap closure (% of potential yield)  | 45.8     | 202 | 1 • |          | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 31.1 20  |       |   |
| orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                          | 19.8     | 202 | 0 • |          |  |          |       | _ |
| G3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |          |     |     |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   | 245.00   |       |   |
| ernal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 183      | 202 | 0   | 1        | Gini coefficient   | 34.5 20  |       |   |
| natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |          | 202 |     | <b>†</b> | Palma ratio  | 1.5 20   |       |   |
| tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |          | 202 |     | <b>†</b> | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 35.0 20  | )20 ( | • |
| dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 16.0     |     |     | <b>*</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |          |       |   |
| HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)                                      |          |     | 1   | _        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0 20   | )20   | • |
| -standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                       | 0.3      | 202 | -   | 7        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 40 7 0/  |       |   |
| abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                 | 21.6     | 201 | 9 🛑 | <b>→</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  | 12.7 20  | )19   | • |
| -standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                  |          |     |     |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 98.0 20  | )20   |   |
| nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 40.1     | 201 | 9 • |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 56.0 20  |       |   |
| ic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | Я 1      | 201 | 9   | 4        | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 1.8 20   |       |   |
| expectancy at birth (years)   | 75.4     |     |     | - 1      | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 92.6 20  |       |   |
| lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                       | 10.8     |     |     | 1        |  |          |       | Ť |
| rescent fertility face (births per 1,000 fertilates aged 13 to 19)                    | 99.9     |     |     | •        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | 10.5     | 110   | _ |
| riving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                            |          |     | 1   | 1        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 10.6 20  |       |   |
|   |          |     |     |          | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 8.4 20   |       |   |
| ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)              |          |     | 9   | 1        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 4.7 20   |       |   |
| ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                             |          |     | 2   | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 52.9 20  |       |   |
| in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)                                     |          |     | 0 • |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 55.9 20  |       |   |
| in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)                          | 40.9     |     |     | 4        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 7.6 20   |       |   |
| y smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 22.6     | 201 | 9 🛑 | 7        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.8 20   | )20   | • |
| G4 – Quality Education  |          |     |     |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   |          |       |   |
| icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning                                      | 07.7     | 202 |     |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                               | 3.9 20   | 121   |   |
| of children aged 4 to 6)  | 97.7     | 202 | 0 • | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 3.0 20   |       |   |
| primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.7     | 202 | 0   | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | 13.2 20  |       |   |
| er secondary completion rate (%)  | 98.3     | 202 | 0   | 1        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 29.2 20  |       |   |
| racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.8     | 202 | 1 • |          |  | 27.2 20  | 110   |   |
| ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)                            | 45.5     | 202 | 1 • | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |          |       |   |
| score (worst 0–600 best)  | 487.3    | 201 | 8 • | 7        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 96.2 20  |       |   |
| ation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)                   | 8.4      | 201 | 8   | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 62.6 20  |       |   |
| erachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  | 18.5     | 201 | 8 - | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 5.3 20   | )18   |   |
| G5 – Gender Equality  |          |     |     |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 5.5 20   | )19 ( | • |
| nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods                                  |          |     |     |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 5.7 20   | )19 ( | • |
|   | * 81.0   | 202 | 3   | 1        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 20   | )18   |   |
| of females aged 15 to 49)<br>o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 10E 2    | 202 | 1   | 4        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |          |       |   |
| o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                                | 105.3    |     |     |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 97.3 20  | 122   | • |
|   | 81.1     |     |     | 1        |  |          |       | _ |
| s held by women in national parliament (%)  | 29.0     |     |     | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)<br>Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 97.4 20  |       |   |
| der wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 19.8     | 201 | 9 • | 7        | ,  | 0.99 20  |       |   |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |          |     |     |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 20   | JZ I  | • |
| ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)                              | 98.8     | 202 | 0   | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 0.2 20   | )18   | • |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)                                  | 92.4     |     |     | 7        | (per million population)   |          |       |   |
| nwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                               | 1.1      | 201 | 9 • |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |          |       |   |
| propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)                                     | 90.7     |     |     | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 3.0 20   | )21 ( |   |
| ce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 3,666.45 |     |     |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 26.1 20  | )20   |   |
| ulation using safely managed water services (%)                                       | 96.3     |     |     | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | 74 20    |       |   |
| ulation using safely managed water services (%)                                       |          |     | 0   |          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0 20 |       |   |
|   | ٠.٠٠     | 202 | J - | •        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 59 20    |       |   |
| 37 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |          |     |     |          | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 0.0 20   |       |   |
| ulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0    |     |     | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  |          |       | ĺ |
| ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                     | 100.0    | 202 | 0 • | 1        | per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 20   | )21 ( | • |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output                           | 1.1      | 201 | 9 • | 1        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 83.3 20  | )23   | • |
| CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |          |     |     |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6 20   |       |   |
| wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                              | 41.5     | 201 | 9 • | <u> </u> | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.7 20   |       |   |
| 68 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |          |     |     |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.7 20   |       |   |
| sted GDP growth (%)   | 0.0      | 202 | 1 • |          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 164.6 20 |       |   |
| ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |          | 201 |     | •        |  | 101.0 20 | ,_U   | _ |
| Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                |          |     |     |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |          |       |   |
| obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                        | 96.6     | 202 | •   | T        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 10.7 20  | )20   | • |
| damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                     | 0.8      | 202 | 1 • | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.2 20   | 122   | • |
| work-related accidents embodied in imports  |          |     |     |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |          |       | • |
| er 100,000 population)  | 0.2      | 201 | 8   | 7        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NA I     | NA (  | • |
| ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)                     | 65.3     | 201 | 8 • | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 73 20    | )21 ( | • |
| ployment-to-population ratio (%)  |          |     | 1   | 1        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 55.3 20  | )22 ( | • |
|   | -2.7     |     |     | -        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | 0.4 20   | 110   |   |
| th not in employment, education or training (NEET)                                    | 14.9     |     | 1   |          | Similed profits of mattinationals (053 billion)  | U.T 20   | 112   | _ |

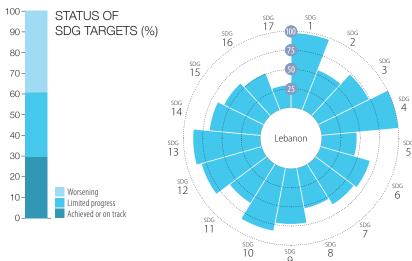
# LEBANON

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 95/166

COUNTRY SCORE 67.5

# ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



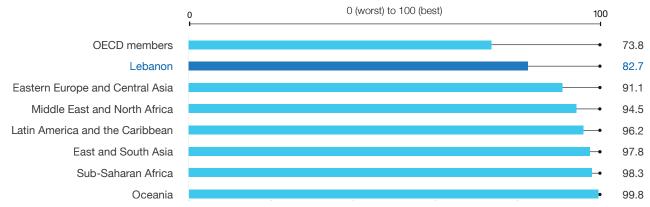
# ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1



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

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

| SDG1 – No Poverty  |              |              | Rating Tr |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value |              | _ | Trend       |
|--|--------------|--------------|-----------|----------|---|-------|--------------|---|-------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |              |              |           |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 98.3  |              |   |             |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.9          | 2023         | •         | 7        | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 86.6  |              |   | 1           |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | 100          | 2020         |           |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 77.8  | 2021         |   | T           |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 10.9         | 2020<br>2022 |           | <b>↓</b> | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.6   | 2018         | • | 7           |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |              | 2022         |           |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 22.0  | ากาา         |   |             |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 32.0         |              | _         | Ţ        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 33.8  | 2022         | • |             |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |              | 2017         |           | <b>1</b> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.8   | 2021         | • | 1           |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |              | 2021         |           | Ļ        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA    | NA           |   |             |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |              | 2018         |           | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |              |   |             |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA           | NA           |           | •        | Gini coefficient  | 31.8  |              |   | •           |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |              |              |           |          | Palma ratio   | 1.2   | 2011         | • | •           |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 20.6         | 2020         | •         | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |              |   |             |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 4.8          | 2021         | •         | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 4.5   | 2016         | • |             |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 8.2          | 2021         | • '       | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μq/m³)  | 30.6  | 2019         | • | <b>→</b>    |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |              | 2021         |           | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | NA    | NA           | • |             |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.0          | 2021         | •         | 1        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 32.0  |              | • | 1           |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 19.9         | 2019         | •         | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 32.0  | LULL         | Ť | _           |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)<br>Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and |              |              |           |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 09    | 2014         | • |             |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 58.6         | 2019         | •         | •        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |       | 2019         |   | •           |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 16.4         | 2019         | •         | Ψ.       | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 30.1  |              |   | •           |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 76.4         | 2019         | •         | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |       | 2018         |   | •           |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 11.7         | 2019         | •         | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 25.4  | 2018         | • | <b>→</b>    |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 98.2         | 2004         | •         |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 20.9  | 2018         | • | <b>→</b>    |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 67           | 2021         | •         | Ψ        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.3   | 2021         | • | 1           |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 72           | 2019         | •         | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |              |   |             |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |              |              |           |          | ${\rm CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)}$  | 4.4   | 2021         | • | <b>→</b>    |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 2.4          | 2022         |           | ~        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.8   | 2018         | • | 1           |
| SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |              |              |           |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0   | 2021         | • |             |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | NA           | NA           |           |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |              |   |             |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | NA           | NA           |           | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 10.8  | 2022         | • | <b>→</b>    |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | NA           | NA           |           |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 57.5  |              |   | 1           |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.8         | 2019         | •         | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |       | NA           |   |             |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |              |              |           |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |       | 2008         | • | •           |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | * 62.6       | 2023         | •         | <b>→</b> | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |       | 2019<br>2018 |   | 1           |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |              |              |           |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.2   | 2018         | _ | •           |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 95.2         |              |           | <b>→</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 4.7   | 2022         |   | _           |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |              |              |           |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)<br>Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) |       | 2022         |   | 7           |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 4./          | 202 I        | •         | ~        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.93  | 2022         |   | 4           |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 02.6         | 2020         |           | _        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |       | 2023         |   | 1           |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  |              |              | •         | <u>~</u> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |       |              | Ī |             |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 99.2<br>58.8 |              |           |          | (per million population)  | 0.6   | 2018         | • |             |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 38.2         |              |           | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |              |   |             |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)   | 3,351.5      |              |           |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.3   | 2020         | • | 1           |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | -,           |              |           |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 39.9  | 2020         | • | <b>&gt;</b> |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0        | 2020         |           | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 50    | 2022         | • | 1           |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   |              | NA           |           | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 98.9  | 2016         | • |             |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |              |              |           |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 24    | 2022         | • | 4           |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 0.9          | 2019         |           | T        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA    | NA           | • | •           |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 3.3          | 2019         | •         | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0   | 2021         | • |             |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |              |              |           |          | per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | F0 F  | 2022         |   | al.         |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -12.4        | 2021         | •         |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 50.5  | 2023         |   | 7           |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 1.7          | 2018         | •         | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2021         | • | 1           |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 20.7         | 2021         | •         | <b>1</b> | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2021         |   | <b>→</b>    |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |              |              |           |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |              |   |             |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 12.8         |              |           | ጉ<br>ት   | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 43    | 2020         | • | 1           |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (ner 100 000 population)   |              | 2021<br>2018 |           | <b>Ψ</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                     |       | NA           | • | •           |
| (per 100,000 population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |              |              |           |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 11.6  | 2020         | • | 1           |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 49.8         | 2018         | •         |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |       | 2021         | • | •           |
|  |              |              |           |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 58.5  |              |   |             |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

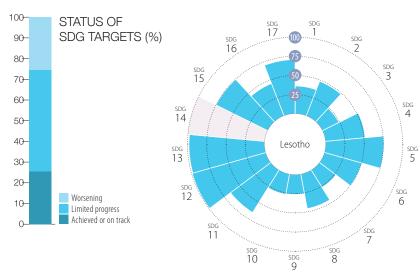
# LESOTHO

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

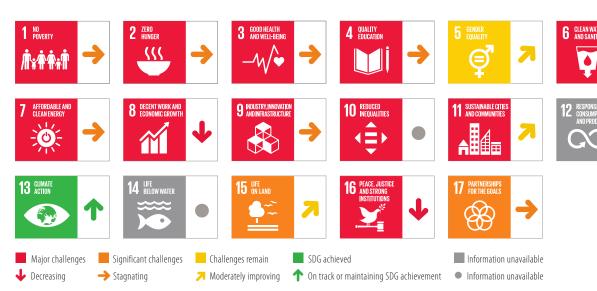




#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

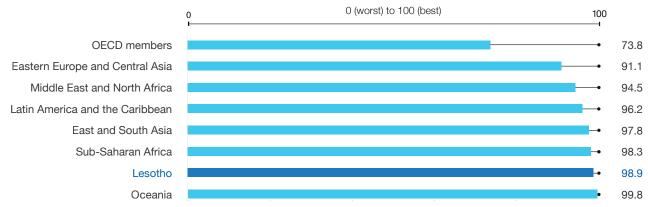


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year F<br>27.9 2023 |      | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value            |      |   | J Tren |
|--|---------------------------|------|---|------------------|------|---|--------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |                           |      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 68.5 2           |      |   | •      |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 45.4 2023                 | 7    | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 48.0 2<br>64.2 2 |      |   | 1      |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 34.7 2020                 | • 4  | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                  |      |   | •      |
| Prevalence of andemounshment (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 31.8 2022                 |      | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.0 2            | 2018 | • | 4      |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.1 2018                  |      | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0 2            | ากวา |   |        |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 16.6 2016                 |      | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2            | 2022 | • |        |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2017                  |      | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 2            |      |   | -      |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 0.7 2021                  |      | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.1 2            | 2015 | • |        |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.1 2018                  | • -> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                  |      |   |        |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.1 2020                  | • •  | Gini coefficient  | 44.9 2           |      |   |        |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                           |      | Palma ratio   | 2.4 2            | 2017 | • | •      |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 566.2 2020                | • 7  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                  |      |   |        |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 35.3 2021                 | • -> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 25.6 2           | 2020 | • | 1      |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 72.9 2021                 | • -> | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 26.6 2           | 2019 | • | 7      |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 614.0 2021                | • 7  | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 91.3 2           | 2020 | • | 7      |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 4.8 2021                  | • 1  | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 38.0 2           |      |   | J      |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 42.7 2019                 | • 7  | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 30.0 2           | LUZZ | Ť | _      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and |                           |      | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.1 2            | 2006 | • | •      |
| age-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                           | 288.3 2019                | • •  | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.1 2            |      |   | •      |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 31.9 2019                 | • ↓  | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA               |      |   |        |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 50.8 2019                 |      | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA               | NA   | • |        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 90.8 2017                 | • •  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA               | NA   | • |        |
| Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 86.6 2018                 | • •  | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA               | NA   | • | •      |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 87 2021                   | • 1  | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2            | 2021 | • | -      |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 48 2019                   | • -> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                  |      |   |        |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |                           |      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 1.0 2            | 2021 | • | 1      |
| subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 3.2 2022                  | • •  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA               | NA   | • | •      |
| 5DG4 – Quality Education   |                           |      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2            | 2021 | • | •      |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 38.7 2019                 | • •  | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                  |      |   |        |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 91.6 2019                 | • •  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA               | NA   | • | •      |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 47.8 2019                 |      | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA               | NA   | • | •      |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 89.3 2021                 | • 7  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA               | NA   | • | •      |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |                           |      | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA               | NA   | • | •      |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 00.0.004.0                |      | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA               | NA   |   |        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 82.8 2018                 | • 4  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2            | 2018 | • | •      |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 109.7 2021                |      | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                  |      |   |        |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 80.2 2022                 | • 1  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 16.5 2           | 2022 | • | 4      |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 23.3 2021                 | • +  | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA               |      | • | •      |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                           |      | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.94 2           |      |   | 1      |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 72.2 2020                 |      | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2            | 2021 | • | 1      |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 50.3 2020                 | • 7  | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.5 2            | 2018 | • | •      |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 2.6 2019                  |      | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                  |      |   |        |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.3 2020                  |      | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 37.7 2           | 2000 |   |        |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | NA NA                     | • •  | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 19.5 2           |      |   |        |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                           | _    | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |                  | 2022 |   | J      |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 47.4 2020                 |      | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 44.5 2           |      | • |        |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 40.1 2020                 | • →  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |                  | 2022 | • | 1      |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 4.9 2019                  | • -> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 13.9 2           |      |   | •      |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 6.5 2019                  | • →  | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                  |      |   |        |
| 5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 0.5 2017                  | - /  | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2            | 2U2T |   |        |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -8.3 2021                 |      | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 64.3 2           | 2023 | • | 1      |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 4.2 2018                  |      | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA               | NA   |   |        |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |                           |      | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA               | NA   | • | •      |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 45.6 2017                 | • •  | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA               | NA   |   |        |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 17.9 2023                 | • ↓  | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                  |      |   |        |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | NA NA                     | • •  | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 14.8 2           | 2021 | • |        |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | NA NA                     | • •  | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA               |      | • | •      |
|  |                           |      | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 23.4 2           |      | • | 4      |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | NA NA                     |      | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |                  | 2021 |   |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



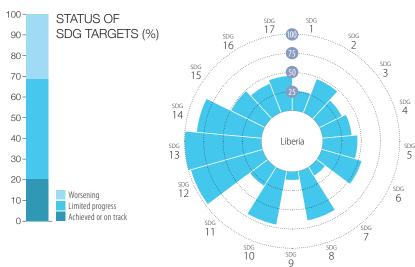
COUNTRY 157/166

COUNTRY SCORE

49.9

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

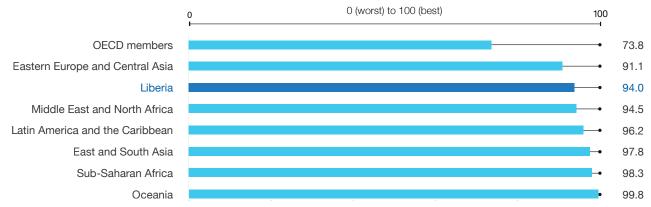


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

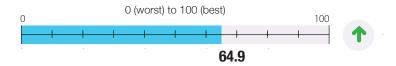


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend                  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Ra |     |
|--|--|---|---------------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 34.3 2023                                | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 52.7 2022     |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 65.8 2023 • 🕹                            | Population using the internet (%)   | 33.6 2021     |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | 20.2.2020                                | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                    | 6.6 2021      | • - |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 38.3 2020 • <b>↓</b> 26.6 2022 • <b></b> | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 1.9 2018      | •   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 26.6 2022 • 7<br>3.4 2019 • ↑            | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0.2022      |     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 9.9 2016                                 | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2022      |     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2017                                 | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2021      | • - |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.1 2021                                 | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *  | 0.0 2021      | • - |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.0 2018 • •                             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |               |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA NA • •                                | Gini coefficient  | 35.3 2016     | •   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |  | Palma ratio   | 1.4 2016      | • • |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 652.3 2020 • →                           | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |               |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 29.9 2021 • 👈                            | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 63.9 2020     | • - |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 76.0 2021 • 👈                            | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  | 18.8 2019     | • • |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 308.0 2021 • 👈                           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 8.3 2020      | • • |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA NA •                                  | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 23.0 2022     |     |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 17.8 2019 • →                            |   | 23.0 2022     | _   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  |  | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4 2007      | • 4 |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 152.7 2019 • •                           | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | NA NA         |     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 38.9 2019 • •                            | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 1.1 2018      | • ( |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 64.1 2019                                | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.3 2018      | • ( |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 128.0 2018 • •                           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 5.3 2018      | • 1 |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 84.4 2020 • •                            | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 3.8 2018      | • 1 |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 58 2021 • 🔸                              | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA NA         | •   |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 42 2019 • 👈                              | SDG13 – Climate Action  |               |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.2 2021      | • 1 |
| subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.0 2022 • 7                             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.1 2018      | • ' |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *   | 0.0 2021      | • ( |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                    | 71.5 2020 • 🔸                            | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |               |     |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 73.1 2020 • 🔸                            | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 96.7 2022     | • 1 |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 44.2 2017 • •                            | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 48.3 2022     | •   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 55.4 2017 • •                            | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 20.2 2018     | • 1 |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.2 2019      |     |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 47 - 2010 🐧 📥                            | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.2 2019      |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 47.5 2019 • →                            | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018      | • ( |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 61.3 2021 • 7                            | SDG15 – Life on Land  |               |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 89.5 2022 • ↑                            | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |               |     |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 11.0 2021 • →                            | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 24.3 2022     |     |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.90 2023     | • 1 |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 75.3 2020 • →                            | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 1.1 2021      |     |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 18.2 2020 • →                            | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018      | •   |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 0.3 2019                                 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |               |     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2020                                 | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 3.1 2012      | • ( |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | 441.5 2018 • •                           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 63.0 2017     |     |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |  | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 32 2022       |     |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 27.5 2020                                | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 66.3 2020     | • ( |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 0.4 2020 • →                             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 26 2022       | • • |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                   | 4.0 2019 • →                             | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 31.7 2020     |     |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.4 2019 • →                             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2021      | •   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |  | per 100,000 population)   |               | -   |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -7.9 2021 • •                            | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 64.3 2023     | •   |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 7.4 2018                                 | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021      | • ? |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021      | •   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 51.6 2021                                | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021      | • - |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 3.6 2023 • 👈                             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |               |     |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021 • 🕹                             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 4.3 2021      | • - |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2018 • ↑                             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA         | • • |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 5.4 2018                                 | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ** **Corporate Taylor Foots (heat 0, 100 worst)                            | 24.5 2013     | •   |
| (per 100,000 population)   |  | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 68 2021       | •   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

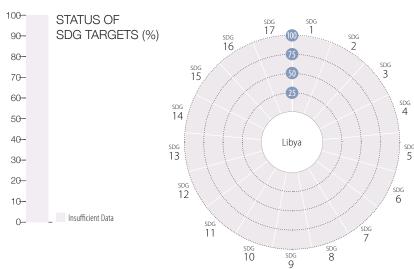








### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un.org/topics/sustainable development goals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value |      |     |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |          | e Yea        |             |   |
|---|-------|------|-----|---|----------|---|----------|--------------|-------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |       | N/   |     |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |          | 4 202        |             |   |
| overty ricadeourit ratio at \$5.057 day (2017 1117, 70)   | * NA  | N/   | 4   | • |          | Population using the internet (%)   |          | 8 201        |             |   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |       |      |     |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 17.0     | 0 202        | 21 (        |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |       | N/   |     | • | •        | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.2      | 2 201        | 18 (        |   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 52.2  |      |     | 4 | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |          |              |             |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 10.2  |      |     |   | ,        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | * 0.0    | 0 202        | 22 (        |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 32.5  |      |     | 4 | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2      | 2 202        | 21          |   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |       | 2007 |     |   |          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA       | 1 1          | IA (        |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |       | 202  |     | 7 |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |          |              |             |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |       | 2018 |     | * |          | Gini coefficient  | NA       | 4 4          | IA (        | D |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA    | N/   | ۱ • |   | )        | Palma ratio   | NA       |              | IA (        | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |      |     |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |          |              |             |   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   |       | 2020 |     |   |          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NΑ       | Δ Λ          | IA (        |   |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 202  |     | 1 |          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | IN       | 1 11         | 1/1         |   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 10.8  |      |     | T |          | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 55.5     | 5 201        | 19 (        |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 59.0  |      |     | 7 |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | NA       | 1 1          | IA (        |   |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.1   | 202  | •   | T |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 47.0     | 0 202        | 22          |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 18.6  | 2019 | 9 • | 4 |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |          |              |             |   |
| read the spiral of the spiral |       |      |     |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0 (      | 9 201        | 11 4        |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 53.9  | 2019 | •   |   | )        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |          | 5 20         |             |   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 21.3  | 2019 | •   | 7 |          | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  |          | 7 201        |             |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 75.8  |      |     | 7 | •        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |          | 5 201        |             |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 10.9  |      |     |   |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |          | 8 201        |             |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.9  | 2013 | 3   | • |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |          | 0 201        |             |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 73    | 202  | •   | 4 | <b>b</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  |          | 6 201        |             |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 60    | 2010 |     | - |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |          |              |             |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 60    | 2019 | ) - | 7 | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 11 1     | 1 202        | 21 (        |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.8   | 2022 | 2 • | 1 |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |          | 5 201        |             |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |       |      |     |   |          |   | 22,548.4 |              |             |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | NA    | N/   |     | • |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | ,        |              |             |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |       |      |     |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0      | 0 202        | )) <b>(</b> |   |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)   | NA    |      |     | • |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |          | 9 202        |             |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  |       | N/   |     |   |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |          | 0 201        |             |   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.6  | 2004 | + • |   | ,        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |          | 1 201        |             |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |       |      |     |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |          | 4 201        |             |   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 24.0  | 2014 | 1   | 4 |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  |          | 0 201        |             |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 1174  | 202  |     |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |          | , 20         |             | _ |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 117.4 |      |     | T | _        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0      | 0 202        | ) ·         |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 56.9  |      |     |   |          | Mean area that is protected in teriestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) |          | 0 202<br>A N |             |   |
| ,   | 16.0  | 202  |     | 7 | _        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |          | 7 202        |             |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |       | 2020 |     |   |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |          | 0 202        |             |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.9  |      |     | 1 |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.0      | ) 202        | ۷۱ -        |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 92.1  |      |     | 7 |          | (per million population)  | 0.1      | 1 201        | 18          |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 817.1 |      |     |   |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |          |              |             |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |       | 2020 |     | • |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | NA       | A A          | IA (        | D |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | NA    | N/   | 4   |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |          | 0 201        |             |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |       |      |     |   |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |          | 3 202        |             |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 69.7  |      |     | 4 | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | NA<br>NA |              | IA (        |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | NA    | N/   | 4   | • | •        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |          | 7 202        |             |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.5   | 2019 | 9   | 4 |          | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA       |              |             |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 0.0   | 2010 |     | _ |          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |          |              |             |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.0   | 2019 | , • | 7 | _        | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0      | 0 201        | 11          |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |       |      |     |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 40.2     | 2 202        | 23          |   |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  |       | 202  |     |   | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA       | 1 1          | IA (        |   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | * NA  | N/   |     | • | )        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA       | 4 1          | IA (        | 0 |
| dults 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  | 2017 | 7 • |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA       | 4 1          | IA (        |   |
|   |       |      |     |   |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |          |              |             |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 20.5  |      |     | • | 7        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6 1      | 1 201        | 11 (        |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | IVA   | N/   | , — | - | ,        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  |          |              |             |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 0.1   | 2018 | 3 • | 7 |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)                         | NA<br>NA |              | IA •        |   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 35.3  | 2018 | 3 - |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |          |              |             |   |
| THE TWO GOOD DODGINGTIONS   |       |      |     |   |          | COLDOLATE TAX FIAVELL SCOLE (DEST 0=100 MOIS()  | (        | 0 202        | 41          | • |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





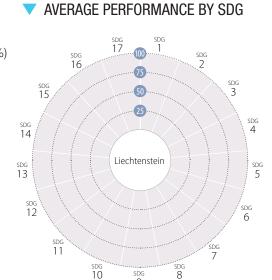
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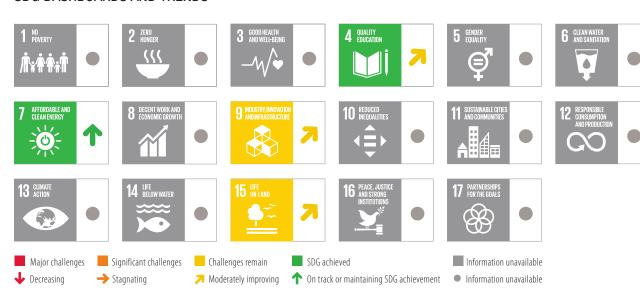
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#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

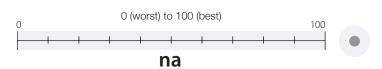


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# LIECHTENSTEIN

| SDG1 – No Poverty<br>overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |        | Year<br>NA | _ |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | <b>Value</b> 100.0 | Year I |   | Trer |
|--|--------|------------|---|----------|---|--------------------|--------|---|------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.137day (2017 PPP, %)   |        | NA         |   |          | Population using the internet (%)   |                    | 2022   |   | 7    |
| ·  | INA    | IVA        |   | _        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 123.5              |        |   | 1    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |        | 2020       |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 123.3              | 2021   |   | •    |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  |        | 2020       |   |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA                 | NA     |   | •    |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |        | 2022       |   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                    |        |   |      |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |        | 2021       |   | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0                | 2022   |   |      |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | NA     |            |   | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 3.6                | 2021   | • | 1    |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | NA     |            | • | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA                 | NA     |   | •    |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | NA     |            |   | •        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                    |        |   |      |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | NA     |            |   |          | Gini coefficient  | NA                 | NA     | • |      |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | NA     | NA         |   |          | Palma ratio   |                    | NA     |   |      |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |        |            |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                    |        |   | _    |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | NA     | NA         |   |          |   | • 00               | 2020   |   | -    |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | NA     | NA         | • | •        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0                | 2020   |   | -1   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | NA     | NA         |   |          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | NA                 | NA     |   | (    |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | NA     | NA         |   |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | NA                 | NA     | • |      |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA     | NA         |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  |                    |        |   |      |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | NA     | NA         |   | •        |   | NA                 | NA     |   | _    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 1 1/-1 | 1 1/7      | _ | _        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | _                  | 26:    |   |      |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | NA     | NA         |   | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |                    | 2015   |   | (    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |        |            |   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | NA                 |        |   |      |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | NA     |            |   | •        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA                 |        |   | (    |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | NA     |            |   |          | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA                 |        |   | (    |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | NA     |            |   |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA                 |        |   | (    |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | NA     |            |   |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA                 |        |   | -    |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | NA     | NA         | • | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA                 | NA     |   | (    |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | NA     | NA         |   | •        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                    |        |   |      |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |        |            |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 3.9                | 2021   | • | •    |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | NA     | NA         |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA                 | NA     |   |      |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |        |            |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | NA                 | NA     |   | -    |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 98.3   | 2021       | • | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                    |        |   |      |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)<br>let primary enrollment rate (%)   | 00.2   | 2021       | • | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA                 | NA     |   |      |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 100.0  |            |   | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA                 |        |   |      |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |        |            |   |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA                 |        |   |      |
| ,  | INA    | NA         | _ | _        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA                 |        |   |      |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |        |            |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA                 |        | • |      |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | NA     | NA         |   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA                 |        |   |      |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | NIA    | N I A      |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                    |        |   | _    |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | NA     |            |   |          |   | 00.0               | 2022   |   |      |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | NA     |            | • |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                    | 2022   |   |      |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 28.0   | 2021       | _ | <u>T</u> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |                    | NA     |   |      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |        |            |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |                    | 2023   |   |      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0  | 2020       | • | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0                | 2021   | • |      |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 100.0  | 2020       | • | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.4                | 2018   | • |      |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | NA     | NA         |   |          |   |                    |        |   | _    |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | NA     | NA         |   |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                    |        |   |      |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | NA     | NA         |   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |                    | 2021   |   |      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |        |            |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |                    | 2020   |   |      |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0  | 2020       | • | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |                    | NA     |   |      |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | NA     |            |   | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0              | 2022   | • |      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   |        |            |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | NA                 | NA     |   |      |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | NA     | NA         |   |          | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA                 | NA     |   |      |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 56.1   | 2019       | • | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0                | 2021   |   |      |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |        |            |   | _        | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0                | ZUZ    |   |      |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)   | NA     | NA         |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 84.5               | 2023   | • |      |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |        |            |   |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA                 | NA     | • |      |
| fulfs of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Fulfs with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | NA     | INA        | _ |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA                 | NA     | • |      |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | NA     | NA         |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA                 | NA     | • |      |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | NA     | NA         |   | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                    |        |   |      |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | NA     |            |   | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | NA                 | NA     |   |      |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)   | NA     |            |   | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA                 | NA     |   |      |
|  |        |            |   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA                 | NA     |   |      |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | NA     | NA         |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |                    | 2021   |   |      |
| At the state of th |        |            |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | / 1                | -041   | _ |      |

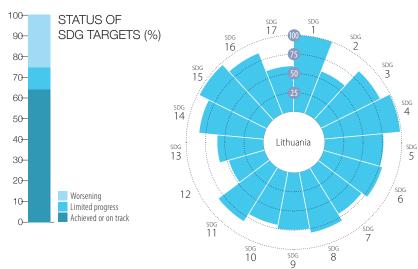
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



COUNTRY RANKING 37/166



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

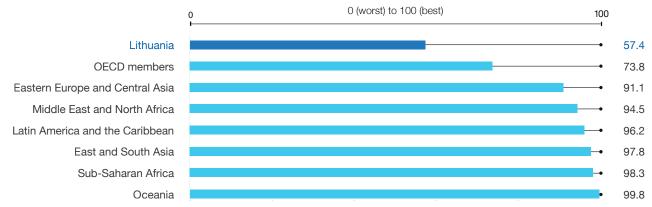


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

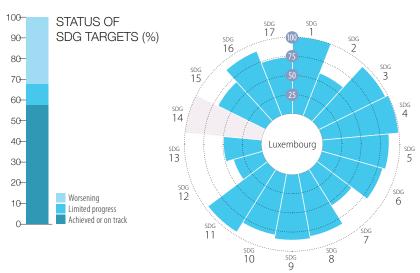


| G1 – No Poverty  |          |     |                | g Trend  |  | Value Ye           |       | _ |
|--|----------|-----|----------------|----------|--|--------------------|-------|---|
| erty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |          |     | 3              | - 1      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.5 20            |       |   |
| erty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   |          |     | 3              |          | Population using the internet (%)  | 86.9 20            |       |   |
| erty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 15.4     | 201 | 9 •            | 7        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 122.5 20           | )21 ( | • |
| G2 – Zero Hunger   |          |     |                |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)    | 2.7 20             | )18   | • |
| valence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5      | 202 | 0              | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      |                    |       |   |
| /alence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 4.5      | 202 | 2 •            | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 29.8 20            | )22 ( | • |
| valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |          |     | 1 •            |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 1.8 20             | )21   | • |
| valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 26.3     |     |                | +        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 1.2 20             | )20   | • |
| nan Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |          |     | 7 •            | •        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 7.5 20             | )20   | • |
| al yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |          |     | 1 •            | <b>→</b> | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   | 2.3 20             | )20   | • |
| ainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |          |     | 8              | 1        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 42.6 20            |       |   |
| d gap closure (% of potential yield)   | 45.6     |     |                |          | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)                                   | 29.6 20            | )17   | • |
| orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 12.1     | 202 | 0 •            |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                    |       |   |
| G3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |          |     |                |          | Gini coefficient   | 35.3 20            | )19   | • |
| ernal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 8.7      | 202 | 0              | <b>→</b> | Palma ratio  | 1.5 20             |       |   |
| natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 1.9      | 202 | 1 •            | 1        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 28.7 20            |       |   |
| tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 3.3      | 202 | 1 •            | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                    |       | Ť |
| lence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 26.0     | 202 | 1 •            | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | • 00 20            | 20 4  |   |
| HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.1      | 202 | 1 •            | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 0.0 20             | )20   | • |
| standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 19.3     | 201 | 9 🛑            | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 11.2 20            | )19 ( | • |
| betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   |          | 201 | _              |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0 20           | 120   | • |
| standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and<br>bient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                | 38.8     | 201 | 9 •            |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 44.0 20            |       |   |
| c deaths (per 100,000 population)  | Q 1      | 201 | Q <b>•</b>     | <b>1</b> | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 2.7 20             |       |   |
| expectancy at birth (years)  |          |     | 9 •            | <b>1</b> | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)                     | 86.7 20            |       |   |
| escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |          |     | 9              | 1        |  |                    |       | - |
| s attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 100.0    |     |                | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | 12.2.20            | 110   | _ |
| ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |          |     | 1              | į.       | Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)                    | 12.3 20<br>8.5 20  |       |   |
| ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best  |          |     | 9 •            | - 1      | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |                    |       |   |
| ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  |          |     | 2              | <b>†</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 7.4 20             |       |   |
| in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  |          |     | 0              | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 69.0 20<br>64.2 20 |       |   |
| in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   | 42.1     |     |                | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 12.1 20            |       |   |
| smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 18.9     |     |                |          | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7 20             |       |   |
| 64 – Quality Education   |          |     | -              |          |  | 0.7 20             | 121   | _ |
| cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |          |     |                |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                    |       |   |
| of children aged 4 to 6)   | 95.4     | 202 | 0              | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 4.9 20             |       |   |
| orimary enrollment rate (%)  | 99 9     | 202 | 0              | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                               | 8.6 20             |       |   |
| er secondary completion rate (%)   | 100.9    |     |                | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)                                  | 40.0 20            |       |   |
| acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 100.0    |     |                |          | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)                                   | 45.0 20            | )18 ( | • |
| ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   | 57.5     |     |                | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                    |       |   |
| score (worst 0–600 best)   | 479.7    | 201 | 8 -            | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | 83.5 20            | )22 ( |   |
| tion in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   | 12.5     | 201 | 8 -            | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 60.5 20            | )22 ( |   |
| erachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)   | 22.2     | 201 | 8 •            | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | NA I               |       |   |
| 55 – Gender Equality   |          |     |                |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 2.6 20             |       |   |
| and for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |          |     |                |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 2.0 20             |       |   |
| of females aged 15 to 49)  | * 73.0   | 202 | 3 🔸            | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 0.1 20             | )18 ( |   |
| of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 101.4    | 202 | 1              | 4        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                    |       |   |
| o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 86.0     |     |                | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 91.7 20            | )22   | • |
| s held by women in national parliament (%)   |          |     | 1              | 7        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 95.2 20            |       | • |
| der wage gap (% of male median wage)   |          |     | 0              |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.99 20            |       |   |
| 66 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | ,        |     |                |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 20             |       |   |
| ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 98.0     | วกา | 0              | •        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports                                    | 00 20              | 110   | _ |
| lation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 98.0     |     |                | 1        | (per million population)   | 0.8 20             | ٥١٥   | _ |
| water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |          |     | 9              |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                    |       |   |
| ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 52.3     |     |                | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 2.6 20             | )21   |   |
| e water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 22,548.4 |     |                | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 10.9 20            |       |   |
| lation using safely managed water services (%)   | 94.9     |     |                | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                   | 68 20              |       | • |
| lation using safely managed water services (%)   |          |     | 0              | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 100.0 20           |       |   |
|  | ,,,,     | _02 | _              | •        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 62 20              |       |   |
| i7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 1000     | 205 | 0 -            |          | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 0.0 20             |       | • |
| lation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0    |     |                | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  |                    |       |   |
| lation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0    | 202 | 0              | T        | per 100,000 population)  | 1.1 20             | J21 ( | • |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 4.7      | 201 | 9 •            | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 86.8 20            |       | • |
| wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 33.5     | 201 | 9              | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.7 20             | )21   | • |
| <u> </u>   | ر.رر     | 2U1 | , <del>-</del> | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.7 20             |       |   |
| 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |          |     |                |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  | 0.8 20             |       |   |
| sted GDP growth (%)  |          | 202 |                | •        | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 195.4 20           | )20 ( | • |
| ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 5.8      | 201 | 8 •            | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                    |       |   |
| ts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 93.5     | 202 | 1 •            | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 9.2 20             | )20   |   |
| bile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)<br>lamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) |          |     |                |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 |                    |       |   |
| work-related accidents embodied in imports   | U./      | 202 | 1 •            | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   | 0.3 20             | )22 ( | • |
| r 100,000 population)  | 0.4      | 201 | 8 •            | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NA I               | NA (  | • |
| ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population   | 1000     | 201 | 8 •            | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 57 20              |       | • |
| loyment-to-population ratio (%)  |          |     | 1              |          | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 51.0 20            |       | • |
| ,  | , 4. 1   | _52 |                |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | NA I               | NA (  |   |
| th not in employment, education or training (NEET)   | 14.1     | 000 | 4 -            |          | Sinited profits of materials (654 billion)   |                    |       | _ |





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS























• On track or maintaining SDG achievement











Major challenges

Decreasing







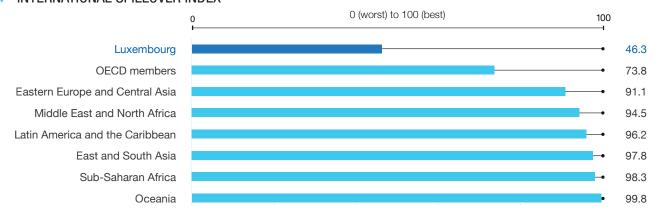




Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# LUXEMBOURG

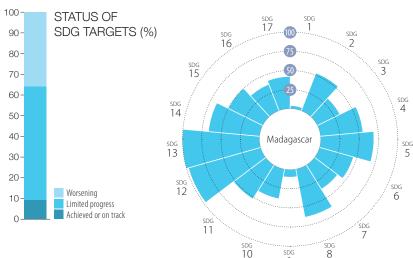
# Performance by Indicator

| G1 – No Poverty   |       |              |   | g Trend       | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |               | e Year               |     | - |
|---|-------|--------------|---|---------------|--|---------------|----------------------|-----|---|
| erty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |       | 2023         |   | - 7           | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 100.0         |                      |     |   |
| erty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.0   | 2023         | • | 1             | Population using the internet (%)  | 98.7          | 2021                 | •   |   |
| erty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 10.5  | 2019         | 0 | <u> </u>      | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 115.0         | 2021                 | •   |   |
| G2 – Zero Hunger  |       |              |   |               | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)    | 3.6           | 2018                 |     | , |
| valence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5   | 2020         | • | 1             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      |               |                      |     |   |
| alence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | * 2.6 | 2022         | • |               | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 49.2          | 2022                 | •   | ) |
| alence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | * 0.7 | 2021         | • |               | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 4.1           | 2021                 | •   | , |
| alence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 22.6  | 2016         | • | 1             | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |               | 2020                 |     | , |
| an Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3   | 2017         | • | <b>→</b>      | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  |               | 2020                 |     | , |
| al yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 5.6   | 2021         |   | $\rightarrow$ | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   |               | 2020                 |     |   |
| ainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.0   | 2018         | • | 1             | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   |               | 2020                 |     |   |
| gap closure (% of potential yield)  | 65.3  | 2021         | • |               | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)                                   |               | 2016                 |     |   |
| orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 208.3 | 2020         | • |               |  | 27.0          | 2010                 |     |   |
| 3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |              |   |               | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   | 242           | 2040                 |     |   |
| rnal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 6.5   | 2020         |   | 1             | Gini coefficient   |               | 2019                 |     |   |
| natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |       | 2020         |   | 4             | Palma ratio  |               | 2019                 |     |   |
| ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2021         |   | •             | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 5.2           | 2019                 | ) — |   |
| ence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2021         |   | <b>*</b>      | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |               |                      |     |   |
|   |       |              |   | •             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0           | 2020                 | •   | į |
| HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | U. I  | 2021         | - |               | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   |               |                      |     |   |
| betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 9.8   | 2019         | • | <b>→</b>      | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  | 9.5           | 2019                 | 1   |   |
| standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |       |              |   |               | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0         | 2020                 | •   |   |
| bient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 12.5  | 2019         | • |               | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 84.0          | 2022                 |     |   |
| c deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 4.1   | 2019         | • | 1             | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 11.7          | 2018                 | }   |   |
| expectancy at birth (years)   |       | 2019         |   | <b>†</b>      | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)                     | 99.4          | 2022                 |     |   |
| escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |       | 2020         |   | <b>†</b>      | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |               |                      |     |   |
| s attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |       | 2009         |   |               | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 100           | 2010                 |     |   |
| ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |       | 2003         |   | 1             | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |               | 2019                 |     |   |
| ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2019         |   | <b>†</b>      | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |               | 2018                 |     |   |
| ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |       | 2013         |   | <b>†</b>      | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |               | 2018                 |     |   |
| in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   |       | 2020         |   | <b>†</b>      |  |               | 2018                 |     |   |
| n self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   |       | 2020         |   | <b>†</b>      | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |               | 2018                 |     |   |
| smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  |       | 2020         |   |               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |               | 2021                 |     |   |
|   | 12.2  | 2021         | _ | _             | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.0           | 2021                 | _   |   |
| 64 – Quality Education  |       |              |   |               | SDG13 – Climate Action   |               |                      |     |   |
| cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 98.7  | 2020         | • | <b>→</b>      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 13.2          | 2021                 |     |   |
| of children aged 4 to 6)  |       |              |   |               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                               | 3.9           | 2018                 | 3   |   |
| orimary enrollment rate (%)   |       | 2020         |   | T             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)                                  | 0.0           | 2021                 | •   |   |
| er secondary completion rate (%)  |       | 2020         |   | T             | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)                                   | 68.7          | 2018                 | 3   |   |
| acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |       | NA           |   |               | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |               |                      |     |   |
| ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  |       | 2021         |   | T             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | NA            | NA                   |     | ì |
| score (worst 0–600 best)  | 476.7 |              |   | Ţ             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | NA            |                      |     |   |
| cion in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  |       | 2018         |   | *             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | NA            |                      |     |   |
| erachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  | 26.8  | 2018         | • | •             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | NA            |                      |     |   |
| 55 – Gender Equality  |       |              |   |               | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | NA            |                      |     |   |
| and for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | NA    | NIA          |   |               | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               |               | 2018                 |     |   |
| of females aged 15 to 49)   | INA   | NA           |   |               |  | 0.7           | 2010                 | ,   |   |
| of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 99.9  | 2021         | • | 1             | SDG15 – Life on Land   |               |                      |     |   |
| of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 89.6  | 2022         | • | 1             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 84.3          | 2022                 | 9   |   |
| s held by women in national parliament (%)  | 35.0  | 2021         | • | 1             | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          |               | 2022                 |     |   |
| der wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 3.4   | 2014         | • |               | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |               | 2023                 |     | J |
| 66 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |       |              |   |               | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0           | 2021                 | •   |   |
| lation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 90.0  | 2020         |   | 4             | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports                                    | 7.0           | 2018                 |     | , |
| lation using at least basic unliking water services (%)   |       | 2020         |   | 4             | (per million population)   | 7.9           | ∠U18                 | ,   |   |
| water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |       | 2020         |   |               | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |               |                      |     |   |
| ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |       | 2019         |   |               | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.6           | 2021                 |     | ļ |
| 1 2   | 98.0  |              |   | •             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |               | 2019                 |     |   |
| e water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2O eq/capita) lation using safely managed water services (%)   | ,     |              |   | <b>→</b>      | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                   |               | 2019                 |     | , |
| lation using safely managed water services (%) lation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  |       | 2020<br>2020 |   |               | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 100.0         |                      |     |   |
|   | 90.8  | 2020         |   |               | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |               | 2022                 |     |   |
| 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |       |              |   |               | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  |               | 2022                 |     |   |
| lation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 |              |   | 1             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  |               |                      |     |   |
| lation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0 | 2020         | • | 1             | per 100,000 population)  | 0.0           | 2021                 | •   | J |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 119   | 2019         |   | 4             | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 82.0          | 2023                 |     | J |
| CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |       |              |   |               | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |               | 2023                 |     | J |
| wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 16.5  | 2019         | • | <u> </u>      | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |               | 2021                 |     | J |
| 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |       |              |   |               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  |               | 2021                 |     | , |
| sted GDP growth (%)   | 3.0   | 2021         | • |               | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  |               | 2019                 |     |   |
| ns of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |       | 2018         |   | •             |  | 0/.1          | 2015                 | _   |   |
| s with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |       |              |   |               | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |               |                      |     |   |
| bile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 98.8  | 2017         |   |               | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 10.0          | 2020                 |     | ) |
| amental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.8   | 2021         | • | •             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 | 1 0           | 2022                 |     | ļ |
| work-related accidents embodied in imports  |       |              |   | 4             | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   |               |                      |     |   |
|   | 0.4   | 2018         |   | <b>→</b>      | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |               | NA                   |     |   |
| r 100,000 population)   |       |              |   |               | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 74            | 2021                 | •   | , |
|   | 124.6 | 2018         |   |               |  |               |                      |     |   |
| ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2018<br>2021 |   | -             | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 55.0          | 2022                 |     |   |
| er 100,000 population)<br>ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)<br>sloyment-to-population ratio (%)<br>th not in employment, education or training (NEET) | 69.4  |              | • | -             |  | 55.0<br>-64.4 | 2022<br>2019<br>2022 | •   | ) |

COUNTRY 156/166

COUNTRY SCORE 50.3

# ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



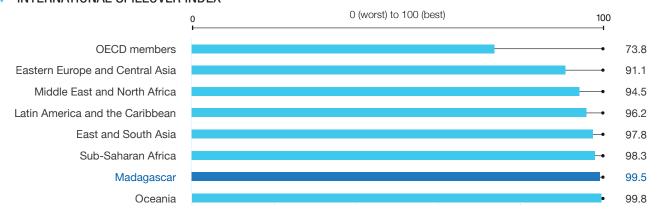
# ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# MADAGASCAR

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend                         | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Ra |     |
|--|---|---|---------------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 66.5 2023                                       | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 41.4 2022     |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 79.4 2023 • →                                   | Population using the internet (%)   | 19.7 2021     |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 17.8 2021     | • - |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 48.5 2020 • •                                   | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.2 2018      | • - |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 38.6 2022 • →                                   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |               |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 7.2 2021  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | * 0.0 2022    | •   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 3.5 2010 -                                      | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2021      | • • |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)             | 2.1 2017 • <del>→</del> 2.7 2021 • <del>→</del> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.0 2017      | •   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8 2018 • →                                    | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |               |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                                      | 0.0 2020  | Gini coefficient  | 42.6 2012     | • ( |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 0.0 2020  | Palma ratio   | 2.1 2012      | • ( |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 391.5 2020 • 7                                  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |               |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 24.1 2021                                       | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 67.4 2020     | • • |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 66.0 2021                                       | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 22.3 2019     |     |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 233.0 2021                                      | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |               |     |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.4 2021  | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 65.0 2020     | • - |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                                   |   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 48.0 2022     | • ; |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                              | 26.0 2019 • →                                   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |               |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                              | 208.0 2019 • •                                  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.4 2016      | •   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.6 2019      |     |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 29.2 2019 • •                                   | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 1.0 2018      |     |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 65.4 2019 • →                                   | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.2 2018      |     |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                                   | 150.8 2017                                      | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 12.1 2018     |     |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 45.8 2021                                       | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 1.2 2018      |     |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 39 2021 • •                                     | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2021      | • 1 |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)                         | 35 2019 • 👈                                     | SDG13 – Climate Action  |               |     |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.0 2022 • →                                    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.1 2021      |     |
|  | 4.0 2022  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.1 2018      |     |
| SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning                        |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2021      | • ( |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 59.3 2019                                       | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |               |     |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 97.7 2019 • •                                   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 20.1 2022     |     |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 35.5 2019 • 🔸                                   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 53.2 2022     |     |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 80.5 2021 • •                                   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 8.1 2018      |     |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 20.3 2019     |     |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 65.6 2020 • 7                                   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 5.7 2019      |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018      |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 92.0 2021 • 7                                   | SDG15 – Life on Land  |               |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 95.0 2022 • ↑                                   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |               |     |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 17.9 2021 • 🔸                                   | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 49.2 2022     |     |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.74 2023     |     |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 53.4 2020 • →                                   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports             | 0.9 2021      |     |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 12.3 2020 • →                                   | (per million population)  | 0.0 2018      | •   |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 11.3 2019                                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |               |     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2020  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | NA NA         | •   |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)             | 195.0 2018 • •                                  | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 56.4 2018     |     |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 39 2022       | • 1 |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 33.7 2020                                       | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |               | •   |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                 | 1.0 2020 • →                                    | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 26 2022       | • • |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) | 2.0 2019 • →                                    | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 36.7 2018     |     |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 30.7 2019 • 🛧                                   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |               |     |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 50.7 2017                                       | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021      | • ( |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | 77 2021   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 56.7 2023     | •   |
| Najusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)                             | -7.7 2021 • • 7.5 2018 • •                      | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021      | • 7 |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                            | 7.3 2010  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021      | •   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                                      | 17.9 2017 • •                                   | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021      | • - |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 2.1 2023 • →                                    | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |               |     |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                                 | 0.6 2021 • 🔸                                    | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 4.5 2020      | • • |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)                            | 0.0 2018 • →                                    | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA         | • • |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 21 2010   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 10.6 2020     | • - |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 3.1 2018 • •                                    | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | * 0 2021      | • ( |
|  |   | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 53.7 2022     |     |

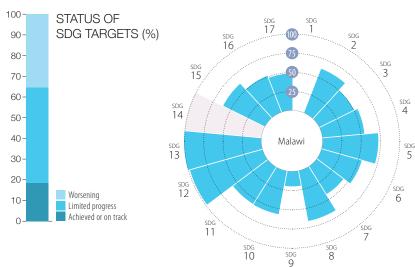
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



COUNTRY 135/166

COUNTRY SCORE 56.3

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

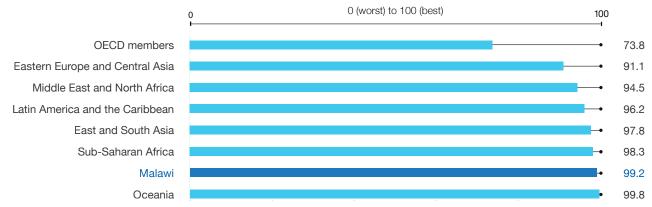


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

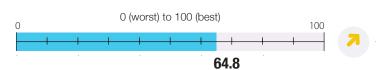


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend                         | ·   | Value Year Rat |     |
|--|---|---|----------------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 73.5 2023 • •                                   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 67.1 2022      |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 91.5 2023 • 🔸                                   | Population using the internet (%)   | 24.4 2021      |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 39.3 2021      | • / |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 17.8 2020 • •                                   | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.2 2018       | • 1 |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 34.0 2022 ● →                                   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)     | 2.0 2020  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 6 0.0 2022     |     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2−3 worst)   | 5.8 2016 • <del>→</del> 2.1 2017 • <del>→</del> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 2021       | • - |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.4 2021  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.0 2021       | • = |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8 2018 • •                                    | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA NA •   | Gini coefficient  | 38.5 2019      | • 1 |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   | Palma ratio   | 1.7 2019       | • • |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 380.7 2020 • 7                                  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 19.3 2021 • 7                                   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 49.8 2020      | • = |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 41.9 2021 • 🛧                                   | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 23.0 2019      | • - |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 132.0 2021 • 7                                  | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |                |     |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 1.1 2021 • 🛧                                    | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 80.7 2020      |     |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 22.6 2019 • 7                                   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 39.0 2022      | • - |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 22.0 2017                                       | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 0.2.2012       |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 148.5 2019 • •                                  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.2 2013 (     |     |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 33.4 2019 • •                                   | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 0.5 2019       |     |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 65.6 2019                                       | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2018       |     |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 101.8 2018                                      | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 9.4 2018       | • - |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 96.4 2020 • 🛧                                   | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 1.2 2018       | • 1 |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 90 2021 • 🛧                                     | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2020       |     |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 48 2019 • 7                                     | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 48 2019 • 7                                     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.1 2021       | • = |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 3.4 2022 • 🕹                                    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.0 2018       | • 1 |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.5 2020       | • • |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                    | NA NA • •                                       | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                |     |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.1 2019 • •                                   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA          | • • |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 22.8 2018                                       | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA NA          | • • |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 76.2 2021 • →                                   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA          | •   |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA NA          | • • |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 77.2.2040                                       | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA NA          | •   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 77.3 2019 • 🕇                                   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018       | • • |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 87.9 2021 • 🛧                                   | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 87.4 2022 • 👈                                   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 63.2 2022      | • = |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 22.9 2021 • 🗷                                   | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 25.8 2022      | • - |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.81 2023      | •   |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 70.0 2020 • 🔷                                   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.5 2021       | • = |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 26.6 2020 • →                                   | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.3 2018       | •   |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 17.5 2019 • •                                   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                |     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2020  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.8 2012       | • • |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | 171.2 2018 • •                                  | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 17.6 2020      |     |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 43 2022        |     |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 14.9 2020 • →                                   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 5.6 2014       |     |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 1.0 2020 • •                                    | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 34 2022        |     |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                | 0.8 2019 • 👈                                    | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 14.0 2020      | •   |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 42.1 2019 • →                                   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                |     |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 12.11 2013                                      | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021       |     |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -5.4 2021 • •                                   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 60.3 2023      | • • |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 7.5 2018  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021       | •   |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021       |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 42.7 2021 • 7                                   | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021       | • 7 |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 5.6 2023 🔸 🕹                                    | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                |     |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021 • 7                                    | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 4.9 2020       | • 1 |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2018 • →                                    | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA (        | • • |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 2.6 2018 • •                                    | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 12.5 2020      | • 1 |
| (per 100,000 population)   |   | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 6 0 2021 (     | •   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

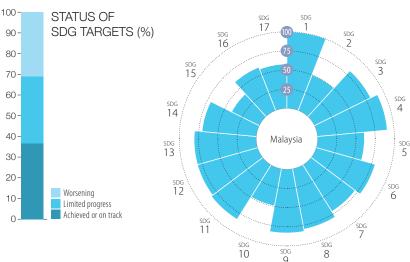
# MALAYSIA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 78/166

COUNTRY SCORE 69.9

# ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2

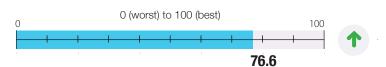


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#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | Value Year Rating Trend                    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Ratir         |     |
|--|--|---|--------------------------|-----|
|  | 0.5 2023                                   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 93.9 2022                |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.8 2023 • ↑                               | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 96.8 2021 • 125.1 2021 • |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5 2020 • 1                               | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                          |     |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 21.9 2022 • •                              | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.1 2018                 | , - |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 9.7 2019 • 🔸                               | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 40.5 2022                | •   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 15.6 2016 🔸 🕹                              | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 1 2 2021                 |     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4 2017 • 👈                               | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)                          | 1.2 2021 •<br>1.0 2018 • |     |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 3.8 2021 • 👈                               | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 1.0 2010                 |     |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.4 2018 • ↑                               | Gini coefficient  | 41.1 2015                |     |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 356.2 2020 • •                             | Palma ratio   | 2.0 2015                 | -   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | •  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 2.0 2013                 |     |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 21.1 2020                                  | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA NA •                  |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 4.2 2021 • →                               | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |                          |     |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)<br>ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 7.6 2021 • <b>↑</b> 97.0 2021 • <b>→</b>   | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 14.8 2019                | 1   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.2 2021                                   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 99.0 2020                | 1   |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |  | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 56.0 2022                | 1   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 18.5 2019 • 👈                              | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                          |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 76.5 2019                                  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.2 2014                 |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |  | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 11.1 2019                |     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 22.5 2019                                  | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 17.3 2018                |     |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)<br>dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 74.7 2019 • <b>\</b> 8.6 2019 • <b>\</b>   | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 2.4 2018                 |     |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.6 2019                                  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 30.8 2018 • 15.7 2018 •  |     |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 95 2021                                    | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.5 2021                 |     |
| Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |  | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 1.5 2021                 |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 76 2019 • 🛧                                | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 7.7 2021                 | _   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.0 2022 • 👈                               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.9 2018                 |     |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |  |   | 3,372.9 2021             |     |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 86.1 2021 • 🔸                              | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | ,<br>                    |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)<br>Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 97.8 2021 • →                              | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 19.7 2022                | , - |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 87.0 2021                                  | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 72.8 2022                | 1   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 96.8 2019 • →                              | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 23.3 2018                | 1   |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 29.4 2019                | 1   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | * 504 0000 •                               | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.7 2019                 | 1   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | * 58.4 2023 • →                            | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.2 2018                 |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 98.6 2021 • 🛧                              | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                          |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 67.0 2022 • 7                              | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                          |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 14.9 2021 • →                              | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 32.5 2022                |     |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.70 2023                |     |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 97.1 2020 • →                              | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports             | 1.2 2021                 | , , |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 99.6 2018                                  | (per million population)  | 2.1 2018                 | •   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 3.4 2019                                   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                          |     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)<br>Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) | 12.6 2020 • • 1,560.0 2018 • •             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.7 2021                 | 1   |
|  | 1,300.0 2016                               | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 40.5 2020                | 4   |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 100.0 2020 • 1                             | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 61 2022                  | 1   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) Opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                     | 100.0 2020 • <b>↑</b> 95.5 2020 • <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | NA NA •                  | •   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   |  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 47 2022                  | 1   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.6 2019 • →                               | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA •                  | •   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 5.1 2019 • 👈                               | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.1 2014                 |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |  | per 100,000 population)   |                          |     |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -1.9 2021 • •                              | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 62.8 2023 • 0.6 2021 •   |     |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 6.9 2018 • •                               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021                 |     |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 88.4 2021 • 🛧                              | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021                 |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |  | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 2021                     |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 3.8 2023                                   | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6.1 2020                 |     |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)     | 0.6 2021 • <b>7</b> 0.1 2018 • <b>→</b>    | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •                  | ) • |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |  | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 15.9 2020                | , 4 |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 33.6 2018 • •                              | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021                   |     |
|  |  | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 76.6 2022                | 1   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

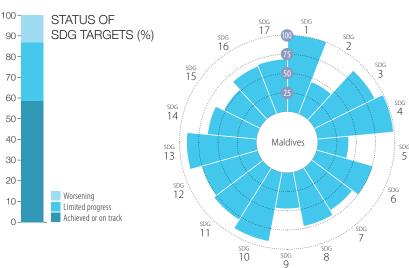
# MALDIVES

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

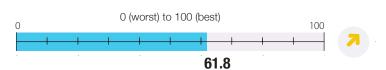


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#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | Value      |      |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value        |            |   | Tren     |
|--|------------|------|---|----------|---|--------------|------------|---|----------|
| •  |            | 2023 |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 93.9         |            |   | •        |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.0        | 2023 |   | <u> </u> | Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 85.8<br>46.4 |            |   | 1        |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | NΙΛ        | NA   |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |              |            |   | Ĭ        |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |            | 2022 |   |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.7          | 2018       | • | T        |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |            | 2017 |   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0          | 2022       |   |          |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |            | 2016 |   | <b>→</b> | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |              |            |   |          |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |            | 2017 |   | 1        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |              | 2021       |   | 7        |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.3        | 2021 | • | <b>→</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA           | NA         |   |          |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9        | 2018 | • | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |              |            |   |          |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA         | NA   |   | •        | Gini coefficient  | 29.3         |            |   | T        |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |            |      |   |          | Palma ratio   | 1.1          | 2019       | • | •        |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 56.7       | 2020 | • | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 240          | 2020       |   |          |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 4.1        | 2021 | • | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than                             | 34.8         | 2020       | • | 7        |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |            | 2021 |   | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 6.8          | 2019       | • | 1        |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 38.0       |      |   | <b>→</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 99.0         | 2020       | • | 1        |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA         | NA   |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 59.0         |            |   | •        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 11.6       | 2019 | • | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |              |            |   |          |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |            | 200  |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.3          | 2015       | • | •        |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 32.0       | 2019 | • |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 9.1          | 2019       | • | •        |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 1.6        | 2019 | • | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA           | NA         | • | •        |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 79.6       |      |   | 1        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA           | NA         | • | •        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |            | 2019 |   | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA           | NA         |   | •        |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.5       |      |   |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |              | NA         |   | •        |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 96         | 2021 | • | 7        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.6          | 2021       | • | T        |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 69         | 2019 | • | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |              |            |   |          |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.2        | 2017 |   | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      |              | 2021       |   | 7        |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |            |      |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |              | NA<br>2021 |   | •        |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 01.0       | 2020 |   | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *   | 0.0          | 2021       | • |          |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 91.9       |      |   | T        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 0.0          | 2022       |   | _        |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.9       |      |   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)        | 50.7         | 2022       |   | <b>→</b> |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 111.2      |      |   | <b>↑</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 43.4         |            |   | 个        |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.4       | 2021 | • | T        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |              | 2019       |   | •        |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |            |      |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |              | 2019       |   | 1        |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 29.2       | 2016 | • | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  |              | 2018       |   |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 94.6       | 2021 |   | 7        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |              |            |   |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 54.6       |      |   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0          | 2022       | • | <b>→</b> |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   |            | 2021 |   | 4        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA           | NA         | • | •        |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |            |      |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.83         | 2023       | • | 1        |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.5       | 2020 | • | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA           | NA         | • | •        |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 99.2       | 2020 | • | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.3          | 2018       | • | •        |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 15.7       | 2019 | • |          | (per million population)  |              |            |   |          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 3.8        | 2020 | • | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 0.5          | 2040       |   |          |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | NA         | NA   |   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |              | 2019       |   | T        |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |            |      |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)        |              | NA         |   |          |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0      |      |   | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 98.8         | 2017       |   |          |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 99.2       | 2020 | • | 1        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |              | 2017       |   | 4        |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                    | 2.5        | 2019 | • | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   |              | NA         |   | •        |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.4        | 2019 |   | 4        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |              |            |   |          |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | J.T        | 2017 | _ |          | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0          | 2021       |   | •        |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -3 6       | 2021 |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 56.9         | 2023       | • | 4        |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | -5.0<br>NA |      |   | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA           | NA         |   |          |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |            |      |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA           | NA         |   | •        |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 79.6       | 2017 | • |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA           | NA         |   |          |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 4.9        | 2023 | • | 1        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |              |            |   |          |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | NA         | NA   |   | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 14.9         | 2020       | • | 1        |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | NA         | NA   | • | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) |              | NA         |   | •        |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | NA         | NA   |   | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |              | 2009       |   | •        |
| (per 100,000 population)   |            |      |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | U            | 2021       |   |          |

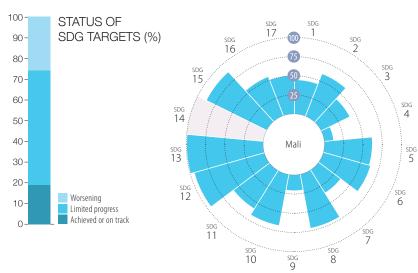
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

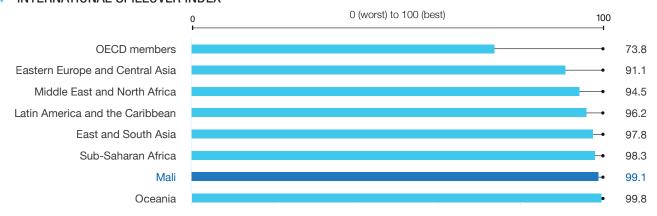


### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

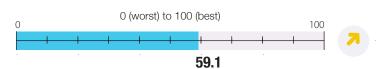


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend     | ·   | Value Year Rat | -   |
|---|-----------------------------|---|----------------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 15.7 2023                   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 59.8 2022      |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 46.2 2023 • →               | Population using the internet (%)   | 34.5 2021      |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |                             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 40.0 2021      |     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 9.8 2020                    | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)                                   | 2.3 2018       | • 3 |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                                     | 23.8 2022 • → 10.6 2022 • → | The Times Higher Education Universities Banking: Average score of   |                |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                                      | 10.0 2022                   | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 6 0.0 2022     | • ( |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)<br>Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 8.6 2016 • → 2.2 2017 • ↑   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2021       | • - |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.4 2021                    | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.2 2019       | • • |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                                       | 0.6 2018                    | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                                 | 0.3 2020                    | Gini coefficient  | 36.1 2018      | • ( |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                             | Palma ratio   | 1.5 2018       | • ( |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 440.2 2020 • →              | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 33.4 2021 • →               | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 41.9 2020      | • 2 |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 97.1 2021 • 7               | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 39.4 2019      | • • |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 50.0 2021 • →               | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |                | - 1 |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.3 2021 • 🛧                | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 84.6 2020      |     |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                              | 22.3 2019 • →               | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 48.0 2022      | • ; |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                         | 22.3 2019                   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                         | 167.1 2019 • •              | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.3 2012       |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)<br>Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)       | 22.7 2019 • →               | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 0.8 2019 (     |     |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 62.8 2019 • →               | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.3 2018       |     |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                              | 164.0 2017                  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 26.2 2018      |     |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 67.3 2018                   | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 2.1 2018       |     |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                                   | 70 2021 • →                 | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1 2019       |     |
| Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage                                       |                             | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 0.1 2017       |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 42 2019 • →                 | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                | 0.2 2021       | •   |
| subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                                   | 4.2 2022 • 🔸                | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.1 2018       | •   |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |                             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2018       |     |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 44.8 2018                   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 0.0 2010       |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |                             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA (        | •   |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 59.0 2018                   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |                | •   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 29.7 2017                   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |                | •   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 46.2 2020 • 🔸               | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |                |     |
| 5DG5 – Gender Equality  |                             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA NA          |     |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)          | 41.2 2018 • 👈               | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018       |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                                    | 108.5 2021 • ↑              | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                                      | 67.4 2022                   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 61.6 2022      | •   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 27.3 2021                   | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 89.5 2022      |     |
| 5DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.98 2023      |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)                                      | 82.5 2020 • 🛧               | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.2 2021       | •   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 45.4 2020 • →               | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.0.2019       | •   |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                                     | 8.0 2019                    | (per million population)  | 0.0 2018       |     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0 2020                    | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                |     |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)        | 305.7 2018 • •              | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | NA NA          | •   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | NA NA          | •   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 50.6 2020 • 7               | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 75 2022        | • ' |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                             | 0.9 2020 • →                | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 86.7 2018      | •   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output                      |                             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 28 2022        |     |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.0 2019 • 🛧                | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 13.2 2017      | •   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                                     | 8.1 2019 • 🔸                | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2021       | •   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                             | per 100,000 population)   | F2 2 2022      |     |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  | -6.1 2021 • •               | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 52.3 2023      |     |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 3.6 2018 • •                | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)                    | 0.4 2021       |     |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                        | 43.5 2021 • 7               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021       |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                                 |                             |   | 0.0 2021       | _   |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 2.9 2023 • →                | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | E 0 2021       |     |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                             | 0.6 2021 • •                | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 5.9 2021       | •   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)                        | 0.0 2018 • →                | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA NA (        | •   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)                        | 5.9 2018 • •                | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **  | 6 0 2021 C     |     |
| (ρει του,ουο μομαιατιοτή  |                             | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | U ZUZT         | -   |

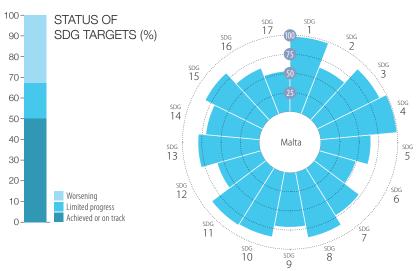
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

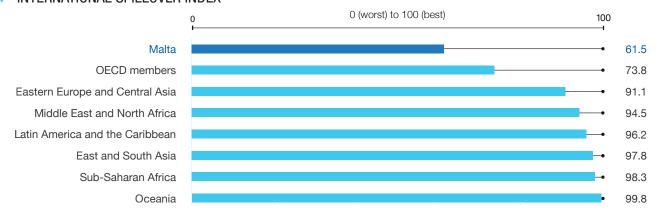


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rat            |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year F |   | g Tre |
|---|---------------------------|----------|---|--------------|---|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)                                      | 0.1 2023                  |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 100.0 2022   |   |       |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)                                      | 0.2 2023                  | 7        | Population using the internet (%)   | 87.5 2021    |   | 1     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                           |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 78.7 2021    | • | 1     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5 2020                  |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.9 2018     | • | 1     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                              | * 2.6 2022                |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |              |   |       |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                               | * 0.7 2021                |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 29.6 2022    | • |       |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                                  | 28.9 2016                 |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 2.1 2021     | • | 1     |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.3 2017 <b>4</b> .9 2017 |          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.7 2020     | • | 1     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                                | 1.0 2018                  |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |              |   |       |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                         | 10.5 2020                 |          | Gini coefficient  | 31.0 2019    | • | 1     |
|   | 10.5 2020                 |          | Palma ratio   | 1.2 2019     | • | •     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being<br>laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 2.0.2020                  | •        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |              |   |       |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 2.9 2020 <b>3</b> .9 2021 |          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0 2020     | • |       |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 5.8 2021                  |          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 12.2.2010    |   |       |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 12.0 2021                 |          | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 13.3 2019    | _ | _     |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)                                     | NA NA (                   |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0 2020   | • |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                       | INA INA                   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 59.0 2022    | • | 2     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                 | 10.5 2019                 | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |              |   |       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                  | 20.0.2242                 |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 2.2 2019     | • | (     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 20.9 2019                 |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 14.5 2019    | • | (     |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 4.1 2019                  | <b>→</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 17.9 2018    | • | (     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 81.9 2019                 | • •      | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 4.7 2018     | • |       |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                       | 12.0 2019                 | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 17.0 2018    | • | •     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.9 2020 (               | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 66.0 2018    | • | •     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                            | 90 2021                   | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 5.5 2021     | • | •     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage                                | 81 2019                   | •        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |              |   |       |
| (worst 0–100 best)  |                           |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 3.3 2021     | • | - 2   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                            | 6.3 2022                  | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 2.1 2018     | • | •     |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                           |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2021     | • | -     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)      | 98.6 2020                 | <b>→</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |              |   |       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.8 2020                 | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 98.9 2022    | • | •     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 105.5 2020                |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 50.4 2022    | • | -     |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.5 2021                 |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 18.9 2018    | • | -     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                           |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 8.7 2019     | • | •     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods                                   |                           |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 15.8 2019    | • | •     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | * 75.4 2023               | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 2018     | • |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                             | 96.7 2021                 | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |              |   |       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                               | 75.9 2022                 | •        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 90.9 2022    | • | •     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 13.4 2021                 | • •      | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA        | • |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                           |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.87 2023    | • | •     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)                              | 100.0 2020                | <b>1</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA NA        | • |       |
| epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)                                  | 100.0 2020                |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 1.1 2018     |   |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                               | 81.2 2019                 |          | (per million population)  | 1.1 2010     |   |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)                                     | * 15.5 2019               |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |              |   |       |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 8,655.6 2018              |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.4 2021     | • | •     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                           |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 30.1 2020    | • | •     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2020                | <b>1</b> | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 71 2022      | • | •     |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                      | 100.0 2020                |          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0 2022   | • |       |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output              |                           |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 51 2022      | • | •     |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.2 2019                  | , A      | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA        | • |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                             | 7.7 2019                  | • •      | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 1.1 2015     | • |       |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                           |          | per 100,000 population)   |              |   |       |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  | -0.5 2021                 |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 59.8 2023    | • | •     |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | NA NA •                   | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7 2021     |   |       |
| lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                | 06 5 2021                 |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021     |   |       |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                         | 96.5 2021                 | T        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021     |   |       |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)                                     | 2.8 2023                  | 1        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |              |   |       |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                      | 0.8 2021                  |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 13.1 2020    | • |       |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)              | 0.2 2018                  | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.3 2022     |   |       |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 61.5 2018                 |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)                               | NA NA        | • |       |
| (per 100,000 population)  |                           |          |   | 79 2021      |   |       |

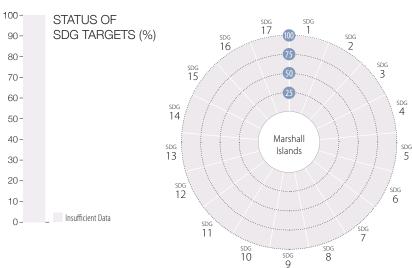
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

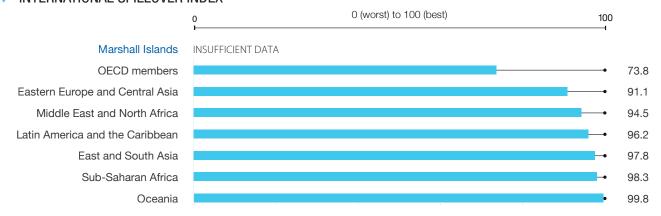


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un.org/topics/sustainable development goals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# MARSHALL ISLANDS

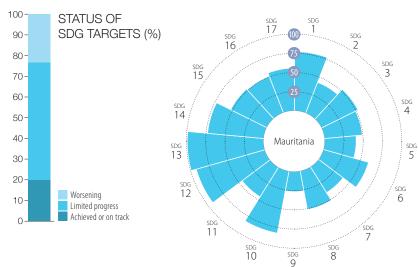
| SDG1 – No Poverty   |       | Year I     |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |       | Year   |   | g Tre |
|---|-------|------------|---|----------|---|-------|--------|---|-------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) |       | NA<br>NA   |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%)  |       | 2022   |   |       |
| ·   | INA   | IVA        | _ | _        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |       | 2017   |   |       |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger  | NIA   | NIA        |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 0.0   | 2017   |   | ,     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)<br>revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)         |       | NA<br>2022 |   | <b>→</b> | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA    | NA     |   | -     |
| revalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |       | 2022       |   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | • 00  | 2022   |   |       |
| revalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)   |       | 2017       |   | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0   | 2022   |   |       |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |       | NA         |   |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2   | 2021   | • | •     |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |       | NA         |   | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA    | NA     |   |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |       | 2018       |   | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |        |   |       |
| kports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |       | NA         |   |          | Gini coefficient  | 35.5  | 2019   | • |       |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |            |   |          | Palma ratio   | 1.5   | 2019   | • |       |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | NΙΛ   | NA         |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |        |   |       |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |       | 2021       |   | 4        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA    | NA     | • |       |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2021       |   | <b></b>  | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | NIA   | NA     | • |       |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 483.0 |            |   | Ţ        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | INA   | INA    | _ |       |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA    |            |   |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 35.7  | 2020   | • |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                                       |       |            |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA    | NA     |   |       |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                                 | NA    | NA         |   |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |        |   |       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                                  | NA    | NA         | • |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.4   | 2013   | • |       |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | IVA   | MM         | _ | 9        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | NA    | NA     | • |       |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | NA    | NA         | • | •        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA    | NA     |   |       |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | NA    |            |   |          | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA    | NA     | • |       |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                                       |       | 2011       |   | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA    | NA     |   |       |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |       | 2017       |   | •        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA    | NA     | • |       |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 85    | 2021       | • | T        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA    | NA     |   |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | NA    | NA         |   | •        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |        |   |       |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | NIA   | NIA        |   |          | $\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)  | 3.7   | 2021   | • |       |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | INA   | NA         | _ | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA    | NA     | • |       |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |       |            |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | NA    | NA     | • |       |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                      | 58.8  | 2021       | • | <b>1</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |        |   |       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 68.3  | 2021       | • | 4        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 7.8   | 2022   | • |       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 95.9  | 2021       | • | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 29.3  | 2022   | • |       |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 98.5  | 2011       | • | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 2.3   | 2018   | • |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |       |            |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA    | NA     | • |       |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |       |            |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA    | NA     |   |       |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 80.5  | 2007       | • | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA    | NA     | • |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 96.8  | 2021       | • | <b>→</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |        |   |       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | NA    | NA         | • | •        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 10.1  | 2022   | • |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 6.1   | 2021       | • | 4        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA    | NA     |   |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |       |            |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.83  | 2023   | • |       |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 88.6  | 2020       | • | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA    | NA     |   |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |       | 2020       |   | <b>→</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | NA    | NA     | • |       |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | NA    | NA         |   |          | (per million population)  | 147 ( | 1 47 ( |   |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | NA    | NA         | • | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |        |   |       |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                 | NA    | NA         | • | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | NA    | NA     | • |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |       |            |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | NA    | NA     | • |       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 99.2  | 2020       | • | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | NA    | NA     | • |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                     |       | 2020       |   | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 83.8  | 2017   | • |       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output                              |       |            |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | NA    | NA     |   |       |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | NA    | NA         |   |          | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA    | NA     | • |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.4   | 2019       | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0   | 2021   | • |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |       |            |   |          | per 100,000 population)   |       |        |   |       |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  | 2.7   | 2021       | • | •        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | NA    |        |   |       |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | NA    |            | • | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA    |        |   |       |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                                |       |            |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA    |        |   |       |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | NA    | NA         |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA    | NA     |   |       |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | NA    | NA         | • | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |        |   |       |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                                     | NA    | NA         |   |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 20.0  | 2020   | • |       |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)                             | NA    | NA         | • | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA    |        |   |       |
| cation of an other also are also discussed to   |       | NIA        |   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |       | 2020   |   |       |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)                                | NA    | NA         |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |       | 2021   | _ |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 133/166

COUNTRY SCORE 57.2

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



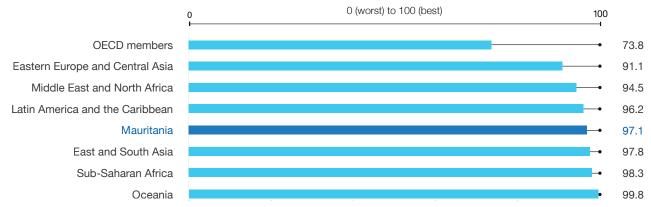
### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# MAURITANIA

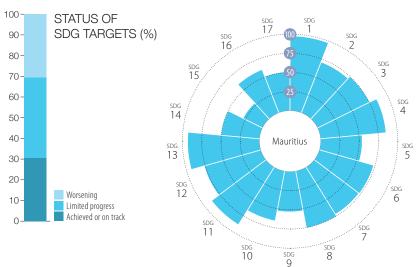
| SDG1 – No Poverty   |       |      | Rating |                   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |      | Year I       |   | Trend    |
|---|-------|------|--------|-------------------|---|------|--------------|---|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |       |      | 3 •    |                   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |      | 2022         |   |          |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 20.0  | 202. | 3 •    | 7                 | Population using the internet (%)   |      | 2021         |   | 1        |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |       |      |        |                   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                    | /0.8 | 2021         | • | T        |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |       |      | _      | 4                 | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.3  | 2018         | • | 1        |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |       |      |        | <del>う</del><br>ラ | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |      | 2022         |   |          |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                       |       |      | 2 •    | 7<br>2            | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0  | 2022         | • |          |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |       |      |        | <b>→</b>          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0  | 2021         | • | <b>→</b> |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |       |      | _      | <b>1</b>          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.0  | 2018         | • |          |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |       |      |        | →                 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |      |              |   |          |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |       |      | A •    |                   | Gini coefficient  | 32.6 | 2014         | • | •        |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       |      |        | _                 | Palma ratio   | 1.3  | 2014         | • |          |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 463.8 | 202  | 0      | <b>→</b>          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |      |              |   |          |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 22.6  |      |        | 7                 | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 56.0 | 2020         | • | <b>→</b> |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |       |      |        | 7                 | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 50.4 | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 81.0  | 202  | 1 •    | 7                 | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   |      |              |   |          |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.1   | 202  | 1 •    | 1                 | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |      | 2020         |   | 7        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 16.1  | 201  | 9 •    | 4                 | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 42.0 | 2022         | • | 7        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 10.1  | 201  |        |                   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |      |              |   |          |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 128.4 | 201  | 9      | •                 | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |      | 2009         |   |          |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 25.6  |      |        | <b>→</b>          | Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |      | 2019         |   |          |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 68.4  |      |        | →                 | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |      | 2018         |   | •        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 84.0  |      |        |                   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |      | 2018<br>2018 |   | 7        |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |       |      |        | <b>→</b>          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |      | 2018         |   | 1        |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |       |      | 1      | Ţ                 | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  |      | 2010         |   | <b>→</b> |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |       |      |        | Ĭ                 | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 0.0  | 2021         |   | •        |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 40    | 201  | 9 •    | <b>→</b>          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.0  | 2021         |   | 4        |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.7   | 202  | 2 •    | 7                 | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |      | 2018         |   | 4        |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |       |      |        |                   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  *  |      | 2021         |   | •        |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | NA    | N/   | 4      | •                 | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 0.0  | LULI         |   |          |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |       |      |        |                   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 37.2 | 2022         | • | -        |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 76.9  |      |        | 7                 | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |      | 2022         |   | Ţ        |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 45.9  |      | 1      |                   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |      | 2018         |   | 1        |
|   | 70.5  | 202  |        | _                 | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |      | 2019         |   | 1        |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |       |      |        |                   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 5.9  | 2019         | • | 7        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 22.4  | 201  | 9 •    | <b>→</b>          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1  | 2018         | • | •        |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 87.0  | 202  | 1      | φ.                | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |              |   |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |       |      | 2      | <b>→</b>          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 11.2 | 2022         | • | <b>→</b> |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  |       |      | 1 •    |                   | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0  | 2022         | • | <b>→</b> |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |       |      |        |                   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.98 | 2023         | • | <b>→</b> |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 71.7  | 202  | 0 •    | <b>→</b>          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA   | NA           |   | •        |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 49.8  |      |        | <b>→</b>          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.1  | 2018         | • |          |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 13.2  | 201  | 9      |                   | (per million population)  | 0.1  | 2010         |   |          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0   | 202  | 0 •    | •                 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |              |   |          |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 709.4 | 201  | 8 •    | •                 | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |      | 2020         |   |          |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |      |        |                   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |      | NA           |   | •        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 47.3  | 202  | 0 •    | <b>→</b>          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |      | 2022         |   | 7        |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 42.6  | 202  | 0 •    | <b>4</b>          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |      | 2015         |   |          |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 2.0   | 201  | 9 •    | <b>1</b>          | Corruption Perceptions Index (Worst 0–100 best)   |      | 2022         |   | *        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |       |      |        |                   | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD            | 14.0 | 2015         | • |          |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 1.2   | 201  | 9 •    | <b>→</b>          | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0  | 2021         | • | •        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |       |      |        |                   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 59.5 | 2023         | • | 1        |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   |       | 202  |        |                   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2021         |   | •        |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 21.4  | 201  | 8      | •                 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4  | 2021         | • |          |
| 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  | 201  | 7 •    | •                 | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.3  | 2021         | • |          |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 11.2  | 202  | 3 🕳    | T                 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |      |              |   |          |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 202  |        | •                 | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 3.2  | 2020         | • | 1        |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   |       |      |        | 1                 | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA   |              |   | •        |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |       |      |        |                   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA   | NA           |   |          |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 9.6   | 201  | 8      |                   | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0    | 2021         | • |          |
|   |       |      |        |                   |   |      |              |   |          |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 93/166

COUNTRY SCORE 68.0

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



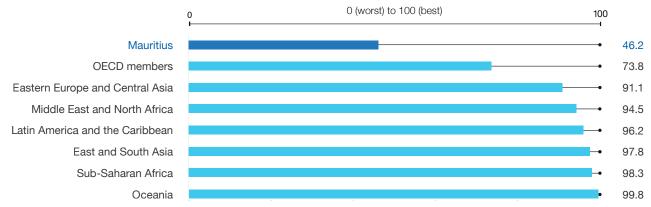
#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0

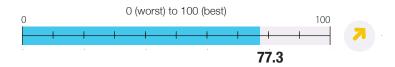


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# MAURITIUS

| DG1 – No Poverty  |       |      |     | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Ye |            |   |
|---|-------|------|-----|----------|--|----------|------------|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |       |      | •   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.8 20  |            |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 1.5   | 2023 |     | 1        | Population using the internet (%)  | 67.6 20  |            |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |       |      | _   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related       | 108.7 20 | 21         | • |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   |       | 2020 |     | +        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.8 20   | 18         | • |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |       | 2022 |     | <b>→</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0.00   | 22         |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 10.8  | NA   |     | 4        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0 20   | 22 (       | • |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |       | 2017 |     | <b>1</b> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.4 20   | 21 (       | • |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |       | 2017 |     | <b>1</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.4 20   | 20 (       | • |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |       | 2018 |     | <b>1</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |          |            |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |       | NA   |     |          | Gini coefficient   | 36.8 20  | 17         | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 1471  | 1 47 |     | _        | Palma ratio  | 1.6 20   | 17 (       | • |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 84.4  | 2020 | 1   | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |          |            |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 10.6  |      |     | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | NA N     | NA (       | • |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 16.6  |      |     | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 142 20   | 10         |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 12.0  |      |     | 7        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  | 14.2 20  | 19         | _ |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  |       |      | •   |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 99.9 20  | 20 (       |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |       |      |     |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 66.0 20  | 22 (       | • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 23.2  | 2019 | ) — | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |          |            |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 34.7  | 2010 | ) • | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.0 20   | 16         | • |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 34./  | 2015 | , 🤝 |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 10.1 20  | 19 (       | • |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 12.2  | 2019 | ) – | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | NA N     | NA (       | • |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 74.1  |      |     | 4        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA N     | NA (       | • |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 23.7  |      |     | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | NA N     | NA (       | • |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.8  |      |     | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA N     | NA (       | • |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 77    | 2021 | •   | 4        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 1.3 20   | 21         |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 65    | 2019 | •   | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action   |          |            |   |
| worst 0–100 best)   | F 7   | 2022 |     |          | $\mbox{CO}_2\mbox{emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2/\mbox{capita})$                       | 3.4 20   | 21 (       | • |
| ıbjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5./   | 2022 | . • | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | NA N     | NA (       |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |       |      |     |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *  | 0.0 20   | 21 (       | • |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                  | 62.5  | 2022 | •   | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |          |            |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 96.7  | 2022 |     | 4        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 11.1 20  | 22 (       | • |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 102.6 | 2021 | •   | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 69.2 20  | 22 (       | • |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.3  | 2021 | •   | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 71.9 20  | 18 (       | • |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |       |      |     |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 5.1 20   | 19 (       | • |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 44.0  | 204  |     | _        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.0 20   | 08         |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 41.9  | 2014 |     | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 1.8 20   | 18 (       |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 92.5  | 2021 | •   | 7        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |          |            |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 63.9  | 2022 | . • | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 9.6 20   | 22 (       | • |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 20.0  | 2021 | •   | 7        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA N     | NA (       | • |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |       |      |     |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.39 20  | 23         |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.9  | 2020 | •   | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 20   | 21 (       | • |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 95.5  | 2017 | •   |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 22.1 20  | 18         | • |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 21.6  | 2019 | •   |          | (per million population)   |          |            |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 2.8   | 2020 | •   |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |          |            |   |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                              | NA    | NΑ   | •   | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 2.6 20   |            | • |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |       |      |     |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 56.3 20  |            |   |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 99.7  | 2020 | •   | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | 65 20    |            |   |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 96.8  | 2020 | •   | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |          |            | • |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.5   | 2019 |     | <b>→</b> | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 50 20    |            |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.5   | 2015 | ,   | 7        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | NA N     | VA (       | • |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 8.5   | 2019 | •   | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 20   | 21         | • |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |       |      |     |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 65.6 20  | 72 4       |   |
| justed GDP growth (%)   | -4.7  | 2021 | •   |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6 20   |            |   |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 1.0   | 2018 | •   | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 20   |            |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 90.5  | 2021 |     | 1        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 20   |            |   |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |       |      |     |          |  | 0.0 20   | <u>- 1</u> | _ |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   |       | 2023 |     | <b>→</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.4.22   | 71         |   |
| ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6   | 2021 | •   |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 8.4 20   | ZT (       | • |
| ntal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | NA    | NA   |     | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | NA N     |            |   |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | NA    | NΑ   |     | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 24.3 20  |            | • |
| (per 100,000 population)  |       |      |     |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 81 20    | 21 (       |   |

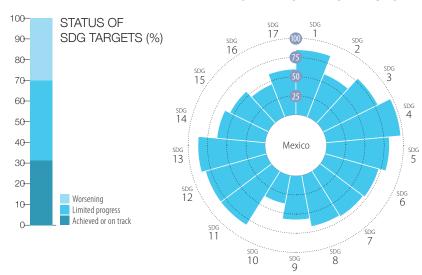
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



COUNTRY RANKING 80/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

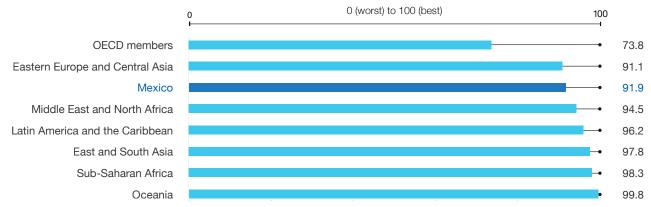


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

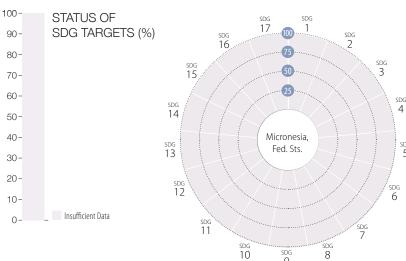


| VIE/ (100  |                |      |      |               | 1 CHOTHAICC by   | 1110     | 100          | ,,, |
|--|----------------|------|------|---------------|--|----------|--------------|-----|
| DG1 – No Poverty   |                |      |      | ng Trend      |  | Value Y  |              |     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |                |      |      | •             |  | 96.9 20  |              |     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   |                |      |      | <b>→</b>      |  | 75.6 20  |              |     |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 16.6           | 202  | 0 •  | 7             |  | 85.9 20  | 021          | •   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                |      |      |               | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.8 20   | 018 (        | •   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 6.1            | 202  | 0 •  | <b>→</b>      | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |          |              |     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 12.6           | 202  | 2 •  | <b>→</b>      | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 31.4 20  | 022          |     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 1.7            | 202  | 1 •  |               | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.2 20   | 021 (        | •   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 28.9           | 201  | 6 •  |               | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.3 20   |              | •   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.3            | 201  | 7 •  | <b>→</b>      | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 1.2 20   |              | •   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 3.9            | 202  | 1 •  | 1             | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   | 0.1 20   |              |     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.8            | 201  | 8 •  | 4             | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 59.8 20  |              |     |
| ield gap closure (% of potential yield)  | NA             | Ν    | Α •  |               | - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | 30.6 20  |              |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 1.9            | 202  | 0 -  | •             |  |          |              |     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                |      |      |               | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient  | 45.4.2   | 020          |     |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 591            | 202  | 0    | <b>→</b>      |  | 45.4 20  |              |     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |                | 202  |      |               | Palma ratio  | 2.1 20   |              |     |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 13.2           |      |      |               |  | 19.8 20  | J20 <b>(</b> | •   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 25.0           |      |      | Ţ             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |          |              |     |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   |                | 202  |      | •             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 17.6 20  | 020 (        | •   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |                |      |      |               | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 19.0 20  | 010 4        |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 15.6           | 201  | 9 🛑  | $\rightarrow$ | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m²)  |          |              |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |                | 201  | ^ -  |               |  | 99.1 20  |              |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 44./           | 201  | 9 •  |               | The state of the s | 64.0 20  |              |     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 12.8           | 201  | 9 •  | 7             | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 4.1 20   |              |     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 76.0           | 201  | 9 •  | <b>→</b>      | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 34.7 20  | 022 (        | •   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |                |      | 8    |               | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |          |              |     |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |                |      | 7 •  |               | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 9.7 20   | 019 (        | •   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 78             | 202  | 1 •  | 4             | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 9.7 20   |              |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  | ) 74           | 201  | 9 •  |               | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 2.4 20   |              |     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |                | 202  | 2 •  | 1             |  | 32.1 20  |              |     |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 3.2            | 202  | 1 -  | 1             | - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | 11.5 20  |              |     |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  |                |      | Α •  |               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0 20   |              |     |
| aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  |                |      | 0    |               | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.0 20   |              |     |
| <u> </u>   | 7              | 202  |      | ·             |  | 0.5 20   | JIZ          | •   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                |      |      |               | SDG13 – Climate Action   |          |              |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 99.3           | 202  | 0    | 1             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 3.2 20   |              |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)<br>let primary enrollment rate (%)   | 00.2           | 202  | 0    | <b>→</b>      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.9 20   |              |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   |                |      |      | - 1           |  | ,356.020 | 021          | •   |
|  | 90.5           |      |      | - 1           | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 30.4 20  | 018 (        | •   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.1           |      |      | -             | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |          |              |     |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   |                |      | 11 • |               |  | 62.5 20  | 022          | •   |
| ISA score (worst 0–600 best) ariation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  | 416.0<br>12.1  |      |      | Ť             |  | 69.5 20  |              |     |
|  | 46.8           |      |      |               | , ,  | 17.3 20  |              |     |
| nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)   | 40.8           | 201  | 8    | 7             |  | 32.4 20  |              |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                |      |      |               | 3 , 3 3  | 17.5 20  |              |     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 83.1           | 201  | Q 👝  | 1             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 20   |              |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 03.1           | 201  | 0    |               |  | 0.0 20   | 310          | _   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 97.2           | 202  | !1 - | 个             | SDG15 – Life on Land   |          |              |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 58.9           | 202  | 2 •  | 7             |  | 37.1 20  |              |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 50.0           | 202  | 11 • | 1             |  | 51.5 20  |              | •   |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 12.5           | 202  | 1 -  | 1             |  | 0.67 20  |              | •   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                |      |      |               | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.3 20   | 021 (        |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 99.7           | 201  | 0 •  | 1             | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 0.7 20   | 018          | •   |
| opulation using at least basic unifiting water services (%)  | 99.7           |      |      | - :           | (per million population)   | 0.7 20   | J10          | _   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |                |      | 9    | _             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |          |              |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 25.2           |      |      |               |  | 28.2 20  | 021 (        | •   |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 1,348.14       |      |      |               |  | 41.6 20  |              | •   |
| pulation using safely managed water services (%)   | 43.0           |      |      |               | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | 47 20    |              |     |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)  |                |      | 20   |               |  | 97.0 20  |              | •   |
|  | ٥/.٥           | 202  | .U 💆 |               | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |          | 020          | •   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                |      |      |               | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 6.0 20   |              | •   |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 99.4           |      |      | 1             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  |          |              | Ĭ   |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 84.9           | 202  | 0 -  | 1             | per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 20   | 019          | •   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 14             | 201  | 9 •  | 1             |  | 48.0 20  | 023          | •   |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |                |      |      |               | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4 20   |              | •   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 10.3           | 201  | 9 •  | 7             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.3 20   |              | •   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                |      |      |               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 20   |              |     |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)   | -5.6           | 202  | 1 •  |               |  | 63.8 20  |              |     |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 2.7            | 201  | 8    | •             |  | 21       | 0            |     |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |                |      |      |               | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |          |              |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 36.9           | 201  | /    |               | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 7.6 20   | ປ20 🦸        |     |
|  | 0.5            | 202  | 1 •  | <b>→</b>      | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | NA       | NA •         | •   |
|  | 0.1            | 201  | Ω 🛖  | _             | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |          |              |     |
|  |                | 2U l | 8    | 7             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 19.2 20  |              | •   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports  | 0.1            |      |      |               |  |          |              |     |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  |                |      | 8    | •             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 54 20    |              | •   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) mployment-to-population ratio (%) | ) 18.7         | 201  | 8 •  |               | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 53.1 20  | 022          |     |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)<br>ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | ) 18.7<br>62.5 | 201  |      | 1             | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  |          | 022<br>019   | •   |

COUNTRY RANKING /166

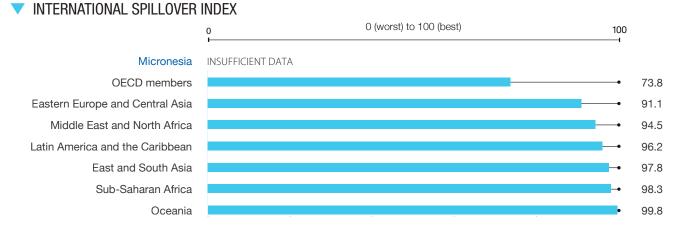


# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value  | Yez  | ır Ratin   | na Tre | end         | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value | Year | r Ratir    | nα |
|--|--------|------|------------|--------|-------------|---|-------|------|------------|----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | NA     |      | A •        | ,      |             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |       | 202  |            | -  |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | NA     |      | Α •        |        |             | Population using the internet (%)   |       | 202  |            |    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |        |      |            |        |             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |       | 201  |            |    |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | NA     | N    | Α •        |        | •           | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |       |      |            |    |
| revalence of undernouns intent (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | NA     |      | A          |        | •           | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA    | . N  | Α •        | j  |
| evalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |        |      |            |        | •           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0   | 202  | 2 -        |    |
| evalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                             |        |      | Α •        |        | L           | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0   | 202  | 2 -        | ,  |
|  |        |      | 6          |        |             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2   | 202  | 1 •        | •  |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)<br>ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |        |      | A •        |        | _           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA    | N/   | Α •        | þ  |
|  |        | 202  |            |        | J.          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |      |            |    |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |        |      | 8          |        | ~           | Gini coefficient  | 40.1  | 201  | 3          | ,  |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | INA    | . IN | Α •        | -      |             | Palma ratio   |       | 201  |            |    |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |        |      |            |        |             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |      |            | _  |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   |        |      | 20 -       |        | T           |   | NIA   | N.I  | ۸ .        |    |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 12.9   | 202  | 21 -       |        | ↑           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA    | IV/  | Α •        | ,  |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 24.9   | 202  | 21 •       |        | 1           | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 10.7  | 201  | 9 🛑        | )  |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |        |      | 21 •       |        |             | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | NA    | . N  | Δ          | ,  |
| w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA     | N    | Α •        |        |             | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA    |      | A •        | 1  |
| e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 46.3   | 201  | 9 •        | •      | 1           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |      |            |    |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 254.0  | 201  | 9 🛖        | -      |             | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |       | 201  |            |    |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 254.0  | 201  | <i>y</i> • | •      |             | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.9   | 201  | 9          | )  |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 0.2    | 201  | 9 •        | •      | 1           | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA    | . N  | Α •        | )  |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  | 63.0   | 201  | 9 •        | •      | <b>→</b>    | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA    | . N  | Α •        | )  |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 44.0   | 200  | )9 🛑       | (      | •           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA    | . N  | Α •        | )  |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 100.0  | 200  | )9 •       |        |             | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA    | . Na | Α •        | )  |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 64     | 202  | 21 •       | •      | ₽           | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA    | . Na | Α •        | )  |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 48     | 201  | 9 •        | _      | <b>&gt;</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |      |            |    |
| vorst 0–100 best)  | 70     | 201  | <i>y</i> • |        |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 1.4   | 202  | 1 •        | ,  |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | NA     | . N  | Α •        | (      | •           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA    | . N  | Α •        | )  |
| OG4 – Quality Education  |        |      |            |        |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *   | 0.0   | 202  | 1          | )  |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 12.6   | 202  | 1 •        |        | T           | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |      |            |    |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)   |        |      |            |        |             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 1.6   | 202  | າ <b>ດ</b> |    |
| t primary enrollment rate (%)  | 83.0   |      |            |        | *           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 202  |            |    |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  | 74.4   |      |            |        | Ψ           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |       | 202  |            |    |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | NA     | . N  | Α •        | -      | •           | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |       | 201  |            |    |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |        |      |            |        |             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |       | 201  |            |    |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | * 63.3 | 202  | 3 •        | -      | <b>→</b>    | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  |       | . N  |            |    |
| % or remaies aged 15 to 49)  | 05.5   | 202  |            |        |             |   | INA   | IN/  | -          | _  |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | NA     | . N  | Α •        | (      | •           | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |      |            |    |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | NA     | . N  | Α •        |        |             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |       | 202  |            | ۱  |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 7.1    | 202  | 21 •       | •      | <b>→</b>    | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |       | . N  |            |    |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |        |      |            |        |             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.64  | 202  | 3          | )  |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 88.3   | 201  | 9 •        | -      | <b>→</b>    | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0   | 202  | 1 •        | )  |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 88.3   | 201  | 9 •        | -      | <b>→</b>    | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | NA    | . N  | Α •        | )  |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | NA     | . N  | Α •        |        |             | (per million population)  |       |      |            | _  |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | NA     | . N  | Α •        | (      | •           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |      |            |    |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | NA     | . N  | Α •        |        |             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.9   | 201  | 9          | )  |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |        |      |            |        |             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | NA    | . N  | Α •        | )  |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 82.9   | 202  | 00 🛑       |        | 1           | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | NA    | . Na | Α •        | )  |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 13.0   |      |            |        | •           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | NA    | . Na | Α •        | þ  |
| 2) <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 15.0   | 202  | .0 •       |        |             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | NA    | . N  | Α •        | )  |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |        | . N  |            |        |             | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD            | NA    | . N  | Α •        | )  |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 1.5    | 201  | 9 🛡        | •      | 7           | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0   | 202  | 1 •        | ,  |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |        |      |            |        |             | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | NA    | N/   | Α •        | )  |
| justed GDP growth (%)  | -6.3   | 202  | 21 •       |        |             | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA    |      | Α •        |    |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | NA     | . N  | Α •        | -      | •           | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA    |      | A •        |    |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)    | NA     | . N  | Α •        |        | •           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA    |      | Α •        |    |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | NA     | N    | Α •        | (      | •           | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |      |            |    |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | NA     | . N  | Α •        |        | •           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 12.5  | 202  | 0          | )  |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)  | NA     | . N  | Α •        |        | •           | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA    | . N  | Α •        | )  |
|  |        |      |            |        |             |   |       |      |            | ı  |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | NA     |      | Α •        |        |             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 27.1  | 202  | 0          | ,  |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

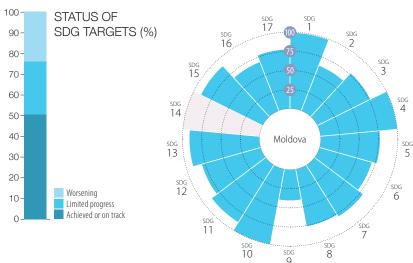
# MOLDOVA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 25/166

COUNTRY SCORE 78.6

# ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Decreasing



• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

Information unavailable



| SDG1 – No Poverty   |             |      | Rating |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value \     |      | _ | J Trei |
|---|-------------|------|--------|----------|---|-------------|------|---|--------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |             |      | •      |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 95.0 2      |      |   |        |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 1.0         | 2023 | •      | <u> </u> | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 61.3 2      |      |   | 1      |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | NIA         | NIA  |        |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 87.8 2      | .021 | • | 1      |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |             | NA   |        | •        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.0 2       | 018  | • | 4      |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |             | 2022 |        | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 000         | 022  |   |        |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |             | 2012 |        | <b>T</b> | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2       | 022  | • |        |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |             | 2010 |        | <b>→</b> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2 2       | 021  | • | -      |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |             | 2017 |        | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.2 2       | 020  | • | 4      |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |             | 2018 |        | <b>1</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |             |      |   |        |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |             | NA   |        | •        | Gini coefficient  | 26.0 2      | 019  | • | 1      |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |             |      |        |          | Palma ratio   | 0.9 2       | 019  | • | (      |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 12.3        | 2020 | •      | <b>1</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |             |      |   |        |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |             | 2021 |        | <b>1</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 6.5 2       | 018  | • | •      |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |             | 2021 |        | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 15.8 2      | 019  | • | ,      |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 84.0        | 2021 | •      | <b>→</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   |             |      |   | _      |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.3         | 2021 | •      | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 93.0 2      |      | • | 1      |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 24.1        | 2010 |        | 7        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 68.0 2      | 022  | • | 1      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 24.1        | 2017 | _      |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |             |      |   |        |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 68.9        | 2019 | •      | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 2.7 2       |      |   |        |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |             |      |        |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 4.0 2       |      |   |        |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |             | 2019 |        | <b>T</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 1.1 2       |      |   | 9      |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |             | 2019 |        | 7        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 2.2 2       |      |   |        |
| Radiescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.6        | 2020 |        | ↑<br>→   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 34.6 2      |      |   |        |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |             | 2020 |        | 7        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 11.7 2      |      |   |        |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 0.5         | 2021 |        |          |   | 0.1 2       | .021 | • | _      |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 67          | 2019 | •      | 7        | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 100         | 001  |   |        |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.7         | 2022 | •      | <b>4</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.8 2       |      |   |        |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |             |      |        |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)<br>CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)                                       | 0.9 2       |      |   |        |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 00.0        | 2021 |        | •        |   | 0.0 2       | .021 | • | -      |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 99.8        | 2021 |        |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |             |      |   |        |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.7        |      |        | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA          |      | • | 9      |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 107.7       |      |        | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |             | NA   |   |        |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.7        | 2021 | •      | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |             | NA   |   |        |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |             |      |        |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |             |      | • |        |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 59.5        | 2020 | •      | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA<br>0.0 2 |      |   |        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  |             |      |        |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 0.0 2       | .010 | • | _      |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 100.7       |      |        | T        |   | 70 / 1      | 022  |   |        |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 82.3        |      |        | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)<br>Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 81.8 2      |      |   |        |
| , , ,   | 39.0        | 2021 | _      | <u> </u> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.95 2      |      |   | 4      |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 00.6        | 2020 |        | _        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.93 2      |      |   |        |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 90.6        |      |        | <b>^</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |             |      |   |        |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 78.7        |      |        | 7        | (per million population)  | 0.0 2       | 018  | • |        |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |             | 2019 |        | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |             |      |   |        |
| icarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 1,055.4     |      |        | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 3.0 2       | 020  | • | •      |
|   | 1,055.4     | 2010 |        |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 7.1 2       |      | • |        |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 1000        | 2020 |        | •        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 67 2        |      |   | •      |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0       |      |        | T        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.6 2      | 012  | • |        |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 95.8        | 2020 | •      | T        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 39 2        |      |   | •      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.0         | 2019 | •      | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA          | NA   | • | (      |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 22.0        | 2019 |        | T        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 022         | Λ11  |   |        |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 22.0        | 2017 |        | •        | per 100,000 population)   | 0.3 2       | .011 | • |        |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  | 1.0         | 2021 |        |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 77.6 2      | 023  | • | •      |
| ajusted GDP growth (%)<br>ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |             | 2021 |        | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2       |      | • |        |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | ر.ر         | 2010 |        |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2       | 021  | • | -      |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 64.3        | 2021 | •      | 1        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2       | 021  | • | •      |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 2.3         | 2023 | •      | 1        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |             |      |   |        |
|   |             | 2021 |        | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 10.8 2      | 020  | • | •      |
| fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |             |      |        |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | NIA         | NIA  |   |        |
|   | 0.2         | 2018 | •      | <b>→</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | NA          |      | _ | _      |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 0.2<br>65.4 |      |        | <b>→</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  ** | 27.9 2      |      | • | •      |

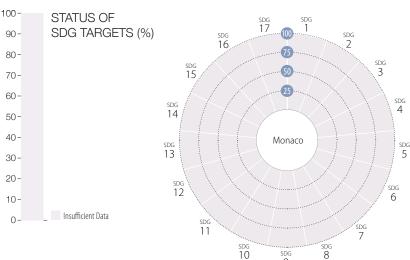
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



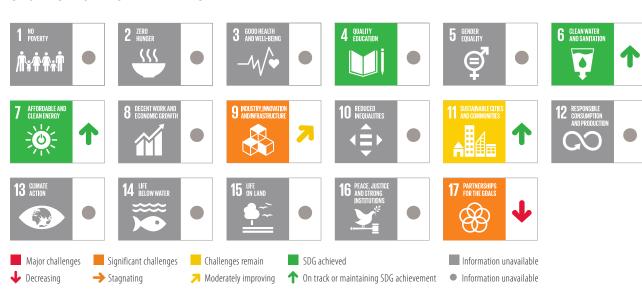




### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



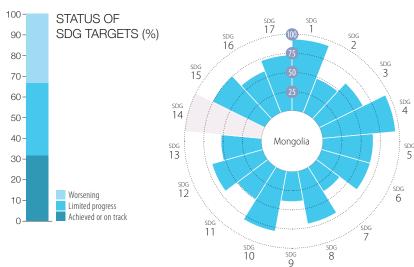
| 5DG1 – No Poverty  |          | Year     | _ |   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |       | Year I     |   | g |
|--|----------|----------|---|---|---|-------|------------|---|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  |          | NA<br>NA |   | • | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%)  |       | NA<br>2021 |   |   |
| ·  | INA      | IVA      |   | _ | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |       | 2021       |   |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  | . 25     | 2020     |   |   | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 27.2  | 2021       |   |   |
| **revalence of undernourishment (%)<br>**revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |          | 2020     |   | • | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA    | NA         |   |   |
| evalence of sturning in children under 5 years of age (%)  *evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                         |          | 2022     |   | • | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | * 00  | 2022       |   |   |
| evalence of wasting in criticien under 3 years of age (%) evalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)                         |          |          |   | • | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0   | 2022       | • |   |
| Iman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |          | NA<br>NA |   | • | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 7.0   | 2021       | • |   |
| real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | NA<br>NA |          |   | • | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.0   | 2005       | • |   |
| Istainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | NA       |          |   | • | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |            |   |   |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |          | NA       |   | • | Gini coefficient  | NA    | NA         | • |   |
|  | INA      | INA      | _ | _ | Palma ratio   | NA    | NA         | • |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |          |          |   |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |            |   |   |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   |          | NA       |   |   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | * 00  | 2020       | • |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |          | 2021     |   | 1 | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |       |            |   |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |          | 2021     |   | 1 | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 11.8  | 2019       | • |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |          | 2021     |   | T | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0 | 2020       | • |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | NA       | NA       |   |   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA    | NA         | • |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | NA       | NA       |   | • | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |            |   |   |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |          |          |   |   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 3.5   | 2012       |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                        | NA       | NA       |   |   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | NA    |            |   |   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | NA       | NA       |   | • | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA    |            |   |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | NA       |          |   | • | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA    |            |   |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | NA       |          |   | • | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA    |            |   |   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | NA       |          |   | • | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA    |            |   |   |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |          | 2021     |   | 4 | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA    |            |   |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 00       | 2021     | Ť |   |   | TN/A  | INA        |   |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | NA       | NA       |   |   | SDG13 – Climate Action  | N.I.A | N.I.A      |   |   |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | NA       | NA       | • | • | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | NA    |            |   |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |          |          |   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA    |            |   |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |          |          |   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | NA    | NA         |   |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 92.4     | 2022     |   |   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |            |   |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.6     | 2022     | • | • | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA    | NA         |   |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | NA       | NA       |   | • | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 57.6  | 2022       | • |   |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | NA       | NA       | • | • | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA    |            |   |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |          |          |   |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA    |            |   |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | NIA      | N I A    |   |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA    |            |   |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | NA       | NA       |   |   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA    | NA         | • |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | NA       | NA       |   |   | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |            |   |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | NA       | NA       |   | • | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA    | NA         | • |   |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 33.3     | 2021     | • | 1 | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA    | NA         | • |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |          |          |   |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.75  | 2023       | • |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0    | 2020     | • | 1 | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA    | NA         | • |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 100.0    |          |   | 1 | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.4   | 2018       |   |   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | NA       | NA       |   |   | (per million population)  | 0.1   | 2010       | _ |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 100.0    | 2020     | • | • | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |            |   |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  |          | NA       |   |   | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.0   | 2008       | • |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |          |          |   |   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 35.5  | 2016       | • |   |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0    | 2020     |   | 4 | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | NA    | NA         | • |   |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                   | 100.0    |          |   | 4 | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0 | 2022       | • |   |
| 2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 100.0    | ZUZU     |   |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | NA    | NA         | • |   |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | NA       | NA       |   |   | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA    | NA         | • |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | NA       | NA       |   | • | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0   | 2021       |   |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |          | 1        |   |   | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0   | ZUZ 1      |   |   |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)   | NIA      | NA       |   |   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | NA    | NA         | • |   |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | NΑ       |          |   |   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA    | NA         | • |   |
| lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | NA       | IVA      | _ | - | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA    | NA         | • |   |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | NA       | NA       |   | • | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA    | NA         |   |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | NA       | NA       |   | • | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |            |   |   |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | NA       |          |   | • | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 2.6   | 2020       | • |   |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | NA       |          |   | • | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA    | NA         | • |   |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |          |          |   |   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA    | NA         | • |   |
| (per 100,000 population)   | NA       | NA       |   |   | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 67    | 2021       | • |   |
| * *  |          |          |   |   | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | NA         |   |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2































Major challenges

Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



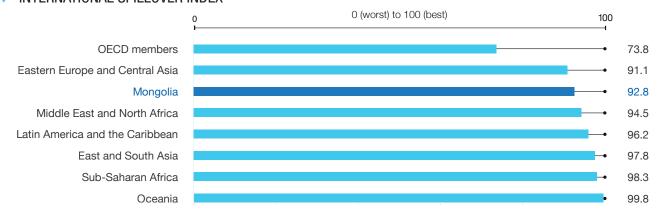


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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

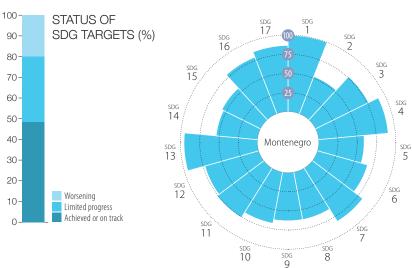
| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend                 | ·   | Value Year Rati              |     |
|---|---|---|------------------------------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 1.2 2023 • →                            | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 66.2 2022                    |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 4.7 2023 • →                            | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 84.3 2021 <b>116.2 2021</b>  |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 3.6 2020 • ↑                            | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                              |     |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 6.1 2022                                | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.1 2018                     | ) 4 |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 0.9 2018                                | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | * 0.0 2022                   | •   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 20.6 2016 • 🔸                           | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |                              |     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.5 2017 • 🔱                            | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)                          | 0.2 2021                     | , , |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.4 2021 • 🛧                            |   | 0.1 2020                     | , , |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.3 2018 • 👈                            | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient   | 22.7.2010                    |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | NA NA •                                 | Palma ratio   | 32.7 2018 • 1.3 2018 •       |     |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 1.5 2010                     |     |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 39.5 2020 • ↑                           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 17.9 2020                    | 4   |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 7.5 2021                                | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |                              |     |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 14.7 2021                               | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 38.6 2019                    | • = |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)                 | 428.0 2021 • → 0.0 2021 • ↑             | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 34.8 2020                    | , 1 |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 40.0 2022                    | 1   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 35.0 2019 • →                           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                              |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 214.7 2019 • •                          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 2.6 2016                     | •   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 5.2 2019                     |     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 21.0 2019 • •                           | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 19.8 2018                    |     |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)<br>dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                    | 68.1 2019 • → 26.9 2020 • ↑             | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)                                  | 2.0 2018                     |     |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.3 2018                               | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 176.3 2018 <b>1</b> 2.5 2018 |     |
| furviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 95 2021                                 | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.7 2019                     |     |
| Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |   | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 0.7 2019                     |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 63 2019 • 👈                             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 15.1 2021                    |     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.8 2022 • 🛧                            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.8 2018                     |     |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |   |   | 22,554.7 2021                |     |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 95.5 2021 • 1                           | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | ,                            |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.3 2021 • ↑                           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA                        | •   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 90.6 2021                               | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA NA                        | •   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.1 2020 • •                           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA                        |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA NA 🗨                      | •   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 52.5.2040.                              | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA NA                        |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 63.6 2018 • →                           | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018                     |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 112.5 2021 • 🛧                          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                              |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 77.8 2022 • 👈                           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                              |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 17.1 2021 • →                           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 40.5 2022                    |     |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)                             | 0.96 2023                    |     |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 85.5 2020 • 7                           | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.0 2021                     | , 1 |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 67.7 2020                               | (per million population)  | 0.0 2018                     |     |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)         | 3.4 2019                                | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                              |     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                 | 3.3 2020 • • 1,823.8 2018 • •           | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 6.2 2021                     | , - |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 1,023.0 2010                            | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 20.7 2020                    | • - |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 98.1 2020 • 1                           | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 49 2022                      | • 1 |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)            | 51.8 2020                               | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.6 2018                    |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 33 2022                      | 1   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 7.6 2019 • 🔸                            | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 14.7 2018                    |     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 1.9 2019 • →                            | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021                     |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 59.3 2023                    |     |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  | -3.6 2021 • •                           | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021                     | 2   |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 12.3 2018 • •                           | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021                     | J   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 98.5 2021 • 1                           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021                     |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |   | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                              |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 8.9 2023 • <b>4</b> 0.6 2021 • <b>7</b> | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 7.8 2020                     |     |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 0.1 2018 • →                            | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA                        | •   |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 41.4.2010                               | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 29.2 2020                    | 1   |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 41.4 2018                               | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | * 0 2021 •                   | •   |
|   |   | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 84.0 2022                    | 1   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 67/166



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

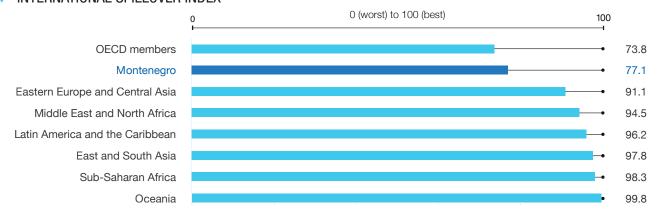


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

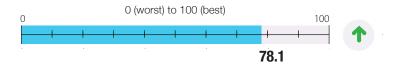


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# MONTENEGRO

| SDG1 – No Poverty   |       | Year Rat |     |             | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |              | Year |            | ıg Tre |
|---|-------|----------|-----|-------------|---|--------------|------|------------|--------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |       | 2023     |     |             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |              | 2022 |            |        |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 0.8   | 2023     | • ' | 1           | Population using the internet (%)   |              | 202  |            | _1     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |       |          |     |             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 89.5         | 202  | 1 •        | 1      |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5   | 2020     | • ' | 1           | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 2.6          | 2018 | 3 •        | 1      |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 8.2   | 2022 (   | •   | <b>→</b>    | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   |              |      |            |        |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 2.2   | 2018     |     |             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)       | 16.5         | 2022 | 2 •        | •      |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 23.3  | 2016     | •   | ₽           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.9          | 202  | 1          | 4      |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.5   | 2017     | •   | <b>→</b>    | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |              | 2019 |            | ٠      |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 3.3   | 2021     | • ' | T           | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 0.1          | 201. | _          |        |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.1   | 2018     | •   | <b>→</b>    | Gini coefficient  | 26.0         | 2018 | 0 🙍        |        |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | NA    | NA (     |     |             | Palma ratio   |              | 2018 |            |        |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       |          |     |             |   | 1.5          | 2010 |            |        |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 6.2   | 2020     | •   | <b>→</b>    | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 0.0          | 202  | 0 0        |        |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 1.0   | 2021     | • ' | 1           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 8.8          | 2020 | ) —        |        |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 2.3   | 2021     | • ' | 1           | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)          | 19.6         | 2019 | ) •        |        |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 16.0  | 2021     | •   | <b>→</b>    | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 96.2         | 2020 | n 👝        |        |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.0   | 2021     | • ' | 1           | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  |              | 202  |            |        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 223   | 2019     |     | <b>→</b>    |   | 39.0         | 202  |            | _      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 22.5  | 2017     |     |             | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |              | 2011 | 0 -        |        |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 115.2 | 2019     |     |             | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |              | 2018 |            |        |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |       |          |     | •           | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |              | 2019 |            | (      |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2019     |     | T           | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA           |      |            | (      |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  |       | 2019     |     | <b>→</b>    | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA           |      |            | (      |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |       | 2020     |     | 1           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA           |      |            |        |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |       | 2018     |     |             | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA           |      |            |        |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 18    | 2021     | •   | •           | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.8          | 202  | •          | •      |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)   | 67    | 2019     |     | 7           | SDG13 – Climate Action  |              |      |            |        |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.6   | 2022     |     | 1           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)        | 2.8          | 202  | •          | •      |
|   | 5.0   | 2022     |     | •           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | NA           | N/   | 4          | (      |
| SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |       |          |     |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 213.2        | 202  | •          | (      |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 79.8  | 2021     | • • | 1           | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |              |      |            |        |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.5  | 2021     | •   | 1           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                                     | 17.8         | 2022 | 2 •        | •      |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 88.9  | 2021     | •   | 1           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 74.6         | 2022 | 2 •        | •      |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.1  | 2021     |     | •           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA           | N/   | 4          | 1      |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |       |          |     |             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 22.2         | 2019 | ) –        | 4      |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |       |          |     |             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 8.6          | 2019 | ) •        | •      |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 32.9  | 2018     | •   | <b>→</b>    | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                                      | 1.1          | 2018 | 3 •        |        |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 93.7  | 2021     |     | 7           | SDG15 – Life on Land  |              |      |            |        |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 77.6  | 2022     | •   | <b>→</b>    | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                                | 25.9         | 2022 | 2          | •      |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 24.7  | 2021     |     | 7           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                                 | 49.2         | 2022 | 2          | •      |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |       |          |     |             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.80         | 202  | 3          | •      |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 98.9  | 2020     |     | <b>1</b>    | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0          | 202  | 1          |        |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |       |          | •   | <u>.</u>    | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | F 3          | 2016 | 0 -        |        |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |       | NA (     |     | •           | (per million population)  | 5.3          | 2018 | 5          | '      |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |       | 2020     |     | •           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |              |      |            |        |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   |       | NA (     |     | •           | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.4          | 202  | 1 •        | ,      |
|   | INA   | 14/4     |     |             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |              | 2020 |            |        |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 4000  | 2020     |     |             | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                          |              | 202  |            |        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 |          | •   | ľ           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |              | 2013 |            |        |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 62.4  | 2020     | •   | 7           | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |              | 2022 |            | •      |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                      | 0.8   | 2019     | •   | <b>&gt;</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   |              | 2018 |            |        |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 207   | 2019     |     | _           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |              |      |            |        |
|   | 30.7  | 2015     |     |             | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0          | 201  | / <b>•</b> |        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |       | 205      |     |             | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 74.3         | 202  | 3          |        |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   |       | 2021     |     |             | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA           |      |            |        |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 5.9   | 2018     | •   |             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA           | N/   | 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) | 68.4  | 2017     |     | •           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA           | N/   | 4          |        |
|   |       |          |     | _           | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |              |      |            |        |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  |       | 2023     |     | 7           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | NA           | N/   |            |        |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | NA    | NA •     |     |             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  |              |      |            |        |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | NA    | NA •     |     | •           | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | NA<br>• 35.0 |      |            |        |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | NA    | NA •     |     |             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 35.9       | 2013 |            |        |
| (per 100,000 population)  |       |          |     |             |   |              |      |            |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# MOROCCO

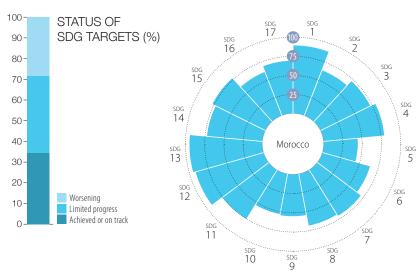
### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS













































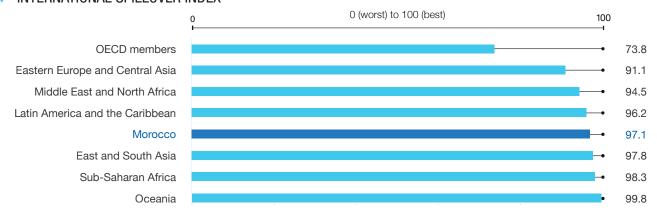




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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



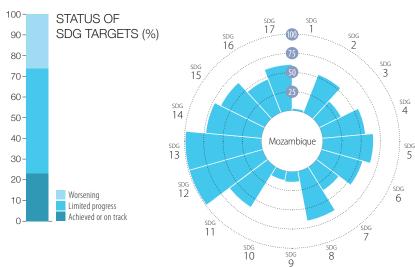
| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend                        | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year R           |   |          |
|---|--|--|------------------------|---|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 1.4 2023 • →                                   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 91.6 2022              |   | •        |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 8.9 2023 • →                                   | Population using the internet (%)  | 88.1 2021              |   | 1        |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 82.0 2021              | • | T        |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 5.6 2020 • →                                   | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.4 2018               | • |          |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 12.8 2022                                      | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |                        |   |          |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                            | 2.3 2019 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 23.6 2022              | • |          |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.2 2017                                       | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.3 2021               | • | 7        |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 2.3 2021                                       | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.7 2010               | • | •        |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.7 2018                                       | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                        |   |          |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.5 2020                                       | Gini coefficient   | 39.5 2013              | • | •        |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |  | Palma ratio  | 1.8 2013               | • |          |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 71.9 2020 • 🛧                                  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                        |   |          |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 11.1 2021 • 🛧                                  | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 10.9 2020              |   | <b>→</b> |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 18.0 2021 • 🛧                                  | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 33.4 2019              | • | 1        |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 94.0 2021 • 👈                                  | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 92.6 2020              |   | ->       |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.0 2021 • ↑                                   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 57.0 2022              |   | 4        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 24.1 2019 • 👈                                  | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | 37.0 2022              | _ | _        |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.5 2014               | • | •        |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 66.6 2019 • •                                  | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 4.6 2019               |   | •        |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 17.0 2019 • 🗾                                  | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 9.2 2018               | • | •        |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 73.0 2019 • 👈                                  | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 0.8 2018               | • |          |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 22.5 2018 • •                                  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 16.7 2018              | • | 1        |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 86.6 2018 • •                                  | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 6.1 2018               | • | <b>→</b> |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 99 2021 • 🛧                                    | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.1 2021               | • | 1        |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)   | 73 2019 • 🛧                                    | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                        |   |          |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.6 2022 • 🔸                                   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.9 2021               |   | <b>→</b> |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  | 1.0 2022                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.3 2018               |   | <b>→</b> |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2020               | • |          |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 66.1 2021 • 7                                  | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                        |   | _        |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.6 2021 • 🛧                                  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 58.0 2022              |   | 7        |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 75.6 2021 • 7                                  | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                              | 55.9 2022<br>10.6 2018 |   | →<br>→   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 98.4 2021 • •                                  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 13.3 2019              |   | 7        |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 7.8 2019               |   | ->       |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 72.0 2018 🔸 👈                                  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2018               |   | •        |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 72.6 2021 • →                                  | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                        |   |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 30.8 2022 • •                                  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 59.5 2022              | • | 1        |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 22.8 2021                                      | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 71.2 2022              |   | 1        |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.88 2023              | • | <b>→</b> |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 90.4 2020 • 🛧                                  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.3 2021               | • | <b>→</b> |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 87.3 2020 • 🛧                                  | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 0.1 2018               | • | •        |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 50.8 2019 • •                                  | (per million population)   |                        |   |          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 5.4 2020 • •                                   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                        |   |          |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 1,062.6 2018 • •                               | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 1.9 2021               |   | •        |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |  | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 18.1 2020              |   | T        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2020 • 🛧                                 | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)<br>Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 68 2022<br>96.9 2018   |   | •        |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 98.1 2020 • 🛧                                  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 38 2022                |   | 4        |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.6 2019 • 🛧                                   | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | NA NA                  |   |          |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)<br>Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 7.5 2019 • →                                   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  |                        |   |          |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 7.5 2015                                       | per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2021               | • |          |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   | 2 2 2021                                       | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 43.7 2023              | • | 1        |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | -3.2 2021 • • 2.4 2018 • •                     | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021               |   | 7        |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021               |   | <b>→</b> |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 44.4 2021 • •                                  | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6 2021               | • | 4        |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 10.5 2023 • 🕹                                  | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                        |   |          |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021 • 🕹                                   | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 9.4 2020               | • | T        |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2018 • →                                   | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                  | NA NA                  |   | •        |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 10.7 2018                                      | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 26.6 2020<br>0 2021    |   | T        |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 10.7 2010                                      | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   |                        |   |          |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 149/166

COUNTRY SCORE 52.7

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



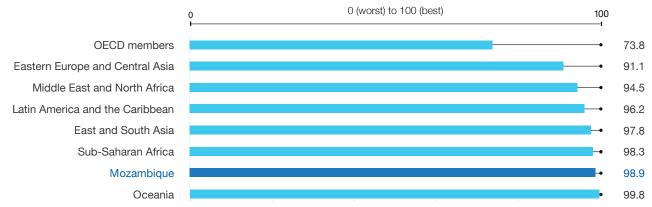
### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0



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

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# MOZAMBIQUE

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year Rating |
|---|----------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 68.0 2023                        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 51.4 2022         |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 86.0 2023 • →                    | Population using the internet (%)  | 17.4 2021         |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |                                  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 19.3 2021 •       |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 32.7 2020 • •                    | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)    | 2.2 2016          |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 36.4 2022                        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      |                   |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 3.9 2020 • ↑                     | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0 2022          |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 7.2 2010 -                       | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0 2021          |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)<br>Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |                                  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.3 2015          |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.0 2021                         | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.9 2018 • <b>↓</b> 0.6 2020 • • | Gini coefficient   | 54.0 2014         |
|   | 0.0 2020                         | Palma ratio  | 3.9 2014          |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 1271 2020                        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                   |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 127.1 2020                       | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 55.0 2020 •       |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 27.5 2021 • →                    | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   |                   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 05.0 2021                        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  | 20.5 2019 •       |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 361.0 2021 • →                   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 77.7 2020 •       |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                   | NA NA •                          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 54.0 2022         |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 30.6 2019 • 👈                    | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |                                  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.3 2014          |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 228.4 2019 • •                   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.5 2019          |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 30.0 2019 • →                    | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 1.2 2018          |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 58.1 2019 • 👈                    | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 0.5 2018          |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 180.0 2016 • •                   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 5.1 2018          |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 73.0 2015 • •                    | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 2.4 2018          |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 61 2021 • 🔸                      | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2021          |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 47 2019 • →                      | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                   |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 4/ 2019 • •                      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 0.2 2021          |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.7 2022 • →                     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                               | 0.1 2018          |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                                  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)                                  | 427.3 2021        |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | NA NA • •                        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |                                  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | 47.2 2022 •       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.1 2020 • ↑                    | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 52.1 2022         |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 32.2 2020 - ·                    | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | 1.1 2018          |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 72.5 2021 • →                    | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 10.2 2019         |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                                  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 7.2 2019          |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 55.5 2015 • 7                    | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 0.0 2018          |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 59.4 2021 • 🕹                    | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                   |
| atio of female-to-male filean years of education feceived (%)   | 99.3 2022                        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 30.6.2022         |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 42.4 2021                        | Mean area that is protected in terestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 64.5 2022         |
| , , ,   | 42.4 2021                        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.78 2023         |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 62.4.2020                        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.5 2021          |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 63.4 2020 • <b>7</b>             | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports                                    |                   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 37.2 2020 -                      | (per million population)   | 0.0 2018          |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 1.8 2019                         | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                   |
| othropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 20.0 2020                        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 3.6 2011          |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 295.7 2018 • •                   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 34.8 2017         |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                                  | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                   | 51 2022           |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 30.6 2020                        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 55.0 2015         |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 5.1 2020 • →                     | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 26 2022           |
| 0 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 0.4 2019 • 👈                     | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | NA NA •           |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)<br>newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 140 2010 🛖 🎩                     | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  |                   |
|   | 14.9 2019 • 🔸                    | per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2021          |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                                  | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 56.1 2023         |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)  | -7.6 2021                        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021 •        |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 5.4 2018                         | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4 2021          |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 49.5 2021 • •                    | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  | 0.3 2021 •        |
|   | 3.9 2023 • →                     | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                 | 0.4 2021                         | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 8.7 2020          |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports  |                                  | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 |                   |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2018 • ↑                     | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   | NA NA •           |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | E 2 2010 - 5                     | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 23.0 2020 •       |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 5.2 2018                         | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0 2021            |
| (Fig. 11), 10 population,   |                                  |  |                   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## **MYANMAR**

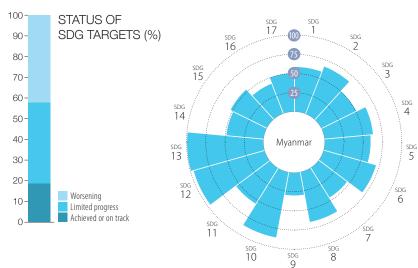
### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY 125/166

COUNTRY SCORE

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



























Major challenges

Decreasing



Significant challenges





• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



Information unavailable
Information unavailable

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

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend                        | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year R         |   | Tre |
|---|--|---|----------------------|---|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 8.6 2023                                       | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 64.3 2022            |   | 7   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 37.2 2023 • 🔸                                  | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 44.0 2021            |   | 1   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |  | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 109.6 2021           |   | 1   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 3.1 2020                                       | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.0 2018             | • | 1   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 24.1 2022 • →                                  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | * 0.0.2022           |   |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 7.4 2018 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | * 0.0 2022           | • |     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.3 2017                                       | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2021             | • | 4   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 3.6 2021                                       | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.1 2020             | • | •   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.6 2018 • •                                   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                      |   |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.2 2020                                       | Gini coefficient  | 30.7 2017            | • | •   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |  | Palma ratio   | 1.2 2017             | • | •   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 178.7 2020 • 🛧                                 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                      |   |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 21.7 2021                                      | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 58.3 2020            | • | 1   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 41.8 2021                                      | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 34.2 2019            | • | ,   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 360.0 2021 • →                                 | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |                      |   | Ĭ   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.2 2021 • 🛧                                   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 66.2 2020            |   | 7   |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 24.0.2010                                      | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 56.0 2022            | • | 4   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 24.9 2019 • →                                  | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                      |   |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 184.1 2019 • •                                 | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.3 2000             | • | •   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |  | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.6 2019             |   | •   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 20.4 2019 • •                                  | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 1.5 2018             |   |     |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 69.1 2019 • →                                  | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.3 2018             |   | -   |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 21.3 2018                                      | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 24.1 2018            |   | -   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 60.2 2016                                      | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 1.7 2018             |   | •   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 37 2021 ● ↓                                    | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.3 2021             | • | -   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)  | 61 2019 • 🛧                                    | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                      |   |     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.4 2022 • →                                   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.7 2021             |   | •   |
| DG4 – Quality Education   | 2022   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.1 2018             |   | •   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 728.4 2021           | • | -   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 11.8 2018 • •                                  | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                      |   |     |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.1 2018 • •                                  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 19.2 2022            |   | -   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 64.8 2018 • •                                  | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 43.1 2022            |   | •   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 95.4 2019 • 🛧                                  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 20.2 2018            |   | -   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 46.7 2019            |   | •   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 74.9 2015 • 🛧                                  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 5.6 2019             |   | •   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 74.9 2013                                      | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA NA                | • | (   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 90.5 2021 • 🔸                                  | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                      |   |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 58.9 2020                                      | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                      |   |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 15.3 2021 • →                                  | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 27.1 2022            | • | •   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.79 2023            | • | •   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 83.7 2020 • 🛧                                  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.6 2021             | • | •   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 73.6 2020 • →                                  | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018             | • | (   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 5.8 2019 • •                                   |   |                      |   |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2020 • •                                   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 20 4 2021            |   |     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 245.5 2018 • •                                 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 28.4 2021            |   |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |  | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 15.1 2016            |   | ì   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 70.4 2020 • 7                                  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 31 2022<br>81.3 2016 |   |     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 31.3 2020 • 7                                  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 23 2022              |   |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.4 2019 • 👈                                   | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 9.9 2015             |   |     |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |  | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 9.9 2015             |   | i   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 5.4 2019 • 🔸                                   | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021             | • | -   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |  | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 28.3 2023            | • | ,   |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  | -8.0 2021                                      | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021             | • | ,   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 11.0 2018 • •                                  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021             | • | •   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 47.8 2021 • 7                                  | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.3 2021             | • | •   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 1.5 2020 • •                                   | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                      |   |     |
| Information and the information of the information | 0.5 2021                                       | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 2.9 2020             | • | ,   |
| and an ental labor rights are electively guaranteed (worst 0—1 best) stal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2018                                       | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA                | • | •   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |  | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 15.4 2019            | • | •   |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 2.8 2018 • •                                   | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | * 0 2021             | • | (   |
|   |  | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 72.0 2022            |   | 4   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

### NAMIBIA

### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 

### 100 STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%) 90 80-70-60 50-40 30 20-

Limited progress

Achieved or on track

### SDG 16 SDG . 3 SDG 15 SDG SDG 14 Namibia

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS







REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0



10



SDG 12

SDG 11



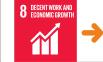
SDG 10



SDG 8

SDG 6



























Major challenges Decreasing



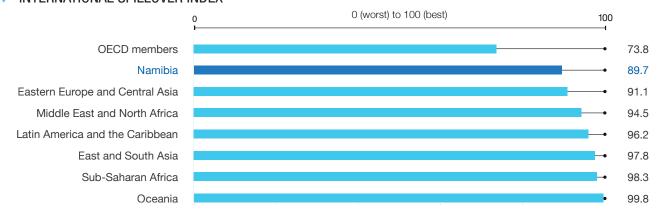




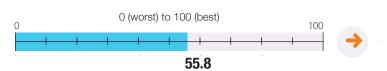
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Ratin        |     |
|--|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 15.9 2023 • •             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 72.9 2022               |     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 28.8 2023 • 🕹             | Population using the internet (%)   | 53.0 2021               |     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  | _                         | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 76.0 2021 •             | •   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 18.0 2020 • 7             | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.8 2016 •              | )   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 16.8 2022 • 7             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                         |     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 7.1 2013                  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2022                | )   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 17.2 2016 • •             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2 2021                | )   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2017 • →              | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.4 2014                | )   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)<br>ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                               | 0.5 2021 -                | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                         |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 1.3 2018 • → 4.9 2020 • • | Gini coefficient  | 59.1 2015               | ,   |
|  | 4.9 2020                  | Palma ratio   | 5.5 2015                | ,   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 2146 2020 •               | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                         |     |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 214.6 2020 • ↑            | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 41.4 2018               | ,   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 19.5 2021 • <b>7</b>      | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |                         |     |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 37.0 2021 = -             | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 25.8 2019 •             | , • |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 457.0 2021                | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 96.9 2020 •             | ) ( |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 2.9 2021 • 7              | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 42.0 2022 •             | •   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 22.6 2019 • 7             | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                         |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |                           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | NA NA •                 | )   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 142.5 2019 • •            | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 6.4 2019                |     |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 34.8 2019 • 🔸             | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 8.1 2018                |     |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  | 64.6 2019 • →             | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 3.5 2018                | ,   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 63.9 2016 • •             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 27.9 2018               | ,   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 88.2 2013 • •             | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 20.0 2018               |     |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 90 2021 • 🛧               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.4 2020                |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 62 2019                   | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                         |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 62 2019 • 🗡               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 1.6 2021                |     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.9 2022 • 👈              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.8 2018                |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2020                |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 68.9 2018 • •             | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 0.0 2020                |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |                           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 02 0 2022               | ,   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.6 2021                 | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 83.0 2022 • 81.2 2022 • |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 94.9 2021 • ↑             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 5.2 2018                |     |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 95.6 2021 • •             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% or total catch)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)                              | 34.7 2019               |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 4.6 2019                |     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 80.4 2013 • 🛧             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.3 2018                |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |                           |   | 0.3 2010                | _   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 107.8 2021 • ↑            | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                         |     |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 89.1 2022 • 🛧             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                         |     |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 44.2 2021 • 🛧             | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 85.7 2022               |     |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.97 2023               |     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 84.3 2020 • 👈             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2021                | )   |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 35.3 2020 • →             | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 1.3 2018 •              | )   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 0.9 2019 • •              |   |                         |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 5.0 2020 • •              | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 12 5 2021               |     |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 2,501.1 2018 • •          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 12.5 2021               |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 3.2 2016                |     |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 56.3 2020 • 👈             | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 41 2022                 |     |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 46.8 2020 • 👈             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 78.1 2016               |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 2.7 2019 • 🔷              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 49 2022                 |     |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 2.7 2019                  | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA •                 | )   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 20.2 2019 • 👈             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021                | )   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                           | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 80.9 2023               |     |
| justed GDP growth (%)  | -6.6 2021 • •             | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021                |     |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 3.3 2018 • •              | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021                |     |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 71.4 2021 • 🛧             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021                |     |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | / I.T ZUZ I               |   | U./ ZUZI U              |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 20.6 2023 • →             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 446                     |     |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021 • •              | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 14.0 2021 •             | )   |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)  | 0.1 2018 • →              | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •                 | ,   |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 28.9 2018 • •             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 31.6 2020               | )   |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 20.7 2010                 | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021                  | ,   |

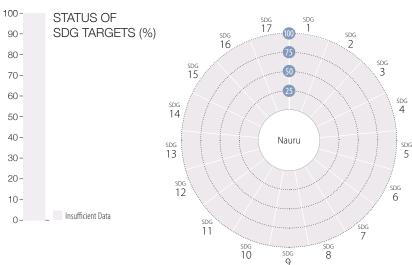
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| DG1 – No Poverty  overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |          | Year R<br>NA |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)                                   |        | Year I<br>NA |   | - |
|--|----------|--------------|---|----------|---|--------|--------------|---|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |          | NA           |   |          | Population using the internet (%)   |        | 2021         |   |   |
|  | INA      | INA          |   | _        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |        | 2021         |   |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  | 4 25     | 2020         |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 32.0   | 2021         |   |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  |          | 2020         |   | •        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA     | NA           |   |   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |          | 2022         |   | 7        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |        | 2022         |   |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |          | 2007         |   | .1.      | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0    | 2022         |   |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |          | 2016         |   | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0    | 2021         | • |   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |          | NA           |   | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA     | NA           |   |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |          | NA           |   | 4        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |        |              |   |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  Apports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                    |          | 2018         |   | 7        | Gini coefficient  | 34.8   | 2012         | • |   |
|  | NA       | NA           | • | •        | Palma ratio   |        | 2012         |   |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |          |              |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |        |              |   | _ |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   |          | NA           |   |          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | . 00   | 2020         |   |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |          | 2021         |   | 7        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 0.0    | 2020         |   |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |          | 2021         |   | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 11.8   | 2019         | • |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 193.0    | 2021         | • | 4        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 52.8   | 2019         |   |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | NA       | NA           |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  |        | NA           |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | NA       | NA           | • | •        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | INA    | INA          |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |          | A 1.4        |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.6    | 2016         | • |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | NA       | NA           |   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | NA     | NA           | • |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | NA       | NA           | • | •        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA     | NA           |   |   |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  | NA       | NA           |   |          | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA     | NA           | • |   |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 94.0     | 2015         | • | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA     | NA           | • |   |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 97.4     | 2007         | • |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA     | NA           | • |   |
| viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 98       | 2021         | • | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA     | NA           |   |   |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | A I A    | NIA          |   |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |        |              |   |   |
| rorst 0–100 best)  | NA       | NA           |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                | 48     | 2021         |   |   |
| jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | NA       | NA           |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |        | NA           |   |   |
| G4 – Quality Education   |          |              |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  **   |        | 2021         |   |   |
| ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 06.0     | 2020         |   | <b>→</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 0.0    | 2021         | _ |   |
| 6 of children aged 4 to 6)   |          |              |   |          |   | 0.0    | 2022         |   |   |
| primary enrollment rate (%)  |          | 2020         |   | 4        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   |        | 2022         |   |   |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  | 86.6     | 2019         | • |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |        | 2022         |   |   |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | NA       | NA           | • |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |        | 2017         |   |   |
| OG5 – Gender Equality  |          |              |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |        | 2019         |   |   |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 12.5     | 2007         |   | 4        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |        | 2003         |   |   |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)  | 42.3     | 2007         |   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA     | NA           |   |   |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | NA       | NA           |   | •        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |        |              |   |   |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | NA       | NA           |   |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0    | 2022         | • |   |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 10.5     | 2021         | • | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA     | NA           |   |   |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |          |              |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.76   | 2023         | • |   |
| oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0    | 2020         | • | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA     | NA           |   |   |
| oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |          | 2017         |   | •        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | NIA    | NA           |   |   |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |          | NA           |   |          | (per million population)  | INA    | INA          |   |   |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |          | 2020         |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |        |              |   |   |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   |          | NA           |   | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | NA     | NA           |   |   |
|  | 14/1     | 14/1         |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | NA     | NA           | • |   |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 4000     | 2020         |   |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | NA     | NA           | • |   |
| oulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0    |              |   | T        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |        | 2013         |   |   |
| oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0    | 2020         | • | T        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | NA     |              |   |   |
| 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.9      | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA     |              |   |   |
| AtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.6      | 2010         |   | _        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |        |              |   |   |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 0.0      | 2019         | • | 7        | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0    | 2021         | • |   |
|  | 2.2      | 2021         |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | NA     | NA           | • |   |
| usted GDP growth (%)   |          | 2021         | • | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA     | NA           | • |   |
| ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | NA       | NA           | • |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA     | NA           | • |   |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a lobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)      | NA       | NA           |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA     | NA           | • |   |
|  | N I A    | N I A        |   |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |        |              |   |   |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | NA       |              |   | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 160    | 2021         |   |   |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) al work-related accidents embodied in imports                             | NA<br>NA |              |   | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | NA     |              |   |   |
| per 100,000 population)  | NA       | NA           | • | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA     |              | - |   |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)  | NA       | NA           |   | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | • NA   |              |   |   |
| per 100,000 population)  |          |              |   |          | corporate tax mayer score (best of 100 Worst)   | 1.4/-/ | 1.4/4        | _ |   |

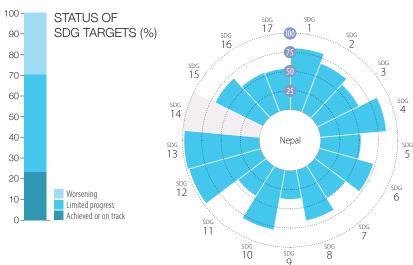
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2









































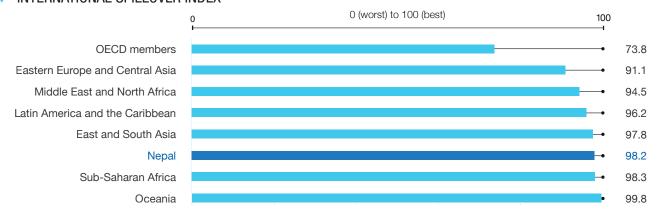




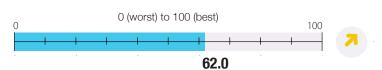
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



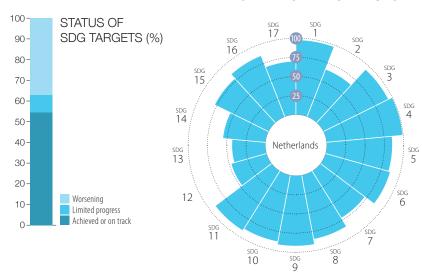
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  DG2 – Zero Hunger                 | 3./ 2<br>16.6 2 |                | • 1  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 69.1 202             | '.Z 🏓       | 4 |
|--|-----------------|----------------|------|---|----------------------|-------------|---|
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  | 10.0 2          | 71175          |      | Donulation using the internet (04)  | F1 / 201             | 11 🦰        |   |
|  |                 | 1025           |      | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 51.6 202<br>59.6 202 |             |   |
|  | rr *            | 2020 4         | • →  | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                      |             |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)<br>revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |                 | 2020<br>2022   |      | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.2 201              | 8 •         | ) |
| revalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |                 |                | • 7  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 20 6 202             | 12 0        |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |                 | 2016           |      | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 29.6 202             | 22 -        | , |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |                 | 2010           |      | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 202              | l1 •        | ) |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 3.2 2           |                | • 1  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.3 201              | 0           | ) |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |                 | 2018           |      | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                      |             |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |                 | NA (           | -    | Gini coefficient  | 32.8 201             | 10 •        | ) |
|  | INA             | 14/7           |      | Palma ratio   | 1.3 201              | 0           | , |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 1744            | 2020           | • •  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                      |             |   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 174.4 2         |                |      | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 40.3 202             | 20          | , |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |                 | 2021           |      | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |                      |             |   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 27.2 2          |                | -    | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 95.7 201             | 9 •         | , |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 229.0 2         | 2021 •<br>NA • |      | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 52.9 202             | 20          | • |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) .ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                  | INA             | NA 1           |      | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 71.0 202             | <u> 2</u> 2 |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (% | 21.5 2          | 2019           | • ↓  | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                      |             |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution an  | d               |                |      | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.2 201              | 6           | ) |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | u 177.9 2       | 2019           | • •  | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.9 201              |             |   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 16.3 2          | 2019           | • →  | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 1.3 201              |             |   |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 70.9 2          |                | • 7  | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.7 201              |             |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 63.0 2          |                | • •  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 13.9 201             |             |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 77.2 2          | 2019           | • 1  | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 3.1 201              |             |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 90 2            | 2021           | • 1  | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 202              |             |   |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | F2 7            | 2010           |      | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                      |             |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 53 2            | 2019           | • 7  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.5 202              | )1 💣        |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.5 2           | 2022           | • 1  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2 201              |             |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                 |                |      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in finiports (teo2/capita)   | 0.0 202              |             |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 70.8 2          | 2022           | • 4  |   | 0.0 202              | .1          | _ |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |                 |                |      | SDG14 – Life Below Water  Man area that is protected in marine sites important to binding site (0)  | NIA N                | 14          |   |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  |                 | 2022           |      | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   |                      | IA •        |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   |                 | 2021           |      | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |                      | IA •        |   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 94.2 2          | 2021           | • •  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |                      | IA •        |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                 |                |      | Fish caught that are those discarded (%)  |                      | IA •        |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 61.9 2          | 2019           | • →  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |                      | IA •        |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |                 |                | •    | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 201              | 0           | _ |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 66.9 2          |                | • 7  | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                      |             |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |                 | 2022           |      | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                      |             |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 32.7 2          | 2021           | • 7  | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 35.1 202             |             |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                 |                |      | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.83 202             |             | • |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 90.1 2          | 2020           | • 7  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 202              | :1 •        | • |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 76.6 2          | 2020           | • 1  | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.0 201              | 8           | ) |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 8.3 2           | 2019           | • •  | (per million population)  |                      |             |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0 2           | 2020           | • •  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                      |             |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 486.9 2         | 2018           | • •  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.3 201              | 9 •         | ) |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                 |                |      | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | NA N                 | .A •        | ) |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 89.9 2          | 2020           | • 1  | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 63 202               |             |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  |                 | 2020           |      | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 77.2 201             |             |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   |                 |                |      | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 34 202               |             |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 2.1 2           | 2019 (         | • →  | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 21.7 201             | 4 •         | ٠ |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 7.1 2           | 2019           | • -> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 202              | 21          | , |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                 |                |      | per 100,000 population)   |                      |             |   |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -3.2 2          | 2021           | • •  | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 57.9 202             |             | , |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 6.0 2           |                | • •  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 202              |             | , |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |                 |                |      | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 202              |             |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 54.0 2          | 2021 (         | • 7  | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 202              | .1 •        | ) |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 11.0 2          | 2023           | • ↓  | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                      |             |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2           | 2021           | • ↓  | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 5.7 202              | 10          | • |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2           | 2018           | • →  | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA N                 |             | ) |
|  | 45.5            | 2040           | _    | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 19.4 202             |             | • |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 13.6 2          |                |      | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |                      | 21          |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**COUNTRY RANKING** 



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



































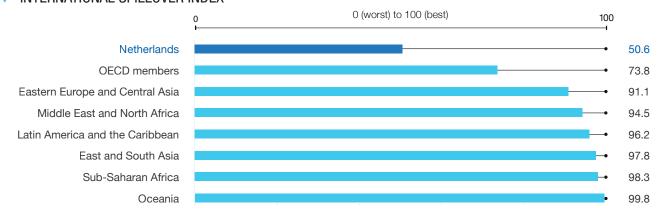




SDG achieved • On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# NETHERLANDS

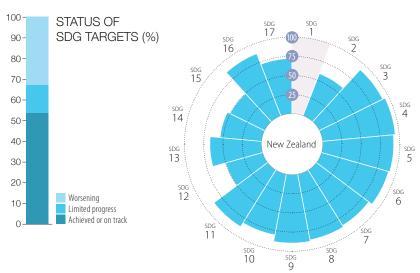
### Performance by Indicator

| OG1 – No Poverty   | Value  | Year   | Ratino | J Trend   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value   | Year F   | Ratir |
|--|--|--|--------|---|--|---|--|-------|
| verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.3  | 2023   | •      | <b>→</b>  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |   | 2022   |       |
| verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  |  | 2023   |        |   | Population using the internet (%)  |   | 2021   |       |
| verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 8.3  | 2020   | •      | <b>→</b>  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 138.7   | 2021   | •     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |  |  |        |   | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  | 4.2   | 2018   |       |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2 5  | 2020   |        | 1   | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 4.2   | 2018   | _     |
| evalence of undernouns firment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *  |  | 2020   |        |   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 68.0  | 2022   |       |
| , , , , ,  |  |  |        |   | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 00.9  | 2022   |       |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** *  |  | 2021   |        |   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |   | 2021   |       |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |  | 2016   |        | +   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 2.3   | 2020   | •     |
| ıman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |  | 2017   |        | <b>4</b>  | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 10.7  | 2020   | •     |
| real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |  | 2021   |        | 1   | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   | 49.1  | 2020   | •     |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |  | 2018   |        | 4   | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 6.1   | 2020   | •     |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)   |  | 2021   |        |   | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 29.3  | 2017   | •     |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 47.6   | 2020   | •      |   | SDC10 Poduced Inequalities   |   |  |       |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |  |  |        |   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   | 20.2  | 2010   |       |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 43   | 2020   |        | <b>1</b>  | Gini coefficient   |   | 2019   |       |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |  | 2021   |        | 4   | Palma ratio  |   | 2020   |       |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |  | 2021   |        | •   | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 5.9   | 2020   | •     |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |  | 2021   |        | <b>*</b>  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |   |  |       |
|  |  |  |        | <b>4</b>  | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | • 0.0   | 2020   | •     |
| w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)<br>e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 0.0  | 2021   |        | 4.  | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   |   |  |       |
| liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 10.4   | 2019   |        | 1   | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 11.4  | 2019   | •     |
| re-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |  |  |        |   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0   | 2020   | •     |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 13.2   | 2019   | •      |   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   |   | 2022   |       |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 40   | 2019   |        | <b>→</b>  | Population with rent overburden (%)  |   | 2019   |       |
|  |  | 2019   |        | 1   | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   |   | 2022   |       |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  |  |  |        | - 1   |  | J-T.∠   | 2022   | _     |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |  | 2019   |        | 1   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |   |  |       |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 100.0  |  |        |   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   |   | 2019   |       |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |  | 2021   |        | <b>→</b>  | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 15.0  | 2018   | •     |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   |  | 2019   |        | <b>T</b>  | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 8.8   | 2018   | •     |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 7.4  | 2022   | •      | T   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 42.4  | 2018   |       |
| p in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  | 1.5  | 2020   | •      | 1   | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 45.4  | 2018   | •     |
| p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   | 25.6   | 2020   | 0      | 4   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 24.5  | 2021   | •     |
| illy smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 14.4   | 2020   | •      | 1   | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.6   | 2021   | •     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |  |  |        |   |  |   |  |       |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |  |  |        |   | SDG13 – Climate Action   |   |  |       |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)   | 99.2   | 2020   | •      | <b>→</b>  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |   | 2021   |       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 00.7   | 2020   | •      | 4   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |   | 2018   |       |
|  |  |  |        | 4   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *  | • NA  | NA   | •     |
| wer secondary completion rate (%) *  |  | 2020   |        | 7   | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 49.6  | 2018   |       |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |  | NA   |        |   | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |   |  |       |
| rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  |  | 2021   |        | T   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 96.6  | 2022   |       |
| 5A score (worst 0–600 best)  | 502.3  |  |        | <b>→</b>  | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |   | 2022   |       |
| riation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  |  | 2018   |        | +   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |   | 2022   |       |
| nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)   | 20.0   | 2018   | _      | Ψ   |  |   |  |       |
| OG5 – Gender Equality  |  |  |        |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |   | 2019   |       |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |  |  |        |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |   | 2019   |       |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)  | * 88.5   | 2023   | •      | T   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.3   | 2018   | _     |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 96.4   | 2021   |        | 1   | SDG15 – Life on Land   |   |  |       |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |  | 2022   |        | 1   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 79.6  | 2022   |       |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)   |  | 2022   |        | <b>*</b>  | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |   | 2027   |       |
|  |  | -021   | _      |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 87.3  | 2022   |       |
|  | 12.2   | 2020   |        |   | Rea LIST Index of Species survival (worst u=1 pest)  |   | 2022   | •     |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 13.3   | 2020   | •      |   | ,  | 0.94  | 2022<br>2023   | •     |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |  |  |        |   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.94  | 2022   | •     |
| Poder wage gap (% of male median wage)  DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0  | 2020   | •      |   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.94  | 2022<br>2023   | •     |
| Poder wage gap (% of male median wage)  DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0  |  | •      |   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.94  | 2022<br>2023<br>2021   | •     |
| nder wage gap (% of male median wage)  OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 100.0<br>97.7  | 2020   | •      |   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.94  | 2022<br>2023<br>2021   | •     |
| nder wage gap (% of male median wage)  DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 100.0<br>97.7  | 2020<br>2020<br>2019   |        | <b>₹</b>  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0  | 2022<br>2023<br>2021   |       |
| nder wage gap (% of male median wage)  OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0  | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020   |        | <b>↑</b> →  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0  | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018   |       |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0<br>100.0<br>6,241.56   | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018   |        | <b>↑</b> •  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0<br>0.7<br>28.5   | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018   |       |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  pulation using safely managed water services (%)   | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0<br>100.0<br>6,241.56<br>100.0  | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020   |        | ^   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0<br>0.7<br>28.5   | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2021<br>2020<br>2022                         |       |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  atthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  pulation using safely managed water services (%)  pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0<br>100.0<br>6,241.56<br>100.0  | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018   |        | ^   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0<br>0.7<br>28.5<br>82<br>100.0  | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2021<br>2020<br>2022                         | •     |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  pulation using safely managed water services (%)  pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0<br>100.0<br>6,241.56<br>100.0<br>97.5  | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020   |        | ↑<br>↑<br>•<br>•<br>•   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0<br>0.7<br>28.5<br>82<br>100.0<br>80  | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022                 | •     |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0<br>100.0<br>6,241.56<br>100.0<br>97.5  | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020   |        | 7   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0<br>0.7<br>28.5<br>82<br>100.0<br>80<br>0.0   | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021         | •     |
| nder wage gap (% of male median wage)  DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0<br>100.0<br>6,241.56<br>100.0<br>97.5  | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020   |        | ↑<br>↑<br>•<br>•<br>•   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0<br>0.7<br>28.5<br>82<br>100.0<br>80<br>0.0   | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022                 |       |
| nder wage gap (% of male median wage)  DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) by emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0<br>100.0<br>5,241.56<br>100.0<br>97.5  | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020   |        | 7   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0<br>0.7<br>28.5<br>82<br>100.0<br>80<br>0.0<br>2.9  | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021         |       |
| nder wage gap (% of male median wage)  OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Doulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Doulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Force water consumption embodie | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0<br>100.0<br>6,241.56<br>100.0<br>97.5  | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020                                 |        | ^   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0<br>0.7<br>28.5<br>82<br>100.0<br>80<br>0.0<br>2.9<br>87.0  | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021 |       |
| nder wage gap (% of male median wage)  OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation wastewater that receives treatment (%) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to electricity with the cooking (%)   | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0<br>100.0<br>6,241.56<br>100.0<br>97.5  | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020   |        | ^   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0<br>0.7<br>28.5<br>82<br>100.0<br>80<br>0.0<br>2.9<br>87.0<br>0.8                                       | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021 |       |
| nder wage gap (% of male median wage)  DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  polation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  polation using safely managed water services (%)  polation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  polation with access to electricity (%)  polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0<br>100.0<br>6,241.56<br>100.0<br>97.5  | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020                                 |        | ^   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0<br>0.7<br>28.5<br>82<br>100.0<br>80<br>0.0<br>2.9<br>87.0<br>0.8<br>0.9                                | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021         |       |
| nder wage gap (% of male median wage)  DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output WtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0<br>100.0<br>6,241.56<br>100.0<br>97.5<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.3<br>8.5                            | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019                         |        | ^ <del>^</del> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0<br>0.7<br>28.5<br>82<br>100.0<br>80<br>0.0<br>2.9<br>87.0<br>0.8<br>0.9<br>0.9                         | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021         |       |
| nder wage gap (% of male median wage)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0<br>100.0<br>5,241.56<br>100.0<br>97.5<br>100.0<br>1.3<br>8.5                                     | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019                         |        | ^   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0<br>0.7<br>28.5<br>82<br>100.0<br>80<br>0.0<br>2.9<br>87.0<br>0.8<br>0.9<br>0.9                         | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021         |       |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) peshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pu  | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0<br>100.0<br>6,241.56<br>100.0<br>97.5<br>100.0<br>1.3<br>8.5                                     | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021 |        | ^ ^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0<br>0.7<br>28.5<br>82<br>100.0<br>80<br>0.0<br>2.9<br>87.0<br>0.8<br>0.9<br>0.9                         | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021         |       |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth fjusted GDP growth (%) Litims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0<br>100.0<br>6,241.56<br>100.0<br>97.5<br>100.0<br>1.3<br>8.5                                     | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019                         |        | ^ <del>^</del> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0<br>0.7<br>28.5<br>82<br>100.0<br>80<br>* 0.0<br>2.9<br>87.0<br>0.8<br>0.9<br>0.9<br>64.3               | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021         |       |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) atthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pu  | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0<br>100.0<br>5,241.56<br>100.0<br>97.5<br>100.0<br>1.3<br>8.5<br>0.7<br>1.8                       | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2021         |        | ^ ^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0<br>0.7<br>28.5<br>82<br>100.0<br>4 0.0<br>2.9<br>87.0<br>0.8<br>0.9<br>0.9<br>64.3                     | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021         |       |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) attropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) epulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth lijusted GDP growth (%) titus with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0<br>100.0<br>5,241.56<br>100.0<br>97.5<br>100.0<br>1.3<br>8.5<br>0.7<br>1.8                       | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021 |        | ^ ^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0<br>0.7<br>28.5<br>82<br>100.0<br>4 0.0<br>2.9<br>87.0<br>0.8<br>0.9<br>0.9<br>64.3                     | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021         |       |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) attropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) epulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy epulation with access to electricity (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Dg emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth dijusted GDP growth (%) etities of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) endamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports   | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0<br>100.0<br>5,241.56<br>100.0<br>97.5<br>100.0<br>1.3<br>8.5<br>0.7<br>1.8<br>99.7<br>0.8        | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2021         |        | ^ ^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0<br>0.7<br>28.5<br>82<br>100.0<br>80<br>4 0.0<br>2.9<br>87.0<br>0.9<br>64.3<br>13.0                     | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021         |       |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2O eq/capita) epulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Dg emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DGB - Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) fulls with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)  | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0<br>100.0<br>5,241.56<br>100.0<br>97.5<br>100.0<br>1.3<br>8.5<br>0.7<br>1.8<br>99.7<br>0.8        | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021 |        | ^   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0<br>0.7<br>28.5<br>82<br>100.0<br>80<br>* 0.0<br>2.9<br>87.0<br>0.9<br>0.9<br>64.3<br>13.0<br>0.7<br>NA | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021         |       |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2O eq/capita) epulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Dg emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth fljusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population) ettims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0<br>100.0<br>5,241.56<br>100.0<br>97.5<br>100.0<br>1.3<br>8.5<br>0.7<br>1.8<br>99.7<br>0.8<br>0.4 | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021 |        | ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0<br>0.7<br>28.5<br>82<br>100.0<br>80<br>* 0.0<br>2.9<br>87.0<br>0.9<br>64.3<br>13.0<br>0.7<br>NA        | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021         |       |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2O eq/capita) epulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Dg emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DGB - Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) fulls with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)  | 100.0<br>97.7<br>17.0<br>100.0<br>5,241.56<br>100.0<br>97.5<br>100.0<br>1.3<br>8.5<br>0.7<br>1.8<br>99.7<br>0.8<br>0.4 | 2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021 |        | ^   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 0.94<br>0.0<br>6.0<br>0.7<br>28.5<br>82<br>100.0<br>80<br>* 0.0<br>2.9<br>87.0<br>0.9<br>64.3<br>13.0<br>0.7<br>NA        | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2018<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021         |       |





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# NEW ZEALAND

### Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |         |     |           | ating Tr |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)                                |             | <b>Year R</b> 2022 | _ | g Tren   |
|--|---------|-----|-----------|----------|----------|--|-------------|--------------------|---|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | * N/    |     |           |          |          | Population using the internet (%)  |             | 2022               |   | 4        |
| Poverty readeount ratio at 35.05/day (2017 111, 70)  Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  |         |     |           | •        |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |             | 2021               |   | <b>→</b> |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | 12.     | 1 2 | .020      |          |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  |             |                    |   | Ĭ        |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 7       | 5 7 | 020       |          | <b>A</b> | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 4.0         | 2018               | • | 1        |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |         |     | 020       |          | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 54.2        | 2022               | • |          |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |         |     | 021       |          | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)                               |             |                    |   | •        |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |         |     |           |          | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |             | 2021               |   | 4        |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |         |     | 017       | •        | 1        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  |             | 2019               |   | 4        |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 8.      | 7 2 | 021       | • '      | 1        | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   |             | 2020               |   | Ţ        |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.      | 1 2 | 018       | •        | ψ        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   |             | 2012               |   |          |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)   |         |     |           | •        | •        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   |             | 2017               |   | 1        |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 130.    | 1 2 | 020       | •        |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |             |                    |   |          |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |     |           |          |          | Gini coefficient   | NA          | NA                 | • |          |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 7.0     | 0 2 | 020       | • 4      | 1        | Palma ratio  |             | 2020               |   | <b>→</b> |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 2       | 5 2 | 021       | • '      | 个        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   |             | 2020               |   | Ţ        |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 4.      | 7 2 | 021       | • '      | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |             |                    |   |          |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |         |     |           |          | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0         | 2020               |   | 4        |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.0     | 0 2 | 021       | • '      | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   |             |                    |   |          |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 10.     | 3 2 | 019       | •        | <b>1</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 5.6         | 2019               | • | 1        |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |         |     |           |          |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0       | 2020               | • | 1        |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 12      | 2 2 | 019       | •        |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 52.0        | 2022               | • | <b>→</b> |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 9.      | 6 2 | 019       | • •      | <b>+</b> | Population with rent overburden (%)  | NA          | NA                 |   |          |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   |         |     | 019       |          | 1        | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 96.9        | 2022               | • | •        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 12.0    | 6 2 | 020       | • 4      | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |             |                    |   |          |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 96.     | 4 2 | 018       | • (      |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 19.2        | 2019               | • |          |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 90      | 0 2 | 021       | •        | <b>→</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |             | 2018               |   | •        |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 bes   | t) 86   | 6 2 | 019       | • '      | 1        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |             | 2018               |   |          |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  |         |     | 022       | •        | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 173.3       | 2018               | • | <b>→</b> |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  |         |     |           |          | •        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 31.6        | 2018               | • | 1        |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   |         |     |           |          | <b>?</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 5.4         | 2021               |   | 1        |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 9.4     | 4 2 | 021       | • '      | T        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | NA          | NA                 |   |          |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |         |     |           |          |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   |             |                    |   |          |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 89      | 6 2 | 020       | •        | T        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                             | 6.6         | 2021               | • | 7        |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |         |     |           |          |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 3.0         | 2018               | • | <b>→</b> |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  |         |     | .020      |          | T        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | 650.8       | 2021               | • |          |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |         |     |           |          | T        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 33.2        | 2018               | • | 1        |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | N/      |     | NA<br>021 |          | <b>1</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |             |                    |   |          |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best)  | 502.    |     |           |          | ÷        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 46.5        | 2022               | • | <b>→</b> |
| Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  |         |     | 018       |          | Ĺ        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 78.5        | 2022               | • | 1        |
| Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  |         |     |           | •        | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 60.4        | 2018               | • | 1        |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   | 10.     | 0 2 | .010      |          | _        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 45.3        | 2019               | • | <b>→</b> |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |         |     |           |          |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 12.3        | 2019               | • | <b>→</b> |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 85.6    | 6 2 | 023       | • '      | 1        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.4         | 2018               | • |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 99.1    | 9 2 | 021       | •        | <b>1</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land   |             |                    |   |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |         |     | 022       | •        | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 46.2        | 2022               | • | <b>→</b> |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 49.     | 2 2 | 021       | • 4      | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 24.2        | 2022               | • | <b>→</b> |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 6.      | 7 2 | 021       | • 4      | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.61        | 2023               | • | 1        |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |     |           |          |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0         | 2021               | • | 1        |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0   | 0 2 | 020       | • 4      | <b>1</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 26          | 2018               | • | •        |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 100.0   |     |           | •        | <b>†</b> | (per million population)   | 2.0         | -5.0               |   |          |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |         |     | 019       |          | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |             |                    |   |          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |         |     | 020       |          | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 2.6         | 2019               | • | +        |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 3,180.7 |     |           |          |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |             | 2020               |   | +        |
| Population using safely managed water services (%)   |         |     | 020       |          | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   |             | 2022               |   | 4        |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 82      | 2 2 | 020       | •        | <b>→</b> | ·  | 100.0       |                    |   |          |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |     |           |          |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |             | 2022               |   | 7        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0   | 0 2 | 020       | • 4      | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  * Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD | 0.0         | 2021               | • | •        |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0   |     |           | • 4      | 1        | per 100,000 population)  | 0.5         | 2018               | • | •        |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 0       | g 7 | 019       | •        | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 84 7        | 2023               | • | ->       |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |         |     |           |          |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |             | 2023               |   | 1        |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 29.6    | 6 2 | 019       | •        | Ψ_       | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |             | 2021               |   | <b>†</b> |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |         |     |           |          |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |             | 2021               |   | <b>→</b> |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | 0.4     | 4 2 | 021       | •        |          |  | 196.4       |                    |   | 1        |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 0.6     | 6 2 | 018       | •        | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | -           |                    |   |          |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 98      | 8 2 | 021       | •        | <b>→</b> | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 12.7        | 2020               |   | 4        |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |         |     |           |          |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |             |                    |   |          |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports                      | 0.8     | ŏ 2 | 021       | •        | -1-      | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.2         | 2022               | • | •        |
|  | 0       | 2 2 | 018       | •        | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NA          | NA                 |   | •        |
| (DEL TOU,OUG DODUIGUOTI)   |         |     |           |          |          | 33   |             | 2021               |   | •        |
| (per 100,000 population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population   | າ) 84   | 2 2 | 018       | • (      |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | U           |                    |   |          |
| (per 100,000 population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population Employment-to-population ratio (%)          |         |     | 018       |          | <b>^</b> | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   |             | 2022               |   | +        |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population  | 79.7    | 7 2 | 022       |          | 1        |  | 66.4<br>3.2 |                    | • | 1        |

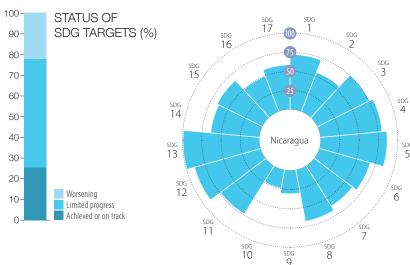
# **NICARAGUA**

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY 1 04/166

COUNTRY SCORE 64.8

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

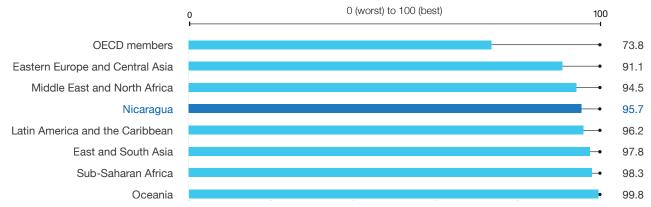


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

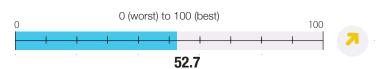


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### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# NICARAGUA

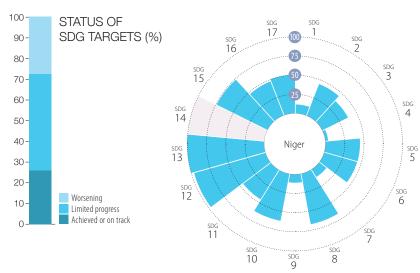
| 5DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Rating     | - |
|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 8.4 2023                | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 64.7 2022             |   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 23.1 2023 • →           | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 57.1 2021             |   |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger  | 186 2020 • 👈            | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 62.8 2021 •           |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                        | 18.6 2020 • →           | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.5 2016              |   |
| Prevalence of statisting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.2 2012                | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | E 0.0.2022            |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 23.7 2016               | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2022              |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.3 2017                | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2021 •            | • |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 2.4 2021                | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.1 2015              |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.0 2018 • 7            | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                       |   |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.6 2020 • •            | Gini coefficient  | 46.2 2014 •           |   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                         | Palma ratio   | 2.6 2014              |   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 77.9 2020 🔸 👈           | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                       |   |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 7.4 2021 • 🛧            | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 67.2 2010 •           |   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 13.3 2021 • 🛧           | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 16.2 2019             |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 45.0 2021 • 👈           | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)                                     | 95.5 2020             |   |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.1 2021 • 🛧            | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 73.0 2022             |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 15.3 2019 • 🔸           |   | 73.0 2022             | _ |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   |                         | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.7 2010              |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 84.5 2019 • •           | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 2.5 2019              |   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 16.9 2019 • 🔸           | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 7.3 2018              |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 75.0 2019               | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.7 2018              |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 102.6 2018              | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 33.7 2018             |   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 94.1 2017               | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 8.3 2018              |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 83 2021 • 🔸             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.7 2021              |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 70 2019 • 7             | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                       | _ |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 70 2019                 | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.7 2021              |   |
| ıbjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.4 2022 • ↑            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2 2018              |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2020 •            |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                    | 84.6 2010               | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                       |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 96.3 2010               | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 49.9 2022 •           |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 66.4 2010               | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 60.2 2022 •           |   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 91.6 2015               | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 28.4 2018 •           |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                         | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 27.2 2019 •           |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                         | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 12.1 2019 •           |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 89.8 2011 • <b>T</b>    | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018 •            |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 108.5 2021 • 🛧          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                       |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 59.1 2022 • 👈           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 67.6 2022 •           |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 50.5 2021 • 🛧           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 58.9 2022 •           |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                         | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.82 2023 •           |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 81.7 2020 • 👈           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.8 2021              |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 73.0 2020 • 👈           | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.5 2018              |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 2.7 2019 • •            |   |                       | _ |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2020 • •            | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 11.0.2021             |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | 964.9 2018 • •          | Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 11.0 2021             |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                         | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 14.6 2018 • 58 2022 • |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 88.9 2020 • ↑           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 84.7 2012             |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 56.2 2020 • →           | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 19 2022               |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                | 1.3 2019 • 🔷            | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA                 |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 12.5 2019 • →           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                       |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 12.5 2015               | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021              |   |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  | 2 6 2021                | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 37.1 2023 •           |   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | -3.6 2021               | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021 •            |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 2.9 2018 • •            | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021              |   |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 26.0 2021 • 👈           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021 •            |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 5.9 2023 • 🔸            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                       |   |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021 • →            | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 10.0 2020 •           |   |
| ital work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2018 • →            | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •               |   |
|   |                         | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 18.7 2020 •           |   |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 11.5 2018               | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021                |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 161 /166



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

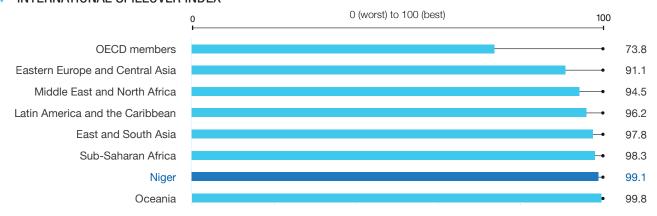


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



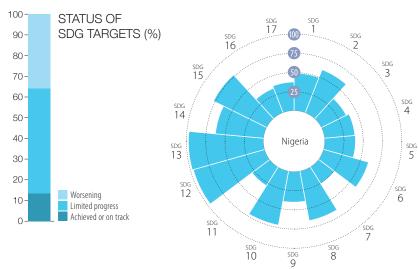
| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend                 | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year Rating     |
|--|---|--|-----------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 54.0 2023                               | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 57.7 2022             |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 84.4 2023 • →                           | Population using the internet (%)  | 22.4 2021             |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 5.5 2021              |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | NA NA •                                 | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)                              | 2.0 2018 •            |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 47.4 2022 • •                           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |                       |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 10.9 2022                               | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 6 0.0 2022            |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 5.5 2016 • →                            | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0 2021              |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2017 • ↑                            | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.0 2021              |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 0.4 2021 • <b>\</b> 1.0 2018 • <b>\</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                       |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)<br>Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)               | 13.9 2020                               | Gini coefficient   | 37.3 2018             |
|  | 13.9 2020                               | Palma ratio  | 1.6 2018              |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 441.1.2020                              | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                       |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 441.1 2020 • →                          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 70.4 2018             |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 33.7 2021 • →                           | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   |                       |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 113.2 2021                              | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  | 106.1 2019            |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 79.0 2021 • →                           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 93.6 2020             |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.0 2021 • ↑                            | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 64.0 2022             |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 21.0 2019 • 👈                           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                       |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | NA NA •               |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 213.3 2019 • •                          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.5 2019              |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 25.5 2019 • 👈                           | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 0.4 2018              |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 63.3 2019 • 👈                           | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 0.1 2018              |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 154.0 2016 • •                          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 20.9 2018 •           |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 43.6 2021 • →                           | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 1.3 2018              |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 80 2021 • 🔸                             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2021              |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)  | 37 2019 • 👈                             | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                       |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.5 2022 • 7                            | $\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)                                     | 0.1 2021              |
|  | 4.3 2022                                | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.0 2018 •            |
| SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2020 •            |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 20.7 2021 • 🕹                           | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                       |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 57.7 2021 • 🔸                           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA NA •               |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 16.2 2021 • →                           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | NA NA •               |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 47.2 2021 • •                           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | NA NA •               |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | NA NA •               |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | NA NA •               |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 36.9 2020 <b>● ↓</b>                    | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2018 •            |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 61.2 2021 • 👈                           | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                       |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 74.2 2022 • 🛧                           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 54.7 2022 •           |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 25.9 2021 • 🛧                           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 58.2 2022 •           |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.93 2023 •           |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 46.9 2020 • 👈                           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | NA NA •               |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 14.8 2020 • →                           | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 0.0 2018              |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 11.0 2019 • •                           | (per million population)   | 0.0 2010              |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2020 • •                            | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                       |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 163.2 2018 • •                          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 4.4 2012 •            |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 56.0 2019 •           |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 19.3 2020 • 👈                           | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live $(\!\%\!)$                                      | 60 2022 🔸             |
| Population with access to electricity (76)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                           | 2.4 2020 • →                            | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 63.9 2012 •           |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 2.1 2020                                | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 32 2022 •             |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 4.0 2019 • →                            | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 34.4 2012 •           |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 1.8 2019 • →                            | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.0 2021              |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |   | per 100,000 population)  |                       |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -6.2 2021 • •                           | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 66.8 2023             |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 6.7 2018                                | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021              |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 15.5 2017 • •                           | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 2021 • 0.5 2021 • |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |   | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                       |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 0.5 2023                                | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 6.2 2020              |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports                      | 0.6 2021                                | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |                       |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2018 • →                            | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | NA NA •               |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 3.6 2018 • •                            | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 13.5 2007             |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 3.0 2010                                | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0 2021                |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0

























Major challenges

Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

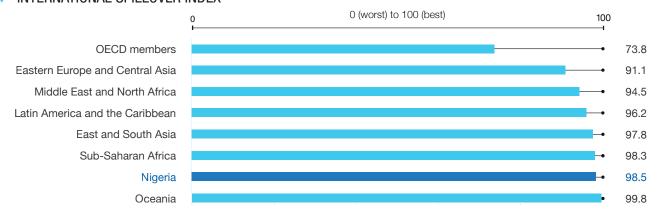




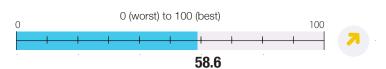
Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



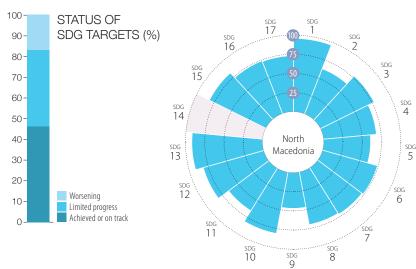
| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Ratin        |   |
|---|----------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 20.9 2023                  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 75.5 2022               |   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 36.8 2023 • →              | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 55.4 2021               |   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | 12.7 2020 • 🕹              | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 36.6 2021 •             | 7 |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 12.7 2020                  | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.6 2018 •              | - |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                    | 34.2 2022 ● → 6.5 2020 ● ↑ | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 20.0.2022               |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 8.9 2016                   | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 39.0 2022 •             |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.0 2017 • ↑               | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 2021 •              | - |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.6 2021                   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.1 2007                |   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.9 2018 • •               | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                         |   |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 11.4 2020 • •              | Gini coefficient  | 35.1 2018 •             | , |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                            | Palma ratio   | 1.4 2018 •              | - |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 1,047.0 2020 • →           | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                         |   |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 34.9 2021 • →              | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 49.0 2020 •             | - |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 110.8 2021 • 👈             | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 83.6 2019               | • |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 219.0 2021 • 👈             | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)                                     | 12.0 2020 •             |   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.3 2021 • 🛧               | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 59.0 2022               | , |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 16.9 2019 • 🛧              |   | 39.0 2022               | _ |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   |                            | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.5.2000 -              | A |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                    | 165.2 2019 • •             | Electronic waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.5 2009 • 2.3 2019 •   |   |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 20.8 2019 • →              | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 0.4 2018                |   |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 62.6 2019 • →              | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.7 2018                |   |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 106.0 2017                 | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 7.4 2018                |   |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 43.3 2018                  | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 1.7 2018                |   |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 56 2021 • 7                | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1 2021                | - |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 44 2019 • →                | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                         |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 44 2019                    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.7 2021                | • |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.3 2022 • 7               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2 2018                |   |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |                            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | ,018.4 2021             | ( |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | NA NA •                    | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                         |   |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 66.0 2010 • •              | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0 2022                | - |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 47.1 2010                  | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 30.6 2022 •             |   |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 75.0 2018 • •              | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 10.2 2018 •             |   |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |                            | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 16.6 2019 🔸             | • |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |                            | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.2 2019 •              | • |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 35.6 2018 • →              | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018 •              | ( |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 74.5 2021 • 👈              | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                         |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 79.5 2022 • 👈              | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 79.9 2022 •             | • |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 3.6 2021 • 🔸               | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 73.7 2022 •             | - |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                            | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.85 2023               | • |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 77.6 2020 • 🗡              | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.5 2021                | • |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 42.7 2020 • 👈              | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018                |   |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 9.7 2019 • •               |   |                         |   |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.2 2020 • •               | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 21 7 2010               |   |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 177.1 2018 • •             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 21.7 2019 • 72.4 2022 • |   |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                            | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 53 2022                 |   |
| Opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 55.4 2020 • →              | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 42.6 2018               |   |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 15.0 2020 • →              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 24 2022                 |   |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 4.1 2019 • 👈               | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 31.5 2017               |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)<br>Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | E E 2010 A                 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                         |   |
|   | 5.5 2019 • 🔱               | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021                | ( |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 40 2024                    | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 49.6 2023               | • |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  | -4.9 2021 • • * NA NA • •  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021                |   |
| fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                | * NA NA • •                | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.3 2021 •              | • |
| noults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 45.3 2021 • 👈              | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021                | • |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 5.8 2023 • 🔸               | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                         |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021                   | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 1.0 2020 •              |   |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2018 • →               | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •                 |   |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | E 0 2010                   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) *   | 5.0 2013                |   |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 5.8 2018 • •               | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021 •                | - |
|   |                            | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 58.6 2022               |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

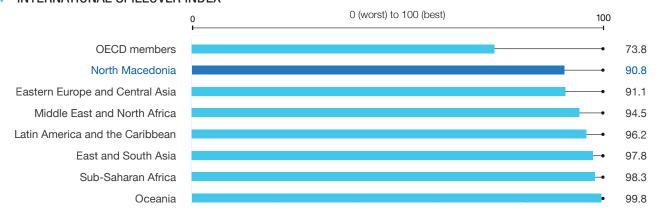


### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

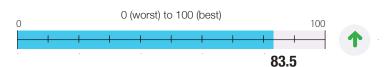


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# NORTH MACEDONIA

| SDG1 – No Poverty   |         |      | Rating |            | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |      | Year |   | Trenc    |
|---|---------|------|--------|------------|---|------|------|---|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |         | 2023 |        | <b>T</b>   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |      | 2022 |   |          |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 3.2     | 2023 | •      | T          | Population using the internet (%)   |      | 2021 |   | <b>T</b> |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |         |      |        |            | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                     | 67.4 | 2021 | - | T        |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |         | 2020 |        | <b>T</b>   | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.5  | 2018 | • | 1        |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |         | 2022 |        | 1          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |      | 2022 |   |          |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)       | 22.4    | 2019 |        | 4          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0  | 2022 |   |          |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |         | 2010 |        | <b>→</b>   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.5  | 2021 | • | 7        |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |         | 2017 |        | 1          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.4  | 2020 | • | 1        |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |         | 2018 |        | 7          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |      |      |   |          |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |         | NA   |        | •          | Gini coefficient  | 33.0 | 2018 | • | 1        |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |         |      |        |            | Palma ratio   | 1.2  | 2018 | • |          |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 3.0     | 2020 | )      | <b>1</b>   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |      |      |   |          |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2021 |        | <b>†</b>   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA   | . NA |   | •        |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2021 |        | 1          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 29.2 | 2019 | • | 7        |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 11.0    | 2021 | •      | 1          | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   |      |      |   |          |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | NA      | NA   |        |            | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |      | 2020 |   | T        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 22.7    | 2010 | ) 👝    | 7          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 37.0 | 2022 | • | Ψ        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 22.1    | 2013 |        |            | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |      |      |   |          |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 95.6    | 2019 | •      | •          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |      | 2018 |   | •        |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)<br>Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)                                 |         | 2019 |        | 1          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  |      | 2019 |   |          |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 74.8    |      |        | 7          | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |      | 2018 |   | •        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 15.6    |      |        | 1          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |      | 2018 |   | <b>→</b> |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 100.0   |      |        | <b>1</b>   | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |      | 2018 |   | 7        |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |         | 2021 |        | Ţ          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  |      | 2010 |   |          |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |         |      |        | Ĺ          | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 2.5  | 2021 |   |          |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 68      | 2019 | ) —    | 7          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 3 3  | 2021 |   | 4        |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.2     | 2022 | •      | <b>→</b>   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |      | 2021 |   | Ĺ        |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |         |      |        |            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   |      | 2021 |   | •        |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 34.8    | 2020 | )      | 1          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 0.5  | LULI |   |          |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |         |      |        | _          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA   | . NA | • |          |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 95.2    |      | ) -    | <b>7</b>   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA   |      |   | •        |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 98.6    |      |        |            | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA   |      |   | •        |
| ,   | 90.0    | 2014 |        | _          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA   |      |   | •        |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |         |      |        |            | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA   | . NA |   | •        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 29.6    | 2018 | •      | <b>→</b>   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0  | 2018 | • | •        |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 89.3    | 2021 |        | <b>→</b>   | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |      |   |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 66.2    |      |        | 7          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 27.1 | 2022 | • | <b>→</b> |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  |         |      | •      | 1          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 93.6 | 2022 | • | 1        |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |      |        |            | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.97 | 2023 | • | 1        |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 97.7    | 2020 | ) •    | 1          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0  | 2021 | • | 1        |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 98.3    |      |        | 1          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.7  | 2018 | • |          |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 25.3    | 2019 | )      |            | (per million population)  | 0.7  | 2010 |   |          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.8     | 2020 | •      | •          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |      |   |          |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                  | 2,349.8 | 2018 | -      |            | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.1  | 2019 | • | 1        |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |      |        |            | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |      | 2018 |   | •        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0   | 2020 | •      | 1          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |      | 2022 |   | T        |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 78.1    | 2020 | ) 🛑    | 1          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |      | 2019 |   |          |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.4     | 2019 | ) 👝    | <b>→</b>   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |      | 2022 |   | •        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |         |      |        | Ĺ          | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 2.9  | 2019 | _ |          |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 16.3    | 2019 | •      | Ψ          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0  | 2021 | • |          |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |      |        |            | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 74.4 | 2023 | • | 4        |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   | -1.4    | 2021 | •      |            | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2021 |   | ÷        |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 8.7     | 2018 |        | •          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2021 |   | <b>→</b> |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 85.3    | 2021 | •      | 1          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2021 |   | <b>→</b> |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |         |      |        |            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |      |      |   | _        |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 16.1    |      |        | 7          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 8 1  | 2020 |   | 7        |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  |         | 2021 |        | <b>T</b> → | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) |      | . NA |   | •        |
| (per 100,000 population)  |         |      |        |            | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 27.7 | 2020 | • | 7        |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 25.3    | 2018 | •      |            | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |      | 2020 |   |          |
| (per 100,000 population)  |         |      |        |            | Corporate lax riaverr score (best o 100 Worst)  | 11   |      |   |          |

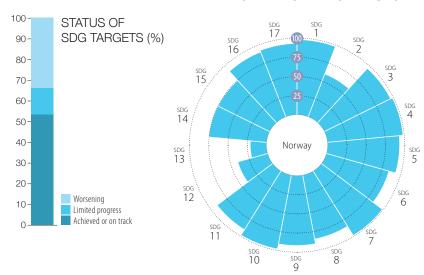
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

































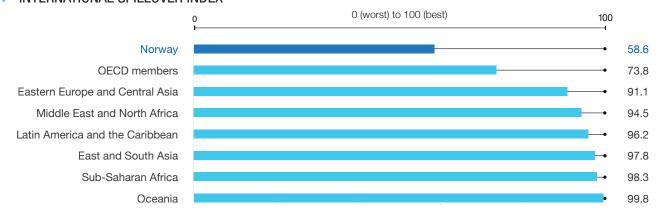


Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Decreasing Moderately improving • On track or maintaining SDG achievement

Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| DG1 – No Poverty   |          |     |     | g Trenc  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year Rati                    |   |
|--|----------|-----|-----|----------|--|------------------------------------|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |          |     | 3   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%)   | 94.1 2022                          |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)<br>overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)                          |          |     |     | <b>→</b> |  | 99.0 2021 <b>1</b> 04.1 2021       |   |
| ·  | 0.4      | 202 |     |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  |                                    |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  | 2.5      | 202 |     |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 3.7 2018                           |   |
| evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *                            |          | 202 |     | T        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 52.4 2022                          |   |
| evalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)  * evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  * |          | 202 |     | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |                                    |   |
| evalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) evalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)      | 23.1     |     |     | 1        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 5.1 2021                           |   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |          | 201 |     | <b>→</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 2.3 2020                           |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |          | 202 |     | ->       | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   | 13.0 2020                          |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |          | 201 |     | +        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 23.8 2020 <b>8</b> .2 2020         |   |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)   | 57.0     | 202 | 1   | •        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 28.5 2017                          |   |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 3.1      | 202 | ) • |          |  | 20.5 2017                          |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |          |     |     |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   | 27.7.2010                          |   |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 1.7      | 202 | )   | 1        | Gini coefficient Palma ratio   | 27.7 2019 • 0.9 2020 •             |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |          | 202 |     | 1        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 4.4 2020                           |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 2.2      | 202 | 1   | 1        |  | 4.4 2020                           |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 2.9      | 202 | 1   | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                                    |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.0      | 202 | 1   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0 2020                           | • |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 27       | 201 | o 👛 | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 6.5 2019                           |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 0.7      | ∠∪1 | _   | •        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0 2020                         |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)    | 7.9      | 201 | 9   | •        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 61.0 2022                          |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |          | 201 |     | 4        | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 7.7 2019                           |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 82.6     |     |     | <b>1</b> | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 97.4 2022                          |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |          | 201 |     | <b>†</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                                    |   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.2     |     |     | 个        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 26.0 2019                          |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |          | 202 |     | <b>†</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 19.7 2018                          |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  |          | 201 |     | 1        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 11.5 2018                          |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |          | 202 |     | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 46.5 2018                          |   |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 1.1      | 202 | 1   | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 54.8 2018                          |   |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | 18.0     | 202 | )   | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 12.2 2021                          |   |
| aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 8.0      | 202 | 1   | 1        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.4 2021                           |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |          |     |     |          |  | 2021                               |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |          |     |     |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 7.6 2021                           |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 96.3     | 202 | )   | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)<br>CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 7.6 2021 <b>6</b> .0 2018 <b>6</b> |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.8     | 202 | )   | <b>→</b> |  | 5,576.2 2021                       |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 100.3    | 202 | )   | 1        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 67.8 2018                          |   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | NA       | N.  | 4   |          | <del>_</del>   | 07.0 2010                          | - |
| rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 55.0     | 202 | 1   | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | A 0000 A                           |   |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best)  | 496.7    | 201 | 3   | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 55.1 2022                          | • |
| riation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  |          | 201 |     | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 78.2 2022                          | • |
| nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)   | 20.8     | 201 | 3 - | 4        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 18.3 2018                          |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |          |     |     |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 31.1 2019                          |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 88.7     | າດາ | 2   | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.4 2019                           |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 00./     | 202 | •   |          |  | 0.4 2018                           | _ |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 102.1    | 202 | 1 • | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                                    |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 96.5     |     |     | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 56.8 2022                          |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 45.0     |     |     | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 65.5 2022                          |   |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 4.6      | 202 | 1   | <u> </u> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.95 2023                          |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |          |     |     |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 2021                           |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0    | 202 | )   | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 3.8 2018                           |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 98.1     | 202 | ) • | <b>→</b> | (per million population)   |                                    |   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 2.0      | 201 | 9   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                                    |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 64.4     | 202 | ) • | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.5 2021                           |   |
|  | 1,197.50 |     |     | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 23.6 2020                          |   |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)  | 98.6     |     |     | <b>→</b> | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | 91 2022                            |   |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 65.4     | 202 | ) • | <b>→</b> |  | 100.0 2022                         | , |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |          |     |     |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 84 2022                            | , |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0    | 202 | ) • | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2021                           | , |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0    | 202 | ) • | 1        | per 100,000 population)  | 1.4 2021                           |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 0.3      | 201 | 9   | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 95.2 2023                          |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |          |     |     |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.7 2021                           |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 62.4     | 201 | 9 • | Τ        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.8 2021                           |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |          |     |     |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.9 2021                           |   |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | 2.6      | 202 | 1   |          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 65.2 2020                          |   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 1.8      | 201 | 8 • | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                                    |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 99.5     | 202 | 1   | <b>→</b> | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 15.7 2020                          |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |          |     |     |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |                                    |   |
| ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.9      | 202 |     | Т        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.9 2022                           |   |
| ıtal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 0.5      | 201 | 8   | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NA NA                              |   |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 177 5    | 201 | 3 🦲 | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0 2021                             |   |
| nployment-to-population ratio (%)  | 76.3     |     |     | 1        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 53.3 2022                          |   |
| buth not in employment, education or training (NEET)   |          |     |     |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | 8.1 2019                           |   |
|  | 8.4      | 202 |     | T        | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 93.5 2022                          |   |

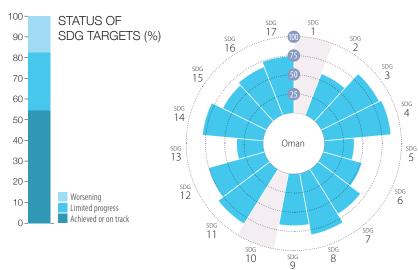


**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS







































Major challenges Decreasing



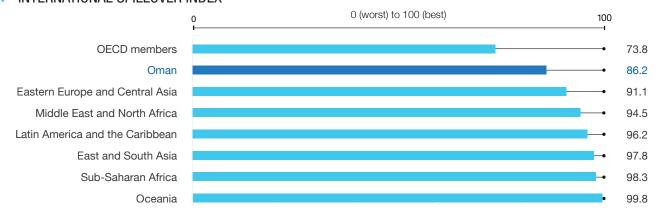




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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |         | Year F     |   |             | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | Value '          |      | _ |
|---|---------|------------|---|-------------|---|------------------|------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)                                  |         | NA<br>NA   |   | •           | Population using the internet (%)   | 81.4 2<br>96.4 2 |      |   |
| ·   | INA     | INA        |   |             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 112.6 2          |      |   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger<br>Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 9.8     | 2020       |   | 1           | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                  |      |   |
| Prevalence of attucting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2020       |   | <b>→</b>    | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.2 2            | 2018 | • |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2017       |   | •           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 29.6 2           | 2022 | • |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |         | 2016       |   | 1           | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |                  |      |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |         | 2017       |   | 7           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.7 2            |      | • |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |         | 2021       |   | 1           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.4 2            | 2020 | • |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.1     | 2018       | • | 1           | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                  |      |   |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 5.0     | 2020       | • | •           | Gini coefficient  | NA               | NA   |   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |         |            |   |             | Palma ratio   | NA               | NA   |   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 17.0    | 2020       | • | <b>→</b>    | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                  |      |   |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2021       |   | 1           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | * 0.0 2          | 2020 | • |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2021       |   | 1           | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 45.1 2           | 2019 | • |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2021       |   | 1           | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |                  |      | _ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  |         | 2021       |   | 1           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 97.3 2           |      | • |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |         |            |   |             | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 73.0 2           | 2011 | • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 21.5    | 2019       | • | 7           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                  |      |   |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 1040    | 2010       |   |             | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.2 2            | 2014 | • |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 104.0   | 2019       | • |             | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 15.8 2           | 2019 | • |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 10.6    | 2019       | • | 1           | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 8.7 2            | 2018 | • |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 73.9    | 2019       | • | 7           | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 4.4 2            | 2018 | • |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 7.5     | 2020       | • | 1           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 38.3 2           | 2018 | • |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.9    | 2020       | • | 1           | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 18.8 2           | 2018 | • |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 99      | 2021       | • | 1           | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.5 2            | 2021 | • |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 69      | 2019       | • | 7           | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                  |      |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)  |         |            |   |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 18.0 2           | 2021 | • |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.9     | 2011       | • |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.7 2            | 2018 | • |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |         |            |   |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 31,454.0 2       | 2021 | • |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 62.7    | 2021       | • | •           | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                  |      |   |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 00 0    | 2021       | • | <b>1</b>    | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 22.1 2           | 2022 | • |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 115.5   |            |   | <b>1</b>    | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 73.6 2           |      |   |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |         | 2018       |   | •           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 3.3 2            | 2018 | • |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  | 20.0    | 2010       | _ | _           | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 3.1 2            | 2011 | • |
|   |         |            |   |             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 1.0 2            | 2019 | • |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 39.6    | 2014       | • | <b>→</b>    | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 2            | 2018 | • |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 105.4   | 2021       |   | <b>1</b>    | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                  |      |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |         | 2022       |   | <b>→</b>    | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 23.3.2           | 2022 | • |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  |         | 2021       |   | <b>→</b>    | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |                  | NA   |   |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 2.5     | LUL.       |   | •           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.88 2           |      | • |
|   | 02.2    | 2020       |   | 7           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |                  | NA   | • |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   |         | 2020       |   | 1           | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |                  |      |   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                       |         | 2020       |   |             | (per million population)  | 0.7 2            | 2018 | • |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 116.7   | 2019       |   | •           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                  |      |   |
| . 3   | 3,789.9 |            |   |             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.2 2            | 2021 | • |
|   | 3,709.9 | 2010       |   |             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |                  |      | • |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |            |   |             | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |                  |      | • |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0   |            |   | T           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0 2          |      | • |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0   | 2020       | • | T           | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |                  | 2022 |   |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                      | 1.9     | 2019       | • | <b>&gt;</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   |                  |      | • |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.0     | 2019       |   | 4           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                  |      |   |
|   | 0.0     | 2019       | _ | 7           | per 100,000 population)   | 0.2 2            | 2017 | • |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 0.5     | 2021       |   |             | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 37.9 2           | 2023 | • |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   |         | 2021       |   |             | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA               | NA   | • |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | • NA    | NA         | - |             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA               | 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) | 73.6    | 2011       | • |             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA               | NA   | • |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 2 5     | 2023       |   | •           | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                  |      |   |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2023<br>NA |   | •           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 10.2 2           | 2020 | • |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2018       |   | 1           | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) |                  | NA   | • |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |         |            |   |             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | * NA             | NA   | • |
| victims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 81.1    | 2018       | • |             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |                  | 2021 | • |
|   |         |            |   |             | , ,   | 0 2              |      | - |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## PAKISTAN

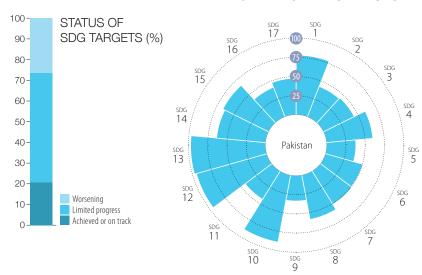
### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

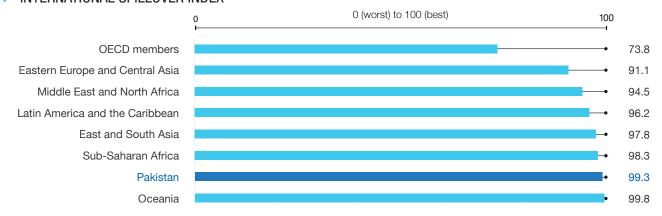


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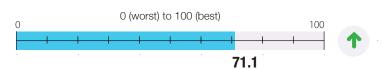
Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| DG1 – No Poverty   |       |                                     | Rating T |               | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Ye         |      |     |
|--|-------|-------------------------------------|----------|---------------|---|------------------|------|-----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |       |                                     | •        |               | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 68.0 20          |      |     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 18.8  | 2023                                | • '      | <b>→</b>      | Population using the internet (%)   | 21.0 20          |      |     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |       |                                     |          |               | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                    | 46.5 20          | 21 - | 1   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  |       | 2020                                | -        | Α.            | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.2 20           | 18 • | , 4 |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                      |       | 2022                                | • '      | •             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 26 5 20          |      |     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)                        |       | 2016                                |          | <b>→</b>      | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 36.5 20          | 22   |     |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |       | 2017                                |          | Ţ             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2 20           | 21   | , - |
| Ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |       | 2021                                | •        | <b>*</b>      | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.2 20           | 19 • | ,   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |       | 2018                                |          | 1             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                  |      |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |       | NA                                  |          | •             | Gini coefficient  | 29.6 20          | 18   | , 1 |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       |                                     |          |               | Palma ratio   | 1.1 20           | 18 🧧 |     |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 154.2 | 2020                                | •        | 7             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                  |      |     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 39.4  |                                     |          | <b>→</b>      | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 56.0 20          | 20   | , - |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 63.3  |                                     |          | 7             | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 57.7 20          | 19 • | , - |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 264.0 |                                     |          | <b>→</b>      | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |                  |      |     |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | NA    | NA                                  |          |               | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 45.0 20          |      | •   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 20.4  | 2010                                |          | _             | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 58.0 20          | 22   | _   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 29.4  | 2019                                |          | <b>→</b>      | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                  |      |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 192.1 | 2019                                | •        | •             | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.4 20           |      |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |       |                                     |          |               | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 2.1 20           |      |     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2019                                |          | <b>→</b>      | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 4.9 20           |      |     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 65.6  |                                     |          | <b>→</b>      | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.2 20           |      |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 54.0  |                                     |          | •             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 21.1 20          |      |     |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 68.0  |                                     |          | <b>7</b>      | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 1.0 20           |      |     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 81    | 2021                                |          | 1             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1 20           | 21   | •   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)   | 45    | 2019                                | • '      | <b>→</b>      | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                  |      |     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 49    | 2022                                |          | <b>→</b>      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 1.0 20           |      | •   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |       | LULL                                |          | Ť             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.1 20           |      |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |       |                                     |          |               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *   | NA N             | IA • | ) ( |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 94.3  | 2019                                | •        |               | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                  |      |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | NA    | NA                                  |          |               | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 14.6 20          |      |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 49.0  | 2019                                | • '      | <b>→</b>      | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 43.9 20          |      |     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 72.7  | 2019                                | •        | Ψ             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 30.1 20          |      |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |       |                                     |          |               | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 19.5 20          |      |     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 48.5  | 2017                                |          | _             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.5 20           |      |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 40.3  | 2017                                |          |               | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 20           | 18   |     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 77.4  | 2021                                | •        | 个             | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                  |      |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 30.4  | 2022                                | • '      | <b>→</b>      | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                  |      |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 20.2  | 2021                                | •        | Ψ             | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 35.9 20          |      | •   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |       |                                     |          |               | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.84 20          |      | •   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 90.1  | 2020                                | •        | <b>→</b>      | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 20           | 21   | , , |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 68.4  | 2020                                | •        | 7             | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 20           | 18   |     |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 108.7 | 2019                                | •        |               |   |                  |      |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |       | 2020                                |          | •             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 4.0.20           | 1 -  |     |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 256.6 | 2018                                | •        |               | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 4.0 20           |      |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |                                     |          |               | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)        | 65.7 20          |      |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 75.4  | 2020                                | • '      | <b>→</b>      | ,   | 60 20            |      |     |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 49.3  | 2020                                | •        | 7             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)                        | 42.2 20          |      |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.7   | 2019                                | •        | <b>→</b>      | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 27 20<br>11.4 20 |      |     |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |       |                                     |          |               | · · ·   | 11.4 20          | 10   | , , |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 7.2   | 2019                                | •        | Ψ             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 20           | 21   |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |       |                                     |          |               | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 40.0 20          | 23 • | ,   |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)   | -3.0  | 2021                                | •        |               | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 20           |      | , . |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | * NA  | NA                                  | •        | •             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.3 20           |      | ,   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 21.0  | 2021                                | •        | <b>→</b>      | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 20           |      |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |       |                                     |          |               | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | -                |      |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  |       | 2023                                |          | <b>4</b><br>7 | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 3.4 20           | 21 • | , . |
| Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100 000 population) |       | <ul><li>2021</li><li>2018</li></ul> | _        | <b>7</b>      | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA N             |      |     |
| (per 100,000 population)   |       |                                     |          |               | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 13.4 200         | 00   | ) ( |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 3.0   | 2018                                | •        |               | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 20             |      |     |
| g representation of  |       |                                     |          |               | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 71.1 20          |      |     |

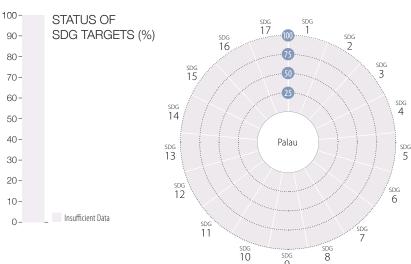
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

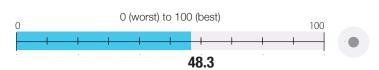


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| DG1 - No Poverty   |          | Year       |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value        |            |   | Trer |
|--|----------|------------|---|----------|---|--------------|------------|---|------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |          | NA         |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 98.6 2       |            |   | -    |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | NA       | NA         |   | •        | Population using the internet (%)   | 27.0 2       |            |   |      |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger   |          |            |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related              | 0.0 2        | 2013       |   |      |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | NA       |            |   | •        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA           | NA         |   | •    |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                    |          | NA         |   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0          | 2022       |   |      |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)                     |          | NA         |   | 4        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2        | 2022       | • |      |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | NA       | 2016<br>NA |   |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 1.4 2        | 2021       | • | 1    |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | NA       |            |   |          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA           | NA         | • | •    |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | NA       |            | • | •        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |              |            |   |      |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | NA       |            |   |          | Gini coefficient  | NA           | NA         |   | (    |
|  | IN/A     | 14/4       |   |          | Palma ratio   | NA           | NA         | • | (    |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | NIA      | NIA        |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |              |            |   |      |
| Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  deonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |          | NA<br>2021 |   | 4        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA           | NA         | • | (    |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |          | 2021       |   | <b>1</b> | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |              |            |   |      |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |          |            |   | <b>A</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 11.5 2       | 2019       | • | •    |
|  | NA       | 2021<br>NA |   | •        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 94.3 2       | 2020       | • |      |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | IVA      | IVA        |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA           | NA         | • | (    |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | NA       | NA         |   |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |              |            |   |      |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |          |            |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.5 2        | 2016       | • |      |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | NA       | NA         |   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 9.1 2        | 2019       | • |      |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | NA       | NA         | • | •        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  |              | NA         |   | (    |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | NA       | NA         |   |          | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA           | NA         | • |      |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 33.8     | 2017       | • | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA           | NA         |   | (    |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 97.2     | 2020       | • | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA           | NA         | • | -    |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 93       | 2021       | • | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 5.9 7        | 2018       | • | (    |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | NIA      | NA         |   |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |              |            |   |      |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | INA      | IVA        |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                | 13.2 2       | 2021       | • |      |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | NA       | NA         |   | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |              | NA         | • |      |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |          |            |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | NA           |            |   |      |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 893      | 2020       | • | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |              |            |   | _    |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |          |            |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 72.3 2       | 2022       |   |      |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  |          | 2021       |   | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 74.9 2       |            |   |      |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 103.8    |            |   | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |              | 2018       |   |      |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 98./     | 2015       | • | _        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |              | 2019       |   |      |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |          |            |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |              | 2011       |   |      |
| lemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | * 63.8   | 2023       | • | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA           |            |   |      |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | NIA      | NIA        |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |              |            | _ | _    |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | NA<br>NA |            |   |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 49 1 °       | ากวา       |   |      |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |          | 2021       | • | _        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA           |            |   |      |
| ,  | 0.5      | 2021       | _ | 7        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.66 2       |            |   |      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 00.7     | 2020       |   |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.00 2       |            |   |      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   |          | 2020       |   | T        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.0 2        | 1021       |   |      |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |          | 2020       |   | 1        | (per million population)  | NA           | NA         | • | -    |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |          | NA         |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |              |            |   | _    |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |          | 2020       |   | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 11.2 2       | 2018       |   |      |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | NA       | NA         |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | NA           | NA         |   |      |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |          |            |   |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | NA           | NA         |   |      |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0    |            |   | T        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | NA           | NA         |   |      |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0    | 2020       | • | 1        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | NA           | NA         |   |      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | NA       | NA         |   |          | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA           | NA         |   |      |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |          |            |   |          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | INA          | INA        |   |      |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.3      | 2019       | • | 7        | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2        | 2021       | • |      |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |          |            |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | NA           | NA         | • |      |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)   |          | 2021       | • |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA           | NA         | • |      |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | NA       | NA         | • | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA           | NA         | • |      |
| fullts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | NA       | NA         |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA           | NA         |   |      |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |          |            |   |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | -            |            |   | 1    |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | NA       |            |   | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 20.3 2       | วกวก       |   |      |
| ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | NA       | NA         |   |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 20.3 2       | .020       |   |      |
| otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | NA       | NA         | • | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA<br>24.9 2 | NA<br>2020 | • | •    |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | NA       | NA         |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *   |              |            |   |      |
| UEL TOTON ON DODUMENOUS  |          |            |   |          | COLDOLATE TAX LIAVELL SCOLE (DEST 0-100 MOLST)  | U z          | 2021       |   | 1    |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## PANAMA

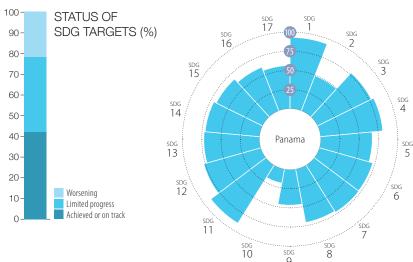
#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 97/166

COUNTRY SCORE 67.3

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 70.2

## ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

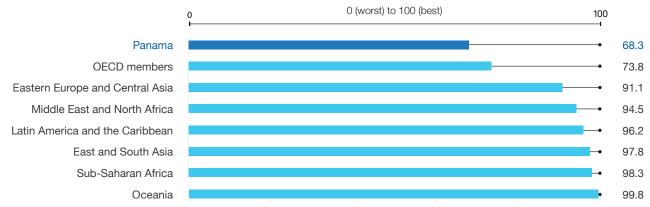


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



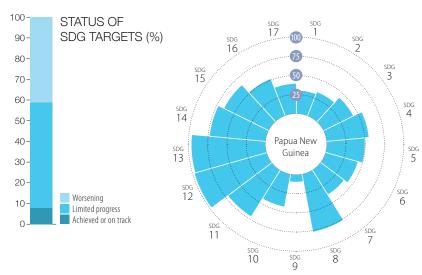
| SDG1 – No Poverty   |         |      | Rating Tren |    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |      | Year F       |   | Trend    |
|---|---------|------|-------------|----|---|------|--------------|---|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |         |      | • 1         |    | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |      | 2022         |   |          |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 4.3 .   | 2023 | • 7         | ٠, | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |      | 2021         |   | 1        |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | 5.0     | 2020 |             |    | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | /8.4 | 2021         |   | T        |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2020 |             |    | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.1  | 2018         | • | 1        |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 13.8    | 2022 |             |    | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 2.4  | 2010         |   |          |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 22.7    |      |             |    | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 3.4  | 2019         | • |          |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |         | 2010 |             |    | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2  | 2021         | • | <b>→</b> |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |         | 2021 |             |    | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.1  | 2017         | • |          |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |         | 2018 |             |    | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |      |              |   |          |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 253.7   | 2020 | • •         |    | Gini coefficient  | 49.8 | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |         |      |             |    | Palma ratio   | 3.2  | 2019         | • | •        |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 49.5    | 2020 | • ->        |    | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |      |              |   |          |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2021 |             |    | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0  | 2018         | • | 1        |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 13.9    | 2021 | • 1         |    | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 10.5 | 2019         | • | 1        |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 42.0    | 2021 | • 7         | •  | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   |      |              |   | •        |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | NA      | NA   | • •         | )  | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)                                       |      | 2020         |   | T        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 10.7    | 2019 | • 1         | _  |   | 62.0 | 2022         | _ | T        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 10.7    | 2017 | •           |    | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 1.0  | 2015         |   |          |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                    | 27.3    | 2019 | • •         |    | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |      | 2015<br>2019 |   | •        |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 13.9    | 2010 | • →         |    | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  |      |              |   |          |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 79.3    |      |             |    | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |      | 2018<br>2018 |   | •        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 67.8    |      |             |    | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |      | 2018         |   | 7        |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 95.0    |      |             |    | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |      | 2018         |   | 1        |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |         | 2021 |             |    | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  |      | 2021         |   | 1        |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |         |      |             |    | SDG13 – Climate Action  |      |              |   |          |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | // .    | 2019 | • 1         |    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 3.0  | 2021         | • | <b>→</b> |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.0     | 2022 | • →         |    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |      | 2018         |   | Ţ        |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |         |      |             |    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *   |      | 2021         |   | •        |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 80.5    | 2021 | • →         |    | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |              |   |          |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6) Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 96.1    |      |             |    | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 40.3 | 2022         | • | <b>→</b> |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 69.9    |      | •           |    | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |      | 2022         |   | +        |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 98.9    |      |             |    | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |      | 2018         |   | 1        |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  | , , , , | 2017 |             |    | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 6.3  | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |         |      |             |    | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 7.5  | 2019         | • | 1        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 65.2    | 2014 | • 7         | _  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.4  | 2018         | • | •        |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 105.2   | 2021 | • 1         | •  | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |              |   |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 71.8    | 2022 | • 1         |    | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 54.9 | 2022         | • | <b>→</b> |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 22.5    | 2021 | • ->        |    | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 78.4 | 2022         | • | 7        |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |      |             |    | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.73 | 2023         | • | 1        |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 94.4    | 2020 | • 7         | 1  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.3  | 2021         | • | <b>→</b> |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 84.6    | 2020 | • 1         |    | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 1.4  | 2018         | • | •        |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 0.9     | 2019 | • •         |    | (per million population)  |      |              |   |          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 23.1    | 2020 | • •         |    | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |              |   |          |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 3,038.8 | 2018 | • •         |    | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |      | 2021         |   | 4        |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |      |             |    | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |      | 2019         |   | T        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 96.7    | 2020 | • 1         |    | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |      | 2022         |   | 7        |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 87.6    | 2020 | • 1         | _  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)                        |      | 2019         |   | .1.      |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 12      | 2019 | • →         |    | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   |      | 2022         |   | •        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |         |      |             |    | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 2.3  | 2016         | _ |          |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 14.4    | 2019 | • •         |    | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0  | 2019         | • |          |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |      |             |    | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 63.7 | 2023         | • | 4        |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   | -3.4    |      |             |    | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2021         |   | <b>→</b> |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 2.1     | 2018 | • •         |    | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2021         |   | <b>→</b> |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 45.0    | 2021 | • →         |    | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2021         |   | 4        |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 03      | 2023 | يل و        |    | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |      |              |   |          |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2023 |             |    | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 9.8  | 2020         | • | 1        |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2018 |             |    | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA   |              |   | •        |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |         |      |             |    | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA   | NA           | • |          |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 66.3    | 2018 | •           |    | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 72   | 2021         | • | •        |
|   |         |      |             | _  | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |      | 2022         |   |          |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 148/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

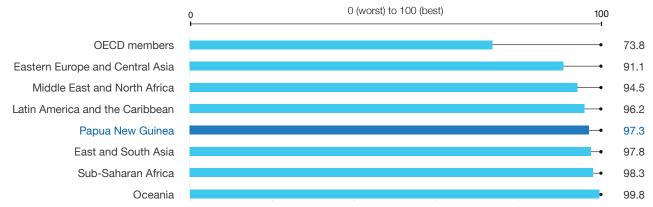


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

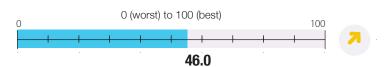


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)                   | Value Year Rating Tren<br>27.9 2023 ● → | ·   | Value Year Ra<br>39.9 2022 | , | Tre |
|---|---|---|----------------------------|---|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)                                     | 51.7 2023                               |   | 39.9 2022                  |   | ,   |
|   | 31.7 2023                               | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 11.1 2021                  |   | í   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | 24 6 2022                               | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 11.1 2021                  |   | 7   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 21.6 2020 • →                           | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.0 2018                   | • | 1   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                             | 51.2 2022 • •                           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                            |   |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                              | 14.1 2010                               | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2022                   | • | •   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                                 | 21.3 2016 • •                           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2021                   | • | 4   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | NA NA •                                 | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.0 2016                   | • | •   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)                                     | 4.7 2021                                | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                            |   | ī   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                               | 0.9 2018 • •                            | Gini coefficient  | 41.9 2009                  |   | -   |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                         | NA NA •                                 | Palma ratio   | 2.1 2009                   |   | •   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 2.1 2007                   | Ť | _   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)                                       | 191.8 2020 • 👈                          |   | NIA NIA                    |   |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 21.2 2021 • 7                           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA NA                      |   |     |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 42.8 2021 • 7                           | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 11.0 2019                  | • | 1   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)                                       | 424.0 2021 • 👈                          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 52.6 2020                  |   | .1  |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)                                    | 0.4 2021 🔸 👈                            |   |                            |   |     |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                      | 36.0 2019 • →                           | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA NA                      |   | -   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                 | 30.0 2019                               | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                            |   |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                 | 189.6 2019 • •                          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.3 2014                   | • |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | _                                       | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.1 2019                   | • | •   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 12.6 2019                               | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 3.4 2018                   | • | (   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 65.3 2019 • 👈                           | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.6 2018                   | • | -   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                       | 68.0 2016 • •                           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 5.1 2018                   | • | -   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 56.4 2018                               | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 5.8 2018                   | • | •   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                            | 31 2021 • 🔸                             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2012                   | • | (   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage                                | 33 2019 • 🔸                             | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                            |   |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)  |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.9 2021                   | • | •   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                            | NA NA •                                 | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2 2018                   | • | •   |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | NA NA                      |   | (   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning                                     | 71.4 2018                               | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                            |   | _   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 1.9 2022                   |   |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 97.6 2018                               | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 62.0 2022                  |   |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 37.2 2018 • •                           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 5.0 2018                   |   |     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 67.9 2010 • •                           | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |                            |   |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |   | 3 , 3 3 3   | 0.5 2019                   |   |     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods                                   | 49.2 2016 • →                           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 1.8 2019                   |   | Ī   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 49.2 2010                               | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018                   | • | -   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                             | 75.9 2021 • 👈                           | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                            |   |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                               | 97.3 2022 • 🛧                           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 7.3 2022                   | • | •   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 0.0 2021 • 🔸                            | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA                      |   | -   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.82 2023                  | • | •   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)                              | 45.3 2020 • →                           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.1 2021                   | • | 8   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)                                  | 19.2 2020 • →                           | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.0 2018                   |   |     |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                              | 0.1 2019                                | (per million population)  | 0.0 2010                   |   |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)                                     | 0.0 2020                                | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                            |   |     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) | 864.4 2018                              | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 9.4 2010                   | • | (   |
|   | 004.4 2010                              | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 38.3 2016                  |   |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | NA NA                      |   |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 60.4 2020                               | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 13.4 2018                  |   |     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                     | 9.4 2020 • →                            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 30 2022                    |   |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output              | 2.0 2019 • →                            | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA                      | • |     |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 425 2040 6                              | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 14/1 14/1                  |   |     |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                              | 12.5 2019 • 🔸                           | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021                   | • |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 67.6 2023                  |   |     |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  | -5.9 2021 • •                           | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA                      |   |     |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 10.3 2018 • •                           | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA                      |   |     |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                | NA NA • •                               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA                      |   |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                         |   |   | INA INA                    | _ |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)                                     | 2.7 2023 • 👈                            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | _                          | - |     |
| ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                     | NA NA •                                 | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 3.1 2020                   |   |     |
| otal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)             | 0.0 2018 • →                            | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) |                            | • |     |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 12 2 2010                               | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 12.9 2020                  | • | •   |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 13.2 2018                               | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021                     | • |     |
|   |   | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 46.0 2022                  |   |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

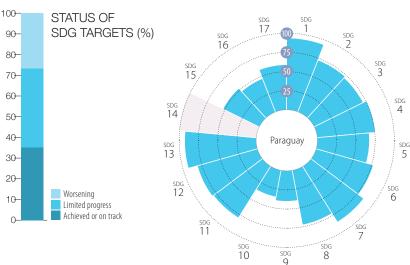
## PARAGUAY

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 8/166

COUNTRY SCORE 68.8

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend   |   | Value Year Rating |
|--|---------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 1.2 2023 • ↑              | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 88.7 2022 •       |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 4.2 2023 • 🛧              | Population using the internet (%)   | 77.0 2021         |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                           | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 69.7 2021 •       |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 8.7 2020 • 🔸              | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.5 2018 •        |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 3.4 2022 • ↑              | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 1.0 2016                  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | * 0.0 2022 •      |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 20.3 2016 • •             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 2021          |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2017 • <b>↑</b>       | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.1 2019          |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)<br>ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                               | 3.8 2021 • → 0.3 2018 • → | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                   |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 9.5 2020                  | Gini coefficient  | 43.5 2020         |
|  | 9.3 2020                  | Palma ratio   | 2.2 2020 •        |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 71.1.2020                 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                   |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 71.1 2020                 | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 15.1 2020         |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 9.7 2021 • ↑              | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |                   |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 10.2 2021                 | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 10.7 2019         |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 48.0 2021                 | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0 2020 •      |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.1 2021 • 🛧              | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 47.0 2022         |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 16.0 2019 🔸 👈             | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |                           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7 2015          |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 55.6 2019                 | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 7.1 2019          |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 22.0 2019 • 🔸             | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 2.4 2018          |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 75.8 2019 • 👈             | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 1.3 2018          |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 72.0 2015 • •             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 73.2 2018         |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 97.7 2018 • •             | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 8.4 2018          |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 68 2021 • 🔸               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.2 2021          |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 61 2019 • 👈               | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 61 2019 • →               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 1.3 2021          |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.1 2022 • 🛧              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.4 2018          |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | NA NA •           |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 75.6 2021 • 7             | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 101 101 -         |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |                           |   | NA NA •           |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 89.3 2012 •               | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)        | 101 101 -         |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 70.8 2016                 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA •           |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 98.6 2020 • 👈             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% or total catch)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)                              | NA NA •           |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |                           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA NA •           |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 78.9 2016 • 🛧             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018          |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |                           |   | 0.0 2010          |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 99.9 2021                 | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 262 2022          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 71.4 2022                 | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 16.3 2021 • →             | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 38.8 2022         |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.95 2023         |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 99.6 2020 • 🛧             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 1.6 2021          |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 92.7 2020 • 🔨             | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.4 2018          |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 1.8 2019 • •              |   |                   |
| anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.7 2020 • •              | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                   |
| scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 1,045.5 2018 • •          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 7.8 2021          |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 69.9 2020         |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2020 • 🛧            | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 49 2022           |
| Opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 68.6 2020 • 👈             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 71.0 2018         |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 0.1 2019 • →              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 28 2022           |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 0.1 2017                  | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 17.9 2016         |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 41.6 2019 • 👈             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021 •        |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                           | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 56.0 2023         |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -2.7 2021                 | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021          |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 1.6 2018 • •              | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021          |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 54.4 2021                 | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021          |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 54.4 2021                 |   | 0.5 2021          |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 6.5 2023 🔸 🕹              | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 7                 |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021 • •              | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 7.4 2020 •        |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 0.1 2018 • →              | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •           |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 15.8 2018 • •             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 16.7 2020         |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 12.0 2010 -               | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | * 0 2021 •        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

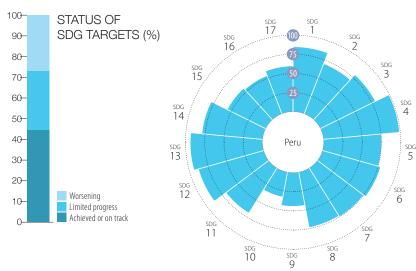
## PFRU

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

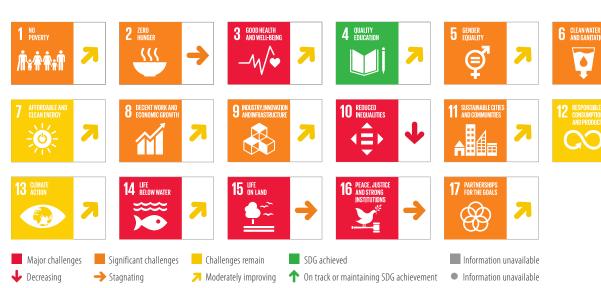




### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

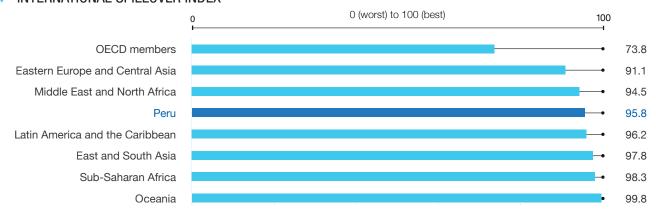


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

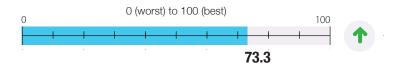


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend                | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Ra | -   |
|--|--|---|---------------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 3.8 2023                               | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 73.3 2022     |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 11.7 2023 • →                          | Population using the internet (%)   | 71.1 2021     |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 80.3 2021     | • ' |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 8.3 2020                               | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.3 2018      | •   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 10.1 2022 • ↑                          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |               |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 0.1 2021                               | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 25.4 2022     | •   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)<br>Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)      | 19.7 2016 • <b>\</b>                   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2 2021      | • . |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.2 2017 • <b>4</b> .7 2021 • <b>↑</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.2 2020      | •   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8 2018                               | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |               |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                                      | 1.1 2020                               | Gini coefficient  | 43.8 2020     | • • |
|  | 1.1 2020                               | Palma ratio   | 2.3 2020      | •   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 68 5 2020 • ->                         | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |               |     |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)<br>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 00.5 2020                              | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 34.5 2014     | •   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 7.1 2021 • <b>↑</b>                    | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |               |     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 130.0 2021                             | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 23.3 2019     |     |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.2 2021                               | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 94.5 2020     | • ' |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                                   | 0.2 2021                               | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 50.0 2022     | • • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                              | 9.7 2019 • 🛧                           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |               |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                              | 27.0 2012                              | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.8 2014      | •   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 37.9 2019 • •                          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 6.3 2019      | •   |
| Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 13.6 2019 • 👈                          | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 5.6 2018      | •   |
| life expectancy at birth (years)   | 79.9 2019 🔸 🛧                          | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 1.4 2018      | •   |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                                   | 49.7 2019 • 7                          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 23.3 2018     | •   |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 95.7 2020 • 🛧                          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 9.0 2018      | •   |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 78 2021 🔸 🕹                            | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2021      | • ' |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 78 2019 • 🛧                            | SDG13 – Climate Action  |               |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | ,0 2013                                | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 1.7 2021      | •   |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.9 2022 • 🛧                           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.5 2018      | • 4 |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 372.4 2021    | •   |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 99.9 2021 • 🛧                          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |               |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)<br>Net primary enrollment rate (%)                                       | 98.4 2021 • →                          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 51.6 2022     | • • |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 99.8 2021                              | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 58.5 2022     |     |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.4 2020                              | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 1.2 2018      |     |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   | 33. <del>4</del> 2020 •                | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.2 2019      | •   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 3.9 2019      | • ' |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 65.9 2020 • 🔼                          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018      | •   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 89.2 2021 • 🔸                          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |               |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 84.4 2022 • 1                          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 28.4 2022     | • • |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 40.0 2021                              | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 37.0 2022     |     |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.73 2023     | • • |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 93.1 2020 • 🛧                          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.2 2021      | • • |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 78.6 2020                              | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |               |     |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 7.2 2019                               | (per million population)  | 0.7 2018      |     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 41.0 2020                              | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |               |     |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)             | 701.5 2018                             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 5.7 2020      | • ; |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 701.5 2010 0                           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 33.1 2020     | • ( |
|  | 00.2.2020                              | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 41 2022       | • • |
| Population with access to clean fields and technology for cooking (%)                                | 99.3 2020                              | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |               | •   |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                 | 85.1 2020 • 🛧                          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 36 2022       | • • |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) | 0.9 2019 • 🛧                           | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 14.5 2015     |     |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 17.9 2019 • 7                          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0.2021      |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 2013                                   | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021      |     |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -2.9 2021 • •                          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 52.7 2023     | • • |
| rictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 2.6 2018                               | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021      | •   |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                            | 2.0 2010                               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.3 2021      |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                                      | 57.5 2021 • 🛧                          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021      | •   |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 3.6 2023 • →                           | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |               |     |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                                  | 0.5 2021                               | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 8.3 2021      | • ( |
| fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)                            | 0.1 2018 • ↑                           | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA         | • ( |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 14.0 2010                              | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 18.0 2020     | • • |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 14.0 2018 • •                          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 42 2021       | •   |
|  |  | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 73.3 2022     |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 98/166

COUNTRY SCORE 67.1

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



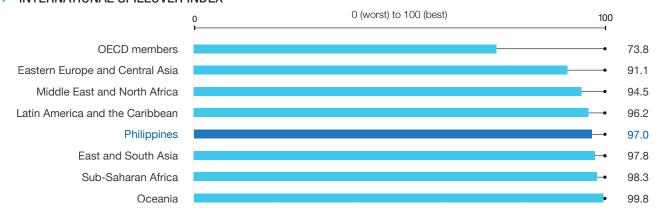
#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## PHILIPPINES

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend                         | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year R           |   | -   |
|--|---|---|------------------------|---|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 4.8 2023  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 87.8 2022              |   | •   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 16.7 2023 • 7                                   | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 52.7 2021              |   | 7   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | F.2. 2020 A                                     | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 62.3 2021              | • | 1   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 5.2 2020 • ↑                                    | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.7 2018               | • | 1   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 28.8 2022 • → 6.8 2015 • •                      | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 25.7.2022              |   |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in Children under 3 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)    | 6.4 2016  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 25.7 2022              | • |     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2017  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 2021               | • | -   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 3.8 2021  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.3 2018               | • | •   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.6 2018  | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                        |   |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 5.5 2020  | Gini coefficient  | 42.3 2018              | • | 7   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   | Palma ratio   | 2.1 2018               | • | •   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 78.2 2020 • 🛧                                   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                        |   |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 12.3 2021                                       | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 36.6 2020              | • | -   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 25.7 2021                                       | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 16.9 2019              | • | 1   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 650.0 2021 • •                                  | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |                        |   |     |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.2 2021 • 👈                                    | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 82.3 2020              |   | 7   |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 24.5 2019 • →                                   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 62.0 2021              | • | 1   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 24.5 2019 • →                                   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 0                      |   |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 202.8 2019 • •                                  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.4 2016               |   |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 3.9 2019               |   |     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 12.0 2019                                       | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 5.0 2018               |   |     |
| ife expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                     | 70.4 2019 • → 35.6 2019 • ↑                     | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.9 2018               |   |     |
| Radiescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)    |   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 13.5 2018              |   | 1   |
| furviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 84.4 2017 ● ● 57 2021 ● <b>↓</b>                | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 5.6 2018               |   | 1   |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |   |   | 0.8 2021               | • | -1  |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 55 2019 • 🗡                                     | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 1 2 2021               |   | _   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.0 2021 • ↑                                    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.3 2021               |   |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)                  | 0.3 2018               |   |     |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | CC 4 2021 A                                     |   | 145.4 2021             | _ | -   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 66.4 2021 • •                                   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 46.6.2022              |   |     |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 91.2 2021 • 🔸                                   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 46.6 2022              |   | 7   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 89.8 2021 • 🛧                                   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 48.8 2022              |   | 4   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 98.4 2019 • 👈                                   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 12.5 2018<br>7.1 2019  |   | 1   |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.8 2019               |   | 4   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 56.0 2017 • →                                   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2019               |   |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |   |   | 0.0 2010               | • | _   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 106.1 2021                                      | SDG15 – Life on Land  Man area that is protected in torrectrial sites important to bindings site (///)  | 42.0.2022              |   | 9   |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 65.1 2022                                       | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)<br>Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) |                        |   | 7   |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 28.0 2021 • →                                   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 56.1 2022<br>0.66 2023 |   | J   |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 041 2020  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.00 2023              |   | ,   |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 94.1 2020 • ↑ 82.3 2020 • ↑                     | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |                        |   |     |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 02.3 2020 -                                     | (per million population)  | 0.1 2018               | • |     |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)      | 26.3 2019 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                        |   |     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                | 421.7 2018                                      | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 4.3 2019               | • | 1   |
|  | 421.7 2010                                      | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 59.2 2019              | • | ,   |
| 5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 06.0.2020                                       | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 68 2021                | • | 1   |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 96.8 2020                                       | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 91.8 2017              | • | •   |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 48.0 2020 • →                                   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 33 2022                | • | 4   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                    | 1.3 2019 • →                                    | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA                  | • | •   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 10.4 2019 • 🔸                                   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2021               |   |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |   | per 100,000 population)   |                        |   |     |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -4.2 2021 • •                                   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 46.2 2023              | • |     |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 7.7 2018  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021               | • | - 2 |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021               | • |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 51.4 2021                                       | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021               | • | •   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 2.2 2023 • 🛧                                    | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                        |   |     |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021 • →                                    | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6.0 2020               | • | 2   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2018 • →                                    | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                     | NA NA                  | • | •   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 10.8 2018 • •                                   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *  | 15.9 2020<br>0 2021    | • | -   |
| (per 100,000 population)   |   |   |                        |   | - 4 |

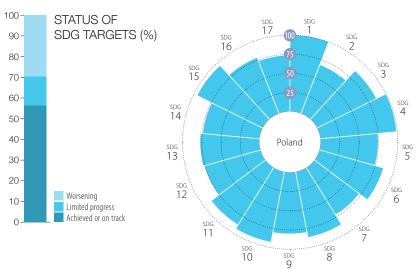
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS









































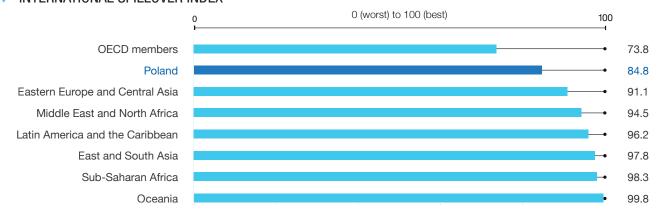




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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

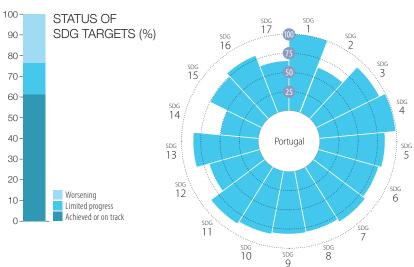


| DG1 – No Poverty   |          |     |     | g Trend  |  |       | Year Ra | _ |
|--|----------|-----|-----|----------|--|-------|---------|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)                                     |          |     | 3   | - 1      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |       | 2022    | • |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)                                     |          |     | 3   | _        | Population using the internet (%)  |       | 2021    | • |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 9.8      | 201 | 8   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 205.8 | 2021    |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |          |     |     |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)    | 3.2   | 2018    | • |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5      | 202 | 0   | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      |       |         |   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                             | 2.3      | 202 | 2 • | <b>→</b> | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 33.1  | 2022    |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                              | 0.9      | 201 | 1 • |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 1.5   | 2021    | • |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                                  | 23.1     | 201 | 6 • | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 1.4   | 2020    | • |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4      | 201 | 7 • | •        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 7.6   | 2020    | • |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)                                     | 4.6      | 202 | 1 • | 1        | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   |       | 2020    |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                               | 0.9      | 201 | 8 • | 1        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   |       | 2020    |   |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)   | 47.5     | 202 | 1 • |          | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)                                   |       | 2017    |   |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                          | 2.5      | 202 | 0 • |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |         |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |          |     |     |          |  | 20.2  | 2010    |   |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)                                       | 2.0      | 202 | 0   | 1        | Gini coefficient   |       | 2018    |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |          | 202 |     | <b>†</b> | Palma ratio  |       | 2018    |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |          |     | 1   | <b>†</b> | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 12.8  | 2018    | • |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)                                       |          | 202 |     | <b>•</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |         |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)                                    |          | N.  |     |          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *   | 0.0   | 2020    | • |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                      | INA      | IVA | -   |          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 10.7  | 2010    |   |
| liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                | 17.0     | 201 | 9 🛑 | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  | 19./  | 2019    | • |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                  |          |     |     |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 96.6  | 2020    | • |
| imbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 40.9     | 201 | 9 • |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   |       | 2022    |   |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 9.4      | 201 | 9 • | <b>→</b> | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 7.0   | 2019    | • |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  |          |     | 9 • | - 1      | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)                     | 95.4  | 2022    | • |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                       |          |     | 9   | 7        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |         |   |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |          |     | 0   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 117   | 2010    | _ |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                            |          | 202 |     | Į.       | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |       | 2019    |   |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)             |          |     | 9   |          |  |       | 2018    |   |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                            |          |     | 2   | 1        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |       | 2018    |   |
| up in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)                                   |          |     | 0   |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |       | 2018    |   |
| p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)                         | 26.7     |     |     | į.       | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |       | 2018    |   |
| ily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   |          |     | 9   | - 1      | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |       | 2021    |   |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | 17.1     | 201 | 9   | T        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.6   | 2021    | • |
| OG4 – Quality Education  |          |     |     |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |         |   |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning                                     | 95.9     | 202 | 0   | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 8.6   | 2021    | • |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)   |          |     |     |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                               | 1.4   | 2018    | • |
| t primary enrollment rate (%)  |          |     | 0   | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)                                  | 331.7 | 2021    | • |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  | * 97.2   |     |     | T        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)                                   | 35.4  | 2018    | • |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.9     |     |     | •        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |         |   |
| rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)                          |          |     | 1 • |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | 07.2  | 2022    | • |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best)  | 513.0    |     |     | - 1      | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2022    |   |
| riation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)                  |          |     | 8 – |          | , ,  |       | 2022    |   |
| nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)   | 13.8     | 201 | 8 • | <u> </u> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  |       |         |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |          |     |     |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |       | 2019    |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods                                  | v        | 202 | 2 0 | _        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |       | 2019    |   |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)  | * 72.7   | 202 | 3 - | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 0.0   | 2018    | • |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                             | 102.9    | 202 | 1   | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |         |   |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                               |          |     | 2   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 88.7  | 2022    | • |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)   |          |     | 1 • |          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 91.7  | 2022    | • |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)   |          |     | 0   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023    | • |
| 3 3 1 1  | 0.7      | _02 | _   | •        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |       | 2021    |   |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |          |     |     | •        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports                                    |       |         |   |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)                              | 100.0    |     |     | T        | (per million population)   | 1.0   | 2018    | • |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)                                  | 100.0    |     |     | 1        |  |       |         |   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                              |          |     | 9 • |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | c =   | 202:    | _ |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)                                     | 61.5     |     |     | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2021    | • |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) | 1,347.87 |     |     |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |       | 2020    | • |
| pulation using safely managed water services (%)                                       | 98.3     |     |     | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                   |       | 2022    | • |
| pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)                                  | 90.5     | 202 | 0 • | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   |       | 2022    | • |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |          |     |     |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2022    | • |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0    | 202 | 0 🗭 | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 0.0   | 2021    | • |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                     | 100.0    |     |     | <b>*</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.0   | 2021    | • |
| 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output                          |          |     |     |          | per 100,000 population)  |       |         | Ę |
| AtCO2/TWh)   | 1.9      | 201 | 9 • | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2023    |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                             | 12.2     | 201 | 9 • | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2021    | • |
| GS – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |          |     |     |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2021    | • |
|  | 0.5      | 200 |     | -        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  |       | 2021    |   |
| justed GDP growth (%)  |          | 202 |     | •        | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 180.6 | 2020    | • |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 3.4      | 201 | 8   | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |         |   |
| fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a               | 95.7     | 202 | 1 • | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 9.0   | 2020    |   |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                        |          |     |     |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 |       |         |   |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                     | 0.7      | 202 | 1 • | 4        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   | 0.5   | 2022    | • |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports   | 0.1      | 201 | 8   | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NΔ    | NA      |   |
| (per 100,000 population)   |          |     |     |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   |       | 2021    |   |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)                   |          |     |     |          | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   |       |         | _ |
| nployment-to-population ratio (%)  | 70.3     | 202 | 1 • | T        | •  |       | 2022    | _ |
| uth not in employment, education or training (NEET)                                    | 120      | 202 | 1 • | 7        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)      |       | 2019    |   |
| (% of population aged 15 to 29)  |          |     |     |          |  |       | 2022    |   |

COUNTRY RANKING 18/166

COUNTRY SCORE 80.0

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

































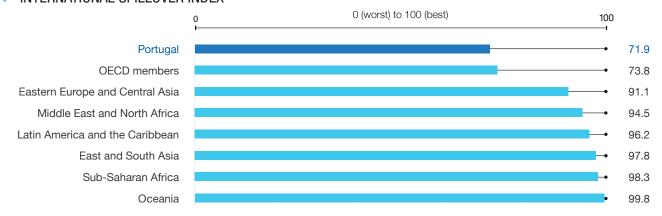




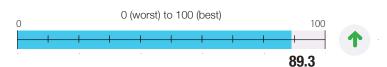


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

| OG1 – No Poverty  |          |     |              | ng Trend |  | Value Year |            |
|---|----------|-----|--------------|----------|--|------------|------------|
| verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |          |     | 23           | - 1      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.8 2022  |            |
| /erty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   |          |     | 23           | - 1      | Population using the internet (%)  | 82.3 2021  |            |
| verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 10.6     | 201 | 19 🛑         | <u>T</u> | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 88.6 2021  | •          |
| G2 – Zero Hunger  |          |     |              |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 3.2 2018   | 3          |
| valence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5      | 202 | 20 •         | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |            |            |
| valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 3.1      | 202 | 22 •         | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 43.3 2022  | 2          |
| valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |          |     | 16 •         |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 3.2 2021   | •          |
| valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 20.8     |     |              | - 1      | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 1.6 2020   | ) •        |
| nan Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |          |     | 17 •         |          | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 10.9 2020  | ) •        |
| eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |          |     | 21 •         |          | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   | 4.9 2020   | ) •        |
| rainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |          |     | 18 •         |          | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 35.3 2020  | ) •        |
| d gap closure (% of potential yield)  |          | N   |              | •        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 37.8 2017  | 7          |
| orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 1.0      | 202 | 20 •         |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |            |            |
| G3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |          |     |              |          | Gini coefficient   | 32.8 2019  | )          |
| ernal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 11.8     | 202 | 20 •         | <b>→</b> | Palma ratio  | 1.2 2019   |            |
| natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 1.7      | 202 | 21 •         | 1        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 10.7 2019  |            |
| tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 3.1      | 202 | 21 •         | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |            |            |
| dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 16.0     |     |              | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0 2020   | ١ .        |
| HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.1      | 202 | 21 •         | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 0.0 2020   | ,          |
| -standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 11.0     | 201 | 19 •         | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 7.5 2019   | ) •        |
| betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) -standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 4        |     |              |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0 2020 | )          |
| ibient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 10.0     | 201 | 19 •         |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 54.0 2022  |            |
| ic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 8.7      | 201 | 19 •         | 4        | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 5.7 2019   |            |
| expectancy at birth (years)   |          |     | 19           | - 1      | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 97.1 2022  |            |
| escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |          |     | 19           | - 1      | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |            |            |
| is attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |          |     | 20           |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 16.6 2019  | ۵ 🙇        |
| iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |          |     | 21           |          | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 8.3 2018   |            |
| ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best   |          |     | 19 •         | - 1      | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 3.2 2018   |            |
| ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |          |     | 22           |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 30.0 2018  |            |
| in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   |          |     | 20 •         |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 25.6 2018  |            |
| in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | 26.4     | 202 | 20 -         |          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 5.3 2021   |            |
| smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 14.2     | 201 | 19 •         | 1        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.0 2021   |            |
| G4 – Quality Education  |          |     |              |          |  | 1.0 2021   | _          |
| cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |          |     |              |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 4.0. 2021  | 1 _        |
| of children aged 4 to 6)  | 97.3     | 202 | 20           | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                     | 4.0 2021   |            |
| primary enrollment rate (%)   | 100.0    | 202 | 20           | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.3 2018   |            |
| er secondary completion rate (%)  | 99.3     |     |              | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best) | 0.0 2021   |            |
| acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.7     |     |              | •        |  | 43.8 2018  | 5          |
| ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 47.5     |     |              | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |            |            |
| score (worst 0–600 best)  | 492.0    | 201 | 18 🔸         | 4        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 70.8 2022  | 2          |
| tion in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  | 15.9     | 201 | 18 •         | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 72.0 2022  |            |
| erachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  | 19.6     | 201 | 18 🔸         | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 68.9 2018  |            |
| G5 – Gender Equality  |          |     |              |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 27.9 2019  |            |
| nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |          |     |              |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 25.7 2019  |            |
| of females aged 15 to 49)   | * 79.1   | 202 | 23 -         | T        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.6 2018   | 3 -        |
| of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 100.7    | 202 | 21           | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |            |            |
| o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |          |     | 22           | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 77.3 2022  | 2 🕝        |
| s held by women in national parliament (%)  |          |     | 21           | - 1      | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 68.6 2022  |            |
| der wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 11.7     | 202 | 20 •         | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.86 2023  | 3          |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |          |     |              |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 2021   | •          |
| ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.9     | 201 | 0 •          | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 4.0 2018   | 2 🔎        |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 99.9     |     |              | 4        | (per million population)   | T.U 2018   | ,          |
| water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |          |     | 19           |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |            |            |
| ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |          |     | 20           | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.8 2021   |            |
| te water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 5,551.76 |     |              |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 19.8 2020  |            |
| lation using safely managed water services (%)  | ,        |     | 20           |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | 80 2022    |            |
| lation using safely managed water services (%)  |          |     | 20           | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0 2022 |            |
|   | 23.1     | _02 |              |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 62 2022    |            |
| 57 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 100.0    | 200 | 00 =         | <b>1</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) *  | 0.0 2021   |            |
| lation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0    |     |              | - 1      | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.2 2021   |            |
| llation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output             | 100.0    | 202 | 20           | T        | per 100,000 population)  | 0.2 2021   | •          |
| CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 0.9      | 201 | 19 •         | 1        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 84.6 2023  |            |
| wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 28.2     | 201 | 19 •         | 7        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.7 2021   |            |
| i8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 20.2     |     |              |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4 2021   |            |
|   | 2.2      | 200 | 11 -         |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.7 2021   |            |
| sted GDP growth (%)   |          | 202 |              |          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 112.8 2020 | ) (        |
| ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 2.5      | 201 | الا <b>•</b> | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |            |            |
| ts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a bile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)       | 92.7     | 202 | 21 •         | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 11.8 2020  | )          |
| damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7      | 202 | 71 •         | 1        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |            |            |
| work-related accidents embodied in imports  |          |     |              |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.2 2022   | ! <b>•</b> |
| er 100,000 population)  | 0.2      | 201 | 8            | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NA NA      | 4          |
| ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population  | 1) 49.8  | 201 | 18 •         | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 49 2021    |            |
| oloyment-to-population ratio (%)  |          |     | 21           |          | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 56.9 2022  | 2          |
| th not in employment, education or training (NEET)  |          |     | 21           | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | 3.5 2019   | ) •        |
| arriot in employment, education of training (NEET)  |          |     |              | _        | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   |            | 2          |

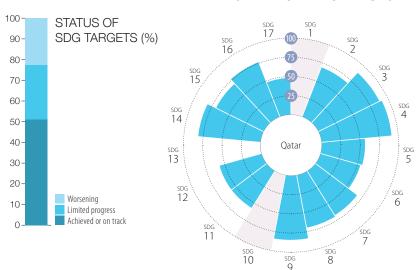


**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Decreasing









• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



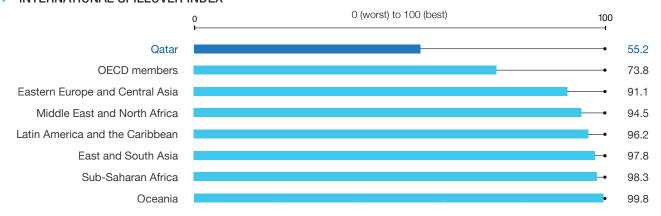
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |          | Year       |            |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | Value Year R            |   | Tre |
|---|----------|------------|------------|----------|---|-------------------------|---|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)                                   |          | NA<br>NA   |            | •        |   | 99.1 2022<br>100.0 2021 |   |     |
|   | ·· INA   | \ INF      | \ \        | _        |   | 144.0 2021              |   |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | * 25     | 2020       |            | •        | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                         |   |     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)<br>Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |          | 2020       |            | 1        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.4 2018                | • | •   |
| Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |          | 2022       |            |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 47.1 2022               |   |     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |          | 2016       |            | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 47.1 2022               | • |     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |          | NA         |            | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 2.2 2021                | • | •   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |          | 202        |            | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.5 2018                | • |     |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |          | 2018       |            | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                         |   |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |          | 2010       |            |          | Gini coefficient  | NA NA                   | • |     |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 0.0      | , 2020     |            | _        | Palma ratio   | NA NA                   | • |     |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 7.6      | 2020       | ) 👝        | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                         |   |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |          | 2020       |            | 4        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *  | 0.0 2020                | • |     |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |          | 202        |            | <b>1</b> | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 02.0.2010               |   |     |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |          | 202        |            |          | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 93.8 2019               | • |     |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  |          | 202        |            | 4        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | NA NA                   |   |     |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |          |            |            |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 65.0 2012               | • | (   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 10.7     | 2019       | •          | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                         |   |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 00.0     | 201        |            |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.2 2012                | • |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 90.8     | 3 2019     | 9          |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 13.6 2019               | • |     |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 7.3      | 2019       | •          | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 17.1 2018               | • |     |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 77.2     | 2019       | 9 •        | 7        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 17.5 2018               | • |     |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 7.2      | 2019       | •          | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 59.4 2018               | • |     |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 100.0    | 2019       | •          | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 75.0 2018               | • |     |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 98       | 3 202      | •          | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2021                | • |     |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 74       | 2019       | 9 -        | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                         |   |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)  |          |            |            | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 35.5 2021               | • |     |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.4      | 2014       | 1 •        | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 6.8 2018                | • |     |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |          |            |            |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 62,   | ,777.4 2021             | • |     |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 88.1     | 202        |            | <b>→</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                         |   |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)<br>Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 00.6     | 5 202°     |            | 4        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 60.0 2022               | • |     |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   |          | 3 202      |            | <b>1</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 73.6 2022               |   |     |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |          | 2017       |            | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA                   |   |     |
|   | 24.0     | 2017       |            | _        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.0 2019                |   |     |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |          |            |            |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 4.0 2019                | • |     |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 68.9     | 2012       | 2          | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 2018                | • |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 120.9    | 202        |            | 4        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                         |   | _   |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |          | 2022       |            | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 60.0.2022               | • |     |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  |          | 2022       |            | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA                   |   |     |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |          |            |            | Ť        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.81 2023               |   |     |
|   | 00.6     | : 2020     |            | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA NA                   |   |     |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)                       |          | 2020       |            | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |                         |   |     |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 431.0    | 2020       |            |          | (per million population)  | 1.0 2018                | • |     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |          | 2019       |            | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                         |   |     |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 10,937.6 |            |            |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.3 2021                | • |     |
|   | 10,537.0 | 2010       | ) •        |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 36.0 2016               |   |     |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 100.0    | 2020       |            | •        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 92 2012                 | • |     |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0    |            |            | T        |   | 100.0 2022              |   |     |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0    | 2020       | ) <b>•</b> | T        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 58 2022                 |   |     |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                      | 2.0      | 2019       | •          | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA                   |   |     |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.0      | 2019       |            | 4        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                         |   |     |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 0.0      | . 2013     | . •        | -        | per 100,000 population)   | 0.4 2021                | • |     |
|   | 4.4      | 202        |            |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 55.3 2023               | • |     |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) Vistims of modern slavery (per 1 000 population)  |          | 202        |            |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA                   |   |     |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | * NA     | N/         |            | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA 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) | 65.9     | 201        | •          |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA                   | • |     |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | O 1      | 2023       | 3 🗭        | 4        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                         |   |     |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |          | 2023<br>NA |            |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6.5 2020                | • |     |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)  |          | 2018       |            | 1        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.5 2022                |   |     |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |          |            |            |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA NA                   |   |     |
| victims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 255.0    | 2018       | 3          |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | NA NA                   |   |     |
| 4   |          |            |            |          |   |                         |   |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

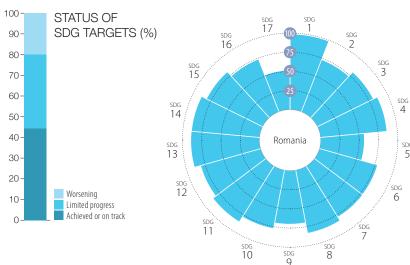
## ROMANIA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 35/166

COUNTRY SCORE 77.5

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

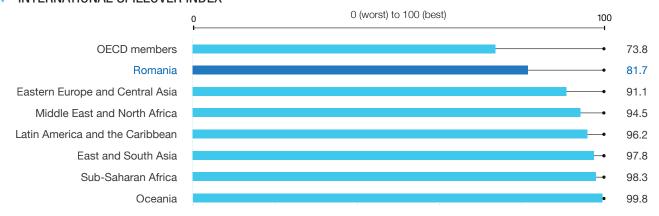


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un.org/topics/sustainable development goals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



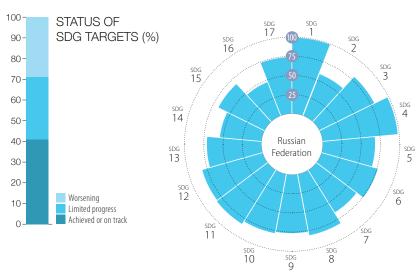
| SDG1 – No Poverty  Poverty handcount ratio at \$2.15 (day (2017 DDD 94))   | Value Year Rating Tren                     |   | Value Year Rating        |
|--|--|---|--------------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.6 2023                                   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 99.7 2022                |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 1.1 2023 • 1                               | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 83.6 2021                |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | 2.5.2020                                   | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 95.9 2021 •              |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5 2020                                   | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.9 2018 •               |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.7 2022 • ↑                               | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 21.2.2022                |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 3.5 2002 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 31.3 2022 •              |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3 2017                                   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.9 2021 •               |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 5.2 2021                                   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.5 2020 •               |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.2 2018 • 1                               | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                          |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 1.5 2020                                   | Gini coefficient  | 34.8 2019 •              |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |  | Palma ratio   | 1.3 2019 •               |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 10.1 2020 • 🛧                              | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                          |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 3.2 2021 • 🛧                               | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | * 0.0 2020 •             |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 6.4 2021                                   | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 14.2 2019                |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 45.0 2021 • 1                              | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   |                          |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.0 2021 • 1                               | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 89.8 2018                |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 21.0.2010                                  | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 59.0 2022                |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 21.0 2019 • →                              | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                          |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 67.8 2019                                  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.8 2019 •               |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |  | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 11.4 2019 •              |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 10.3 2019                                  | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 17.0 2018                |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 75.6 2019                                  | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 2.8 2018                 |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 37.2 2019                                  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 40.0 2018                |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 93.1 2019                                  | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 13.2 2018                |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 86 2021 • 👈                                | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.0 2021                 |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 71 2019 🔸 👈                                | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                          |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.4 2022 • 🛧                               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 4.1 2021                 |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   | 0.1 2022                                   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.8 2018                 |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 23.7 2021 •              |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 88.3 2020 • <b>T</b>                       | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                          |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 87.6 2020 • 🔸                              | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 88.6 2022 •              |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 86.9 2020 🔸 🕹                              | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 64.4 2022                |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.5 2021 • •                              | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA •                  |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 2.1 2011                 |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 46.5 2004 • 1                              | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                           | 0.7 2019 •<br>0.0 2018 • |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | -  |   | 0.0 2018                 |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 94.9 2021                                  | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 76.0.2022                |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 67.6 2022                                  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                          |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 18.5 2021 • →                              | -   | 60.8 2022                |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)                             | 0.87 2023                |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0 2020 • ↑                             | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.0 2021                 |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 87.1 2020 • 1                              | (per million population)  | 0.5 2018 •               |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 6.0 2019                                   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 25.7 2020                                  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.3 2021                 |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | 1,948.6 2018 • •                           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 7.8 2020                 |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 40000000                                   | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 67 2022                  |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2020                                 | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0 2022               |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 87.7 2020 • 1                              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 46 2022                  |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                   | 1.2 2019 🔸 👈                               | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA •                  |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 23.5 2019 • 🔸                              | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                          |
|  | 25.5 2015                                  | per 100,000 population)   | 0.5 2013                 |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 2 2 2021                                   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 69.0 2023 •              |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)<br>Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 3.3 2021 • • 4.3 2018 • •                  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021 •               |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 4.3 2018                                   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021 •               |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 69.1 2021 • 🗷                              | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7 2021 •               |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 5.3 2023 • 🛧                               | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                          |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7 2021 • →                               | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 8.7 2020 •               |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 0.1 2018 • →                               | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.1 2022 •               |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 20.6.2010                                  | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA NA •                  |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 30.6 2018 • •                              | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 62 2021 •                |
|  |  | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 84.3 2022                |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

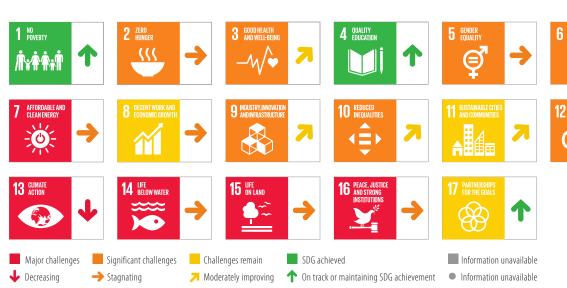




#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

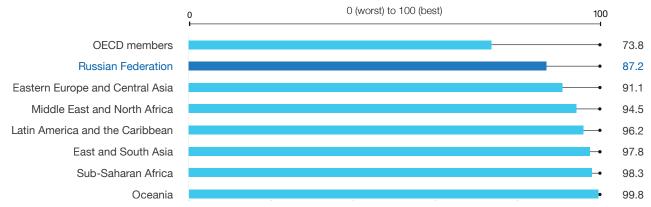


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# RUSSIAN FEDERATION

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |         |      | ating Tren | ·  | <b>lue Year Ra</b><br>4.5 2022 |   | Tre |
|---|---------|------|------------|--|--------------------------------|---|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   |         | 2023 |            | • •  |                                |   | 1   |
|   | 0.8     | 2023 | • 1        | •  | 3.2 2021<br>7.6 2021           |   | 4   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | 2.5     | 2020 |            | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                  | .0 2021                        |   |     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |         | 2020 |            | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.8 2018                       | • | 1   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |         | NA   |            | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                    |                                |   |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2005 |            | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 2.0 2022                       | • | •   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |         | 2016 |            | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)                       | 0.8 2021                       | • | 1   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |         | 2017 |            | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)                                   | 1.1 2020                       | • | 1   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)         |         | 2021 |            | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                                |   |     |
|   |         | 2018 |            |  | 5.0 2020                       |   | 7   |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.1     | 2020 | • •        |  | 1.2 2017                       |   | •   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |         |      |            | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                                |   | _   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   |         | 2020 |            |  | NA NA                          | • |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2021 |            | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than                         | 01 101                         |   |     |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2021 |            | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu$ g/m <sup>3</sup> )                           | 5.6 2019                       | • | 3   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |         | 2021 |            |  | 5.9 2020                       | • |     |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | NA      | NA   | • •        |  | 1.0 2022                       |   |     |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 24.2    | 2019 | • 7        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production                                       | .0 2022                        |   | _   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   |         |      |            |  | 1.1 2012                       |   |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 67.1    | 2019 | •          |  | 1.3 2012                       |   | ,   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 120     | 2019 | • 1        | - '  | 3.2 2019                       |   |     |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   |         |      | • 7        |  | 1.4 2018                       |   |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |         | 2019 |            |  | 1.4 2018                       |   |     |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |         | 2020 |            |  | 7.5 2018                       |   |     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |         |      | • 1        |  | 0.2 2021                       |   |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 21      | 2021 |            |  | .2 2021                        |   |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 75      | 2019 | • 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 4 2024                         |   |     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.0     | 2022 | • 1        |  | 2.1 2021                       | • |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |         |      |            |  | 0.4 2018                       |   |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |         |      |            |  | 7.9 2021                       | • |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 93.0    | 2019 | • •        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                                |   |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.9    | 2019 | • •        |  | 2.8 2022                       |   | •   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 104.0   | 2019 | • 1        |  | 0.3 2022                       | • | •   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.7    | 2020 | • •        |  | 5.6 2018                       |   | ١   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |         |      |            | 3 , 3 3 1 1  | 1.2 2019                       |   |     |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 70.4    | 2011 | _ =        |  | 3.4 2019                       |   |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | /2.4    | 2011 | • 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)             | 0.1 2018                       | • | _   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 99.6    | 2021 | • ->       | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                                |   |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 78.5    | 2021 | • 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 25    | 5.5 2022                       | • |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 16.2    | 2021 | • ->       | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 26     | 5.2 2022                       | • |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |      |            | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)                                  | 95 2023                        | • |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 97.0    | 2020 | • 7        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)                           | 0.0 2021                       | • |     |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |         | 2020 |            | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports                  | 0.9 2018                       |   |     |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |         | 2019 |            | (per million population)   | 1.9 2010                       |   |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |         | 2020 |            | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions                                       |                                |   |     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | 1,384.0 |      |            | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 5.8 2021                       | • |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | ,       | -    |            | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 14                                    | 1.1 2020                       | • |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 1000    | 2020 | • 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) | 59 2022                        | • |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)         |         | 2020 |            | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                 | 0.0 2022                       | • |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 00.3    | 2020 | • •        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)                                      | 28 2022                        | • |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                   | 1.7     | 2019 | • →        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)                      | NA NA                          | • |     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 3.2     | 2019 | • →        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD                      | ₹ 5 2021                       |   |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 5.2     |      |            | per 100,000 population)  | 3.5 2021                       | • |     |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  | 1.0     | 2021 | • •        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) 34  | 1.8 2023                       | • |     |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |         | 2021 | •          | ,  | 0.6 2021                       |   |     |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 5.5     | ZU10 |            |  | 0.6 2021                       | • |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 89.7    | 2021 | • 1        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                | 0.4 2021                       | • |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 47      | 2021 | • •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                                |   |     |
| Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |         | 2021 | • 4        |  | 9.1 2020                       | • |     |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports   |         |      |            | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional               | ALA AL                         |   |     |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 0.0     | 2018 | • →        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                 | NA NA                          | _ | •   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 11.0    | 2010 |            | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 27                   | 7.7 2020                       | • |     |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 11.8    | 2018 | -          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *                                       | 0 2021                         | • |     |
|   |         |      |            | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 84                                  | 1.1 2022                       | • |     |
|   |         |      |            |  |                                |   |     |

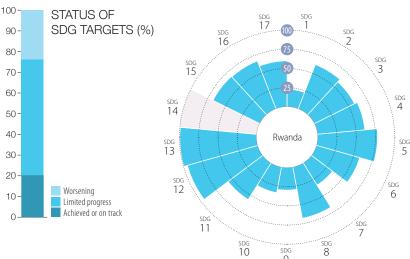
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



COUNTRY 126/166 **RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0

























Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

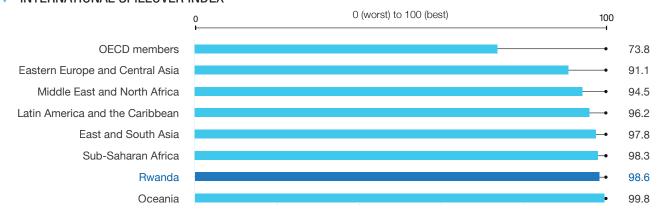




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Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend                                      | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year F |   | g Trer |
|---|--|---|--------------|---|--------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 38.5 2023  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 71.9 2022    |   | •      |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 61.7 2023 • →  | Population using the internet (%)   | 30.5 2021    |   | 7      |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 47.0 2021    | • | Т      |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 35.8 2020 • •  | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.8 2018     | • | 1      |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                                    | 29.8 2022 • 7  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |              |   |        |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                                     | 111 2020   | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2022     | • | •      |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)<br>uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 5.8 2016 • <del>-</del> 2.1 2017 • <del>-</del> <del>-</del> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 2021     | • | 7      |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.5 2021   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.8 2019     | • | 7      |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                                      | 0.6 2018   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |              |   |        |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                                | 0.0 2020   | Gini coefficient  | 43.7 2016    | • | •      |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |  | Palma ratio   | 2.3 2016     | • | •      |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 258.9 2020 • 7   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |              |   |        |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 17.5 2021  | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 38.3 2020    | • | 4      |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 39.4 2021  | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 42.3 2019    |   | J      |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 56.0 2021  | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 42.3 2019    | _ |        |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.3 2021   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 75.8 2020    |   | -      |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                             |  | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 47.0 2019    | • | •      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                       | 20.2 2019 • →  | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |              |   |        |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                        | 165.8 2019 • •   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.0 2016     | • | •      |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 100.0 2019   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.6 2019     | • |        |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 29.5 2019 • →  | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 0.6 2018     | • | (      |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 69.1 2019 • →  | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.2 2018     |   | •      |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                             | 31.8 2018  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 4.2 2018     |   | •      |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 94.2 2020 • ↑  | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 4.6 2018     |   | •      |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                                  | 87 2021 • 🔸  | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1 2021     | • | -      |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>worst 0–100 best)                 | 54 2019 • 🔷  | SDG13 – Climate Action  |              |   |        |
|   | 2.2.2010   | $\text{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)  | 0.1 2021     | • | •      |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                                   | 3.3 2019 • •   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.1 2018     | • | •      |
| DG4 – Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning                   |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2021     | • | -      |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 68.1 2021 • 🛧  | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |              |   |        |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 93.3 2021 • 🔸  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA        |   | -      |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 44.8 2021 • 👈  | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA NA        |   | •      |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 86.9 2021 • 🔷  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA        |   | (      |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA NA        | • | -      |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 70.4.0040.   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA NA        |   | (      |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 72.1 2019 • 🕇  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018     | • | (      |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                                   | 82.5 2021 🌘 🗡  | SDG15 – Life on Land  |              |   |        |
| itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                                     | 78.7 2022 • 👈  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 51.2 2022    | • | •      |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 61.3 2021 • 🛧  | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 38.9 2022    | • | •      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.88 2023    | • | -      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)                                    | 60.4 2020 • 🔷  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.3 2021     | • | •      |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 68.8 2020 • 👈  | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.3 2018     | • |        |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                                     | 20.2 2019 • •  | (per million population)  |              |   |        |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2020 • •   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |              |   |        |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)        | 312.8 2018 • •   | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 3.6 2020     |   | •      |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |  | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | NA NA        | • | -      |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 46.6 2020 • 7  | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 80 2019      |   | -      |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                            | 2.4 2020 • →   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 85.6 2020    |   | -      |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output                    | 1.0.2010   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 51 2022      |   | •      |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.0 2019 • 🛧   | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 19.0 2014    | • | -      |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                                   | 8.0 2019 • 🔸   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2021     | • |        |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |  | per 100,000 population)   | 46.6.2022    |   |        |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)  | -2.1 2021 • •  | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 46.6 2023    |   |        |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 11.6 2018 • •  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)                          | 0.7 2021     |   |        |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                      | 50.0 2017  | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021     |   |        |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                               | 50.0 2017  |   | 0.7 2021     | - | (      |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 12.7 2023 • 🔸  | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | (0.000       | _ |        |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                            | 0.7 2021 • •   | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6.8 2021     |   | -      |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)                    | 0.0 2018 • →   | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA        |   | •      |
| etims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 5.9 2018 • •   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 21.4 2020    |   |        |
| (per 100,000 population)  |  | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021       |   | - (    |

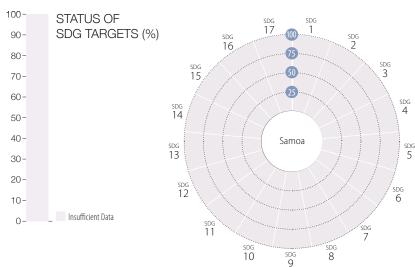
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

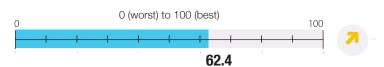


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| 5DG1 – No Poverty  |       |            |     | g Trend  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Yea |      |     |
|--|-------|------------|-----|----------|---|-----------|------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |       | 2023       |     |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 87.2 202  |      |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.8   | 2023       | 5 - |          | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 78.2 202  |      |     |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 4.4   | 2020       |     | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 12.8 202  | 21   |     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |       | 2020       |     | <b>T</b> | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA N      | A •  | ) ( |
| Prevalence of stuffing in children under 5 years of age (%)  |       | 2019       |     | <b>1</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | • 00.201  | າາ 🥏 |     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |       | 2016       |     |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | * 0.0 202 |      | ,   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |       | 2017       |     |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.4 202   | 21 • | ) • |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |       | NA         |     |          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA N      | A •  | )   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8   | 2018       | 3   | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |           |      |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |       | NA         |     |          | Gini coefficient  | 38.7 201  |      |     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       |            |     |          | Palma ratio   | 1.7 201   | 3    | )   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 59.1  | 2020       | )   | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |           |      |     |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 6.6   | 2021       | •   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA N      | A •  | )   |
| fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 16.7  | 2021       | •   | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 10.8 201  | 9    | •   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 6.8   | 2021       | •   | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 86.8 202  | n _  |     |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA    | NA         | •   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA N      |      |     |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 31.2  | 2019       | •   | <b>→</b> |   | 14/1      | ,,   |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  |       |            |     |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4 201   | 1 •  |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                          | 145.5 | 2019       | •   | •        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 3.1 201   |      |     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 13.0  | 2019       | 9   | 4        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA N      |      |     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 70.5  | 2019       | 9 • | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA N      | A    | )   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 54.9  | 2018       | 3   | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA N      | A    | )   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 88.9  | 2020       | •   | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA N      | A    | þ   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 62    | 2021       | •   | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 201   | 9    | ,   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 53    | 2019       | 9 • | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |           |      |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |       |            |     |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 1.4 202   | 21   | •   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | NA    | NA         | 4   | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA N      | A •  | è   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |       |            |     |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 201   | 9    |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 34.9  | 2021       | •   | <b>→</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |           |      |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.0  | 2021       | •   | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 54.2 202  | 22   |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 106.7 | 2021       | •   | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 79.8 202  | 22   |     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.1  | 2021       | •   |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 49.9 201  | 8    | )   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |       |            |     |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.0 201   |      |     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 27.0  | 2019       |     | d        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 7.5 201   |      |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 27.0  | 2015       | , • | •        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA N      | A •  | į   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 106.8 |            |     | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |           |      |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |       | 2022       |     | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |           |      |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 7.8   | 2021       | •   | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA N      |      | į   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |       |            |     |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.76 202  |      | ,   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   |       | 2020       |     |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports             | NA N      | А    | ,   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |       | 2020       |     | 1        | (per million population)  | 0.4 201   | 8    | )   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |       | NA<br>2020 |     |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |           |      | _   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)    |       | 2020       |     | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 6.2 201   | 8    | ,   |
|  | IVA   | NA         | 1   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 6.5 201   |      | ,   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 1000  | 2020       |     |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |           | A    |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 |            |     | <b>T</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 66.9 202  | 20   | ,   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output | 30.5  | 2020       | ) • |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | NA N      | A    | )   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 2.2   | 2019       | •   | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 13.9 202  | 20   | ,   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 5.0   | 2019       | •   | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 202   | 01   |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |       |            |     |          | per 100,000 population)   |           |      |     |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -7.0  | 2021       | •   | •        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 82.2 202  |      | j   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | NA    |            |     | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA N      |      |     |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)       | NA    | NA         |     | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)            | NA N      | A •  | ,   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 9.9   | 2023       | 3   | 4        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |           |      |     |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | NA    | NA         |     | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 8.7 202   | 20   | )   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | NA    | NA         |     | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA N      | A •  | )   |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | A LA  | NI A       |     |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 32.5 202  | 20   | )   |
| (per 100,000 population)   | NA    | IN/        | 1   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 202     | 1 •  |     |

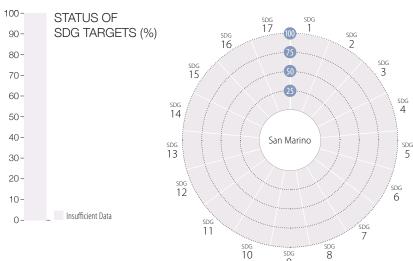
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

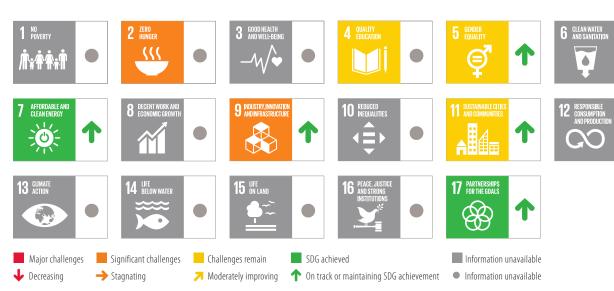




## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## SAN MARINO

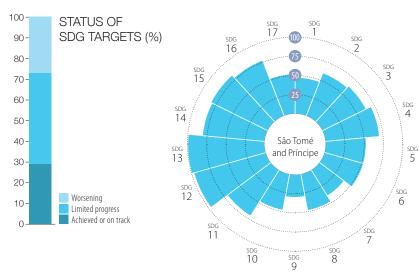
| SDG1 – No Poverty<br>Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |       | Year<br>NA | _ |   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |             | Year 1 2022 |   | Trer |
|--|-------|------------|---|---|---|-------------|-------------|---|------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.157day (2017 PPP, %)  |       | NA         |   |   | Population using the internet (%)   | 74.9        |             |   | •    |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | IVA   | INM        |   | _ | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 133.3       |             |   | 1    |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | v 0.5 | 2020       |   |   | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 133.3       | 2021        |   |      |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |       | 2020       |   |   | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA          | NA          |   | •    |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |       | 2022       |   | • | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |             |             |   |      |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |       | 2021       |   | • | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0         | 2022        | • | •    |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | NA    |            |   | • | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 1.7         | 2021        | • | 1    |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | NA    |            |   |   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |             | NA          |   | •    |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | NA    | NA         | • | • | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |             |             |   |      |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |       | NA         |   |   | Gini coefficient  | NIA         | NIA         | • |      |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 195.0 | 2020       | • |   | Palma ratio   | NA          | NA<br>NA    |   |      |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |            |   |   |   | INA         | INA         | _ | _    |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | NA    | NA         |   |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |             |             |   |      |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 0.8   | 2021       | • | 1 | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 9.0         | 2020        | • | 1    |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 1.7   | 2021       | • | 1 | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 13.3        | 2019        | • | 1    |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 0.0   | 2021       | • | 1 | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |             |             | _ |      |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA    | NA         | • |   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | NA          |             |   |      |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |       |            |   |   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA          | NA          |   | •    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | NA    | NA         |   |   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |             |             |   |      |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | NIA   | NIA        | • | • | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.4         | 2016        | • | •    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | NA    | NA         |   |   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | NA          | NA          |   | •    |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | NA    | NA         |   | • | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA          | NA          |   | (    |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | NA    | NA         |   |   | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA          | NA          | • | (    |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 1.4   | 2011       | • |   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA          | NA          | • | (    |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | NA    | NA         | • |   | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA          | NA          | • | -    |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 89    | 2021       | • | 1 | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA          | NA          | • | (    |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | A I A | N.I.A      |   |   | SDG13 – Climate Action  |             |             |   |      |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | NA    | NA         |   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA          | NA          | • |      |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | NA    | NA         | • |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA          |             |   |      |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |       |            |   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in finiports (tcO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) |             |             |   |      |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |       |            |   |   |   | NA          | NA          |   |      |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 98.2  | 2021       | • |   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |             |             |   |      |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 97.5  | 2021       | • |   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA          | NA          |   | •    |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 87.9  | 2021       | • |   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA          | NA          | • | •    |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | NA    | NA         | • | • | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA          | NA          |   | (    |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |       |            |   |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA          | NA          |   | (    |
| remand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |       |            |   |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA          | NA          |   | (    |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | NA    | NA         |   |   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 6.5         | 2018        | • | (    |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 101.9 | 2021       | • | • | SDG15 – Life on Land  |             |             |   |      |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |       | NA         |   |   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA          | NA          | • | (    |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |       | 2021       |   | 1 | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |             | NA          |   |      |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | 55.5  | LUL        |   | · | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |             | 2023        |   |      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 1000  | 2020       |   |   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA          |             |   |      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0 |            |   | T | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 14/1        | 147 (       |   |      |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 100.0 |            |   | T | (per million population)  | 59.1        | 2018        | • | (    |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |       | NA         |   | • | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |             |             |   |      |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | NA    |            |   | • |   | 0.0         | 2011        |   |      |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | NA    | NA         |   |   | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |             | 2011        |   |      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |            |   |   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | NA          |             |   |      |
| ppulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 | 2020       | • | 1 | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | NA<br>100.0 |             |   |      |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0 | 2020       | • | 1 | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0       |             |   |      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | NIA   | NIA        |   |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | NA          |             |   |      |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | NA    | NA         |   |   | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA          | NA          | • |      |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | NA    | NA         |   |   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0         | 2021        | • |      |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |       |            |   |   | per 100,000 population)   |             |             |   |      |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)   | -0.6  | 2020       | • | • | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | NA          |             |   |      |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | NA    |            |   |   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA          |             |   | -    |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 14/4  | 1 1/7      |   |   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA          | NA          | • | -    |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | NA    | NA         |   |   | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA          | NA          |   | (    |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | NA    | NA         |   | • | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |             |             |   |      |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | NA    |            |   | • | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 11.2        | 2020        | • | •    |
| stal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | NA    |            |   | • | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)       | NA          |             |   |      |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |       |            |   |   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA          | NA          | • | - (  |
| (per 100,000 population)   | NA    | NA         |   | • | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |             | 2021        | • |      |
| N. Company of the Com |       |            |   |   | ,   | J           |             | - |      |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

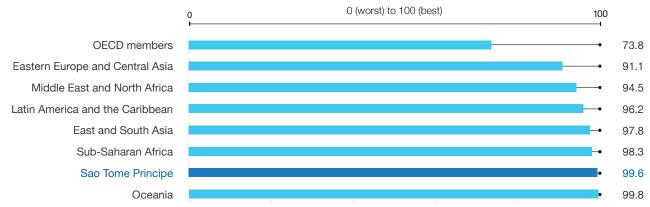


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

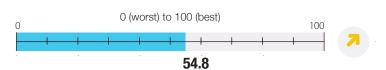


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | Value Yea<br>15.7 202 |       |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | <b>Value</b> 68.8 2 |            |   | J Trei |
|--|-----------------------|-------|----------|---|---------------------|------------|---|--------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 42.3 202              |       |          | Population using the internet (%)   | 51.2                |            |   |        |
|  | TZ.J 202              | 23    |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 39.8                |            |   |        |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 12 5 20               | 20.   | <b>→</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                     |            |   |        |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 13.5 202<br>10.0 202  |       |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.3 2               | 2018       | • | •      |
| Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 4.1 20                |       | <b>→</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | * 00                | 2022       |   |        |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 12.4 20               |       | Ţ        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2               | 2022       | • | ,      |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 20                |       | 4        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 2               | 2021       | • | •      |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.0 202               |       | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA                  | NA         | • | (      |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.0 20                | 18 •  | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                     |            |   |        |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA N                  | NA •  | •        | Gini coefficient  | 40.7                |            |   | (      |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                       |       |          | Palma ratio   | 2.0 2               | 2017       | • | (      |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 146.2 202             | 20 •  | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                     |            |   |        |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 7.6 202               | 21 •  | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 52.6 2              | 2020       | • | •      |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 15.4 202              | 21 •  | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 29.0                | 2019       | • |        |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 114.0 202             | 21 •  | 7        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)                                     | 100.0               | วกวก       |   |        |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.1 202               | 21 •  | 1        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  |                     | 2020<br>NA |   |        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 21.0 20               | 19 •  | <b>→</b> |   | INA                 | INM        | _ | _      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 5 20                  |       |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4                 | 2014       |   |        |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 225.4 20              | 19 •  | •        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |                     | 2014       |   | -      |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 27.9 20°              | 19 🌰  | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA                  |            |   | -      |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 70.4 20               |       | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA                  | NA         | • |        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 86.1 20               |       | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA                  | NA         |   |        |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 96.8 20               | 19 •  | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |                     | NA         |   | •      |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 77 202                | 21 •  | 4        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0                 | 2018       | • |        |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 60 20                 | 10 👝  | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                     |            |   |        |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 00 20                 | 19    |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.6                 | 2021       | • | •      |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | NA N                  | NA •  |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |                     |            | • | •      |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |                       |       |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | * 0.0 3             | 2021       | • | •      |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)                                       | 51.3 20               | 15 •  |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                     |            |   |        |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 94.0 20               | 17 🔸  | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 92.3                | 2022       | • | 1      |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 73.5 20               |       |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 47.3                | 2022       | • | 4      |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 98.1 202              |       | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 32.4                | 2018       | • | 4      |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |                       |       |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 2.8 2               | 2011       | • | •      |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 577.00                | 40.   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.0                 | 2011       | • | •      |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 57.7 20               | 19 •  | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0                 | 2018       | • | •      |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 82.2 202              | 21 •  | <b>→</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                     |            |   |        |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 54.2 202              | 22 •  | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 86.3                | 2022       | • | 1      |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 23.6 202              | 21 •  | 7        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 92.8                | 2022       | • | 1      |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                       |       |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.78                |            | • |        |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 78.2 202              | 20 •  | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA                  | NA         | • | •      |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 47.6 202              | 20 •  | <b>→</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1                 | 2018       | • | •      |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 1.9 20                |       |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                     |            |   |        |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 10.9 202              |       |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 27                  | 2011       |   |        |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | NA N                  | NA •  |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 32.8                | 2011       |   |        |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                       |       |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |                     | NA         |   |        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 76.6 202              |       | 7        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 98.6                |            |   |        |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 3.3 202               | 20 •  | <b>→</b> | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |                     | 2022       |   |        |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                   | 1.2 20                | 19 🔵  | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 10.5                |            |   |        |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.8 20                | 19 🔷  | T        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                     |            |   |        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 0.0 20                | . , 🔻 |          | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0                 | 2021       |   |        |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -3.6 202              | 21 🙇  |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | NA                  | NA         | • | •      |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |                       | VA •  |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA                  | NA         |   |        |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |                       |       | -        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA                  | NA         | • | (      |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | NA N                  | NA •  | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA                  | NA         |   | (      |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 15.5 202              | 23 •  | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                     |            |   |        |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | NA N                  | NA •  | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 7.5 2               | 2020       | • | •      |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | NA N                  | NA •  | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA                  | NA         | • | •      |
| Maria Carlo II   |                       |       |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | * 15.6 2            | 2018       | • |        |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | NA N                  | NA 🔵  |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |                     | 2021       |   |        |

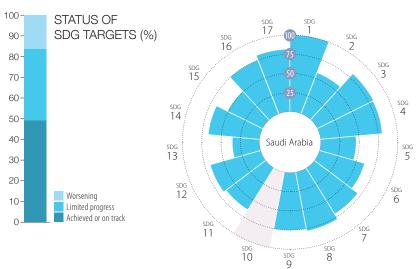
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS























Major challenges

Decreasing











Information unavailable



• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

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

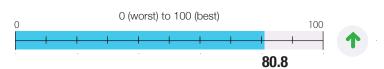
Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Significant challenges



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## SAUDI ARABIA

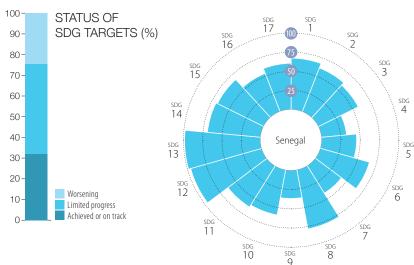
| SDG1 – No Poverty  Poverty bandcount ratio at \$2.15 (day (2017 DDD 04)  |         | Year       |     |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Yea              |            |   |
|--|---------|------------|-----|----------|---|------------------------|------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |         | 2023       |     | <b>T</b> | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 61.1 202               |            |   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | * 0.0   | 2023       | S • | T        | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 100.0 202<br>119.5 202 |            |   |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 2.7     | 2020       |     | •        | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 119.5 202              | .1         | , |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |         | 2020       |     | ↑<br>→   | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.1 201                | 8          | , |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2022       |     | <b>7</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 50.6.202               | 12.4       |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                          |         | 2020       |     | 4        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 50.6 202               | .2         | , |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |         | 2016       |     | <b>→</b> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 1.3 202                | .1 •       | • |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |         | 2017       |     | →<br>→   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.5 202                | 20         | ) |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |         | 2018       |     | 4        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                        |            |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |         | 2010       |     |          | Gini coefficient  | NA N                   | A          | ) |
|  | 1.0     | 2020       |     |          | Palma ratio   | NA N                   | A <b>•</b> |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 16.7    | 2020       |     | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                        |            |   |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  |         | 2020       |     | 4        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0 202                | 20         |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2021       |     | <b>T</b> | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |                        |            |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2021       |     | <b>T</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 88.3 201               | 9          | , |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |         | 2021<br>NA |     | •        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | NA N                   | A <b>•</b> | þ |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | IVA     | INF        |     |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 77.0 202               | 2          |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 20.9    | 2019       | •   | 7        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                        |            |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |         |            |     |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.4 201                | 5 🦪        |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 91.1    | 2019       | 9   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 17.6 201               |            |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 18.5    | 2021       | •   | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 89.6 201               |            |   |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  |         | 2019       |     | 7        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 4.8 201                |            |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 8.2     | 2010       | )   | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 60.1 201               |            |   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 98.7    | 2019       | •   | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 17.4 201               |            |   |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 97      | 2021       | •   | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.2 202                |            |   |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 7.      | 2024       |     | _        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                        |            |   |
| vorst 0–100 best)  | /4      | 2021       | •   | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 18.8 202               | )1 💣       |   |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.4     | 2022       | 2   | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.9 201                |            | Ĺ |
| OG4 – Quality Education  |         |            |     |          |   | 27,844.6 202           |            |   |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | AF 6    | 2021       |     | _        |   | .7,011.0 202           | 1          |   |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)   | 45.6    | 2021       |     | 7        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 25.2.20                |            |   |
| t primary enrollment rate (%)  |         | 2021       |     | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 25.3 202               |            |   |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  |         | 2021       | _   | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 69.2 202               |            |   |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.5    | 2020       | ) • |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 15.8 201               |            |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |         |            |     |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 18.3 201               |            |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | * 48.1  | 2023       | ₹ 👝 | 4        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 6.1 201                |            |   |
| % of remales aged 15 to 49)  | 40.1    | 202.       | ,   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.5 201                | 8          | - |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 92.0    | 2021       | •   | <b>→</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                        |            |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 34.7    | 2022       | 9   | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 22.0 202               | .2         | ) |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 19.9    | 2021       | •   | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 17.7 202               | .2         | ) |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |            |     |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.90 202               | .3         | ) |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0   | 2020       | •   | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA N                   | Α •        | ) |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 100.0   | 2020       | •   | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 1.8 201                | 8 •        |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 974.2   | 2019       | •   |          | (per million population)  |                        |            |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 37.7    | 2020       | ) • |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                        |            |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 3,509.3 | 2018       | 9   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.8 201                | 9          | ) |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |            |     |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 20.0 201               | 9          | ) |
| epulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0   | 2020       | )   | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 90 202                 | .2         | ) |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0   |            |     | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.2 201               | 8          | ) |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   |         |            |     |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 51 202                 | .2         | ) |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.5     | 2019       | 9 • | T        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA N                   | A •        | ) |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.0     | 2019       | •   | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.1 201                | 6          |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |            |     |          | per 100,000 population)   |                        |            |   |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)   | -16     | 2021       |     |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 32.4 202               |            | • |
| etims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | * NA    |            |     | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA N                   | A •        | ) |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |         |            |     |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA N                   |            | ) |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 74.3    | 2021       | •   | T        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA N                   | A •        | þ |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 5.6     | 2023       | 3   | <b>→</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                        |            |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |         | NA.        |     | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 11.7 202               | 0          | • |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  |         | 2018       |     | 1        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.7 202                | .2         | • |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |         |            |     |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA N                   | A <b>•</b> | ) |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 83.2    | 2018       | 3   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 202                  | 1 •        | • |
|  |         |            |     |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 80.8 202               |            |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 121 /166

COUNTRY SCORE
61.8
REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

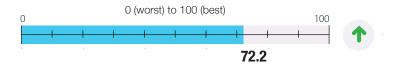


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

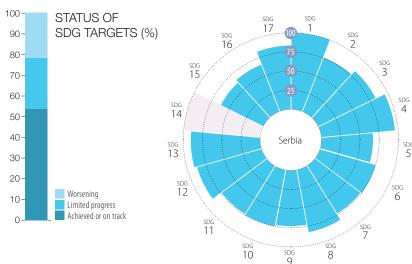
| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend   | ·  | Value Year I  |   |   |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 6.8 2023  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 72.8 2022   |   | •   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 28.3 2023 • 7   | Population using the internet (%)  | 58.1 2021   |   | 1   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | 75 2020 • •   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 94.1 2021   |   | 1   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 7.5 2020 • <b>↑</b>   | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.2 2018  | • | 4   |
| Prevalence of stanting in Children under 5 years of age (%)   | 17.0 2022 • → 8.1 2019 • •  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0.2022  |   |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 8.8 2016  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0 2022  | • |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.1 2017 • ↑  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.1 2021  | • | <b>→</b>  |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.9 2021  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.6 2015  | • |   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.1 2018 • 🔸  | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |   |   |   |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.3 2020 • •  | Gini coefficient   | 38.1 2018   |   |   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   | Palma ratio  | 1.7 2018  | • | •   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 260.9 2020 • 7  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |   |   | _   |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 21.1 2021 • 🗷   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 31.6 2020   | • | A   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 38.6 2021 • 🛧   | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 41.6 2019   | • | <b>→</b>  |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 113.0 2021 • →  | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 85.4 2020   | • | <b>→</b>  |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.1 2021 • ↑  | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 51.0 2022   |   | 7   |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 19.5 2019 🔸 🞵   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |   |   |   |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4 2016  | • | •   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 146.4 2019 • •  | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 1.2 2019  |   | •   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 23.5 2019 • 🔷   | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 3.7 2018  | • | •   |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 68.6 2019 • 👈   | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 0.5 2018  | • | •   |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 71.3 2018 • •   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 14.0 2018   | • | 1   |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 74.5 2019 • 🛧   | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 3.4 2018  | • | 1   |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 85 2021 • 🛧   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.2 2021  | • | <b>→</b>  |
| Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  | 49 2019 • 👈   | SDG13 – Climate Action   |   |   |   |
| subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.9 2022 • →  | ${\rm CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)}$   | 0.8 2021  |   | 7   |
|   | 4.9 2022  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.1 2018  |   | <b>→</b>  |
| SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2021  | • | •   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 17.8 2021 • →   | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |   |   |   |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)   | 72.6 2021 • 🕹   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 36.7 2022   |   | 7   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 41.8 2021 • 👈   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 43.8 2022   |   | Ψ   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 76.4 2021 • 🛧   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 14.4 2018   |   | 1   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 6.0 2019<br>5.0 2019  |   | <b>1</b>  |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 53.2 2019 • 7   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2019  |   |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  |   | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.0 2010  |   | _   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 35.2 2021 ● <b>↓</b> 59.4 2022 ● <b>↓</b>   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 45.4 2022   |   | _   |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 59.4 2022 • <b>4</b> 3.0 2021 • <b>↑</b>  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 23.9 2022   |   | 4   |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 45.0 2021   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.94 2023   |   | 4   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 84.9 2020 • 7   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.3 2021  |   | -   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 56.8 2020 • →   | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 0.1.2010  |   | •   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 11.8 2019   | (per million population)   | 0.1 2018  | _ |   |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.5 2020 • •  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |   |   |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 418.3 2018 • •  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | NA NA   | • | •   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 42.1 2017   |   | •   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 70.4 2020 • 7   | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | 57 2022   |   | 7   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 24.2 2020 • 🔸   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 78.7 2019   |   | •   |
| opalation with access to clear racis and technology for cooking (70)  |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 43 2022   |   | 4   |
|   | 1 7 2010  |  |   |   | •   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.7 2019 • 🛧  | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 22.8 2016   |   | _   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.7 2019 • ↑ 4.6 2019 • →   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.0 2021  | • |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |   |  | 0.0 2021  |   | 1   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%)   | 4.6 2019 • →<br>-3.2 2021 • •   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  |   | • | <b>4</b>  |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 4.6 2019 • →  | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0 2021<br>55.8 2023   | • | <b>→</b> 7 →  |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 4.6 2019 • →<br>-3.2 2021 • •   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.0 2021<br>55.8 2023<br>0.5 2021                                     | • | • <b>→</b> <del>7</del> <del>1</del> |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 4.6 2019 • →  -3.2 2021 • • 2.9 2018 • •  56.0 2021 • ↑                             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.0 2021<br>55.8 2023<br>0.5 2021<br>0.5 2021                         | • | → × → →   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | -3.2 2021 • • 2.9 2018 • • 56.0 2021 • ↑ 3.4 2023 • ↑                               | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.0 2021<br>55.8 2023<br>0.5 2021<br>0.5 2021                         | • | • <del>+ 7 + +</del>  |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  adjusted GDP growth (%)  fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  atal work-related accidents embodied in imports   | -3.2 2021 • • 2.9 2018 • • 56.0 2021 • ↑ 3.4 2023 • ↑                               | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.0 2021<br>55.8 2023<br>0.5 2021<br>0.5 2021<br>0.6 2021             | • | • <del>+ 7 + +</del> 7 •  |
| CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Fig. 2 — Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 4.6 2019 • →  -3.2 2021 • • 2.9 2018 • •  56.0 2021 • ↑  3.4 2023 • ↑  0.7 2021 • ↑ | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 0.0 2021<br>55.8 2023<br>0.5 2021<br>0.5 2021<br>0.6 2021<br>7.2 2020 | • | → → → → → → → · · · ·   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.8

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS









































Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



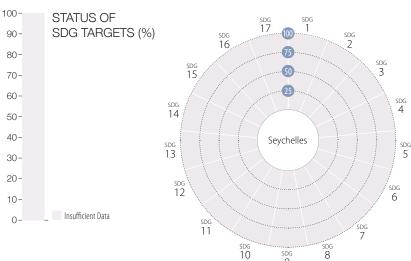
| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend                   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year Rating Tr                        |
|--|---|--|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.0 2023                                  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 95.4 2022                                   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.0 2023 • →                              | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 81.2 2021 • 103.6 2021 • 1                  |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger<br>Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 3 3 2020 • •                              | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  |   |
| Prevalence of undernouristiment (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                       | 3.3 2020 • <b>↑</b> 4.6 2022 • <b>↑</b>   | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.6 2018 •                                  |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.6 2019                                  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 29.5 2022                                   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 21.5 2016 • •                             | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 29.3 2022                                   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3 2017 • →                              | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 1.2 2021 •                                  |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 5.8 2021                                  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.9 2020 •                                  |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.2 2018 • ↑                              | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |   |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 1.0 2020 • •                              | Gini coefficient   | 34.5 2019 • •                               |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   | Palma ratio  | 1.4 2019 •                                  |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 10.2 2020 • ↑                             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |   |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 3.6 2021 • ↑                              | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | NA NA •                                     |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 5.5 2021 • 🛧                              | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 23.8 2019                                   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 15.0 2021 • 🛧                             | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  |   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.0 2021 • 🛧                              | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 97.7 2020                                   |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 22.0 2019 • →                             | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 48.0 2022                                   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 22.0 2017                                 | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | 0.7.2010                                    |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 71.5 2019                                 | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.7 2019                                    |
| Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 7.5 2019 • →                              | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 9.4 2019                                    |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 75.9 2019                                 | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 4.0 2018 • 1.9 2018 •                       |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 12.0 2019 • ↑                             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 11.5 2018                                   |
| Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.9 2019 • ↑                             | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 14.8 2018                                   |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 78 2021 • 🔸                               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.9 2021                                    |
| Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |   | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 0.5 2021                                    |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 71 2019 • 7                               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                         | 4.2 2021                                    |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.5 2022 • 🛧                              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.6 2018                                    |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | 12.6 2021                                   |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 92.0 2021 • →                             | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 12.0 2021                                   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA NA •                                     |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 96.3 2021 ● <b>↓</b> 95.8 2021 ● <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | NA NA                                       |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)<br>Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)                                   | 95.8 2021 • →                             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | NA NA •                                     |
|  | 100.0 2019                                | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | NA NA •                                     |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | NA NA •                                     |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                                 | 38.4 2019 • 👈                             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.8 2018                                    |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 93.7 2021 • 7                             | SDG15 – Life on Land   |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 74.3 2022 • <b>↑</b>                      | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 29.4 2022                                   |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 39.2 2021                                 | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 24.8 2022                                   |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 33.2 2021                                 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.95 2023                                   |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 95.3 2020 • 🛧                             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 2021                                    |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 97.9 2020 • ↑                             | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 2.0.2010                                    |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 6.3 2019                                  | (per million population)   | 3.8 2018                                    |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.7 2020 • •                              | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |   |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | 1,693.5 2018                              | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 1.1 2021 •                                  |
| DDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 18.6 2020 •                                 |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2020 • 🛧                            | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live $(\!\%\!)$                                    | 73 2022 • •                                 |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 79.8 2020                                 | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 99.9 2019 •                                 |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 36 2022 • •                                 |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.7 2019 • →                              | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 9.5 2019                                    |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 21.5 2019 🔸 👈                             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.3 2021                                    |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |   | per 100,000 population)  |   |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | 2.6 2021 • •                              | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)                                | 59.2 2023                                   |
| fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 3.3 2018 • •                              | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6 2021                                    |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 89.4 2021 • 🛧                             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4 2021                                    |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |   |  | U.J ZUZT •                                  |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 10.3 2023 • ↑                             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.0.2020                                    |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6 2021 • 🛧                              | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 8.9 2020 •                                  |
| fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 0.1 2018 • →                              | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | NA NA • •                                   |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 29.3 2018 • •                             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)                  | 41.3 2020 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • |
| (pci 100,000 population)   |   | corporate tax maven acore (Dest 0-100 Worst)   | U ZUZI 🛡                                    |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING /166



# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

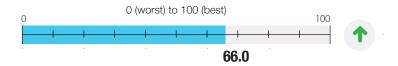


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# SEYCHELLES

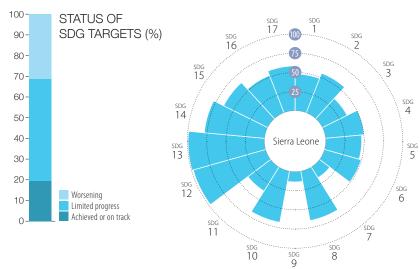
| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)                            |       | Year<br>NA | _ |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |      | Year F<br>2022 |   | J Tre<br>● |
|--|-------|------------|---|----------|---|------|----------------|---|------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.13/day (2017 PPP, %)  |       | NA         |   |          | Population using the internet (%)   |      | 2021           |   |            |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger   |       |            |   | _        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |      | 2021           |   |            |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | * 25  | 2020       |   | •        | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |      |                |   |            |
| Prevalence of undernouns firment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) |       | 2020       |   | 1        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA   | NA             |   |            |
| Prevalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)                                      |       | 2012       |   |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 4 00 | 2022           |   |            |
| , -  |       |            |   | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0  | 2022           | • |            |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |       | 2016       |   | -        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 1.0  | 2021           | • |            |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |       | 2007       |   | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.2  | 2016           | • |            |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |       | NA         |   | _        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |      |                |   |            |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |       | 2018       |   | 7        | Gini coefficient  | 32.1 | 2018           | • |            |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                                   | INA   | NA         |   | •        | Palma ratio   |      | 2018           |   |            |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       |            |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |      |                |   |            |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  |       | 2020       |   | T        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | ÷ 00 | 2020           |   |            |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |       | 2021       |   | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 0.0  | 2020           |   |            |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 13.9  | 2021       | • | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 19.8 | 2019           | • |            |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 12.0  | 2021       | • | 4        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | NA   | NA             | • |            |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA    | NA         |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA   |                |   |            |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                                | 21.1  | 2019       |   | <b>T</b> |   | INA  | INA            |   | _          |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                          | ۷۱.۱  | 2017       | _ | •        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |      | 25:            |   |            |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                           | 43.1  | 2019       |   | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |      | 2012           |   |            |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |       |            |   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |      | 2019           |   |            |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2019       |   | T        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA   | NA             |   |            |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  |       | 2019       |   | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA   | NA             | • |            |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                               | 68.3  | 2018       | • |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA   | NA             |   |            |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.5  | 2020       | • |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA   | NA             | • |            |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                                    | 94    | 2021       | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA   | NA             |   |            |
| Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 70    | 2019       |   | 4        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |      |                |   |            |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 70    | 2017       |   | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 5.4  | 2021           | • |            |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                                     | NA    | NA         | • |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA   | NA             | • |            |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |       |            |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   |      | 2017           |   |            |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 02.7  | 2021       | • | 4        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |                |   |            |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |       |            |   | •        |   | 71.0 | 2022           |   |            |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  |       | 2021       |   | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   |      | 2022           |   |            |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 102.7 |            |   | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |      | 2022           |   |            |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.1  | 2020       | • |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |      | 2018           |   |            |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |       |            |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |      | 2019           |   |            |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | NIA   | NIA        |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |      | 2019           |   |            |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | NA    | NA         |   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA   | NA             |   |            |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                                     | 98.5  | 2021       | • | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |                |   |            |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                                       | NA    | NA         |   |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 52.8 | 2022           | • |            |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 22.9  | 2021       | • | 4        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 98.9 | 2022           | • |            |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |       |            |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.66 | 2023           | • |            |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)                                      | 96.9  | 2019       |   | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA   | NA             | • |            |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 100.0 |            |   | <b>†</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.5  | 2010           |   |            |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                                      |       |            |   | •        | (per million population)  | 0.5  | 2018           | • |            |
|  |       | NA         |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |                |   |            |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |       | 2020       |   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 47   | 2021           | • |            |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)         | NA    | NA         |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |      | 2018           |   |            |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |       |            |   |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |      | NA             |   |            |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 | 2020       |   | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | NA   |                |   |            |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                             | 100.0 | 2020       | • | 1        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |      |                |   |            |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output                      | 0.8   | 2019       |   | 1        |   |      | 2022           |   |            |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |       |            |   |          | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA   | NA             | • |            |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                                     | 0.8   | 2019       | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0  | 2021           | • |            |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |       |            |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 75 7 | 2022           |   |            |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -1.2  | 2021       | • | •        |   |      | 2023           |   |            |
| fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | NA    |            |   | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA   |                |   |            |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                        |       |            |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA   |                |   |            |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                                  | NA    | NA         |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA   | NA             |   |            |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | NA    | NA         |   | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |      |                |   |            |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                             | NA    |            |   |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 10.6 | 2020           | • |            |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)                        | NA    |            |   | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA   | NA             | • |            |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |       |            |   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA   | NA             | • |            |
| (per 100,000 population)   | NA    | NA         |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 68   | 2021           | • |            |
|  |       |            |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |      | 2022           |   |            |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 137/166

COUNTRY SCORE 55.7

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

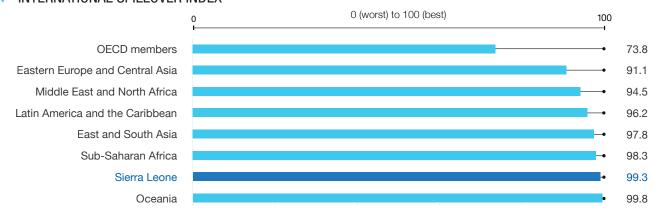


### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# SIERRA LEONE

| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)                                   | Value Year Rating Trend                  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Rat             |     |
|---|--|---|----------------------------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) | 14.5 2023 • 7<br>42.1 2023 • 7           | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  Population using the internet (%)   | 67.6 2022 (<br>18.0 2020 ( |     |
|   | 42.1 2023                                | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 21.2 2021                  |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | 27.4 2020 • 🕹                            | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 21.2 2021                  |     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)<br>Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)       | 27.11 2020 -                             | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 1.8 2018                   |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 26.0 2022 • <b>7</b> 6.3 2021 • <b>4</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0.2022                   |     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 8.7 2016                                 | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2022                   |     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.2 2017 • •                             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2021                   | •   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 2.0 2021                                 | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *  | 0.0 2021                   | • • |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.9 2018 • •                             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                            |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0 2020                                 | Gini coefficient  | 35.7 2018                  | •   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 0.0 2020                                 | Palma ratio   | 1.5 2018                   | •   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 442.8 2020 • 7                           | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                            |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 30.9 2021                                | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 50.6 2020                  | •   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 104.7 2021                               | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 22.0.2010                  |     |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 289.0 2021                               | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 22.9 2019                  | •   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.5 2021                                 | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 33.0 2020                  | •   |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                                      |  | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 14.0 2022                  | • • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                                 | 23.6 2019 • 🔸                            | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                            |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                                 | 220.0.2010                               | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.3 2004                   | •   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 239.0 2019 • •                           | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.5 2019                   | •   |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 33.0 2019 • 🔱                            | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 0.8 2018                   | •   |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 60.8 2019 • 7                            | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.1 2018                   | •   |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                                      | 102.0 2018 • •                           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 5.9 2018                   | • ' |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 86.9 2019 • •                            | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 2.3 2018                   | • ' |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 87 2021 • 🛧                              | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2017                   | •   |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 39 2019 • 👈                              | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                            |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)  |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2 2021                   | • • |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 2.6 2022 • 🔸                             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.1 2018                   | • ' |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2018                   | •   |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                     | 41.4 2021 • 👈                            | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                            |     |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.1 2021 • →                            | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 60.2 2022                  | •   |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 56.4 2021                                | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 38.6 2022                  | •   |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 71.9 2021 • •                            | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 2.2 2018                   | •   |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.3 2019                   | • 4 |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.2 2019                   | • ' |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 53.0 2019 • →                            | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018                   | •   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 59.8 2021 • →                            | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                            |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 92.0 2022 • 👈                            | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 65.3 2022                  | • • |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 12.3 2021 • 🔸                            | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 71.1 2022                  | •   |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.93 2023                  | • ' |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 63.8 2020 • →                            | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 1.9 2021                   | • • |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 16.5 2020 • →                            | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.0 2018                   |     |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 0.5 2019                                 | (per million population)  | 0.0 2010                   |     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0 2020 • •                             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                            |     |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                | 285.5 2018 • •                           | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.1 2020                   | •   |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |  | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 30.1 2018                  | •   |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 26.2 2020 • →                            | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 52 2022                    | •   |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                    | 0.8 2020 • →                             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 90.4 2019                  | •   |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output                             |  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 34 2022                    |     |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 5.7 2019 • →                             | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 25.2 2017                  | •   |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 25.6 2019 • 🗷                            | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2021                   | •   |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |  | per 100,000 population)   |                            |     |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   | -5.4 2021 • •                            | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 62.6 2023                  |     |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 5.0 2018                                 | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021                   |     |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                               |  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021                   | •   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 28.9 2021 • →                            | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021                   | •   |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 3.7 2023 • 🛧                             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                            |     |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                                    | 0.5 2021 • →                             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 10.4 2021                  |     |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)                               | 0.0 2018 • ↑                             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)           | NA NA (                    | • ( |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 3.3 2018 • •                             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 17.1 2018                  | •   |
| (per 100,000 population)  |  |   | 0 2021                     | _   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

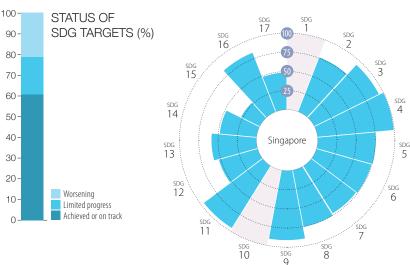
# SINGAPORE

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2

























Major challenges

Decreasing









• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

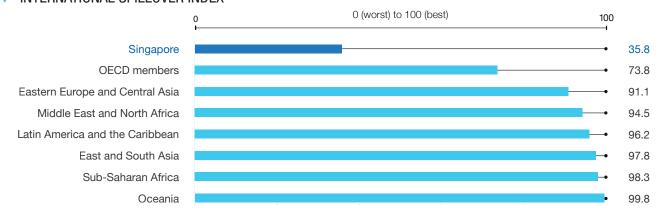




Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# SINGAPORE

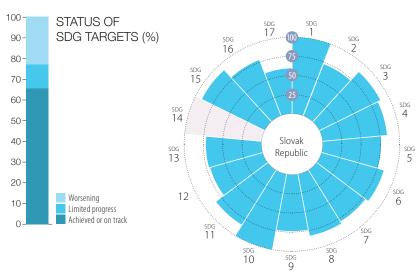
| SDG1 – No Poverty  |               | Year I | _ |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year            |      |     |
|--|---------------|--------|---|----------|---|-----------------------|------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | * NA          |        |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 97.9 202              |      |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | * NA          | NA     |   | _        | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 91.1 202<br>147.5 202 |      |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | * 25          | 2020   |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 147.5 202             | .1 • | , . |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |               | 2020   |   | •        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 4.1 201               | 8 •  | , ' |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                         |               | 2022   |   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 70.1.202              | 12   |     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |               | 2000   |   | <b>→</b> | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 79.1 202              | .2 • | ,   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |               | NA     |   |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 4.1 202               | .1 • | , , |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |               | NA     |   |          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 1.9 201               | 9 •  | •   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |               | 2018   |   | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                       |      |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |               | 2020   |   |          | Gini coefficient  | NA N                  | Α •  | )   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |               |        |   |          | Palma ratio   | NA N                  | A •  | )   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 7.5           | 2020   | • | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                       |      |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |               | 2021   |   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | * 0.0 202             | .0 • | , , |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |               | 2021   |   | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 19.0 201              | 9 🌑  |     |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |               | 2021   |   | <b>→</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |                       |      |     |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.0           | 2021   | • | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0 202             |      |     |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 0.5           | 2019   |   | <b>1</b> | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 93.0 202              | :1 • | •   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 9.5           | 2019   | _ | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                       |      |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 23.4          | 2019   | • | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.9 201               |      |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |               |        |   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 19.9 201              |      |     |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |               | 2019   |   | T        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 34.7 201              |      |     |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   |               | 2019   |   | T        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 20.4 201              |      |     |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)                             |               | 2019   |   | ↑<br>→   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 18.8 201              |      |     |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |               | 2020   |   | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 65.1 201<br>5.7 202   |      |     |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 93            | 2021   |   |          |   | 5.7 202               | .1   | ,   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 86            | 2019   | • | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 5.5.000               |      |     |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.3           | 2022   | • | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 5.5 202               |      |     |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |               |        |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 7.5 201               |      |     |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 0.5.0         | 2020   |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 202               | .1 • |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 96.9          | 2020   | • |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                       |      |     |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.9          | 2020   | • | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 3.3 202               |      |     |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 100.4         |        |   | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 52.0 202              |      |     |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.7          | 2020   | • | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA N                  |      |     |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |               |        |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.0 201               |      |     |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | <b>*</b> 77.8 | 2023   | • | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 201<br>3.2 201    |      |     |
| (% or remaies aged 15 to 49)   |               |        |   |          |   | J.Z 201               | 0    |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   |               | 2021   |   | 7        | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 21 1 202              | 12 - |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |               | 2022   |   | T        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                       |      |     |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 29.8          | 2021   | • |          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)<br>Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | NA NA<br>0.84 202     |      |     |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |               |        |   |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 1.1 202               |      |     |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0         |        |   | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 1.1 202               | .1 • |     |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 100.0         |        |   | 1        | (per million population)  | 12.6 201              | 8 •  | )   |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |               | 2019   |   |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                       |      |     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) | 100.0         |        |   | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.1 202               | 1 •  | ,   |
|  | 5,508.5       | 2018   |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 10.5 202              |      |     |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 4000          | 2020   |   |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 95 202                |      | ,   |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0         |        |   | T        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.9 202              |      |     |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0         | 2020   | • | 7        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 83 202                | 2 •  | •   |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 0.7           | 2019   | • | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA N                  |      |     |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.8           | 2019   | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.7.201               | 6    |     |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 0.0           | 2017   | _ | _        | per 100,000 population)   | 0.7 201               | υ    | ,   |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | 27            | 2021   |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 47.9 202              | .3 • | , , |
| ارctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |               | 2018   |   | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 202               |      | •   |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |               |        |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.9 202               |      | •   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 97.6          | 2021   | • | T        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.8 202               | 1 •  | •   |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 3.1           | 2023   | • | 1        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                       |      |     |
|  |               | 2021   |   | <b>→</b> | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6.0 202               | .1 • | )   |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |               |        |   |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | NIA NI                | Δ    |     |
|  | 0.9           | 2018   | • | <b>→</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | NA N                  |      |     |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports   | 0.9           |        |   | <b>→</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | NA NA NA 85 202       | A •  |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



























Decreasing







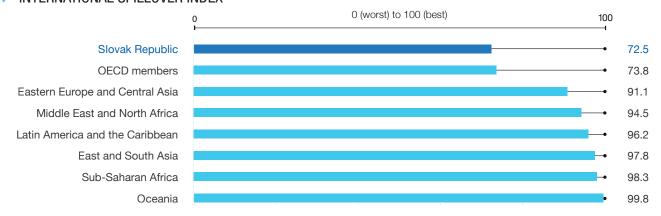




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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# SLOVAK REPUBLIC

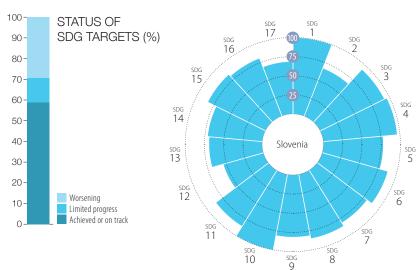
# Performance by Indicator

| DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |                     |      | Rating     |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)                           |            | Year Ra    |   |
|--|---------------------|------|------------|----------|---|------------|------------|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   |                     |      | 3          | - 1      | Population using the internet (%)   |            |            |   |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 7.8                 | 2019 | 9          | 1        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 88.7       | 2021       | • |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                     |      |            |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 3.0        | 2018       | • |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 3.8                 | 2020 | )          | 1        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                             | 5.0        | 2010       |   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | * 2.6               | 2022 | 2          | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 24.8       | 2022       | • |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | * 0.7               | 202  | 1 •        |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 1.7        | 2021       | • |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |                     | 2016 |            | 4        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |            | 2020       | • |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |                     | 2017 |            | <b>+</b> | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 7.2        | 2020       | • |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |                     | 202  |            | 1        | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)  | 1.8        | 2020       | • |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |                     | 2018 |            | •        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  |            | 2020       |   |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)   |                     | 202  |            | •        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 35.2       | 2017       | • |
| corts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.3                 | 2020 | ) •        |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |            |            |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                     |      |            |          | Gini coefficient  | 23.2       | 2019       | • |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  |                     | 2020 |            | T        | Palma ratio   | 0.7        | 2019       | • |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |                     | 202  |            | 1        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 6.6        | 2019       | • |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |                     | 202  |            | T        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |            |            |   |
| icidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |                     | 202  |            | 个        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | • 0.0      | 2020       | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 0.0                 | 202  | 1          | -        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 160        | 2010       |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 15.5                | 2019 | 9 🛑        | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 16.9       | 2019       | • |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 20.2                | 2044 |            |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 97.2       | 2018       | • |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 30.3                | 2019 | 9 –        |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  |            | 2022       |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |                     | 2019 |            | 1        | Population with rent overburden (%)   |            | 2019       |   |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  |                     | 2019 |            | 1        | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  | 96.2       | 2022       | • |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |                     | 2019 |            | <b>+</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |            |            |   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |                     | 2020 |            | 1        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 12.8       | 2019       | • |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |                     | 202  |            | T        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 14.1       | 2018       | • |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   |                     | 2019 |            | 1        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 6.2        | 2018       | • |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  |                     | 2022 |            | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |            | 2018       |   |
| p in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   |                     | 2020 |            | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |            | 2018       |   |
| ily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   |                     | 2020 |            | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  |            | 2021       |   |
|  | 21.0                | 2019 | 9          |          | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0./        | 2021       | • |
| OG4 – Quality Education  |                     |      |            |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |            |            |   |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 87.1                | 2020 | ) •        | 1        | $\hbox{CO}_2\hbox{emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO}_2/\hbox{capita})$                         | 6.5        | 2021       | • |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)<br>et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 07.1                | 2020 | )          | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |            | 2018       |   |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  |                     | 2020 |            | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   |            | 2021       |   |
| reracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | NA                  |      |            |          | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | 36.0       | 2018       | • |
| rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  |                     | 202  |            | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |            |            |   |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best)  | 469.3               |      |            | <b>†</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA         | NA         |   |
| riation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  |                     | 2018 |            | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA         | NA         |   |
| nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)   |                     |      | 3          | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA         | NA         |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                     |      |            |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA         | 1 47 1     |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |                     |      |            |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA         | NA         |   |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)  | * 78.6              | 2023 | 3 -        | T        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1        | 2018       | • |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 99.3                | 202  | 1          | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |            |            |   |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 82.6                | 2022 | 2          | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 85.8       | 2022       | • |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 22.7                | 202  | 1          | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 86.3       | 2022       | • |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 11.7                | 202  | 1 •        | 7        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.95       | 2023       | • |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                     |      |            |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0        | 2021       | • |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.8                | 2020 | )          | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 1 4        | 2018       |   |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |                     | 2020 |            | 个        | (per million population)  |            | 2010       | _ |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |                     | 2019 |            | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |            |            |   |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |                     | 2020 |            | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.0        | 2021       | • |
|  | 2,602.57            |      |            | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 15.8       | 2020       | • |
| oulation using safely managed water services (%)   | 99.2                | 2020 |            | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |            | 2022       |   |
| oulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 81.9                | 2020 | ) •        | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |            | 2020       |   |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                     |      |            |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |            | 2022       |   |
| oulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0               | 2020 | )          | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **                           | 0.0        | 2021       | • |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0               |      |            | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)                                       | 0.2        | 2020       | • |
| 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |                     |      | 9 •        | <b>^</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |            | 2023       |   |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |                     |      |            |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |            | 2023       |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 17.6                | 2019 | 9 •        | 7        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |            | 2021       | • |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                     |      |            |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |            | 2021       | • |
| iusted GDP growth (%)  | -1.2                | 202  | 1 •        | •        | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   |            | 2021       |   |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |                     | 2018 |            | •        |   | 174.1      | 2020       |   |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |                     |      |            | <b>A</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 10.        | 202-       | _ |
|  | 95.0                | 202  |            |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 10.4       | 2020       | • |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |                     |      | 1          |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.2        | 2022       | • |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)<br>ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.7                 | 202  | •          |          |   |            |            |   |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)<br>ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)<br>al work-related accidents embodied in imports   |                     |      |            | <b>→</b> | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | N1A        | NIA        |   |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)<br>ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)<br>tal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)   | 0.3                 | 2018 | 3 •        | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |            | NA<br>2021 |   |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population) ttims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 0.3<br>96.3         | 2018 | 8 •        | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)<br>Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)               | 55         | 2021       | • |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) stal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) mployment-to-population ratio (%) buth not in employment, education or training (NEET) | 0.3<br>96.3<br>69.5 | 2018 | 3 •<br>1 • |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 55<br>53.2 |            | • |

**COUNTRY RANKING** 



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS











































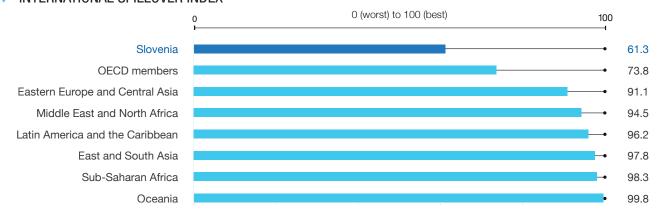




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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

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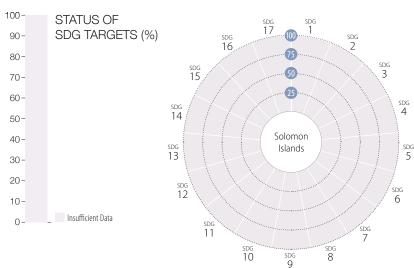


| OLO V LI VIII (   |          |                      |        |          | 1 Chomiance by   | maio                  | aro       |
|---|----------|----------------------|--------|----------|--|-----------------------|-----------|
| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value    | Year                 | Rating | g Trend  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year Ra         | ating Tre |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |          | 2023                 |        |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 100.0 2022            | • •       |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   |          | 2023                 |        | 1        | Population using the internet (%)  | 89.0 2021             | • 1       |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 7.4      | 2019                 |        | T        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 90.8 2021             | • 1       |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |          |                      |        |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                                    | 3.3 2018              | • -       |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5      | 2020                 | •      | 1        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of      |                       |           |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | * 2.6    | 2022                 | •      |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 26.4 2022             | •         |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | * 0.7    | 2021                 |        |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 3.7 2021              | • 1       |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 20.2     | 2016                 | •      | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 2.1 2020              | • -       |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4      | 2017                 | •      | 1        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 10.4 2020             |           |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 6.9      | 2021                 |        | 1        | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   | 7.1 2020              |           |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.9      | 2018                 | •      | 4        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 25.7 2020             |           |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)  | 57.9     | 2021                 |        |          | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)                                   | 33.3 2017             |           |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 90.5     | 2020                 | •      |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                       |           |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |          |                      |        |          | Gini coefficient   | 24.4.2010             | . 4       |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 4.5      | 2020                 | •      | 1        | Palma ratio  | 24.4 2019<br>0.8 2019 |           |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |          | 2021                 |        | 1        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 13.0 2019             |           |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |          | 2021                 |        | 1        |  | 13.0 2019             | • 7       |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |          | 2021                 |        | 4        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                       |           |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  |          | 2021                 |        | 4        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0 2020              | • 1       |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |          |                      |        |          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 15.4 2019             | • 1       |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 11.5     | 2019                 |        | T        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  |                       | -         |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 100      | 2010                 |        |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | NA NA                 |           |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 18.8     | 2019                 |        |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   |                       | • =       |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 5.1      | 2019                 | •      | 1        | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 3.4 2019              |           |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 81.3     | 2019                 | •      | 1        | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)                     | 97.1 2022             | • •       |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 4.3      | 2020                 | •      | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                       |           |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.8     | 2012                 | •      |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 15.1 2019             | • •       |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 86       | 2021                 |        | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 11.6 2018             | • •       |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst $0-100$ best)  | 80       | 2019                 | •      | 1        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 8.0 2018              | • •       |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.7      | 2022                 | •      | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 33.0 2018             |           |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 2.3      | 2020                 | •      | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 43.0 2018             |           |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | 27.5     | 2020                 | 0      | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 63.7 2021             |           |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 17.4     | 2019                 | •      | 1        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.3 2021              |           |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |          |                      |        |          |  |                       |           |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |          |                      |        |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   | F 0 2021              |           |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 93.5     | 2020                 | •      | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 5.9 2021              |           |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 100.0    | 2020                 | •      | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                               | 2.8 2018              |           |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   |          | 2020                 |        | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)                                  | 16.3 2021             |           |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |          | 2014                 |        | •        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)                                   | 57.1 2018             | • 1       |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   |          | 2021                 |        | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                       |           |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 503.7    |                      |        | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | 62.7 2022             | • =       |
| Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   |          | 2018                 |        | 7        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 80.5 2022             | • 1       |
| Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)   |          | 2018                 |        | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | NA NA                 | • •       |
| •   |          |                      |        |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 38.4 2019             | • 1       |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |          |                      |        |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 6.6 2019              | • 1       |
|   | * 78.8   | 2023                 | •      | 1        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 0.1 2018              | • •       |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                                   | 100.5    | 2021                 |        | 4        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                       |           |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |          | 2021                 |        | <b>1</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 73.9 2022             | • 4       |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  |          |                      |        | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 84.1 2022             |           |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)   |          | 2021                 |        |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.93 2023             |           |
|   | 0.2      | 2018                 | •      |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.93 2023             |           |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |          |                      |        |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports                                    | 0.0 2021              | •         |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 99.5     | 2020                 | •      | 1        | (per million population)   | 2.2 2018              | •         |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |          | 2020                 |        | 1        |  |                       |           |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |          | 2019                 |        |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                       |           |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |          | 2020                 |        |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.4 2021              | • 1       |
|   | 5,415.96 | 2018                 | •      | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 27.7 2020             | • =       |
| Population using safely managed water services (%)  | 98.3     | 2020                 | •      | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                   | 90 2022               |           |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 71.5     | 2020                 | •      | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 100.0 2022            | •         |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |          |                      |        |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | JO LOLL               | • 1       |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0    | 2020                 | •      | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 0.0 2021              | • •       |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0    |                      |        | <b>†</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.0 2016              | •         |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   |          |                      |        |          | per 100,000 population)  |                       |           |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 0.8      | 2019                 |        | T        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 70.6 2023             |           |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 20.9     | 2019                 | •      | +        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.7 2021              | - 1       |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |          |                      |        |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6 2021              |           |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   | 0.0      | 2021                 |        |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  | 0.6 2021              |           |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |          |                      |        |          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 69.7 2020             | • =       |
| victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a | 2.2      | 2018                 |        | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                       |           |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 99.1     | 2021                 | •      | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 12.6 2020             | • 1       |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.7      | 2021                 |        | 4        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 |                       |           |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  |          |                      |        |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   | 0.3 2022              | • /       |
|   | 0.3      | 2018                 | •      | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NA NA                 | 0 0       |
|   |          |                      |        |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 52 2021               | • •       |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 105.2    | 2019                 |        |          | corporate tax haven score (best 0-100 Worst)   |                       |           |
| (per 100,000 population)  Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)                            |          |                      |        | 1        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 35.9 2022             | • 1       |
|   | 71.5     | 2018<br>2021<br>2021 | •      | 1        |  |                       |           |





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

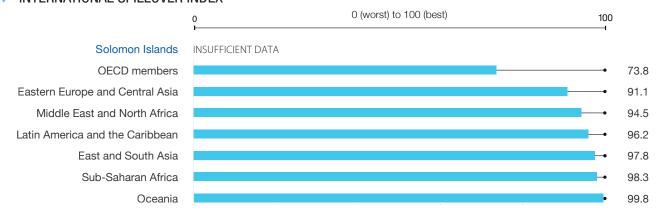


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

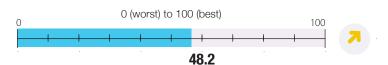


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# Performance by Indicator

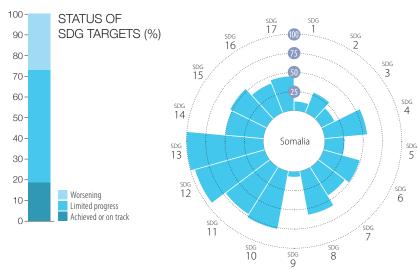
| DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | Value Year Rating Trend 38.5 2023 ● ↓           | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)                                   | Value Year Rating   | g Tr |
|---|---|---|---------------------|------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 71.3 2023                                       | Population using the internet (%)   | 36.1 2021           |      |
| ·   | 71.5 2025                                       | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 18.1 2021           | •    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 18.1 2020 • →                                   | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                     |      |
| revalence of underfrounsfirment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                    | 29.8 2022                                       | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.2 2018            | •    |
| revalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 8.5 2015  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0 2022            |      |
| revalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)   | 22.5 2016 • •                                   | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2022            |      |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2017 • ↑                                    | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 2021            | •    |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.9 2021  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA NA •             | (    |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.2 2018 • •                                    | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                     |      |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA NA •   | Gini coefficient  | 37.1 2012           | -    |
|   | 101 101 0                                       | Palma ratio   | 1.6 2012 •          | (    |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 122.2 2020 • 7                                  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                     |      |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)<br>eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)               | 7.6 2021 • <b>↑</b>                             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA NA •             |      |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 18.8 2021                                       | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 11 2 2010           |      |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 65.0 2021                                       | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 11.2 2019           | ľ    |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA NA •   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 70.5 2020 •         | •    |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | NA NA •   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA NA •             | (    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 39.2 2019 • →                                   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 0.0.0042            |      |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 281.2 2019 • •                                  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.9 2013            | (    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.8 2019            | (    |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 16.5 2019                                       | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA NA •             | (    |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 65.3 2019 • →                                   | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA NA               |      |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 78.0 2013                                       | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA NA               | (    |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 86.2 2015 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA NA •             |      |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 67 2021 • 🔸                                     | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2013            | (    |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)                                    | 50 2019 • 👈                                     | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                     |      |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | NA NA •   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                | 0.5 2021            |      |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | 101 101 0                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA NA •             |      |
| DG4 – Quality Education  Irticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning                                      |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *   | 0.0 2021            |      |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 65.6 2019 • •                                   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                     |      |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 93.4 2019                                       | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 3.2 2022 •          | •    |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 70.5 2019 • 🔸                                   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 60.8 2022 •         | •    |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | NA NA • •                                       | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 54.1 2018           | •    |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA NA •             |      |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 20.0.2015                                       | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA NA •             |      |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 38.0 2015 • →                                   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA NA •             |      |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | NA NA • •                                       | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                     |      |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 96.3 2022 • 🛧                                   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 4.8 2022 •          | •    |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 8.0 2021 • 👈                                    | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA •             |      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.75 2023 •         | •    |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 67.3 2020 • 🔸                                   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.2 2021 •          | •    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 34.8 2020 • 👈                                   | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | NA NA •             |      |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | NA NA •   | (per million population)  |                     |      |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 1.2 2020 • •                                    | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                     |      |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                            | NA NA •   | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 3.7 2008            |      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 48.2 2017           |      |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 73.3 2020 • ↑                                   | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | NA NA •             |      |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 9.1 2020 • →                                    | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 88.0 2015 •         |      |
| 2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 3.11 Z0Z0 = •                                   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 42 2022 •           |      |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 3.8 2019 • →                                    | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 17.9 2015 •         |      |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.3 2019 • 👈                                    | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2021            |      |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |   | per 100,000 population)   |                     |      |
| justed GDP growth (%)   | -7.8 2021 • •                                   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | NA NA •             |      |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | NA NA • •                                       | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA •             |      |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA •             |      |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | NA NA •   | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals                             | NA NA •             |      |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 1.5 2023 • →                                    |   | 16 / 2020           |      |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  al work-related accidents embodied in imports | NA NA •   | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional         | 16.4 2020 • NA NA • |      |
| per 100,000 population)   | NA NA • •                                       | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 24.6 2020           |      |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)   | NA NA • •                                       | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **  |                     |      |
|   |   | CALAMAN TRACTRIVELL ACTIC VACAL OF TOO WOLST!   | U ZUZI 🛡            |      |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 162/166

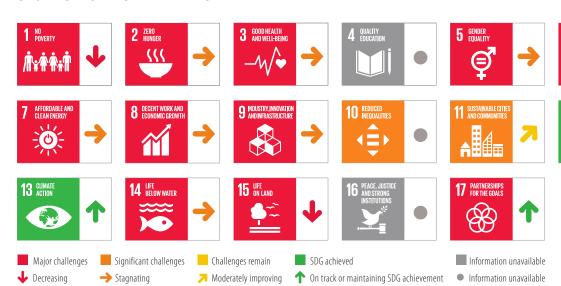
COUNTRY SCORE 48.0

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



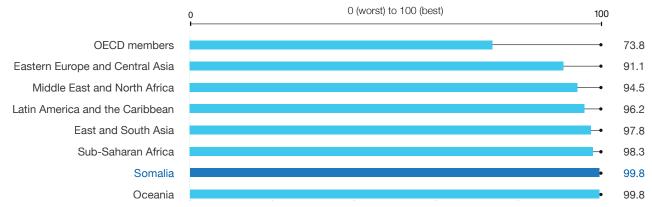
### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value        |            |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value \ |          |   | Trer |
|--|--------------|------------|---|----------|---|---------|----------|---|------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 56.2         |            |   | _        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 52.8 2  |          |   |      |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 72.8         | 2023       | • | Ψ        | Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 2.0 2   |          |   | -    |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | F2 1         | 2020       |   | <b>→</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 2.6 2   | 021      |   | 7    |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 53.1         |            |   | 7        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 1.8 2   | 018      | • | 7    |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 18.0<br>14.3 |            |   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 00.2    | ດວວ      |   |      |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |              | 2016       |   | <b>→</b> | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2   | UZZ      | • | •    |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |              | NA         |   | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2   |          | • | -    |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |              | 2021       |   | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *  | 0.0 2   | 021      | • | =    |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.2          | 2018       | • | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |         |          |   |      |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA           | NA         |   | •        | Gini coefficient  | 36.8 2  |          |   |      |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |              |            |   |          | Palma ratio   | NA      | NA       |   | •    |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 620.7        | 2020       | • | 7        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |         |          |   |      |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 36.0         | 2021       | • | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA      | NA       |   |      |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 111.8        | 2021       | • | 7        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  | 32.9 2  | 019      | • | 1    |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 250.0        |            |   | <b>→</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 76.2 2  | 020      |   | 4    |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA           | NA         |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 62.0 2  |          |   |      |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 30.4         | 2019       | • | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |         |          |   | _    |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |              |            |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.4 2   | 016      | • | •    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 237.9        | 2019       | • |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | NA      |          |   | •    |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 27.4         | 2019       | • | •        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 0.3 2   |          |   |      |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 56.5         |            |   | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2   |          | • | •    |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 118.0        | 2017       | • | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 19.8 2  | 018      | • | 1    |
| Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 31.9         | 2019       | • |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 1.0 2   | 018      | • | 4    |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 42           | 2021       | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA      | NA       | • | •    |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 27           | 2019       | • | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |         |          |   |      |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |              |            |   |          | ${\rm CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)}$  | 0.0 2   | 021      | • | 1    |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4./          | 2016       | • | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.0 2   | 018      | • | 1    |
| SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |              |            |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *   | 0.0 2   | 021      | • | •    |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | NA           | NA         |   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |         |          |   |      |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | NA           | NA         | • | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0 2   | 022      | • | 4    |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | NA           | NA         |   |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 58.0 2  |          |   | 4    |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 75.7         | 2016       | • |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 14.0 2  |          |   | 1    |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |              |            |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.0 2   |          |   | 1    |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 2.1          | 2018       |   | <b>→</b> | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 14.9 2  |          |   | 4    |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 2.1          | 2010       |   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA      | NA       |   | -    |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   |              | NA         |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 0.0.0   | 000      |   |      |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 45.1         |            |   | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0 2   |          |   |      |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 24.4         | 2021       | • | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0 2   |          |   | -    |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |              |            |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.89 2  |          |   | 7    |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 56.5         |            |   | <b>→</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.1 2   | 021      |   |      |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 39.3         |            |   | <b>→</b> | (per million population)  | 0.0 2   | 018      | • |      |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)                          | 24.5         | 2019       |   |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |         |          |   |      |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 85.9         |            |   | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | NA      | NA       | • | •    |
|  | 03.5         | 2010       |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | NA      | NA       | • | •    |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)   | 40.7         | 2020       |   | d        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 85 2    | 016      | • | •    |
| Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                             | 49.7         | 2020       |   | <u>×</u> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 5.9 2   | 006      | • | •    |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |              |            |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 12 2    | 022      | • | =    |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 2.0          | 2019       |   | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA      | NA       | • | •    |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 34.5         | 2019       | • | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2   | 021      | • | •    |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |              |            |   |          | per 100,000 population)   |         |          |   |      |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -4.9         | 2021       | • |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 44.2 2  |          | • | -    |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 15.5         | 2018       | • | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |         | NA<br>NA |   | -    |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 397          | 2∩1⊿       |   | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |         | NA       |   | 4    |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 38.7         |            |   | •        |   | IVA     | IVM      | - | 4    |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 20.4         |            |   | 4        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | NIA     | NIA      |   |      |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)<br>atal work-related accidents embodied in imports                     |              | NA<br>2018 |   | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) |         | NA<br>NA | • | •    |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 0.0          | _010       | _ | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 0.0 2   | 020      |   | d    |
| fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 0.0          | 2018       | • | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **  |         | 020      |   | 1    |
| (per 100,000 population)   |              |            |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 48.4 2  |          | _ | 1    |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

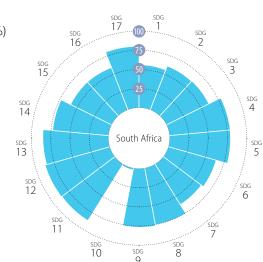
**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 

#### 100-STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%) 90 80-70-60 50-40 30 20 10 Limited progress

Achieved or on track

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0





































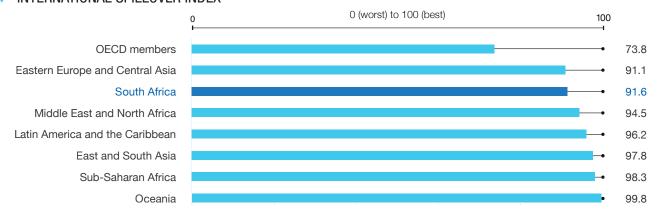




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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# SOUTH AFRICA

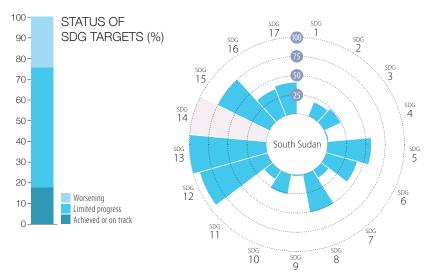
| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)                        |         | <b>'ear Rating Trer</b><br>023   ● <del>- ]</del> | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | Value Year Ra<br>94.6 2022 |   |
|--|---------|---|---|----------------------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.13/day (2017 PPP, %)  |         | 023   | Population using the internet (%)   | 72.3 2021                  |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  | J 2     | 023   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 115.7 2021                 |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 60.2    | 020 • 👈   | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                            |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) |         | 020   | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.2 2018                   | • |
| evalence of staffalling in children under 5 years of age (%)                                 |         | 017   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | E1 1 2022                  |   |
| , , ,  |         |   | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 51.1 2022                  | • |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                                       |         | 016 • 🔻   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.5 2021                   | • |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |         | 017 • 🚽<br>021 • 🕇                                | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.6 2019                   | • |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 5.1 2   |   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                            |   |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                                    |         | 0.0   | Gini coefficient  | 63.0 2014                  | • |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                              | 95.6 2  | 020 • •   | Palma ratio   | 6.9 2017                   |   |
| 5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                            |   |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 126.8 2 |   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 24.2 2020                  |   |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 11.0 2  | 021 🍨 🚽   | -   | 24.2 2020                  |   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 32.8 2  | 021 🔸 🗷   | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 24.3 2019                  | • |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 513.0 2 | 021 🍨 🕇   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 98.2 2020                  |   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 4.2 2   | 021 🍨 🐧   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 66.0 2021                  |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                            | 24.1.2  | 019 • 1   |   | 00.0 2021                  | Ť |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                      | 21.11 2 | 015   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 4.0.0044                   |   |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                      | 74.9 2  | 019 • •   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.0 2011                   |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |         |   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 7.1 2019                   |   |
| Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |         | 019 • 🚽   | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 38.7 2018                  |   |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 65.3 2  |   | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 1.3 2018                   |   |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                           |         | 019 • 1   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 38.0 2018                  |   |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 96.7 2  |   | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 4.5 2018                   | • |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                                 | 86 2    | 021 🔸 🗷   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1 2021                   | • |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage                                    | 67 2    | 019 • 7   | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                            |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |         |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 7.4 2021                   | • |
| subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                                | 5.6 2   | 021 • 1   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.4 2018                   | • |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |         |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 2,522.3 2021               | • |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 73.1 2  | 020 • 👈   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                            |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |         | _   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 52.7 2022                  | • |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 88.3 2  |   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 60.6 2022                  |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   |         | 019 • ↓   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 20.8 2018                  |   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 98.4 2  | 019 • 🚽   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |                            |   |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |         |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |                            |   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods                                       | 79.7 2  | 016 • 1   |   | 4.4 2019                   |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |         |   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 2018                   | _ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                                 | 79.5 2  | 021 🍨 🤚   | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                            |   |
| latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                                   | 79.6 2  | 022 • 1   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 36.5 2022                  | • |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 46.6 2  | 021 • 🕇   | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 35.8 2022                  | • |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.77 2023                  | • |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)                                  | 93.9 2  | 020 🔸 🗷   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.2 2021                   | • |
| Opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)                                       |         | 020 • 7   | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.8 2018                   |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                                   |         | 019   | (per million population)  | 0.0 2010                   |   |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |         | 020   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                            |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)      | 455.1 2 |   | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 41.9 2021                  | • |
|  | TJJ.1 Z | 010   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 34.0 2021                  |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |   | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 32 2021                    |   |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 84.4 2  |   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 88.6 2017                  |   |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                         | 86.8 2  | 020 • 1   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 43 2022                    |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output                   | 2.1 2   | 019 • 🔫   | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 3.6 2015                   |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |         |   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                            |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                                  | 5.6 2   | 019 • 🚽   | per 100,000 population)   | 0.2 2021                   | • |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 78.6 2023                  | • |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -4.0 2  | 021 • •   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021                   |   |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 2.8 2   | 018 • •   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021                   |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                     | 85.4 2  | 021 • 1   | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021                   |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                              |         |   |   | 0.0 2021                   |   |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 29.9 2  |   | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 110000                     |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                          | 0.7 2   | 021 • 🕇   | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 11.9 2021                  |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)                  | 0.0 2   | 018 • 1   | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) |                            |   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 15.7.2  | 018 • •   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 27.9 2020                  |   |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 15.7 2  | 010   | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 49 2021                    |   |
|  |         |   | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 82.4 2022                  |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

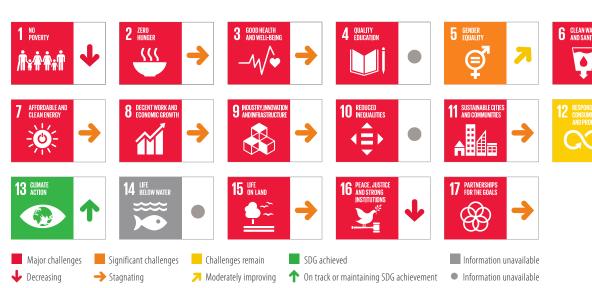
COUNTRY 166/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

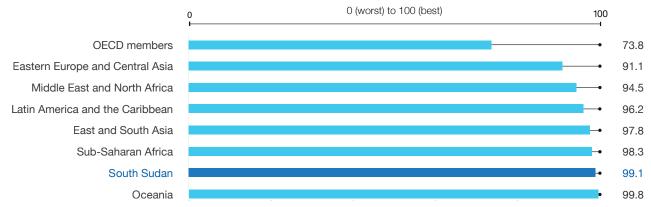


### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# SOUTH SUDAN

| DG1 – No Poverty  |         |              |          | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |        | Year  |            | ıg Tre |
|---|---------|--------------|----------|----------|--|--------|-------|------------|--------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |         | 2023         |          |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |        | 2022  |            |        |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 91.6    | 202          | 3 •      | Ψ        | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |        | 2020  |            | _      |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |              |          |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  | 0.3    | 2021  | •          | -      |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   |         | . NA         |          |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | NA     | N/    | 4          |        |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) |         | 2022         |          | 7        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |        | 202   |            |        |
| revalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)   |         | 2010<br>. NA |          |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0    | 2022  | <u> </u>   | •      |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |         | 201          |          | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0    | 202   | •          | -      |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |         | 202          |          | Ţ        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *   | 0.0    | 2021  | •          | •      |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |         | 2018         |          | Ţ        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |        |       |            |        |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |         | N/           |          | •        | Gini coefficient   | 44.1   | 2016  | 5 •        | •      |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |              |          |          | Palma ratio  | 2.7    | 2009  | ) •        | (      |
| Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 1,223.0 | 2020         | 0 •      | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |        |       |            |        |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 202          |          | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 94.2   | 2016  | 5 •        | (      |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 202          |          | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 46.1   | 2019  | ) •        |        |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 227.0   | 202          | 1        | <b>→</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  |        |       |            |        |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 1.3     | 202          | 1        | <b>→</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |        | 2020  |            |        |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 16.0    | 201/         | 0 0      | _        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 18.0   | 2017  | 7          |        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 10.8    | 2019         | 9        | 7        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |        |       |            |        |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 134.5   | 2019         | 9        |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.7    | 2013  | <b>S</b>   | (      |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |         |              |          |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   |        | N/    |            |        |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2019         |          | 4        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |        | 2018  |            |        |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  |         | 2019         |          | 7        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |        | 2018  |            |        |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 158.1   |              |          | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |        | 2018  |            | •      |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |         | 2010         |          |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |        | 2018  |            | '      |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 49      | 202          | •        | 7        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | NA     | . NA  | 1          | )      |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)  | 32      | 2019         | 9 •      | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action   |        |       |            |        |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 2.8     | 201          | 7        | •        | ${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                            |        | 202   |            |        |
|   | 2.0     | 2011         |          |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |        | 2018  |            |        |
| DG4 – Quality Education  rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |         |              |          |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | NA     | . NA  | ′ •        | )      |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 20.6    | 201          | 5        |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |        |       |            |        |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 37.6    | 201          | 5        |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA     | N/    | (          |        |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 10.2    | 201          | 5        |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | NA     | N/    | 4          |        |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 47.9    | 2018         | 8 •      |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | NA     |       |            |        |
| OG5 – Gender Equality   |         |              |          |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | NA     |       |            |        |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | F.C     | 201/         | 0 🔵      | _        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | NA     |       |            |        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 5.0     | 2010         | J •      | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0    | 2018  | } •        |        |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 76.9    | 202          | 1 •      | <b>→</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land   |        |       |            |        |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 99.8    | 2022         | 2 •      | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 33.6   | 2022  | 2          |        |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 32.4    | 202          | 1 •      | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 58.6   | 2022  | 2          |        |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |              |          |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.93   | 2023  | 3          |        |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 41.0    | 2020         | 0        | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0    | 202   | 1 •        |        |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 15.8    | 2020         | 0 •      | <b>→</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 0.0    | 2018  | 3          |        |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 4.2     | 2019         | 9        |          | (per million population)   |        |       |            |        |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 5.2     | 2020         | 0 •      |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |        |       |            |        |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                  | 447.4   | 2018         | 8 •      |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |        | 2012  |            |        |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |              |          |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |        | . NA  |            |        |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 7.2     | 2020         | 0        | <b>→</b> | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   |        | 2017  |            |        |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 0.0     | 2020         | 0        | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |        | 2010  |            |        |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 3.7     | 2019         | 0 📥      | 7        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |        | 2022  |            |        |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 3.2     | 201          | <b>9</b> |          | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | NA     | . NA  | , •        |        |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 1.3     | 2019         | 9 •      | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 0.0    | 202   | •          |        |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |         |              |          |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | E0 6   | 2023  | , _        |        |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)  | -14.1   | 201          | 5        |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | NA     |       |            |        |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | * NA    | . NA         | 4        |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | NA     |       |            |        |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 5.0     | 202          | 1 •      | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | NA     |       |            |        |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |         |              |          | •        |  | 1 W/"\ | . 11/ | . •        |        |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  |         | 202          |          | 4        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)                                     | 2.0    | 100   | ) <b>~</b> |        |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | NA      | . NA         | 4        |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 2.0    | 2020  | ) 🛡        |        |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)   | 0.0     | 2018         | 8 •      | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | NA     |       |            |        |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)  | 0.9     | 2018         | 8        | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NA     |       |            |        |
|   |         |              |          |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0      | 202   | . •        |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 16/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Decreasing







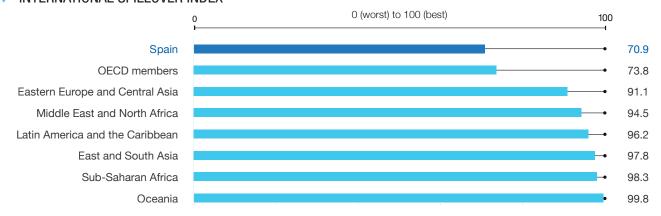




 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty  |          |      |   | g Trend   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year Rati         | _           |
|--|----------|------|---|-----------|--|-------------------------|-------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |          | 2023 |   |           | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.5 2022               |             |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  |          | 2023 |   |           | Population using the internet (%)  | 93.9 2021               | - 1         |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 14./     | 2019 | • | 7         | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  | 107.3 2021              | 7           |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |          |      |   |           | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 3.8 2018                | 1           |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |          | 2020 |   | 1         | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |                         |             |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |          | 2022 |   | •         | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 55.8 2022               |             |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |          | 2021 |   |           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 2.4 2021                | 1           |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |          | 2016 |   | ÷         | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 1.4 2020                | 1           |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |          | 2017 |   | <b>+</b>  | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 7.4 2020                | 1           |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |          | 2021 |   | T         | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   | 6.8 2020                | -           |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |          | 2018 |   | T         | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 14.0 2020               | 1           |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)   |          | 2021 |   | •         | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 29.6 2017               | 1           |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 13.5     | 2020 | 0 |           | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                         |             |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |          |      |   |           | Gini coefficient   | 34.3 2019               | 4           |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 3.4      | 2020 | • | 1         | Palma ratio  | 1.2 2019                |             |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |          | 2021 |   | 1         | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 11.6 2019               |             |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 3.0      | 2021 | • | 1         |  | 11.0 2019               |             |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |          | 2021 |   | 1         | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                         |             |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   |          | 2021 |   | 1         | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0 2020                | 1           |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |          |      |   |           | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 9.4 2019                | . 4         |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 9.6      | 2019 |   | T         | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  |                         |             |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 10.1     | 2010 |   |           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 99.9 2020               |             |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |          | 2019 |   | •         | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 65.0 2022               |             |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 3.9      | 2019 | • | 1         | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 11.1 2019               |             |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 83.2     | 2019 |   | 1         | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 93.3 2022               |             |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 6.0      | 2019 | • | 1         | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                         |             |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.9     | 2020 | • | 1         | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 19.0 2019               | •           |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 92       | 2021 | • | <b>→</b>  | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 10.1 2018               |             |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)   | 86       | 2019 |   | 1         | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 5.0 2018                |             |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.3      | 2022 |   | <b>→</b>  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 43.3 2018               |             |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  | 5.1      | 2020 | • | <b>→</b>  | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 20.9 2018               |             |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   | 16.5     | 2020 | • | <b>→</b>  | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 2.3 2021                | · · · · · · |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 19.8     | 2020 |   | 1         | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.3 2021                |             |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |          |      |   |           |  | 0.5 2021                |             |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |          |      |   |           | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                         |             |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 99.8     | 2020 | • | 1         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 4.9 2021                |             |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 08 1     | 2020 |   | 4         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.6 2018                |             |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  |          | 2020 |   | 4         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | 97.2 2021               |             |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |          | 2020 |   | 4         | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 45.9 2018               | 1           |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 48.7     |      |   | 4         | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                         |             |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best)  | 486.7    |      |   | 1         | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 85.9 2022               | 1           |
| Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  | 10.0     |      |   | 1         | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 68.1 2022               | 1           |
| Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  | 21.3     |      |   | 1         | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 32.1 2018               |             |
| •  | 21.3     | 2016 | _ | _         | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 51.5 2019               | 1           |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |          |      |   |           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 12.0 2019               |             |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | * 86.6   | 2023 | • | 4         | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.6 2018                |             |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |          |      |   |           |  | 0.0 2010 -              |             |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   |          | 2021 |   | T         | SDG15 – Life on Land   | F7 ( 2022 •             |             |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |          | 2022 |   | 1         | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 57.6 2022               |             |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   |          | 2021 |   | 1         | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 51.3 2022               |             |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 8.1      | 2020 | 0 | <u> 1</u> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.85 2023               |             |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |          |      |   |           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 2021                | 7           |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.9     | 2020 | • | ->        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 3.6 2018                |             |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |          | 2020 |   | -         | (per million population)   | 2.3 2310                |             |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |          | 2019 |   |           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                         |             |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |          | 2020 |   | •         | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.6 2021                | 1           |
|  | 2,384.55 |      |   | •         | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 16.1 2021               | -           |
| Population using safely managed water services (%)   |          | 2020 |   | 1         | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | 80 2022                 | -           |
| Population using safely managed water services (%)   |          | 2020 |   | <b>†</b>  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0 2022              |             |
| ·  | 73.1     | 2020 |   | •         | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 60 2022                 |             |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 4        | 0.00 | _ |           | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 0.0 2021                |             |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0    |      |   | T         | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  |                         |             |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0    | 2020 | • | T         | per 100,000 population)  | 1.4 2021                |             |
| 20 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 0.9      | 2019 | • | 1         | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 75.4 2023               | -           |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |          |      |   | _         | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.7 2021                | 1           |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 1/.3     | 2019 | • | <b>→</b>  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021                | 1           |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |          |      |   |           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.7 2021                | - 1         |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -3.2     | 2021 | • |           | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 118.0 2020              |             |
| victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 2.3      | 2018 | • | •         |  |                         |             |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |          |      |   | <u>_</u>  | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 40.4                    |             |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 90.3     | 2021 |   | T         | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 12.4 2020               | 1           |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.8      | 2021 | • | 1         | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.3 2022                | 7           |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports   | 0.2      | 2018 |   | -         | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |                         |             |
| (per 100,000 population)   |          |      |   |           | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NA NA •                 |             |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   |          | 2018 |   | •         | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 65 2021                 |             |
|  | 627      | 2021 |   | 1         | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 56.6 2022               | • 4         |
| Employment-to-population ratio (%)   | 02./     |      |   |           | Chife disaster of a chick and the chick to t | 24 4 22:                |             |
| Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) |          | 2021 | • | 7         | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 21.1 2019 • 91.4 2022 • |             |

# SRI LANKA

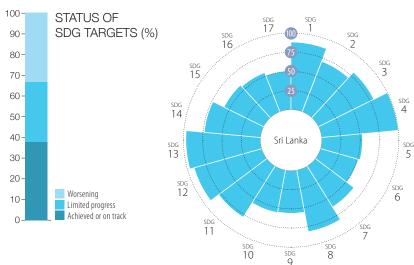
#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 83/166

COUNTRY SCORE 69.4

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

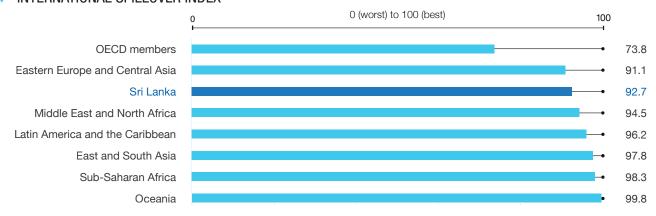


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals and the full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals are supported by the full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development.un. org/top$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



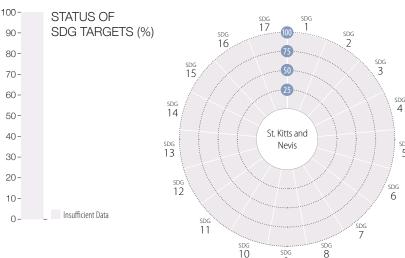
| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend                         | · ·   | Value Year R          |   | _ |
|---|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 3.0 2023  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 95.8 2022             |   | • |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 12.1 2023 • 🔱                                   | Population using the internet (%)   | 66.7 2021             |   | 1 |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 87.0 2021             | • | Т |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 3.4 2020 • 🛧                                    | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.5 2018              | • | 1 |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 15.9 2022 • →                                   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                       |   |   |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 15.1 2016                                       | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 36.0 2022             | • | • |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 5.2 2016 • →                                    | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2 2021              | • | 7 |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.2 2017 • →                                    | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.1 2018              |   | • |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 4.6 2021  | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                       |   |   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.6 2018 • 🛧                                    | Gini coefficient  | 39.3 2016             |   |   |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 3.4 2020  | Palma ratio   | 1.8 2016              |   | • |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 1.0 2010              | Ť | _ |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 28.8 2020 • ↑                                   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA NA                 | • |   |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 3.9 2021  | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | INA INA               |   |   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 6.7 2021  | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 7.2 2019              | • | 1 |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 63.0 2021 • →                                   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 79.0 2020             | • | - |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.0 2021 • ↑                                    | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 53.0 2022             |   | J |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 13.2 2019 • 🛧                                   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 33.0 2022             | Ť | _ |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   |   | ·   | 0.3.2016              |   |   |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and<br>ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 91.7 2019                                       | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.3 2016              |   | • |
| Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 19.7 2019 • 🔸                                   | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 6.3 2019<br>6.1 2018  |   | • |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 76.9 2019                                       | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |                       |   | • |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 21.0 2015                                       | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 1.1 2018<br>12.8 2018 |   | 4 |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.5 2016                                       | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 14.4 2018             |   |   |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 96 2021   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2021              |   | 1 |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 90 2021   |   | 0.0 2021              | • | _ |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 67 2019 • 🛧                                     | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 4.0.0004              |   | _ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.0 2022 • 🔸                                    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 1.0 2021              | • |   |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  | •   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.3 2018              |   | 1 |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2021              | • |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | NA NA •   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                       |   |   |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.5 2018 • •                                   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 50.0 2022             | • | 7 |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 100.5 2020 • 🛧                                  | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 54.8 2022             | • | 4 |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 98.9 2020 • 🛧                                   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 11.7 2018             |   | 1 |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 11.9 2019             | • | - |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 742 2016 6 -                                    | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 4.0 2019              |   | - |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 74.3 2016 • →                                   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 2018              | • | • |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 100.0 2021 • 🛧                                  | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                       |   |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 46.8 2022 • 🔸                                   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 43.7 2022             | • | 4 |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 5.4 2021 • 👈                                    | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 43.9 2022             | • | 4 |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.56 2023             | • | 1 |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 92.2 2020 • 7                                   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2021              | • | 4 |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 93.7 2020 • 🛧                                   | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.1 2018              | • |   |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 90.8 2019 • •                                   | (per million population)  | 0.1 2010              | _ | _ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0 2020 • •                                    | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                       |   |   |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                  | 4,413.6 2018 • •                                | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 3.4 2019              | • | 4 |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | ,   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 69.0 2018             | • | • |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2020 • 🛧                                  | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 55 2022               | • | 4 |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 32.2 2020 • →                                   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 97.2 2007             | • | • |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 32.2 2020                                       | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 36 2022               | • | 1 |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.5 2019 • 👈                                    | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 0.8 2016              | • | • |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 24.6 2019 • →                                   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0.2021              |   |   |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 21.0 2017 - •                                   | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021              | • |   |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   | -3.2 2021                                       | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 45.9 2023             | • | 4 |
| اردitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | -3.2 2021 • • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021              | • | - |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 2.1 2010  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021              | • | 4 |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 89.3 2021 • 🛧                                   | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021              | • | 1 |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 7.2 2023 • 🔸                                    | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                       |   |   |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6 2021  | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 3.8 2020              | • | 4 |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2018 • ↑                                    | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA                 | • | • |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 8.6 2020              | • | 1 |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 25.9 2018 • •                                   | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021                | • | • |
|   |   |   |                       |   |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





# ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)                   |        | Year<br>NA | _ |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | Value<br>100.0 |      |   | Trer |
|---|--------|------------|---|----------|---|----------------|------|---|------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.157day (2017 PPP, %)                                     |        | NA         |   |          | Population using the internet (%)   | 79.5           |      |   | 1    |
|   | 11/7   | 11/7       |   | _        |   | 101.7          |      |   | 1    |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)                                   | * 75   | 2020       |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                |      |   | •    |
| Prevalence of attucting in children under 5 years of age (%)                            |        | 2020       |   |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA             | NA   |   |      |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                              |        | 2021       |   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of *   | 0.0            | 2022 |   |      |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                                 |        | 2016       |   | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 .          | 2022 |   |      |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |        | 2017       |   | 7        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 2.9            | 2021 | • | 1    |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)                                     |        | NA         |   | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA             | NA   |   |      |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                               |        | 2018       |   | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                |      |   |      |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                         |        | NA         |   | •        | Gini coefficient  | NA             | NA   |   | •    |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |        |            |   |          | Palma ratio   | NA             | NA   |   | •    |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)                                       | NΑ     | NA         |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                |      |   |      |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |        | 2021       |   | 4        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *  | 0.0            | 2020 | • | 1    |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |        | 2021       |   | 4        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 11.8           | 2010 |   | 4    |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)                                       |        | 2021       |   | 4        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 11.0           | 2019 | _ | _    |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)                                    |        | NA         |   | •        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | NA             | NA   |   | •    |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                      | 147 (  | 147        |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA             | NA   |   | •    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                 | NA     | NA         |   |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                |      |   |      |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                 | A I A  | h 1 4      |   | 6        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.8            | 2015 | • | •    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | NA     | NA         |   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 12.4           | 2019 | • | -    |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | NA     | NA         |   |          | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA             | NA   | • | (    |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | NA     | NA         |   |          | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA             | NA   | • | (    |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                       | 46.1   | 2007       | • | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA             | NA   | • | (    |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0  | 2020       | • | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA             | NA   | • | (    |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                            | 96     | 2021       | • | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA             | NA   | • | (    |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage                                | NIA    | NA         |   |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                |      |   |      |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | INA    | IVA        |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 5.0            | 2021 | • |      |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                            | NA     | NA         |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |                | NA   |   |      |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |        |            |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *   |                | 2021 |   |      |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning                                     | 06.1   | 2021       |   | 4        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 0.0            | LULI |   |      |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |        |            |   | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | E17            | ากวา |   | 4    |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  |        | 2021       |   | <b>→</b> |   | 51.7           |      |   |      |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 111.2  |            |   |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 72.7           |      |   | (    |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | NA     | NA         |   |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |                | NA   |   | ,    |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |        |            |   |          | Fish caught that are than discarded (%)   | 97.0           |      |   |      |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods                                  | * 75.3 | 2023       | • | 7        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 41.3           |      |   | 1    |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 75.5   | 2023       | Ŭ |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | INA            | NA   | _ | -    |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                             | NA     | NA         | • | •        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                |      |   |      |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                               |        | NA         |   | •        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 56.8           |      |   | •    |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 25.0   | 2021       | • | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |                | NA   |   | (    |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |        |            |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.73           | 2023 | • | •    |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)                              | 98.6   | 2017       | • |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0            | 2021 | • | •    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)                                  | 95.0   | 2017       | • |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | NA             | NA   | • |      |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                              | 50.8   | 2019       | • |          | (per million population)  |                |      |   |      |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)                                     | 0.6    | 2020       | • |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                |      |   |      |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) | NA     | NA         |   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 29.4           | 2021 | • | •    |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |        |            |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 75.0           | 2017 | • | (    |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0  | 2020       | • | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | NA             | NA   |   | (    |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                     | 100.0  |            |   | 4        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | NA             | NA   |   | (    |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output              |        |            |   | Ċ        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | NA             | NA   | • | (    |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.2    | 2019       | • | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA             | NA   |   | (    |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                             | 1.6    | 2019       | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0            | 2021 |   |      |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |        |            |   |          | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0            | 2021 |   |      |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  | -53    | 2021       | • | •        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |                | NA   |   | (    |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | NA     |            |   |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7            | 2021 | • | •    |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                | 1 1/1/ | 1474       | _ |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |                | 2021 |   | •    |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                         | NA     | NA         |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6            | 2021 | • | •    |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)                                     | NA     | NA         | • | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                |      |   |      |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                     |        | 2021       |   | <b>→</b> | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 5.2            | 2021 | • | •    |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)             | NA     |            |   | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA             | NA   | • | •    |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |        |            | _ |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA             | NA   | • | -    |
| (per 100,000 population)  | NA     | NA         |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0              | 2021 | • | (    |
|   |        |            |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 50.0           |      |   |      |

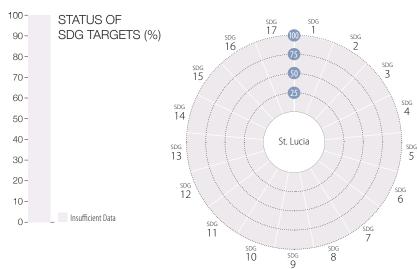
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

























Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

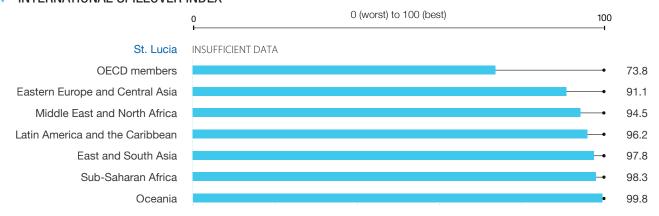


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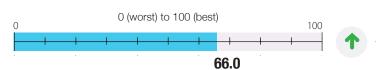
Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value |            |   |               | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Yea |      |   |
|--|-------|------------|---|---------------|---|-----------|------|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |       | 2023       |   |               | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 99.6 202  |      |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 13.3  | 2023       | • | <b>→</b>      | Population using the internet (%)   | 78.1 202  |      |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |       |            |   |               | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 51.8 202  |      |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  |       | NA         |   | •             | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA N      | A •  |   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |       | 2022       | _ | <b>→</b>      | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |           |      |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |       | 2012       |   |               | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 202   | !2 ( |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 19.7  |            |   | <b>Ψ</b>      | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 202   | 1    |   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)<br>ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |       | 2017       |   | 7             | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA N      | A    |   |
|  |       | NA<br>2018 |   | _             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |           |      |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                     |       |            |   |               | Gini coefficient  | 51.2 201  | 6    |   |
|  | 3.0 . | 2020       | _ | _             | Palma ratio   | 3.5 201   | 6    |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 72.2  | 2020       |   |               | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |           |      |   |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 73.3  |            |   | T             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA N      | A (  |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 13.0  |            |   | フ<br><b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |           |      |   |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 24.8  |            | _ | 7             | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 21.0 201  | 9 (  |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |       | 2021       |   |               | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 98.5 202  | 0.0  |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | IVA   | NA         |   |               | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA N      | A (  |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 17.7  | 2019       | • | <b>→</b>      | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |           |      |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |       |            |   |               | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.2 201   | 5    |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 27.7  | 2019       | • |               | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 9.7 201   |      |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 29.8  | 2019       | • | 4             | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA N      | A (  |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 74.3  | 2019       | • | <b>4</b>      | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA N      | A (  | • |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 25.3  | 2020       | • | 1             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA N      | A    |   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0 | 2019       | • | 1             | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA N      | A (  | D |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 77    | 2021       | • | <b>4</b>      | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.2 202   | 0    |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 72    | 2019       |   | <b>→</b>      | SDG13 – Climate Action  |           |      |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 12 .  | 2019       | • | 7             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 2.7 202   | 1 (  |   |
| ıbjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | NA    | NA         |   | •             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA N      |      |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |       |            |   |               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 201   |      |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 98.2  | 2020       | • | <b>1</b>      | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |           |      |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |       |            |   |               | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 26.2 202  | 17   |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 96.8  |            |   | <b>T</b>      | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 58.2 202  |      |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 81.3  |            |   | •             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA N      |      |   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 100.0 | 2012       | • | •             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA N      |      |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |       |            |   |               | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 1.9 201   |      |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 72.4  | 2011       | • | 7             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA N      |      |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 106.2 | 2021       |   | •             | SDG15 – Life on Land  |           |      |   |
| atio of female-to-male libert years of education received (%)  | 88.0  |            |   | <b>T</b>      | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 45.6.202  | ור מ |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 11.1  |            |   | Ţ             | Mean area that is protected in refreshmater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA N      |      |   |
| ,  | 11.1  | 2021       |   | •             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.80 202  |      |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 060   | 2020       |   |               | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.00 202  |      |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 96.9  |            |   | ↑<br>→        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.0 202   |      |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 83.4  |            | - | 7             | (per million population)  | NA N      | Α •  |   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 14.3  |            |   | •             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |           |      |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 14.0  |            |   |               | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 39.0 202  | 1 (  |   |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | ΝA    | NA         |   |               | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 70.3 202  |      |   |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |            |   |               | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | NA N      |      |   |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 |            |   | T             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 92.0 201  |      |   |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 94.3  | 2020       | • | <b>→</b>      | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 55 202    |      |   |
| 0 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.1   | 2019       | • | <b>4</b>      | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 3.3 201   |      |   |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)<br>newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  |       |            |   | _             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |           |      |   |
|  | 0.5 . | 2019       | • | 7             | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 202   | 21   |   |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | _     | 255        | _ | -             | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | NA N      | A    |   |
| justed GDP growth (%)  | -8.1  |            | • |               | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 202   | 1    |   |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | NA    | NA         |   |               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 202   | 1    |   |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)      | NA    | NA         |   | •             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7 202   | 1    |   |
|  | 162   | າດາາ       |   | 7             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |           |      |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  ndamental labor rights are effectively quaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                      | 16.3  | 2023       |   | <u>~</u>      | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6.4 202   | 0 (  |   |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports   | NA    | 2021<br>NA |   | •             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA N      |      |   |
| (per 100,000 population)   |       |            |   |               | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 19.4 201  | 7    |   |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)  | NA    | NA         |   | •             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **  | 0 202     |      |   |
| per 100,000 population)  |       |            |   |               | Corporate Tax Flaver Deore (DESt 0-100 WOISt)   | U 2U2     | a I  | • |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES and the Caribbean

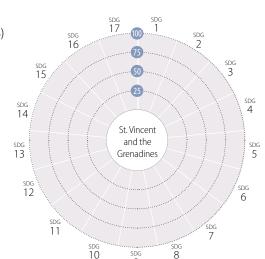
#### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**





#### 100-STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%) 90-80-70-60-50-

Insufficient Data



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS







40-

30-20-

10-





















Decreasing









Information unavailable • On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable



Challenges remain

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value  |          | -   | _ |             | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |      | Year |     | ıg Tren |
|---|--------|----------|-----|---|-------------|---|------|------|-----|---------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |        |          | •   |   |             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |      | 2022 |     | •       |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | · NA   | N.A      | 4   | ( |             | Population using the internet (%)   |      | 2021 |     |         |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |        |          |     |   |             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                    | 93.3 | 2021 | •   | 1       |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |        | 2020     |     |   | •           | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA   | NA   |     | •       |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                        |        | N/<br>N/ |     |   |             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |      | 2025 |     |         |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 23.7   |          |     |   | L           | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0  | 2022 | •   |         |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |        |          | 7   |   | 2           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.6  | 2021 | •   | 1       |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 30.3   |          |     |   | •           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.1  | 2002 | •   | •       |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |        |          | 3   | _ | <b>&gt;</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |      |      |     |         |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | NA     | N/       | · · |   | 0           | Gini coefficient  | NA   | NA   | •   |         |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |        |          |     |   |             | Palma ratio   | NA   | NA   | •   |         |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 61.8   | 2020     | )   | - | <b>&gt;</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |      |      |     |         |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 8.5    | 202      | •   |   | r           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA   | NA   |     |         |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 13.7   | 202      | •   |   | 1           | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 21.1 | 2019 | •   | 7       |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 8.7    | 202      | •   | - | <b>&gt;</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)                                     | NA   | NIA  |     |         |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | NA     | N/       | •   |   | •           | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA   |      |     |         |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 20.7   | 2019     | 9 • | 2 | 7           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | INA  | INF  |     |         |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 34.4   | 2010     |     |   |             | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.8  | 2015 | •   | •       |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |        |          |     |   |             | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 8.3  | 2019 | •   | •       |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |        | 2019     |     | - |             | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA   | NA   |     | •       |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 73.2   |          |     | - |             | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA   |      |     | •       |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 47.2   |          |     |   |             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA   |      | •   |         |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 98.6   |          |     |   | _           | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA   |      |     |         |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 97     | 2021     |     |   | 7           | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 2.0  | 2021 |     | 4       |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  |        |          | ) • |   |             | SDG13 – Climate Action CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)               | 2.0  | 2021 | •   | 1       |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | NA     | N.A      | 4   |   |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA   | NA   |     | •       |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |        |          |     |   |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0  | 2021 | •   | •       |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 78.9   | 2018     | 3   |   | 0           | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |      |     |         |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.9   | 2020     | )   |   | t           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 26.3 | 2022 | •   | 4       |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 92.0   |          |     |   |             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 61.0 | 2022 | •   | -       |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | NA     | N/       |     | - | •           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA   | NA   | •   | •       |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |        |          |     |   |             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |      | 2001 |     | •       |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | . 70 F | 2022     |     |   | •           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |      | 2019 |     | 1       |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 79.5   | 2023     | 5   | 7 | ľ           | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA   | NA   | •   | •       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 101.7  | 2021     | •   |   | •           | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |      |     |         |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 73.6   | 2022     | 2   |   | 1           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 45.6 | 2022 | •   | -       |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 18.2   | 2021     | •   | - | <b>&gt;</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |      | NA   |     | •       |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |        |          |     |   |             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2023 |     | 1       |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 95.1   | 2018     | 3 - | - |             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0  | 2021 | •   | 1       |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 87.2   |          |     |   | •           | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA   | NA   |     | •       |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |        |          | •   |   |             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |      |     |         |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 14.0   |          |     |   |             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 30.7 | 2021 |     | 7       |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | NA     | N.A      | •   |   |             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |      | 2020 |     | 4       |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |        |          |     |   |             | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | NA   |      |     | •       |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0  |          |     | • | r           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | NA   |      |     |         |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 94.2   | 2020     | )   |   | 7           | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |      | 2022 |     | 1       |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                       | 1.9    | 2019     | •   | - | <b>&gt;</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA   | NA   | •   | •       |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 3.5    | 2019     | •   | - | <b>&gt;</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0  | 2021 | •   |         |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |        |          |     |   |             | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | NΑ   | NA   |     |         |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   | -3.2   | 202      | •   |   |             | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2021 |     | 4       |
| victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | NA     | N/       |     | ( | 0           | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2021 |     | J       |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)     | NA     | N.A      | •   |   | •           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2021 |     | 7       |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 18.8   | 2023     | 8   | - | <b>&gt;</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |      |      |     |         |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6    | 2021     | •   | • | L           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 9.0  | 2020 | ) 🛑 | 1       |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | NA     | N.A      | •   |   | •           | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA   | NA   | •   | •       |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | NA     | NI/      |     |   |             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 25.5 | 2017 |     | •       |
| (per 100,000 population)  | IVA    | IN/      | 4   | - | -           | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |      | 2021 |     |         |

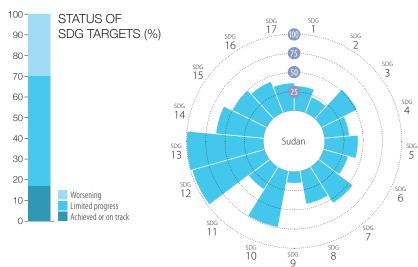
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



COUNTRY 160/166

COUNTRY SCORE 48.6

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



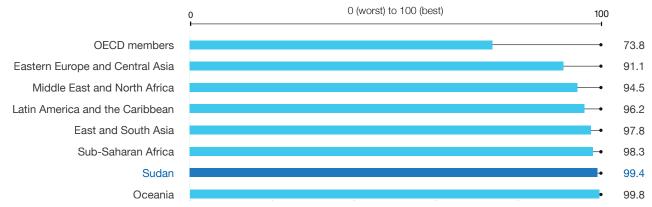
### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX





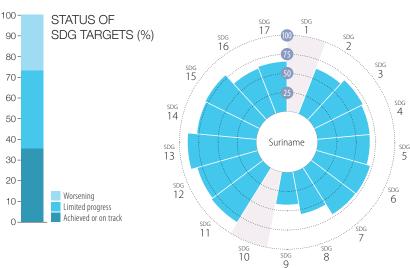
| DG1 – No Poverty   |          |     | ting Trend | •  |       | Year F       |   | Trei |
|--|----------|-----|------------|--|-------|--------------|---|------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 25.4 20  |     |            | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |       | 2022         |   |      |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 60.1 20  | )23 | • •        | Population using the internet (%)  |       | 2020         |   | 7    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |          |     |            | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 42.0  | 2021         | • | 7    |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 12.8 20  |     |            | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)                                  | 2.2   | 2018         | • | 1    |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 36.0 20  |     |            | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |       |              |   |      |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 16.3 20  |     |            | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0   | 2022         | • |      |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | NA I     |     |            | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0   | 2021         | • | 4    |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4 20   |     |            | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.2   | 2005         | • |      |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 0.6 20   |     | • •        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |              |   |      |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.1 20   |     |            | Gini coefficient   | 34.2  | 2014         |   |      |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | NA I     | NA  | • •        | Palma ratio  |       | 2014         |   |      |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |          |     |            | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       | 2011         | Ť | _    |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 270.4 20 |     |            | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 73.7  | 2020         |   |      |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 26.7 20  |     |            | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | / 3./ | 2020         |   |      |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 54.9 20  |     |            | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 58.7  | 2019         | • |      |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 58.0 20  |     |            | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 68.6  | 2020         | • | •    |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.1 20   | )21 | • T        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   |       | 2014         |   |      |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 22.8 20  | )19 | • →        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |              |   | _    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and |          |     |            | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.2   | 2015         |   | -    |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                          | 145.3 20 | )19 | • •        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   |       | 2019         |   |      |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 26.8 20  | )19 | • ↓        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |       | 2018         |   |      |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 69.2 20  |     | - 1        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |       | 2018         |   |      |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 86.8 20  |     |            | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |       | NA           |   |      |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 77.7 20  | )14 | • •        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |       | NA           |   |      |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 81 20    |     | • ↓        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |       | 2018         |   | (    |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 44.00    |     |            | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |              |   | _    |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 44 20    | )19 | • →        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                               | 0.5   | 2021         |   |      |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.1 20   | )14 | • •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |       | 2018         |   |      |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |          |     |            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  |       | 2018         |   | (    |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 39.9 20  | 110 | • •        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 40.0  | 2010         | • |      |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |          |     |            |  | 40.0  | 2022         |   |      |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 67.1 20  |     |            | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) |       | 2022         |   | •    |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 50.8 20  |     |            | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |       | 2022<br>2018 |   |      |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 73.0 20  | )18 | • •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% or total catch)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)                       |       | 2009         |   |      |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |          |     |            | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |       | 2009         |   |      |
| lemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 30.2 20  | )14 | • →        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |       | NA           |   |      |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 04.2.20  |     |            | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 14/1  | 14/1         | _ |      |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 81.3 20  |     |            |  | 17.0  | 2022         |   |      |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 42.8 20  |     |            | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   |       |              |   |      |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 30.5 20  | )18 | •          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |       | 2022         |   |      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |          |     |            | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023         |   |      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 60.4 20  |     |            | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0   | 2021         | • | ď    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 36.9 20  |     |            | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | NA    | NA           |   | (    |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 118.7 20 |     |            |  |       |              |   | _    |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0 20   |     |            | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | NIA   | NIA          |   |      |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 230.2 20 | )18 | • •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |       | NA           |   |      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |          |     |            | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |       | 2014         |   |      |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 55.4 20  | 020 | • →        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   |       | 2014         |   |      |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 54.7 20  | )20 | • 7        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |       | 2014         |   |      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.4 20   | )19 | • 1        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2022         |   |      |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |          |     |            | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 18.1  | 2014         |   |      |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 23.2 20  | )19 | • 4        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 0.0   | 2013         | • |      |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |          |     |            | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 40 B  | 2023         |   |      |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -9.4 20  | )21 | • •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023         | • |      |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 12.0 20  | )18 | • •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2021         | • |      |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 15.3 20  | )14 | • •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2021         |   |      |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |          |     |            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.0   | 2021         | _ |      |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 18.5 20  |     | • 4        | •  | 7 1   | 2020         |   |      |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.3 20   | )21 | • •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional       | 3.1   | 2020         |   | •    |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 20   | )18 | • ↑        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | NA    |              | • |      |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 0.1 20   | 118 | • •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *                     |       | 2016         |   |      |
| (per 100,000 population)   |          |     |            |  |       |              |   |      |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



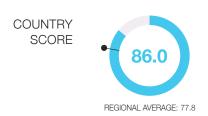
#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# SURINAME

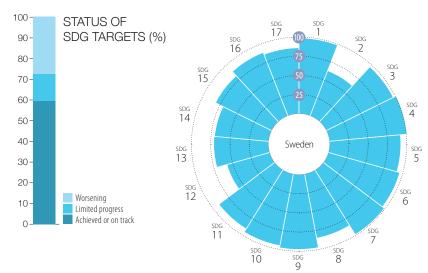
| SDG1 – No Poverty  Poverty bandcount ratio at \$2.15 (day (2017 DDD 04)                                 |              | Year I       |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Ye           |      |   | Tre |
|---|--------------|--------------|---|----------|---|--------------------|------|---|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) | * NA<br>* NA | NA           | • |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  Population using the internet (%)   | 72.6 20            |      |   |     |
| ·   | " INA        | IVA          |   | _        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 65.9 20<br>79.0 20 |      |   |     |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger  | 0.2          | 2020         |   | <b>→</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 79.0 20            | 21   |   |     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)          |              | 2020<br>2022 |   | <b>→</b> | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA 1               | NA ( |   | (   |
| Prevalence of stuffing in children under 5 years of age (%)   |              | 2022         |   |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0.20             | 122  |   |     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |              | 2016         |   | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 20             | 22   |   | ,   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |              | 2010         |   | 1        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 20             | 21   | • | •   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |              | 2017         |   | 4        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA 1               | NA ( | • | (   |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |              | 2018         |   | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                    |      |   |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |              | NA           |   | •        | Gini coefficient  | NA 1               | NA ( | • | -   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |              |              |   |          | Palma ratio   | NA 1               | NA f | • |     |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 96.5         | 2020         |   | 4        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                    |      |   |     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |              | 2021         |   | 4        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 15.8 20            | 20   | • |     |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |              | 2021         |   | 4        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 23.6 20            | 110  |   |     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |              | 2021         |   | <b>→</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 23.0 20            | יכו  | _ | _   |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  |              | 2021         |   | <b>→</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 88.7 20            | 20   | • | •   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                                       |              |              |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 73.0 20            | 12 ( | • | _   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                                 | 22.7         | 2019         | • | 4        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                    |      |   |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                                  | 51.0         | 2010         | • | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.4 20             | 10   | • |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 0.1 د        | 2019         | _ |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 9.4 20             | 19   | • |     |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 15.3         | 2019         | • | 4        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA 1               | NA 1 |   |     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 71.5         | 2019         | • | 4        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA 1               | NA ( | • |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                                       | 55.8         | 2019         | • | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA I               | NA ( | • |     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 98.4         | 2018         | • | •        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA 1               | NA ( | • |     |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 58           | 2021         | • | 4        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.2 20             | 21   | • |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 67           | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                    |      |   |     |
| worst 0–100 best)   |              |              |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 4.6 20             | 21 ( | • |     |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.3          | 2012         | • | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA 1               | NA ( |   |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |              |              |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 20             | 20   | • |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                      | 84.4         | 2021         | • | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                    |      |   |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 82.7         | 2021         | • | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 74.2 20            | 22   | • |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  |              | 2021         |   | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 79.7 20            | 22 ( | • |     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 98.9         | 2021         | • | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 7.7 20             | 18 ( | • |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |              |              |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 26.0 20            | 19   | • |     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |              |              |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 9.3 20             | 19   | • |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 57.5         | 2018         |   | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 20             | 18   | • |     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 102.8        | 2021         | • | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                    |      |   |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 69.6         | 2022         | • | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 51.2 20            | 22   | • |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 29.4         | 2021         | • | 7        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 49.4 20            | 122  | • |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |              |              |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.99 20            | 23 ( | • |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 98.0         | 2020         | • | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.1 20             | 21 ( | • |     |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |              | 2020         |   | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.3 20             | 112  |   |     |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |              | 2019         |   |          | (per million population)  | 0.5 20             | 10   |   |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |              | 2020         |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                    |      |   |     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                 |              | NA           |   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 5.7 20             | 21   | • |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |              |              |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 29.4 20            | 20   | • |     |
| epulation with access to electricity (%)  | 98.2         | 2020         | • | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 60 20              | 12   | • |     |
| epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                     |              | 2020         |   | 4        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 98.3 20            | 18   | • |     |
| 2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |              |              |   | ·        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 40 20              | 22   | • |     |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.5          | 2019         |   | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 4.3 20             | 18   | • |     |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 11.1         | 2019         | • | 7        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 20             | 121  | • |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |              |              |   |          | per 100,000 population)   |                    |      |   |     |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)  | -97          | 2021         | • |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 70.6 20            |      | • |     |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |              | 2018         |   | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 20             |      | • |     |
| fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                                |              |              |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 20             |      |   |     |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | NA           | NA           |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 20             | 21 ( | • |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 8.2          | 2023         | • | 4        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                    |      |   |     |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                                      | 0.5          | 2021         | • | 4        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 9.4 20             | 20   | • |     |
| stal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)                             | NA           | NA           | • | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA 1               | NA / | • |     |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | A I A        | NI A         |   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) *   | 25.7 20            | 12   | • |     |
| (per 100,000 population)  | NA           | NA           |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 20               | 21   | • |     |
|   |              |              |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 60.5 20            | 122  |   |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Major challenges









Decreasing Moderately improving • On track or maintaining SDG achievement Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

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#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

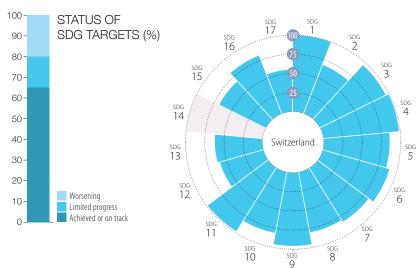


| G1 – No Poverty   |        |       |   | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year Ra |   |   |
|---|--------|-------|---|----------|--|---------------|---|---|
| verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)                         |        | 2023  |   | - 7      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.3 2022     |   |   |
| verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)                         |        | 2023  |   | - 1      | Population using the internet (%)  | 88.3 2021     |   |   |
| verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)                                  | 8.8    | 2020  | • | T        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 126.6 2021    |   |   |
| G2 – Zero Hunger  |        |       |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                                    | 4.2 2018      | • |   |
| valence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5    | 2020  | • | 1        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of      |               |   |   |
| valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                  | 2.6    | 2022  | • |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 64.7 2022     | • |   |
| valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *                 | 0.7    | 2021  | • |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 4.5 2021      | • |   |
| valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                      | 20.6   | 2016  |   | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 3.5 2020      | • |   |
| man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.5    | 2017  | • | <b>→</b> | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 15.8 2020     |   |   |
| real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)                         | 5.1    | 2021  | • | <b>→</b> | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   | 83.8 2020     |   |   |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                   | 1.0    | 2018  | • | 1        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   |               |   |   |
|   | 68.8   |       |   | •        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)                                   |               |   |   |
|   | 49.6   |       |   | •        |  | 35.5 2017     | • | _ |
|   | 12.0   | 2020  |   |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |               |   |   |
| G3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |        |       |   |          | Gini coefficient   | 29.3 2019     | • |   |
| ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)                           | 4.5    | 2020  |   | <b>→</b> | Palma ratio  | 1.0 2020      | • |   |
| onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)                             | 1.4    | 2021  | • | 1        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 9.4 2020      | • |   |
| rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)                             | 2.5    | 2021  |   | 1        |  |               |   | ī |
| idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)                           | 3.8    | 2021  |   | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |               |   |   |
| w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)                        | NA     | NA    |   |          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *   | 0.0 2020      | • |   |
| e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,          |        | 2040  |   |          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 6.0 2019      | • |   |
| iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)    | 8.4    | 2019  |   | T        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  |               |   |   |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and     | 0.1    | 2010  |   |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 07.2 2020     | • |   |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                             | 8. l   | 2019  |   | •        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 00.0 2022     | • |   |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)                                      | 3.1    | 2019  | • | 1        | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 9.5 2019      |   |   |
| expectancy at birth (years)   | 82.4   | 2019  | • | 1        | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)                     | 93.8 2022     | • |   |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)          |        | 2019  |   | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |               |   |   |
| hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)                               |        | NA    |   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 20.1 2019     |   |   |
| viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                |        | 2021  |   | <b>→</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |               |   |   |
| versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) |        | 2019  |   | 1        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 15.7 2018     |   |   |
| ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)               |        | 2022  |   | <b>†</b> |  | 7.7 2018      |   |   |
| o in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)                       |        | 2022  |   | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 36.0 2018     |   |   |
|   |        |       |   | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 29.0 2018     |   |   |
|   | 20.6   |       |   |          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 9.5 2021      |   |   |
| ly smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)                             | 9.5    | 2020  | • | <b>T</b> | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7 2021      | • |   |
| G4 – Quality Education  |        |       |   |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   |               |   |   |
| ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning                         | 00.7   | 2020  |   | <b>1</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 3.4 2021      | • |   |
| 6 of children aged 4 to 6)  | 99.7   | 2020  |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                               | 3.3 2018      |   |   |
| t primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.9   | 2020  |   | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)                                  | 82.0 2021     |   |   |
| ver secondary completion rate (%)   | 107.0  | 2020  |   | 1        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)                                   | 29.0 2018     |   |   |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)                                | NA     | NA    | • |          |  | 29.0 2010     | _ |   |
| tiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)              | 49.2   | 2021  | • | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |               |   |   |
| · · · · · · · · ·   | 502.3  |       |   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | 60.5 2022     | • |   |
|   | 12.7   |       |   | Ţ        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 74.5 2022     |   |   |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·                                     | 19.0   |       |   | 4        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | 39.2 2018     |   |   |
| *                                   | 12.0   | 2010  | _ | •        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 21.6 2019     | • |   |
| G5 – Gender Equality  |        |       |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 7.6 2019      | • |   |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods                      | 86.7   | 2017  | • | 4        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 0.1 2018      |   |   |
| % of remaies aged 15 to 49)   |        |       |   |          |  | 0.1 2010      |   |   |
| ,                                   | 102.6  |       |   | T        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |               |   |   |
| io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                   | 90.6   | 2022  |   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 59.2 2022     | • |   |
| its held by women in national parliament (%)                              | 47.0   | 2021  |   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 59.4 2022     | • |   |
| nder wage gap (% of male median wage)                                     | 7.4    | 2020  | • | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.99 2023     |   |   |
| GG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |        |       |   |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 2021      | • |   |
| bulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)                 | 00.0   | 2020  |   | •        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports                                    | 1 6 2010      |   |   |
| 3 , , ,   | 99.8   |       |   | •        | (per million population)   | 1.6 2018      | _ |   |
| oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)                     | 99.3   |       |   | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |               |   | Ī |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                  |        | 2019  |   | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 1 1 2021      |   |   |
| · ·   | 100.0  |       |   | •        |  | 1.1 2021      | - |   |
|   | 575.95 |       |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 27.7 2020     | - |   |
| oulation using safely managed water services (%)                          | 99.8   |       |   | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                   | 82 2022       |   |   |
| oulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)                     | 94.9   | 2020  | • | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | .00.0 2022    |   |   |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |        |       |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 83 2022       |   |   |
|   | 100.0  | 2020  | • | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 0.0 2021      | • |   |
|   | 100.0  |       |   | <b>†</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 2.1 2021      |   |   |
| 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output             |        |       |   |          | per 100,000 population)  |               |   |   |
| AtCO2/TWh)  | 0.2    | 2019  | • | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 88.2 2023     |   |   |
|   | 52.9   | 2010  | • | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |               |   |   |
|   | 22.2   | 2017  | _ | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.8 2021      |   |   |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth                                      |        |       |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  | 0.9 2021      |   |   |
| iusted GDP growth (%)   |        | 2021  |   |          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 72.3 2020     | • |   |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)                             | 1.6    | 2018  | • |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |               |   | Ī |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | Q0 7   | 2021  |   | _        |  | 17.0 0000     |   |   |
| noblie-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 of over)           | 99.7   | ZUZ 1 |   | 7        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 17.0 2020     |   |   |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)        | 0.8    | 2021  | • | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 | 0.9 2022      | • |   |
| al work-related accidents embodied in imports                             |        |       |   | _        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   |               |   |   |
| per 100,000 population)   | 0.3    | 2018  |   | 7        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NA NA         |   |   |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)       | 87.8   | 2018  | • |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 61 2021       | • |   |
|   | 75.4   |       |   | 1        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 44.6 2022     |   |   |
|   |        |       |   |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | 12.6 2019     |   |   |
| uth not in employment, education or training (NEET)                       | 11.9   | 2021  | _ |          | Sinted profits of mattinationals (057 billion)   | 12.0 2017     | • |   |

**COUNTRY RANKING** 



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS









































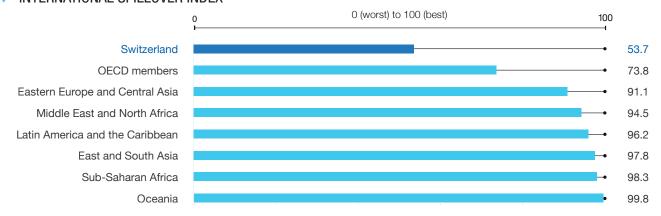




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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

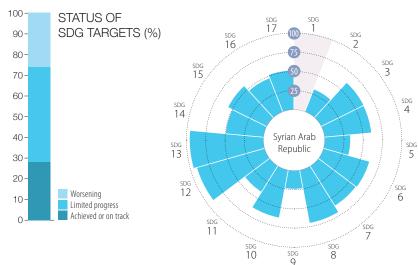
# **SWITZERLAND**

| OG1 – No Poverty   |   |  |   | Trend                                   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |   | Year   |   |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |   | 2023   |   |   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |   | 2022   |   |
| verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)<br>verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  |   | 2023<br>2019   |   |   | Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |   | 2021   |   |
| OG2 – Zero Hunger  | 9.9   | 2019   |   |   | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  |   | 2021   |   |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5   | 2020   |   | 1                                       | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 1.0   | 2010   |   |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |   | 2022   |   |   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 76.0  | 2022   | • |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |   | 2021   |   |   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 6.0   | 2021   |   |
| valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |   | 2016   |   | 4                                       | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |   | 2021   |   |
| man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.5   | 2017   |   | <b>→</b>                                | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  |   | 2019   |   |
| eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 5.5   | 2021   | • | <b>→</b>                                | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   |   | 2019   |   |
| tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.9   | 2018   |   | <b>→</b>                                | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   |   | 2014   |   |
| d gap closure (% of potential yield)   | 64.5  | 2021   | • | •                                       | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   |   | 2017   |   |
| orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.1   | 2020   | • |   |  | 22.5  | 2017   |   |
| G3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   |  |   |   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |   |  |   |
| rernal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 7.4   | 2020   | • | <b>→</b>                                | Gini coefficient   |   | 2018   |   |
| onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |   | 2020   |   | 1                                       | Palma ratio  |   | 2019   |   |
| tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |   | 2021   |   | <b>†</b>                                | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 18.8  | 2019   | • |
| dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |   | 2021   |   | <b>*</b>                                | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |   |  |   |
| HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   |   | 2018   |   |   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0   | 2020   |   |
| -standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 0.0   | 2010   |   |   | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 0.2   | 2010   |   |
| sbetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 7.9   | 2019   | • | 1                                       | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  |   | 2019   |   |
| -standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | , -   | 0  | _ | -                                       | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0   |  |   |
| bient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 10.4  | 2019   |   |   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   |   | 2022   |   |
| ic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 2.3   | 2019   | • | 1                                       | Population with rent overburden (%)  |   | 2019   |   |
| expectancy at birth (years)  | 83.5  | 2019   | • | 1                                       | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 99.0  | 2022   |   |
| escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 2.0   | 2019   | • | 1                                       | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |   |  |   |
| ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0   | 2006   | • |   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 23.4  | 2019   | • |
| iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 95  | 2021   |   | 1                                       | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |   | 2018   |   |
| ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 87  | 2019   |   | 1                                       | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |   | 2018   |   |
| ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.9   | 2022   |   | <b>→</b>                                | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |   | 2018   |   |
| in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  | 1.0   | 2020   |   | 1                                       | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |   | 2018   |   |
| in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   | 17.3  | 2020   |   | 1                                       | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |   | 2021   |   |
| y smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 19.1  | 2017   | • |   | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |   | 2021   |   |
| G4 – Quality Education   |   |  |   |   |  |   |  |   |
| icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |   |  |   |   | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 4.0   | 2021   |   |
| of children aged 4 to 6)   | 99.6  | 2020   |   | 1                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |   | 2021   |   |
| primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.9  | 2020   | • | 1                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |   | 2018   |   |
| er secondary completion rate (%)   | 97.0  | 2020   |   | 1                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   |   | 2021   |   |
| racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | NA  | NA   |   | •                                       |  | 09.3  | 2010   |   |
| iary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 52.3  | 2021   |   | 1                                       | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |   |  |   |
| score (worst 0–600 best)   | 498.0   | 2018   |   | <b>→</b>                                | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA  |  |   |
| tion in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   | 16.3  | 2018   |   | 1                                       | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | NA  |  |   |
| erachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)   | 20.2  | 2018   | • | 1                                       | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | NA  |  |   |
| G5 – Gender Equality   |   |  |   |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | NA  |  |   |
| nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |   |  |   |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | NA  |  |   |
| of females aged 15 to 49)  | 88.7  | 2023   |   | T                                       | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.5   | 2018   | • |
| o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 94.6  | 2021   |   | 7                                       | SDG15 – Life on Land   |   |  |   |
| o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |   | 2022   |   | 1                                       | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 37.1  | 2022   | • |
| s held by women in national parliament (%)   |   | 2021   |   | <b>†</b>                                | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |   | 2022   |   |
| der wage gap (% of male median wage)   |   | 2020   |   |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |   | 2023   |   |
| 3 3 1 1 3 1  |   | -20  |   |   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |   | 2021   |   |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 1000  | 2025   |   |   | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  |   |  |   |
|  | 100.0   |  |   | T                                       | (per million population)   | 5.8   | 2018   |   |
| 3 , , ,  | 99.9  | 2020   |   | 1                                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |   |  |   |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |   |  |   |   | Journal of Caccy Justice and Justing Institutions  |   |  |   |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)<br>nwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |   | 2019   |   |   | Homicides (per 100 000 population)   | ΩГ  | 2021   | - |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 97.0  | 2019<br>2020   | • | •                                       | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |   | 2021   |   |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  4,4   | 97.0<br>,868.13   | 2019<br>2020<br>2018   | • | •                                       | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 46.9  | 2020   |   |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) nwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  4,4 ulation using safely managed water services (%)   | 97.0<br>,868.13<br>98.2   | 2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020   | • | •                                       | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 46.9<br>84  | 2020<br>2022   |   |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  ulation using safely managed water services (%)  ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 97.0<br>,868.13<br>98.2   | 2019<br>2020<br>2018   | • | •                                       | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 46.9<br>84<br>100.0   | 2020<br>2022<br>2022   |   |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 97.0<br>,868.13<br>98.2<br>99.7   | 2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020   | • | • • •                                   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 46.9<br>84<br>100.0<br>82   | 2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022   |   |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  ulation using safely managed water services (%)  ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  77 – Affordable and Clean Energy  ulation with access to electricity (%)   | 97.0<br>,868.13<br>98.2<br>99.7   | 2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020   | • | • | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 46.9<br>84<br>100.0<br>82<br>0.0  | 2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021   |   |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) the water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  ulation using safely managed water services (%)  ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  The arms of the managed sanitation services (%)  ulation with access to electricity (%)  ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 97.0<br>,868.13<br>98.2<br>99.7   | 2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020   | • | • • •                                   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 46.9<br>84<br>100.0<br>82<br>0.0  | 2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022   |   |
| alation using at least basic sanitation services (%) awater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) the water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) alation using safely managed water services (%) alation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  67 — Affordable and Clean Energy alation with access to electricity (%) alation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 97.0<br>,868.13<br>98.2<br>99.7<br>100.0<br>100.0   | 2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020                               |   | • | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 46.9<br>84<br>100.0<br>82<br>0.0<br>2.2   | 2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021   |   |
| alation using at least basic sanitation services (%) awater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) the water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  alation using safely managed water services (%) alation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  are Affordable and Clean Energy alation with access to electricity (%) alation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 97.0<br>,868.13<br>98.2<br>99.7<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>0.5  | 2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019                       |   | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 46.9<br>84<br>100.0<br>82<br>0.0<br>2.2   | 2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023   |   |
| alation using at least basic sanitation services (%) awater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) the water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  alation using safely managed water services (%)  alation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  are Affordable and Clean Energy  alation with access to electricity (%)  alation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  be emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  are CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 97.0<br>,868.13<br>98.2<br>99.7<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>0.5  | 2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020                               |   | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 46.9<br>84<br>100.0<br>82<br>0.0<br>2.2<br>84.4<br>NA                             | 2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>NA   |   |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) the water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  ulation using safely managed water services (%)  ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 — Affordable and Clean Energy  ulation with access to electricity (%)  ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 97.0<br>,868.13<br>98.2<br>99.7<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>0.5  | 2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019                       |   | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 46.9<br>84<br>100.0<br>82<br>6 0.0<br>2.2<br>84.4<br>NA                           | 2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>NA   |   |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  ulation using safely managed water services (%)  ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  ulation with access to electricity (%)  ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 97.0<br>,868.13<br>98.2<br>99.7<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>0.5<br>24.8                                    | 2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019                       |   | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 46.9<br>84<br>100.0<br>82<br>0.0<br>2.2<br>84.4<br>NA<br>NA                       | 2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>NA<br>NA   |   |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%)  | 97.0<br>,868.13<br>98.2<br>99.7<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>0.5<br>24.8                                    | 2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019               |   | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 46.9<br>84<br>100.0<br>82<br>0.0<br>2.2<br>84.4<br>NA<br>NA                       | 2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>NA   |   |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  ulation using safely managed water services (%)  ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 — Affordable and Clean Energy  ulation with access to electricity (%)  ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tCO₂/TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 97.0<br>,868.13<br>98.2<br>99.7<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>0.5<br>24.8<br>0.2<br>1.7                      | 2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2018               |   | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 46.9<br>84<br>100.0<br>82<br>0.0<br>2.2<br>84.4<br>NA<br>NA<br>NA<br>71.4         | 2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>NA<br>NA<br>NA<br>2020                                       |   |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 - Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obbile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 97.0<br>,868.13<br>98.2<br>99.7<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>0.5<br>24.8<br>0.2<br>1.7                      | 2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019                       |   | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 46.9<br>84<br>100.0<br>82<br>0.0<br>2.2<br>84.4<br>NA<br>NA<br>NA<br>71.4         | 2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>NA<br>NA   |   |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tcCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 97.0<br>,868.13<br>98.2<br>99.7<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>0.5<br>24.8<br>0.2<br>1.7                      | 2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2018               |   | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 46.9<br>84<br>100.0<br>82<br>0.0<br>2.2<br>84.4<br>NA<br>NA<br>71.4               | 2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>NA<br>NA<br>NA<br>2020                                       |   |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) free water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 — Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ttCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) ins of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) lts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) I work-related accidents embodied in imports  | 97.0<br>,868.13<br>98.2<br>99.7<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>0.5<br>24.8<br>0.2<br>1.7<br>99.5<br>NA        | 2019<br>2020<br>2018<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019<br>2021<br>2021<br>NA |   | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 46.9<br>84<br>100.0<br>82<br>0.0<br>2.2<br>84.4<br>NA<br>NA<br>71.4<br>9.4        | 2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>NA<br>NA<br>2020<br>2020   |   |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ree water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 - Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (tCO₂/TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) ul work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population)  | 97.0<br>,868.13<br>98.2<br>99.7<br>100.0<br>0.5<br>24.8<br>0.2<br>1.7<br>99.5<br>NA<br>0.5          | 2019<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019                       |   | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 46.9<br>84<br>100.0<br>82<br>0.0<br>2.2<br>84.4<br>NA<br>NA<br>71.4<br>9.4<br>0.6 | 2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>NA<br>NA<br>2020<br>2020<br>NA                                       |   |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rece water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 4,0 pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) perissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output the total final energy consumption (%) perissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output the total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) per 1,000 population) pults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) and amental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) all work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) cims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 97.0<br>,868.13<br>98.2<br>99.7<br>100.0<br>0.5<br>24.8<br>0.2<br>1.7<br>99.5<br>NA<br>0.5<br>165.0 | 2019<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019                       |   | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 46.9 844<br>100.0 82<br>* 0.0 2.2<br>84.4 NA<br>NA NA 71.4<br>9.4<br>0.6          | 2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>NA<br>NA<br>2020<br>2022<br>NA<br>2020                               |   |
| oulation using safely managed water services (%) oulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) ought of the same of the services of th | 97.0<br>,868.13<br>98.2<br>99.7<br>100.0<br>0.5<br>24.8<br>0.2<br>1.7<br>99.5<br>NA<br>0.5<br>165.0 | 2019<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020<br>2019<br>2019                       |   | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | 46.9 844<br>100.0 82<br>* 0.0 2.2<br>84.4 NA<br>NA NA 71.4<br>9.4<br>0.6          | 2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2021<br>2023<br>NA<br>NA<br>2020<br>2020<br>NA<br>2020<br>2022<br>NA<br>2021<br>2022 |   |

COUNTRY 130/166

COUNTRY SCORE 58.2

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



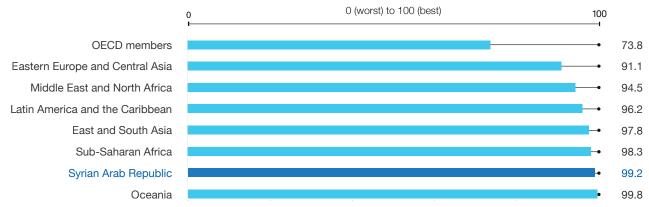
#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

## Performance by Indicator

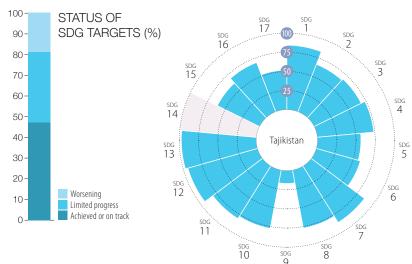
| DG1 – No Poverty  |          | Year F       |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Yea          |     |     |
|---|----------|--------------|---|----------|---|--------------------|-----|-----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |          | NA           |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 80.7 202           |     |     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | NA       | NA           | • | •        | Population using the internet (%)   | 35.8 202           |     |     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |          |              |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                    | 17.4 202           |     | •   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   |          | NA           |   | •        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.5 201            | 8   | •   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |          | 2022<br>2010 |   | <b>→</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0.202            | 2   |     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)          |          | 2010         |   | <b>T</b> | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 202            | 2 • | , ( |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |          | 2010         |   |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 202            | 1 • | , - |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |          | 2007         |   | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.0 201            | 5   | ) ( |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |          | 2018         |   | <b>1</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                    |     |     |
| (ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |          | NA           |   | •        | Gini coefficient  | 37.5 200           | 3   | ) ( |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |          |              |   |          | Palma ratio   | 1.6 200            | 3   |     |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 29.9     | 2020         | • | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                    |     |     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |          | 2021         |   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA N               | Α • | ) ( |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 22.3     | 2021         | • | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 46.2 201           | 9 • | ,   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 18.0     | 2021         | • | <b>→</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 70 5 202           | 0   |     |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA       | NA           |   | •        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)                                       | 70.5 202           |     |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 22.1     | 2019         | • | 1        |   | 15.0 201           | 5   | , , |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   |          | _017         | _ | •        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 0.6.200            | 0 - |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)     | 94.5     | 2019         | • | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.6 200            |     |     |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 1⊿ 0     | 2019         |   | <b>1</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 5.2 201<br>7.7 201 |     |     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  |          | 2019         |   | <b>1</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.1 201            |     |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |          | 2007         |   | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 11.2 201           |     |     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |          | 2009         |   |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 1.8 201            |     |     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 48       | 2021         | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA N               |     |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | Γ.6      | 2010         |   | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                    |     |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 50       | 2019         | • | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 1.3 202            | 1   | ,   |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 3.5      | 2015         | • | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.0 201            |     |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |          |              |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | NA N               | A • |     |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 44.8     | 2022         | • | •        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                    |     |     |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)<br>et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.0     | 2022         |   | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0 202            | 2   | •   |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   |          | 2013         |   | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 48.1 202           | 2   | •   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |          | 2014         |   | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA N               | A • |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |          |              |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 33.0 201           | 9   | •   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |          |              |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 8.3 201            | 9   | •   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 53.3     | 2009         | • | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 201            | 8   |     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 82.7     | 2021         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                    |     |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 23.3     | 2022         | • | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0 202            | 2   | , • |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 11.2     | 2021         | • | <b>1</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0 202            | 2   | ,   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |          |              |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.94 202           |     | •   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 93.9     | 2020         | • | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 202            | 1   | ) ' |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 89.7     | 2020         | • | <b>→</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 201            | 8   | •   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 124.4    | 2019         | • |          |   |                    |     |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |          | 2020         |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 2.1.201            | 0 0 |     |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                    | 412.1    | 2018         | • |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 2.1 201            |     |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |          |              |   |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 50.5 200<br>32 201 |     |     |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   |          | 2020         |   | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 96.0 200           |     |     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 96.9     | 2020         | • | <b>→</b> | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 13 202             |     |     |
| 0 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                     | 2.2      | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA N               |     |     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 1.0      | 2019         |   | 4        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                    |     |     |
|   | 1.0      | 2019         |   |          | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 202            | 1   | ,   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | NIA      | NIA          |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 27.2 202           | 3   | •   |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)<br>ttims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | NA<br>NA | NA<br>NA     |   |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA N               | Α • | )   |
| fulls of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Full state and account at a bank or other financial institution or with a | INA      | INA          | _ |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA N               |     | )   |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 23.3     | 2011         | • |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA N               | A • |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 9.5      | 2023         | • | +        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                    |     |     |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |          | NA           |   |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6.5 201            | 2   | )   |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 0.0      | 2018         | • | 1        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA N               | Α • | ) ( |
|   |          |              |   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA N               | Α • | ) ( |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 1 =      | 2018         |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 202              |     |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 85/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

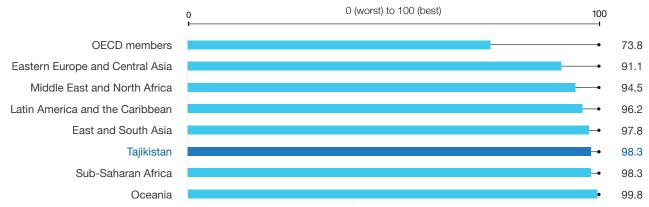


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# **TAJIKISTAN**

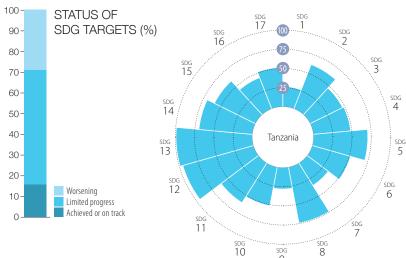
| SDG1 – No Poverty  |       | Year       |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Ye      |              | -   |
|--|-------|------------|---|----------|---|---------------|--------------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |       | 2023       |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 60.6 20       |              |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 15.8  | 2023       | • | <u> </u> | Population using the internet (%)   | 22.0 20       |              |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |       |            |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 24.3 20       | )21          | • ' |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  |       | NA         |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)                                   | 2.2 20        | )18 (        | •   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |       | 2022       |   | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |               |              |     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |       | 2017       |   |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | • 0.0 20      | )22 (        |     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |       | 2016       |   | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 20        | )21 (        | •   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |       | 2017       |   | <b>↑</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.1 20        | )20 (        | •   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |       | 2021       |   | <b>1</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |               |              |     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)<br>oports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                   |       | 2018<br>NA |   |          | Gini coefficient  | 34.0 20       | 015          |     |
|  | INA   | IVA        | _ | _        | Palma ratio   | 1.4 20        | )15 <b>•</b> | •   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       | 2020       |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |               |              |     |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   |       | 2020       |   | T        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 17.1 20       | 020 (        | •   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2021       |   | <b>↑</b> | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |               |              |     |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2021       |   | <b>T</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 44.6 20       | )19 (        |     |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2021       |   | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 89.9 20       | )20 (        | •   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.1   | 2021       |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 80.0 20       | )22 (        | •   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 28.3  | 2019       | • | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |               |              |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |       |            |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.6 20        | 013          | •   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 203.8 | 2019       | • |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | NA            | NA (         |     |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 15.7  | 2019       | • | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 1.2 20        | 018          | •   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 69.5  | 2019       | • | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.4 20        | )18 (        | •   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 45.6  | 2019       | • | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 15.9 20       | )18 (        | •   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 94.8  | 2017       | • |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 3.9 20        | )18 (        | •   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 97    | 2021       | • | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.3 20        | )21 (        | •   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 66    | 2019       |   | 7        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |               |              |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 00    | 2017       |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                | 1.1 20        | 021          | •   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.2   | 2022       | • | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.1 20        |              |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |       |            |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 3.9 20        |              |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 12.5  | 2017       | • |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |               |              |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |       |            |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA            | NA •         | •   |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  |       | 2017       |   | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |               | NA (         |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)<br>iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |       | 2017       |   |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |               | NA (         |     |
| ,  | 99.9  | 2014       | • | _        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |               |              | •   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |       |            |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |               |              | •   |
| lemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 52.1  | 2017       | • | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 20        |              |     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 02.5  | 2021       |   | -        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |               |              | _   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |       | 2021       |   | _        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 16.9.20       | าวว (        |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |       | 2022       |   |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestriansics important to biodiversity (%)  | 30.5 20       |              |     |
| ,  | 23.0  | 2021       | _ |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.99 20       |              |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |       |            |   |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.99 20<br>NA |              |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   |       | 2020       |   |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | INA           | IN/A *       |     |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |       | 2020       |   | 1        | (per million population)  | 0.0 20        | )18          |     |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |       | 2019       |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |               |              |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |       | 2020       |   | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.9 20        | 220 (        |     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 424.0 | 2018       | • |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 0.9 20<br>NA  |              | •   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |            |   |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 93 20         |              |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   |       | 2020       |   | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 95.8 20       |              |     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 82.4  | 2020       | • | T        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |               | 022          |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 0.2   | 2019       | • | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA            |              |     |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |       |            |   |          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |               |              |     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 38.6  | 2019       |   | 7        | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 20        | )21          | •   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |       |            |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 39.1 20       | J23 <b>•</b> | •   |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   |       | 2021       |   |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |               | NA (         | •   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 4.5   | 2018       | • | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA            | NA (         | •   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)     | 39.5  | 2021       | • | 7        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA            | NA (         | •   |
|  |       |            |   | J.       | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |               |              |     |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   |       | 2023<br>NA |   | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 8.1 20        | J20 <i>(</i> |     |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports                          |       | NA         |   |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | NA NA         |              | •   |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 0.0   | 2018       | • | <b>→</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 13.5 20       |              | •   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 7.4   | 2018       | • | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **  | 13.3 20       |              |     |
| (ρει του,ουο μομαιατιοπ)   |       |            |   |          | corborate tay travelt acole (DEST 0-100 MOIST)  | U 20          | JZT          | •   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 134/166

COUNTRY SCORE 56.8

### ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



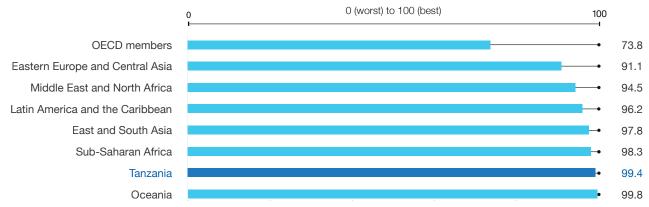
#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0

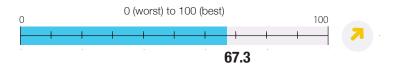


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un.org/topics/sustainable development goals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend                         | · ·   | Value Year Ra        | _ |
|--|---|---|----------------------|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 35.5 2023                                       | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 59.5 2022            |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 60.0 2023 • →                                   | Population using the internet (%)   | 31.6 2021            |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                                      | 18.3 2021            |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 22.6 2020 • •                                   | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.8 2016             | • |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)            | 30.6 2022 • →                                   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 165 2022             |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 3.3 2022 • <b>↑</b> 8.4 2016 • <b>→</b>         | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 16.5 2022            | • |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.1 2017 • ↑                                    | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2021             | • |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.7 2021  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.5 2013             | • |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.8 2018 • •                                    | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                      |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.4 2020  | Gini coefficient  | 40.5 2018            | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   | Palma ratio   | 1.9 2018             | • |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 238.3 2020 • ↑                                  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                      |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 20.0 2021                                       | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 40.9 2020            | • |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 47.1 2021 • 7                                   | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 28.5 2019            | • |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 208.0 2021 • 7                                  | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |                      |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 1.0 2021 • 🛧                                    | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 59.6 2020            | • |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 17.4 2010 0 -                                   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 55.0 2022            | • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 17.4 2019 • →                                   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                      |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 128.3 2019 • •                                  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.5 2012             |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.0 2019             |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 31.1 2019 • •                                   | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 0.8 2018             |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 67.3 2019                                       | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.2 2018             |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)<br>rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)                 | 138.9 2016                                      | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 15.2 2018            |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 63.7 2016                                       | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 0.9 2018             |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 76 2021 • <b>•</b>                              | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.2 2021             | • |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 46 2019 • 👈                                     | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                      | _ |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 3.6 2022 • 🔸                                    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2 2021             | • |
| DG4 – Quality Education  | •   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.1 2018             |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 2.5 2021             | • |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 56.3 2020 • 7                                   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                      |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 83.9 2020 • 7                                   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 53.6 2022            |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 33.2 2020 • 👈                                   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 41.8 2022            |   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 88.1 2021 • 7                                   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 23.5 2018            |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 6.3 2019<br>4.3 2019 |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 55.1 2015 • 7                                   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018             |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 05.0.2021                                       | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 0.0 2010             | Ť |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 85.9 2021                                       | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 62.0.2022            |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) eats held by women in national parliament (%)                            | 91.1 2022                                       | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 37.7 2022            |   |
|  | 36.9 2021 • 7                                   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.68 2023            |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 60.7.2020                                       | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.3 2021             |   |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 60.7 2020 • <b>7</b>                            | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |                      |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                   | 31.0 2020 -                                     | (per million population)  | 0.0 2018             | • |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 13.0 2019 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                      |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 111.5 2018                                      | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 3.7 2020             | • |
|  | 111.5 2010                                      | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 55.4 2020            | • |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 20.0.2020                                       | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 66 2022              |   |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                         | 39.9 2020 • <b>7</b> 4.5 2020 • <b>→</b>        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 26.4 2016            |   |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output | 4.5 2020 🔻 🔫                                    | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 38 2022              |   |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                              | 1.4 2019 • 👈                                    | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 24.8 2014            | • |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 16.0 2019 • →                                   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2021             | • |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | == =  | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021             |   |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)   | -3.9 2021 • •                                   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 44.0 2023            | • |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 6.2 2018  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021             | • |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | _   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.3 2021             |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 52.4 2021                                       | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021             | • |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 2.9 2023 • 👈                                    | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                      |   |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021 • 7                                    | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 4.9 2021             | • |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2018 • ↑                                    | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                   | NA NA                | • |
|  |   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 13.9 2018            | • |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 2.3 2018 • •                                    | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021               |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

## THAILAND

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 43/166

COUNTRY SCORE 74.7

#### 100 STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%) SDG ...2 90 SDG 16 75 80-SDG 3 SDG 15 70-60 SDG 14 50-40 Thailand SDG 13 30 20sdg 6 12 10 Limited progress Achieved or on track SDG 11 SDG 8 SDG 10

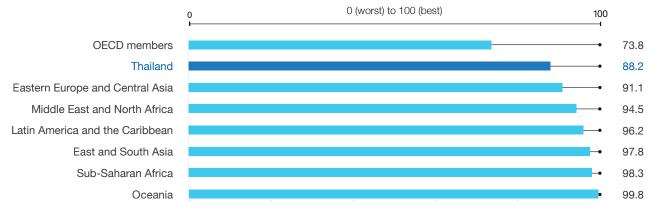
#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend                 | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Rati                     |          |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 0.6 2023                                | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 94.1 2022                           |          |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 1.0 2023 • ↑                            | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 85.3 2021 <b>111.9 2021</b>         |          |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 8.8 2020 • 🔸                            | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                                     |          |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 11.8 2022                               | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.1 2018                            | , -      |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 7.7 2019 • 🔸                            | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 33.2 2022                           | •        |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)  | 10.0 2016 • 👈                           | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)                                       | 0.3 2021                            |          |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.2 2017 • 👈                            | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 1.1 2019                            | 1        |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 3.1 2021 • 1                            | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 1.1 2017                            |          |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.8 2018 • →                            | Gini coefficient  | 35.0 2020                           | _        |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 143.8 2020 • •                          | Palma ratio   | 1.4 2020                            |          |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 11.1 2020                           |          |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 28.6 2020 • ↑                           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 6.8 2020                            | 1        |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)<br>Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 4.7 2021 • ↑ 8.3 2021 • ↑               | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |                                     |          |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 143.0 2021                              | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 24.2 2019                           | ) )      |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.1 2021                                | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 90.6 2020                           | 1        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 74.0 2022                           | -        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 13.7 2019 • 🛧                           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                                     |          |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 46.5 2019                               | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.1 2015                            |          |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 9.2 2019                            |          |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 32.2 2019                               | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 9.9 2018                            |          |
| .ife expectancy at birth (years)<br>Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 77.7 2019 • → 31.7 2018 • •             | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)                                  | 2.1 2018                            |          |
| Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.1 2019                               | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 32.2 2018 <b>7</b> .2 2018          |          |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 96 2021                                 | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 2.4 2021                            |          |
| Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |   | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 2.4 2021                            |          |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 83 2019 • 🛧                             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 3.9 2021                            | -        |
| subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.0 2022 • 👈                            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.8 2018                            |          |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  **   | NA NA                               |          |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 96.6 2022 • 👈                           | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                                     |          |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)<br>Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.7 2022                               | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 44.0 2022                           | <b>-</b> |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 126.2 2021                              | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 59.4 2022                           |          |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 98.8 2021                               | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 46.3 2018                           | 2        |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 37.4 2019                           | • 4      |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 1.4 2019                            | 1        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 88.2 2019 • →                           | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 2018                            | •        |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 96.9 2021 • 🛧                           | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                                     |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 78.5 2022 • 🛧                           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 68.0 2022                           | -        |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 15.7 2021 • 7                           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 36.3 2022                           |          |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.77 2023                           |          |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0 2020 • ↑                          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.5 2021                            | , –      |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 98.7 2020 • ↑                           | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 1.0 2018                            |          |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 23.0 2019                               | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                                     |          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 1.8 2020 • •                            | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 4.8 2011                            |          |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 810.1 2018 • •                          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 11.0 2020                           | 1        |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 100 0 2020                              | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 63 2022                             | 4        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2020                              | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.8 2019                           | •        |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output | 83.6 2020 • 🛧                           | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 36 2022                             | • 4      |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.4 2019 • 🛧                            | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA                               | • •      |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 19.4 2019 • 🛧                           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2021                            |          |
| DDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |   | per 100,000 population)   |                                     |          |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   | -3.1 2021 • •                           | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 55.2 2023                           |          |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 8.9 2018                                | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021                            |          |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 95.6 2021 • ↑                           | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)            | 0.4 2021 <b>•</b> 0.5 2021 <b>•</b> | ا<br>ام  |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |   | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 0.3 2021                            |          |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 0.8 2023 • →                            | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 62 2020 =                           | _        |
| fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  atal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100 000 population)   | 0.5 2021 • <b>↓</b> 0.1 2018 • <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 6.2 2020 • NA NA •                  | ) 0      |
| (per 100,000 population)<br>/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 19.4 2020                           | • 4      |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 27.7 2018 • •                           | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) **   | 0 2021                              |          |
|   |   | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 82.5 2022                           | 1        |

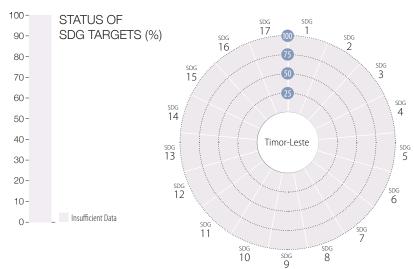
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



COUNTRY SCORE



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

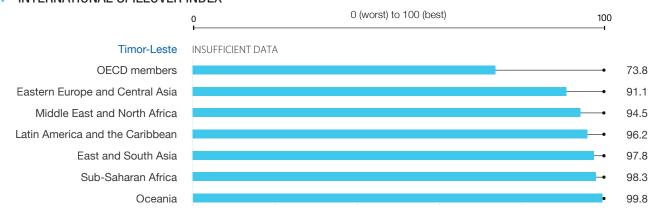


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# TIMOR-LESTE

| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Ra              |       | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value      |      |   |   |
|---|----------------------------|-------|--|------------|------|---|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 13.0 2023                  |       | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 75.4       |      |   | • |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 44.4 2023                  | • •   | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)                           | 39.5       |      |   | 4 |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 26.2.2020                  | a .l. | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  | 30.3       | 2021 |   | • |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 26.2 2020                  |       | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | NA         | NA   |   | • |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 45.1 2022 (<br>8.3 2020 (  |       | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0        | 2022 |   |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 3.8 2016                   |       | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0        | 2022 | • | • |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2017                   |       | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0        | 2021 | • | - |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |                            | • ↓   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | NA         | NA   | • | ( |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.0 2018                   |       | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |            |      |   |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA NA                      |       | Gini coefficient   | 28.7       | 2014 | • | ( |
|   | IN/A IN/A                  |       | Palma ratio  | 1.1        | 2014 | • |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 202.0.2020                 | •     | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |            |      |   |   |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)<br>eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)                 | 203.9 2020                 |       | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 33.9       | 2020 | • | • |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 22.2 2021 ·<br>50.5 2021 · |       | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 40.5       | 2040 |   |   |
| icidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live births)  |                            |       | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  | 18.5       | 2019 | • |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 486.0 2021<br>0.1 2021     |       | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 81.6       | 2020 | • |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 0.1 2021                   |       | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | NA         | NA   |   |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 20.0 2019                  | • 🔸   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |            |      |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |                            |       | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.1        | 2016 | • |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 185.6 2019                 | •     | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   |            | 2019 |   |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 11.9 2019                  | • 7   | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | NA         | NA   |   |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 69.6 2019                  | • >   | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA         | NA   |   |   |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 41.9 2015                  | • •   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | NA         | NA   | • |   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 56.7 2016                  | • •   | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA         | NA   | • |   |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 79 2021                    | • 1   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | NA         | NA   |   |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | F2 2010 A                  | • →   | SDG13 – Climate Action   |            |      |   | _ |
| worst 0–100 best)   | 53 2019                    | • •   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)           | 0.6        | 2021 | • |   |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | NA NA                      | • •   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |            | NA   |   |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                            |       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  |            | NA   |   |   |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 60.1 2020                  | • 4   | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |            |      |   |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |                            |       | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 19.6       | 2022 |   |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 94.9 2020                  |       | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 55.6       |      |   |   |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 91.5 2020                  |       | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |            | 2018 |   |   |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 85.1 2020                  |       | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |            | 2019 |   |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                            |       | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |            | 2019 |   |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 45.9 2016                  | • →   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |            | NA   |   |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 77.0.2021                  | • •   | SDG15 – Life on Land   |            |      |   | - |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 77.0 2021                  |       | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                                   | 1E 6       | າດາາ |   |   |
| utio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)<br>eats held by women in national parliament (%)          | 85.0 2022                  |       | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                                   |            | NA   |   |   |
| ,   | 38.5 2021                  | • 7   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.84       |      |   |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                            |       | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | NA         | NA   |   |   |
| epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 85.5 2020                  |       | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | INA        | INA  |   |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 56.8 2020                  |       | (per million population)   | NA         | NA   |   |   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 28.3 2019                  |       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |            |      |   |   |
| hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.6 2020                   |       | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | <i>l</i> 1 | 2015 |   |   |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                              | NA NA                      | • •   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 23.8       |      |   |   |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                            |       | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                             |            | NA   |   |   |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | JO.1 2020                  | • 1   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 60.4       |      |   |   |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 13.6 2020                  | • →   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |            | 2022 |   |   |
| 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.4 2019                   | • 1   | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  |            | 2016 |   |   |
| VtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |                            |       | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | J.Z        | 2010 |   |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.1 2019                   | • 7   | per 100,000 population)  | 0.0        | 2021 | • |   |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                            |       | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 84.5       | 2023 | • |   |
| usted GDP growth (%)  | 13.8 2021                  | • •   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | NA         | NA   | • |   |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 7.7 2018                   | •     | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | NA         | NA   | • |   |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | NA NA                      | • •   | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | NA         | NA   |   |   |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |                            |       | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |            |      |   |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 4.8 2023                   | • →   | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 0.6        | 2020 | _ |   |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | NA NA                      | • •   | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 7.0        | LUZU | _ |   |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)  | NA NA                      | • •   | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |            |      | • |   |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)   | NA NA                      | • •   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * | 67.6       |      |   |   |
| DOLUMENT DODINATION   |                            |       | t ornor to lay Hayon Scoro (noct ti (III) wordt) *   | ()         | 2021 |   |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

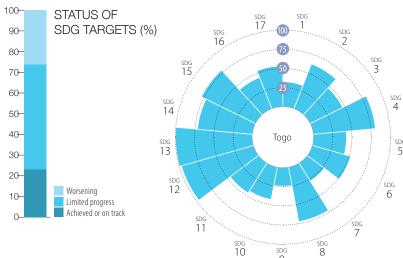
## TOGO

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 136/166

COUNTRY SCORE 56.3

### ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

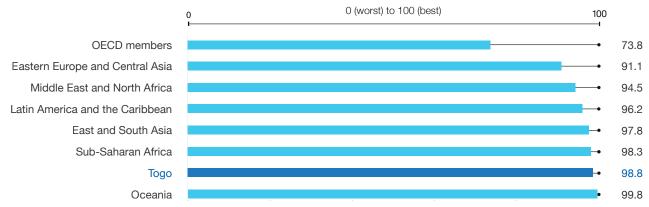


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

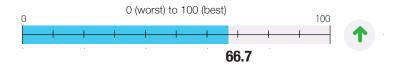


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Rat       |   |
|---|--------------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 27.0 2023                | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 71.3 2022            |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 55.1 2023 • →            | Population using the internet (%)   | 35.0 2021            |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   | •                        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 34.3 2021            | • |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 18.8 2020 • →            | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)             | 2.2 2018             | • |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 22.3 2022 • →            | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                      |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 5.7 2017                 | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2022             | • |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 8.4 2016 • →             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2021             | • |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2017 • →             | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.3 2014             | • |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.1 2021 • •             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                      |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9 2018 • →             | Gini coefficient  | 42.4 2018            |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 2.1 2020                 | Palma ratio   | 2.1 2018             |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 2.1 2010             | _ |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 399.0 2020 • 👈           |   | 20 5 2020            |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 24.0 2021 • →            | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than | 38.5 2020            | • |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 62.6 2021 • 7            | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 41.1 2019            | • |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 33.0 2021 • 🛧            | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 41.8 2020            |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.4 2021 • 🛧             | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 37.0 2022            |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 23.9 2019 • 7            |   | 37.0 2022            | _ |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   |                          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)                           | 0.4.2014             |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 223.1 2019 • •           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.4 2014             |   |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)<br>ıffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 29.7.2010 🔺 📥            | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production based SOs emissions (kg/capita)  | 0.9 2019             |   |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 28.7 2019 • <del>→</del> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 0.4 2018             | - |
| e expectancy at birth (years)<br>olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                                       | 79.0 2016                | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.2 2018             | • |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |                          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 9.3 2018             |   |
|   | 69.4 2017                | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 3.5 2018             |   |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 70 2021 • <b>•</b>       | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2021             | • |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>worst 0–100 best)   | 44 2019 • 👈              | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                      |   |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.2 2022 • →             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)          | 0.3 2021             | • |
|   | T.Z 2022 • •             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.1 2018             |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |                          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2017             | • |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)  | 98.9 2021                | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                      |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.4 2021 • 🛧            | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                                       | NA NA                |   |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 57.2 2021 • 7            | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 19.4 2022            | • |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 87.9 2019 • 🛧            | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA                |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 12.0 2019            | • |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.7 2019             | • |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 39.6 2017 • →            | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018             | • |
| itio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 49.8 2021 • 👈            | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                      |   |
| itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 94.6 2022 • 1            | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                                  | 79.5 2022            | • |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 18.7 2021 • →            | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                                   | NA NA                | • |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.86 2023            | • |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 68.6 2020 • →            | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.5 2021             | • |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 18.6 2020 • →            | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.0.2010             |   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 3.4 2019                 | (per million population)  | 0.0 2018             | • |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0 2020                 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                      |   |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 430.6 2018               | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | NA NA                | • |
|   | 430.0 2010               | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 63.3 2015            | • |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | E40 2022 * -             | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                            | 52 2022              |   |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 54.0 2020                | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 82.9 2017            |   |
| oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 10.1 2020 • →            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 30 2022              |   |
| <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                     | 3.8 2019 • 🛧             | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 38.5 2017            |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 11.5 2019 • →            | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                      |   |
|   | 11.5 2019                | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021             | • |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 2.5.0004                 | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 63.1 2023            | • |
| usted GDP growth (%)  | -3.5 2021                | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021             | • |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 6.8 2018 • •             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021             | • |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 49.6 2021 • 🛧            | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021             | • |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   |                          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                      |   |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 4.0 2023 • →             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 5.2 2020             |   |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021 • •             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | J.Z ZUZU             | _ |
| ral work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2018 • ↑             | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | NA NA (              | • |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 5.6 2018 • •             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 14.8 2019 • 0 2021 • | • |
| per 100,000 population)   |                          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |                      | _ |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

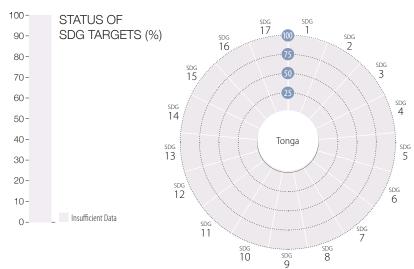


#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| DG1 – No Poverty<br>verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |        | Year F<br>2023 |   |             | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |          | Year 2022 |   | - |
|---|--------|----------------|---|-------------|---|----------|-----------|---|---|
| verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 FFF, %) verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 FPF, %)                                     |        | 2023           |   |             | Population using the internet (%)   |          | 2022      |   |   |
|   | 4.2    | 2023           | _ | -1          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |          | 2021      |   |   |
| OG2 – Zero Hunger   | N.I.A. | NIA            |   |             | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 00.7     | 2021      | _ |   |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  |        | NA             |   | •           | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA       | NA        | • | - |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |        | 2022           |   | 1           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |          | 2025      |   |   |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |        | 2019           |   | al.         | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0      | 2022      | • | 1 |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |        | 2016           |   | •           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2      | 2021      | • | • |
| man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |        | NA             |   | •           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA       | NA        |   |   |
| real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |        | NA<br>2010     |   | _           | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |          |           |   |   |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                   |        | 2018           |   | •           | Gini coefficient  | 37.6     | 2015      |   |   |
|   | IVA    | NA             | _ | _           | Palma ratio   |          | 2015      |   |   |
| OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |        |                |   |             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |          |           |   |   |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  |        | 2020           |   | 7           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA       | NA        |   |   |
| onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |        | 2021           |   | 1           | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |          |           |   |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |        | 2021           |   | T           | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 10.1     | 2019      | - |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |        | 2021           |   | T           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 99.8     | 2020      | • |   |
| w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | NA     | NA             |   |             | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA       | NA        |   |   |
| e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 24.8   | 2019           | • | <b>→</b>    | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |          |           |   |   |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 572    | 2019           | • | •           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |          | 2012      |   |   |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |        |                |   |             | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 3.3      | 2019      | • |   |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |        | 2019           |   | +           | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA       | NA        | • |   |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   |        | 2019           |   | <b>→</b>    | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA       | NA        | • |   |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |        | 2010           |   | •           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA       | NA        |   |   |
| hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 98.3   | 2019           |   |             | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA       | NA        | • |   |
| viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 99     | 2021           | • | T           | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA       | NA        | • |   |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 56     | 2019           | • | <b>→</b>    | SDG13 – Climate Action  |          |           |   |   |
| vorst 0–100 best)   | N I A  | NIA            |   |             | $\mbox{CO}_2\mbox{emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)   | 1.7      | 2021      | • |   |
| jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | NA     | NA             | _ | •           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA       | NA        |   |   |
| G4 – Quality Education  |        |                |   |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *   | 0.0      | 2021      | • |   |
| ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>6 of children aged 4 to 6)   | 94.6   | 2020           | • |             | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |          |           |   |   |
| primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.4   | 2020           | • | 4           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 19.2     | 2022      | • |   |
| ver secondary completion rate (%)   |        | 2020           |   | •           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 63.4     | 2022      | • |   |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |        | 2021           |   | •           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 0.7      | 2018      | • |   |
| G5 – Gender Equality  |        |                |   |             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.0      | 2019      | • |   |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |        |                |   |             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.0      | 2009      | • |   |
| 6 of females aged 15 to 49)   | 49.9   | 2019           | • | <b>→</b>    | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA       | NA        |   |   |
| io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 102.1  | 2021           | • | 4           | SDG15 – Life on Land  |          |           |   |   |
| o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |        | 2022           |   | <b>→</b>    | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 26.1     | 2022      | • |   |
| ts held by women in national parliament (%)   |        | 2021           |   | <b>→</b>    | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |          | NA        |   |   |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 0.0    | LUL.           |   | _           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |          | 2023      |   |   |
| ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 00.7   | 2020           | • | 1           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA       |           |   |   |
| ulation using at least basic difficulty water services (%)  |        | 2020           |   | <b>→</b>    | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |          |           |   |   |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |        | 2020           |   |             | (per million population)  | NA       | NA        |   |   |
| nropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |        | NA<br>NA       |   | •           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |          |           |   |   |
|   | NA     |                |   | •           | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.0      | 2019      |   |   |
| ce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | NA     | NA             |   |             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |          | 2016      |   |   |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 4.50   | 0.77           | _ |             | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |          | NA        |   |   |
| ulation with access to electricity (%)  |        | 2020           |   | T           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |          | 2019      |   |   |
| ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 84.1   | 2020           | • | 1           | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |          | NA        |   |   |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 3.3    | 2019           | • | <b>→</b>    | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   |          | 2019      |   |   |
| ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 1.1    | 2019           | • | <b>&gt;</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0      | 2021      | • |   |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |        |                |   |             | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 71 2     | 2023      |   |   |
| usted GDP growth (%)  | -4.3   | 2021           | • |             |   |          |           |   |   |
| ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | NA     | NA             | • | •           | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)                          | NA       |           |   |   |
| Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | NA     | NA             | • | •           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA<br>NA | NA        |   |   |
| mployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 20     | 2023           | • | <b>→</b>    | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |          |           |   |   |
| damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | NA     |                |   |             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 9.6      | 2021      | • |   |
| l work-related accidents embodied in imports  | NA     |                |   | •           | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA       |           |   |   |
| er 100,000 population)  | 1 W/N  | 1471           |   |             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  *  | 25.1     | 2020      |   |   |
| ms of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>er 100,000 population)  | NA     | NA             |   |             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |          | 2021      |   |   |
| , population,   |        |                |   |             | TILP TIME INC. INC. INC. INC. INC. INC. INC. INC.   | U        | 2021      | _ |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

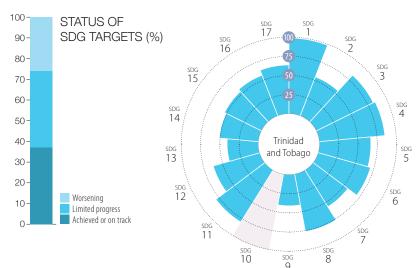
## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO Latin America and the Caribbean

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty  |       |      | Rating T |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)                  |         | Year |   | _        |
|--|-------|------|----------|----------|--|---------|------|---|----------|
| Poverty head count ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |       |      |          |          |  |         | 2022 |   | •        |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 1.3   | 2023 | •        | _        | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)                               |         | 2021 |   | <b>T</b> |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | 7.5   | 2020 |          |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  | 40.3    | 2021 |   | ,        |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |       | 2020 | _        | <b>→</b> | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.4     | 2018 | • |          |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |       | 2022 |          | <b>→</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |         |      |   |          |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |       | 2011 |          |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | * 0.0   | 2022 | • |          |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 18.6  |      |          | ,<br>•   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.3     | 2021 | • | 7        |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |       | 2017 | _        | →<br>7   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.1     | 2019 | • | 1        |
|  |       | 2021 |          | .i.      | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |         |      |   |          |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                  |       | 2018 |          | •        | Gini coefficient   | NA      | NA   |   |          |
|  | 2.0   | 2020 | _        | _        | Palma ratio  | NA      | NA   |   | •        |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |      |          | •        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |         |      |   |          |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 26.6  |      |          | T        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0     | 2016 |   | 1        |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 10.3  |      |          | <b>1</b> | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   |         |      |   | •        |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 16.3  |      |          | T        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 22.9    | 2019 | • | 7        |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 13.0  |      |          | T        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | NA      | NA   |   | •        |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA    | NA   |          |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 56.0    | 2017 | • | •        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 17.1  | 2019 | •        | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |         |      |   |          |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |       |      |          |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.5     | 2010 | • | •        |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 19.8  | 2019 | •        |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   |         | 2019 |   | •        |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 9.3   | 2019 | •        | <b>1</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | NA      |      |   | •        |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 76.1  |      |          | 1        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA      |      |   | •        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 32.0  | 2011 | •        | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | NA      |      |   |          |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0 | 2017 | •        |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA      | NA   |   | •        |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 93    | 2021 | •        | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |         | 2021 |   | 1        |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 70    | 2010 |          | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action   |         |      |   |          |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | /3    | 2019 | •        | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)               | 23.7    | 2021 | • | 7        |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.2   | 2017 | •        |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |         | NA   |   |          |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |       |      |          |          |  | 8,016.6 |      |   |          |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 79.5  | วกวก |          | •        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 0,010.0 | 2021 | Ť |          |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |       |      |          |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0 5     | 2022 |   | _        |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.8  |      |          | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |         | 2022 |   | 7        |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 80.9  |      |          |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |         | 2018 |   | ٠        |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.6  | 2010 | •        |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |         | 2019 |   | <b>1</b> |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |       |      |          |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |         | 2019 |   | 4        |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 58.2  | 2011 | •        | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |         | 2019 |   |          |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 4000  | 2024 |          |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.1     | 2010 |   | _        |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 102.0 |      |          | T        |  | 22.0    | 2022 |   | _        |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 74.3  |      |          | T        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                                       |         | 2022 |   | 7        |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 26.2  | 2021 |          | Ψ_       | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |         | 2022 |   | 7        |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |       |      |          |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2023 |   | •        |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 98.9  |      |          | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.1     | 2021 | _ | -1-      |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 93.9  |      |          | 7        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                         | 0.6     | 2018 | • | •        |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 20.3  |      |          |          |  |         |      |   |          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |       | 2020 |          | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 20.4    | 2021 |   | .1.      |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | NA    | NA   |          |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |         | 2021 |   | •        |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |       |      |          |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |         | 2018 |   | •        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 | 2020 | •        | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)                                 |         | 2017 |   |          |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0 | 2020 | •        | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) |         | 2011 |   | -        |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 44    | 2019 |          | 7        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  |         | 2022 |   | 7        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |       |      |          |          |  | 0.8     | 2011 | • |          |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.0   | 2019 | •        | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)                              | 0.0     | 2021 | • |          |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |       |      |          |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 76.5    | 2023 | • | <b>→</b> |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -4.8  | 2021 | •        |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2023 |   | 7        |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 3.0   | 2018 | •        | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2021 |   | J        |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 80.8  | 2017 | •        |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2021 |   | Ţ        |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |       |      |          |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.0     | _021 |   | _        |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   |       | 2023 |          | <b>→</b> | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 7.      | 2020 | _ | 7        |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7   | 2021 |          | 1        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 7.5     | 2020 | • | 71       |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | NA    | NA   | •        | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | NA      |      |   | •        |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | NA    | NA   |          |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)        | NA<br>* |      |   | -        |
|  |       |      |          |          | COLOGIALE TAX DIAVELL SCORE IDESLUE TOU WORSD  | ()      | 2021 | - |          |

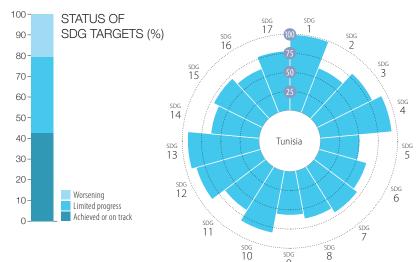
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 58/166

COUNTRY SCORE

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS













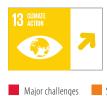












Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

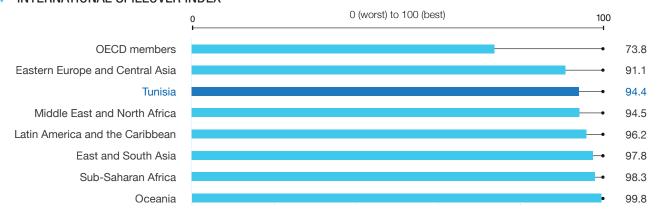




Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value   |              |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year Ratir        |     |
|--|---------|--------------|---|----------|--|-------------------------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |         | 2023         |   | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 89.3 2022               |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 1.6     | 2023         | • | 1        | Population using the internet (%)  | 79.0 2021 •             | - 1 |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |              |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 81.3 2021               | 1   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |         | 2020<br>2022 |   | →<br>→   | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.1 2018                | 4   |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |         | 2018         | - | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 22.0 2022               |     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 26.9    |              |   | 4        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |                         |     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2     | 2017         | • | <b>→</b> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.7 2021                |     |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.5     | 2021         | • | 7        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.7 2019                | ,   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9     | 2018         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                         |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.1     | 2020         | • | •        | Gini coefficient   | 32.8 2015               |     |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |              |   |          | Palma ratio  | 1.3 2015                |     |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 36.6    | 2020         | • | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   | 7.6.2020                | _   |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 11.5    | 2021         | • | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 7.6 2020                | 7   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 16.3    | 2021         | • | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 40.3 2019               | 4   |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 36.0    |              |   | <b>→</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 99.2 2020               | 1   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.0     | 2021         | • | 1        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 29.0 2022               | J   |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 15.7    | 2019         | • | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | 23.0 2022 -             |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 55.9    | 2019         | • | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.7 2014                |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |         |              |   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 6.4 2019                |     |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 16.5    |              | • | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 4.4 2018                |     |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 77.0    |              | • | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 0.9 2018                |     |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |         | 2019         |   | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 17.2 2018               |     |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 99.5    |              |   |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 8.3 2018                |     |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 95      | 2021         |   | 7        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 2.3 2021 •              |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 70      | 2019         | • | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 2 ( 2024 .              | _   |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.3     | 2022         | • | <b>4</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 2.6 2021                |     |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |         |              |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 0.3 2018                |     |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | NIA     | N I A        |   |          |  | 343.4 2021              |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | NA      | NA           |   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  Man area that is protected in praying sites important to binding site (0/)   | 40.2.2022               |     |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.2    |              | • | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)           | 40.3 2022               |     |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 87.9    |              |   | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 54.9 2022 • 22.3 2018 • |     |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 97.7    | 2021         | • | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 18.6 2019               |     |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |         |              |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 9.3 2019                |     |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 62.7    | 2018         | • | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 2018                |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 85.3    | 2021         | • | 7        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                         |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 39.5    |              |   | 4        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 39.8 2022               | _   |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 26.3    |              |   | Ţ        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 43.4 2022               |     |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 20.5    | 2021         | _ | _        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.97 2023               |     |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 97.5    | วกวก         | • | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.3 2021                | , , |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 97.4    |              |   | <b>*</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  |                         |     |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 96.0    |              |   |          | (per million population)   | 0.3 2018                |     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 43.0    |              |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                         |     |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 1,292.0 |              |   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 4.6 2020                | •   |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | ,       |              |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 51.6 2017               | •   |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0   | 2020         | • | <b>1</b> | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live $(\!\%\!)$  | 58 2022 •               | 4   |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 99.8    |              |   | <b>†</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 99.9 2018 •             |     |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |         |              |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 40 2022 •               | -   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.1     | 2019         | • | T        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 2.3 2012                |     |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 1.6     | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2021                |     |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |         |              |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 50.1 2023               | . d |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -5.1    | 2021         | • | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6 2021                |     |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 2.2     | 2018         | • | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6 2021                |     |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 36.9    | 2021         | • | <b>→</b> | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6 2021                |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |         |              |   |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 2021                    | •   |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 16.1    |              | • | <b>Τ</b> | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 11.0 2020 •             | 4   |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  |         | 2021         | • | _        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | NA NA •                 |     |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 0.0     | 2018         |   | Т        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)          | 29.9 2012               |     |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 13.5    | 2018         | • |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   |                         |     |
| a to the transfer of the trans |         |              |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 75.1 2022               |     |

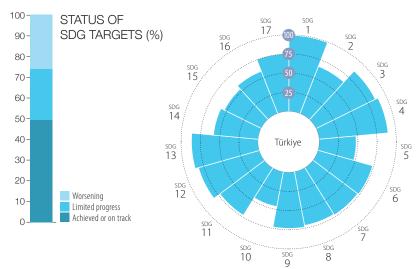
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

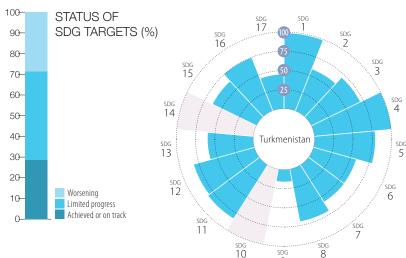


| DG1 – No Poverty<br>overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |            |       |              | ng Trend | •   |                  | Year Ra |   |
|---|------------|-------|--------------|----------|---|------------------|---------|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Exercise the saccount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)                                      |            |       |              | 1        |   | 95.9             |         |   |
| overty neadcount ratio at \$3.05/day (2017 PPP, %) expectly rate after taxes and transfers (%)  |            |       |              | 个        | -   | 81.4 2<br>82.6 2 |         |   |
| ·   | 13.0       | 201   | 9            |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                  |         |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |            |       |              |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.2              | 2018    |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   |            |       | 20           | - 1      | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 40 F             | 2022    |   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |            |       | 22           |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 40.5             | 2022    | • |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |            |       | 8            |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.7              | 2021    | • |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |            |       | 6            |          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 1.1              | 2020    | • |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |            |       | 7            |          | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   |                  | 2020    |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)<br>Istainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                                  |            | 202   | 21 •<br> 8 • |          | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)  |                  | 2020    |   |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)  |            |       |              |          | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  |                  | NA      |   |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |            | 202   |              |          | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 34.7             | 2014    | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being<br>aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 170        | 202   | 20 •         | <b>1</b> | Gini coefficient  | 41.9             |         |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |            | 202   |              |          | Palma ratio   |                  | 2019    |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |            | 202   |              |          | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 13.7             | 2019    | • |
| idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 18.0       |       |              | - 1      | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                  |         |   |
| w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  |            | . ZUZ |              |          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 14.1             | 2018    | • |
| e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | INA        | . 11  | A -          |          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 45.2             | 2010    |   |
| iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)<br>e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and |            | 201   | 9 •          | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m²)   | 45.2 2<br>98.3 2 |         |   |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 45.5       | 201   | 9 -          |          |   | 53.0             |         |   |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 67         | 201   | 9            | 4        | Population with rent overburden (%)   |                  | NA      |   |
| expectancy at birth (years)   |            |       | 9 •          | _        |   | 74.7             |         |   |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |            |       | 20           | - 1      | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                  |         |   |
| hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |            |       | 9            |          |   | 10.3             | 2010    | _ |
| viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |            |       | 21           |          |   |                  | 2019    |   |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  |            |       | 9            | - 1      | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |                  | 2018    |   |
| pjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |            |       | 22           |          | ·   |                  | 2018    |   |
| p in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   |            |       | 9            |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 33.7             | 2018    |   |
| o in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  |            |       | 20           |          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  |                  | 2016    |   |
| ly smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   |            |       | 9            |          | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |                  | 2021    |   |
| · · · · · ·   | 20.0       | 201   | _            | •        |   | 1.0              | 2020    | _ |
| G4 – Quality Education  |            |       |              |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                  |         |   |
| ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>6 of children aged 4 to 6)   | 79.5       | 202   | 20 •         | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |                  | 2021    | • |
| t primary enrollment rate (%)   | 05.1       | 201   | 20           | ->       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |                  | 2018    |   |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 122.5      |       |              | - 1      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   |                  | 2021    |   |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |            |       | 9            | - 1      | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | 23.6             | 2018    | • |
| tiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  |            |       | 21           | - 1      | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                  |         |   |
| A score (worst 0–600 best)  | 462.7      |       |              | - 1      | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 3.8              | 2022    | • |
| iation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  | 11.0       |       |              | - :      | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 70.7             | 2022    | • |
| derachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)   |            |       | 8            | - 1      | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 57.5             | 2018    | • |
|   | 23.2       | 201   | 0            | •        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 19.0             | 2019    | • |
| OG5 – Gender Equality   |            |       |              |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 5.4              | 2019    | • |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 60.2       | 201   | 8 •          |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0              | 2018    | • |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   |            |       |              |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                  |         |   |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 83.6       |       |              | 7        |   | 7.7              | 2022    |   |
| io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 48.0       |       |              | - 1      | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) |                  | 2022    |   |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  |            |       |              | <b>→</b> |   |                  | 2022    |   |
| nder wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 10.0       | 201   | 8 -          |          |   | 0.88             |         |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |            |       |              |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | U.U              | 2021    |   |
| oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 97.0       | 202   | 20 -         |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.7              | 2018    | • |
| oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 99.2       | 202   | 20 •         | 1        |   |                  |         |   |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 45.7       | 201   | 9 •          |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                  |         |   |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |            |       | 20 •         |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |                  | 2021    |   |
| rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 974.31     |       |              |          |   |                  | 2020    |   |
| oulation using safely managed water services (%)  |            |       | Α •          |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |                  | 2022    |   |
| oulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 78.4       | 202   | 20 •         | 7        |   | 98.4             |         |   |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |            |       |              |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |                  | 2022    |   |
| oulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0      |       |              | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD                               |                  | 2019    | • |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)<br>e emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output             | 95.2<br>NA |       |              | <b>T</b> | per 100,000 population)   | 34.0             | 2021    |   |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |            |       |              |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |                  | 2023    |   |
| ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 14.1       | 201   | 9 •          | <b>→</b> | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |                  | 2021    |   |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |            |       |              |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |                  | 2021    |   |
| iusted GDP growth (%)   | -0.6       | 202   | 21 •         |          |   | 317.6 Z          |         |   |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |            | 201   |              |          |   | ,17.0            | _UZU    | _ |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |            |       |              |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                  |         |   |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | /4.1       | 202   | 21 -         | T        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 7.0 2            | 2020    | • |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4        | 202   | 21           | 1        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | NA               | NA      | • |
| al work-related accidents embodied in imports   | 0.0        | 201   | 8            | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |                  |         | - |
| per 100,000 population)   |            |       |              |          | 33  | 30.4             |         | • |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   |            |       | 8 •          |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |                  | 2021    | • |
| ployment-to-population ratio (%)  | 50.3       | 202   | 21 •         | <b>→</b> | ·   | 61.1             |         |   |
| uth not in employment, education or training (NEET)   | 28.7       | 207   | 21 •         | -        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  |                  | 2019    |   |
| % of population aged 15 to 29)  | 28./       | 202   | 1 🛡          | 7        | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 877              | 2022    |   |

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.8

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





































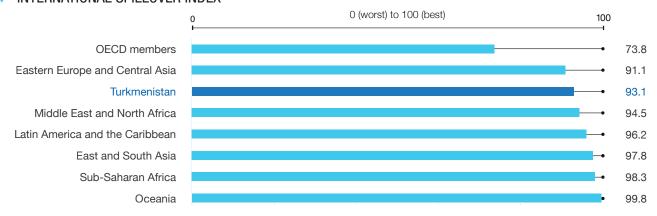




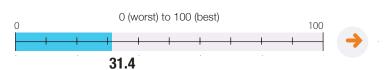
SDG achieved • On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# TURKMENISTAN

| 5DG1 – No Poverty  |         |            |     | g Trend       | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Ye |     |   | Tre |
|--|---------|------------|-----|---------------|---|----------|-----|---|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |         | 2023       |     |               | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 57.8 20  |     |   |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.8     | 2023       | •   | 7             | Population using the internet (%)   | 21.3 20  |     |   |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | 2.5     | 2020       |     | _             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                    | 13.9 20  | JZI | • | -   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |         | 2020       |     | <b>→</b>      | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.2 20   | )18 | • | 2   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2022       |     | <b>1</b>      | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0.24   | 000 |   |     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                      |         | 2019       |     | ala<br>ala    | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 20   | )22 |   | •   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |         | 2010       |     | <b>→</b>      | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 20   | )21 | • | -   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |         | 2017       |     | 4             | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA       | NA  | • | (   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |         | 2021       |     | de            | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |          |     |   |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |         | NA         |     |               | Gini coefficient  | NA       | NA  | • | (   |
|  | 11/7    | 11/7       |     |               | Palma ratio   | NA       | NA  | • | (   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | F 2     | 2020       |     |               | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |          |     |   |     |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2020       |     |               | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 8.5 20   | 020 | • |     |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2021       |     | <b>₩</b>      | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |          |     |   |     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2021       |     |               | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 19.9 20  | )19 |   |     |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  |         | NA         |     |               | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 77.4 20  | )20 | • | •   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | INA     | IVA        |     |               | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 71.0 20  | )19 | • |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 27.7    | 2019       | •   | $\rightarrow$ | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |          |     |   |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |         |            | _   |               | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.3 20   | )13 | • |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 87.9    | 2019       | ) • |               | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 6.5 20   |     |   |     |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 13.5    | 2019       | •   | 1             | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 5.7 20   | )18 | • |     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 69.8    | 2019       | •   | <b>→</b>      | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 1.8 20   | )18 | • |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 22.4    | 2018       | •   |               | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 55.3 20  | )18 | • |     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0   | 2019       | •   | 1             | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 11.9 20  | )18 | • |     |
| rrviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 97      | 2021       | •   | <b>→</b>      | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA       | NA  | • |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 72      | 2019       |     | <b>1</b>      | SDG13 – Climate Action  |          |     |   |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | /3      | 2015       | , _ | •             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 13.2 20  | 021 | • |     |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.5     | 2019       | 0   |               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.7 20   |     |   |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |         |            |     |               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | NA       | NA  | • |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | NA      | NA         |     |               | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |          |     |   | Ī   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)<br>et primary enrollment rate (%)  |         |            |     |               | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA       | NA  | • |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | NA      | NA         |     | •             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |          | NA  | • |     |
| teracy rate (% of population rate (%)  |         | 2014       |     | •             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |          | NA  |   |     |
| ,  | 99.0    | 2014       |     | _             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |          |     | • |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |         |            |     |               | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |          |     | • |     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 79.6    | 2019       | 0   | 7             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 20   | 018 | • |     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 040     | 2021       |     | <b>→</b>      | SDG15 – Life on Land  |          |     |   |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 105.6   |            |     |               | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 14 0 20  | 122 |   |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |         | 2022       |     |               | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 12.7 20  |     |   |     |
|  | 23.0    | 2021       | Ť   | _             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.98 20  |     | • |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 1000    | 2020       |     |               | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 20   |     | • |     |
|  | 100.0   |            |     | <b>T</b>      | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |          |     |   |     |
| epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |         | 2020       |     | •             | (per million population)  | 0.2 20   | )18 | • |     |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 143.6   |            |     | •             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |          |     |   |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)<br>arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)        |         | 2020       |     |               | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.1 20   | 015 | • |     |
|  | 1,513.1 | 2018       | 5 — |               | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 10.9 20  |     |   |     |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |            |     |               | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 93 20    |     |   |     |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0   |            |     | T             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.9 20  |     |   |     |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 99.9    | 2020       | )   | Т             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 19 20    |     |   |     |
| 0 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 4.0     | 2019       | •   | <b>→</b>      | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 0.3 20   |     |   |     |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 0.1     | 2010       |     | _             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |          |     |   |     |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.1     | 2019       |     | 7             | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 20   | )21 | • |     |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | _       | 26         | _   | -             | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 25.8 20  | )23 | • |     |
| justed GDP growth (%)  |         | 2019       |     |               | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |          | NA  | • |     |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 11.2    | 2018       | •   |               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA       | NA  | • |     |
| lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 40.6    | 2017       | •   |               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA       | NA  | • |     |
|  | ЕГ      | 2022       |     | ماء           | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |          |     |   |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                  |         | 2023<br>NA |     | •             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 4.1 20   | J20 | • |     |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)   |         | 2018       |     | <b>→</b>      | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) |          | NA  | • |     |
|  |         |            |     |               | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA       | NA  | • |     |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 44.3    | 2018       | •   |               | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 20     |     | • |     |
| 4  |         |            |     |               |   | 5 20     |     |   |     |

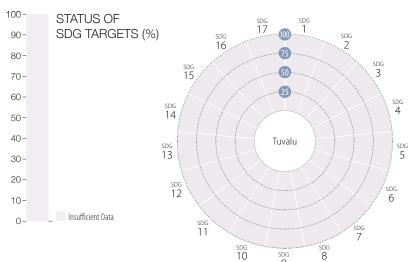
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS













































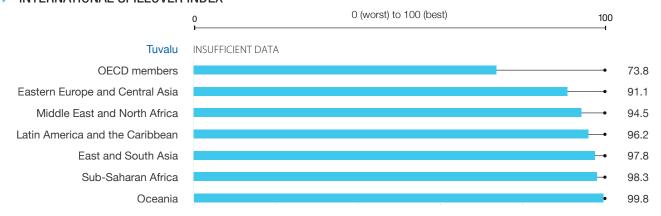




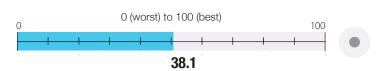
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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| Verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |          | Year R     |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)                                   |          | Year<br>NA |     | - |
|---|----------|------------|---|----------|---|----------|------------|-----|---|
| verty headcount ratio at \$2.157day (2017 PPP, %)   |          |            |   |          | Population using the internet (%)   |          |            |     |   |
|   | IVA      | NA         | _ | _        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |          | 2021       |     |   |
| OG2 – Zero Hunger   |          |            |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 0.0      | 2017       |     | , |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  | NA       |            |   |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA       | NA         |     | - |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |          | 2022       |   | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | × 0.0    | 2025       | _   |   |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |          | 2019       |   | .1.      | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0      | 2022       | •   | 1 |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |          | 2016       |   | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1      | 2021       | •   | • |
| man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)<br>real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |          | NA         |   | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA       | NA         |     |   |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |          | NA<br>2010 |   | 4        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |          |            |     |   |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |          | 2018<br>NA |   | •        | Gini coefficient  | 39.1     | 2010       | ) • |   |
|   | INA      | IVA        | _ | _        | Palma ratio   | 1.8      | 2010       | •   |   |
| OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |          |            |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |          |            |     |   |
| iternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  |          | NA         |   |          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA       | NA         |     |   |
| onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |          | 2021       |   | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |          |            |     |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |          | 2021       |   | T        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 10.3     | 2019       | •   |   |
| idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 296.0    |            |   | •        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0    | 2020       | •   |   |
| w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | NA       | NA         |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA       | NA         |     |   |
| e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | NA       | NA         | • | •        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |          |            |     |   |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | NA       | NA         | • | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |          | 2016       |     |   |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 14/7     | 14/7       |   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.5      | 2019       | •   |   |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | NA       | NA         |   | •        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA       | NA         | •   |   |
| expectancy at birth (years)   | NA       | NA         |   |          | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA       | NA         |     |   |
| plescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |          | 2018       |   | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA       | NA         | •   |   |
| hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.5     | 2020       | • | •        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA       | NA         | . • |   |
| viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 93       | 2021       | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | NA       | NA         |     |   |
| versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>vorst 0–100 best)   | NA       | NA         |   | •        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |          |            |     |   |
|   | NIA      | NIA        |   |          | $\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)  | 0.7      | 2021       | •   |   |
| jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | IVA      | NA         |   | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA       | NA         |     |   |
| G4 – Quality Education  |          |            |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | • 0.0    | 2021       | •   |   |
| ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>6 of children aged 4 to 6)   | 89.0     | 2021       | • | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |          |            |     |   |
| primary enrollment rate (%)   | 91.2     | 2021       | • | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA       | NA         |     |   |
| ver secondary completion rate (%)   |          | 2021       |   | į.       | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 46.1     | 2022       | •   |   |
| racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |          | NA         |   | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 0.0      | 2018       | •   |   |
| G5 – Gender Equality  |          |            |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.0      | 2019       | •   |   |
| nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |          |            |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 2.7      | 2019       | •   |   |
| of females aged 15 to 49)   | 46.2     | 2019       | • | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA       | NA         |     |   |
| io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 96.6     | 2021       | • | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |          |            |     |   |
| o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |          | NA         |   | •        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA       | NA         |     |   |
| s held by women in national parliament (%)  |          | 2021       |   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |          | NA         |     |   |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |          |            |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |          | 2023       |     |   |
| ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0    | 2020       |   | <b>1</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA       | NA         |     |   |
| ulation using at least basic unifinity water services (%)   |          | 2020       |   |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |          |            |     |   |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |          | NA         |   | •        | (per million population)  | NA       | NA         |     |   |
| propagenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |          | 2020       |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |          |            |     |   |
| ce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  |          | NA         |   | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.0      | 2019       | •   |   |
|   | 14/7     | 14/7       |   | 9        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |          | NA         |     |   |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 007      | 2022       |   |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | NA       |            |     |   |
| ulation with access to electricity (%)  |          | 2020       |   | 7        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |          | 2020       |     |   |
| ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | /0.6     | 2020       | • | 7        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |          | NA         |     |   |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | NA       | NA         |   | •        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   |          | 2020       |     |   |
| ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 8.2      | 2019       | • | 7        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0      | 2021       | •   |   |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |          |            |   |          | per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | A 1.4    | N I A      |     |   |
| isted GDP growth (%)  | 0.9      | 2021       | • |          |   | NA       |            |     |   |
| ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | NA       |            | • |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA       |            |     |   |
| Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | NA       | NA         | • | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)      | NA<br>NA |            |     |   |
|   | NΙΛ      | NΙΛ        | • | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |          |            |     |   |
| mployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | NA       |            |   | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 71.8     | 2020       | )   |   |
| damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)<br>I work-related accidents embodied in imports                       | NA<br>NA | NA<br>NA   | • | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | NA       |            |     |   |
| er 100,000 population)<br>ms of modern slavery embodied in imports  |          |            |   |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA       |            | _   |   |
| er 100,000 population)  | NA       | NA         |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |          | 2021       |     |   |
| , rrr., ,   |          |            |   |          |   | 0        |            | _   |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

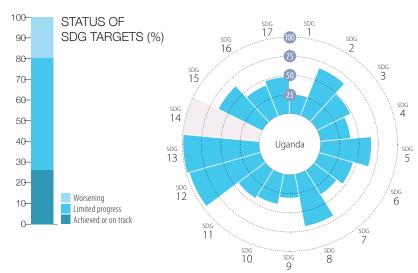
UGANDA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

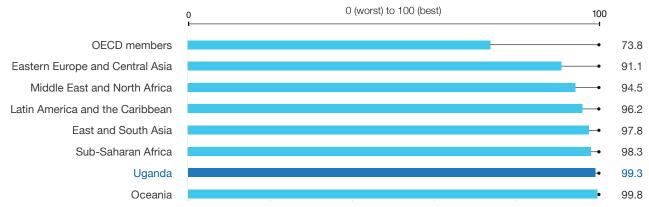


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| DG1 – No Poverty  |       | Year F       |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |          | Year Ra |   |
|---|-------|--------------|---|----------|--|----------|---------|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |       | 2023         |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |          | 2022    |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 60.2  | 2023         | • | 7        | Population using the internet (%)  |          | 2021    |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |       |              |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  | 52.2     | 2021    | • |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   |       | NA           |   |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.2      | 2018    | • |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |       | 2022         |   | <b>₹</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 25.0     | 2022    |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                     |       | 2020<br>2016 |   | <b>→</b> | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 35.0     | 2022    | • |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |       | 2016         |   | 1        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.1      | 2021    | • |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |       | 2017         |   | 4        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.1      | 2014    | • |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |       | 2018         |   | Ţ        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |          |         |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |       | 2020         |   | •        | Gini coefficient   | 42.7     | 2019    | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |              |   |          | Palma ratio  | 2.1      | 2019    | • |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 284 1 | 2020         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |          |         |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |       | 2021         |   | 7        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 54.0     | 2020    | • |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2021         |   | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 52.5     | 2019    |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2021         |   | <b>→</b> | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  |          |         | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 1.3   | 2021         | • | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 53.0     |         | • |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 21.2  | 2010         |   | _        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 46.0     | 2022    | • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 21.2  | 2019         | _ | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |          |         |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 163.0 | 2019         | • | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |          | 2011    |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |       |              |   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   |          | 2019    |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2019         |   | <b>→</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |          | 2018    |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)<br>dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                                     |       | 2019<br>2018 |   | 7        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |          | 2018    |   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |       | 2016         |   | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |          | 2018    |   |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |       | 2010         |   | 4        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |          | 2018    |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |       |              |   | i        |  | 0.1      | 2020    |   |
| worst 0–100 best)   | 50    | 2019         | • | 7        | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 0.1      | 2021    |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.4   | 2022         | • | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)<br>CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) |          | 2021    |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |       |              |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (iCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)                                     |          | 2018    |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 241   | 2010         |   |          |  | 0.0      | 2020    | • |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 34.1  | 2010         | • |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | NIA      | NIA     |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  |       | 2017         |   | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA       | 1471    | • |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  |       | 2017         |   |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | NA       | NA      |   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 90.8  | 2021         | • | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | NA       |         | • |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |       |              |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | NA<br>NA | NA      |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 65.5  | 2021         | • | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |          | 2018    |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 72.2  | 2021         |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.0      | 2010    |   |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  |       | 2021         |   | 7        |  | 72.2     | 2022    |   |
| itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |       | 2022         |   | T        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)<br>Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                    |          |         |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 33.8  | 2021         |   | Ψ        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |          | 2022    | • |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |       |              |   |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |          | 2023    |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  |       | 2020         |   | <b>→</b> | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  |          |         |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                        |       | 2020         |   | <b>→</b> | (per million population)   | 0.2      | 2018    | • |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |       | 2019<br>2020 |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |          |         |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 169.1 |              |   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 8.5      | 2021    | • |
|   | 109.1 | 2018         |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |          | 2021    |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |       |              |   |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   |          | 2022    |   |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   |       | 2020         |   | 7        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |          | 2016    |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 0.5   | 2020         | • | •        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |          | 2022    |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                   | 1.2   | 2019         | • | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  |          | 2017    |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 22.0  | 2019         |   | 7        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  |          |         |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 22.0  | 2017         |   |          | per 100,000 population)  | 0.0      | 2016    | • |
|   | A 1   | 2021         |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 46.1     | 2023    | • |
| justed GDP growth (%)<br>tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |       | 2021         |   |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4      | 2021    | • |
| turns of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)<br>Iults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a              | 7.0   | 2018         |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4      | 2021    | • |
| uits with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 65.9  | 2021         | • | 1        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6      | 2021    | • |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 4.3   | 2023         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |          |         |   |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2021         |   | <b>→</b> | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 3.3      | 2021    | • |
| , ,   |       |              |   | <b>1</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | NA       | NA      | • |
| ·   | 0.0   | 2018         |   | •        | public liliance, including official development assistance (70 of GNI)   |          |         |   |
| ıtal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)<br>ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports              |       | 2018         |   | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 12.9     | 2020    | • |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

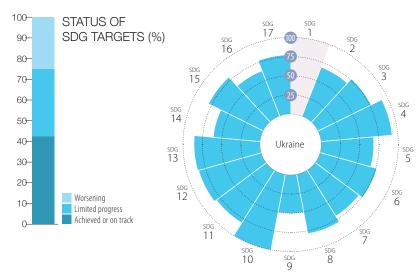
## UKRAINE

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

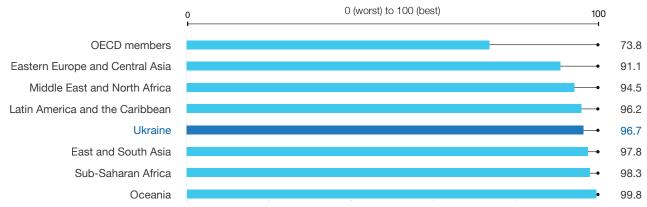


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

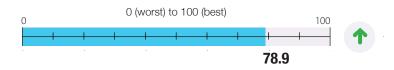


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

**5**%

The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation before February 2022. Since February 2022 many data points could not be updated for Ukraine.

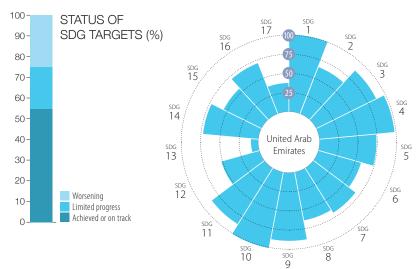
| SDG1 – No Poverty  |       |      |   | g Trend  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Ra | _   |
|--|-------|------|---|----------|---|---------------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | NA    |      |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | NA NA         |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | · NA  | NΑ   |   | •        | Population using the internet (%)   | 79.2 2021     | •   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |       |      |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                    | 80.1 2021     |     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |       | 2020 |   | <b>→</b> | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.2 2018      | •   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |       | 2022 |   | 7        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 22.4.2022     |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 24.1  | 2000 |   |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 33.1 2022     | •   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)                      |       | 2017 |   |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.4 2021      | •   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |       | 2017 |   | 4        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.4 2020      | •   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |       | 2018 |   | 4        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |               |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |       | 2020 |   | •        | Gini coefficient  | 25.6 2020     | •   |
|  | 0.5   | 2020 |   |          | Palma ratio   | 0.9 2020      | •   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 16 E  | 2020 |   | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |               |     |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)<br>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)               |       | 2020 |   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 1.1 2018      | •   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |       | 2021 |   | <b>1</b> | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 10.0.2010     |     |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 71.0  |      |   | 7        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 19.0 2019     | •   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   |       | 2021 |   | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 79.0 2020     | •   |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 0.2   | 2021 |   | •        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 58.0 2021     | •   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 25.5  | 2019 |   | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |               |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 70.0  | 201- | _ |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.9 2016      | •   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 78.9  | 2019 | • |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 7.7 2019      | •   |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 10.2  | 2019 | • | 1        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 16.9 2018     | •   |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 73.0  | 2019 | • | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.7 2018      | •   |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 14.7  | 2019 | • | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 42.2 2018     | •   |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.9  | 2014 | • |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 4.3 2018      | •   |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 78    | 2021 | • | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2021      | •   |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 73    | 2019 |   | 4        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |               |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |       |      |   | Ė        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 4.6 2021      | •   |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.6   | 2022 | • | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2 2018      | • ' |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |       |      |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *   | NA NA         | •   |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                | NA    | NA   |   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |               |     |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 92.0  | 2014 |   | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 67.4 2022     | •   |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 94.4  |      |   | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 72.7 2022     | •   |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.9  |      |   | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 23.6 2018     | •   |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   | ,,,,  | LUL  | _ |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 31.7 2019     | •   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |       |      |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 21.4 2019     | •   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 68.0  | 2012 | • | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018      | •   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 106.9 | 2021 | • | 4        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |               |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |       |      |   | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 59.8 2022     | •   |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 20.8  |      |   |          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 57.3 2022     |     |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |       |      |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.94 2023     | •   |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 93.9  | 2020 |   | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2021      | •   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 97.7  |      |   | 4        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.2.2010      |     |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 13.7  |      |   |          | (per million population)  | 0.3 2018      |     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 14.1  |      |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |               |     |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                           | 720.9 |      |   | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 3.8 2021      | •   |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |       |      |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 33.8 2017     | •   |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 | 2020 |   | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 62 2021       | •   |
| Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)     | 94.9  |      |   | 4        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.8 2012     | •   |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |       |      |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 33 2022       | •   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.2   | 2019 | • | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 3.2 2012      | •   |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 7.4   | 2019 | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.4 2021      | •   |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |       |      |   |          | per 100,000 population)   |               |     |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -N R  | 2021 |   | •        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 61.2 2023     |     |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |       | 2018 |   | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021      |     |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |       |      |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021      |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 83.6  | 2021 | • | T        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021      | •   |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 9.8   | 2021 | • | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |               |     |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2021 |   | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 9.1 2020      | •   |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 0.0   | 2018 | • | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA         |     |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 7.0   | 2010 |   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 32.3 2020     | •   |
| (per 100,000 population)   | /.()  | 2018 |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2021        |     |

The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation before February 2022. Since February 2022 many data points could not be updated for Ukraine.





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

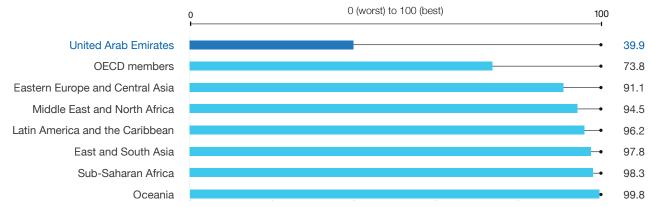


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



# UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

## Performance by Indicator

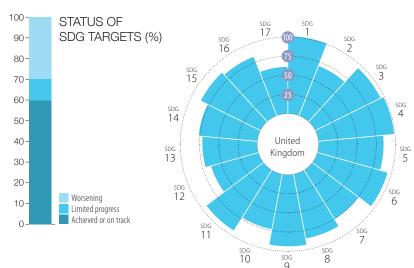
| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |           |      | Rating T |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | Value Year R<br>93.3 2022 |   |
|---|-----------|------|----------|----------|---|---------------------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   |           | 2023 |          | <u>.</u> | Population using the internet (%)   | 100.0 2021                |   |
|   | 0.2       | 2023 |          | •        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 241.2 2021                |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger<br>revalence of undernourishment (%)  | E 6       | 2020 |          | <b>A</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                           |   |
| revalence of undernouristiment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |           | 2020 |          |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 4.0 2018                  | • |
| revalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |           | 2022 |          | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 44.2.2022                 |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |           | 2021 |          | Ţ        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 44.2 2022                 | • |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |           | 2010 |          | <u>*</u> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 1.3 2021                  | • |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |           | 2017 |          | <b>T</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 1.4 2020                  | • |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |           | 2021 |          | <u>.</u> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                           |   |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |           | 2010 |          |          | Gini coefficient  | 26.0 2018                 | • |
|   | JJ.Z      | 2020 |          | _        | Palma ratio   | 0.9 2018                  | • |
| 5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 0.2       | 2020 |          |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                           |   |
| Vaternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   |           | 2020 |          | T        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | * 0.0 2020                | • |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |           | 2021 |          | <b>1</b> | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |                           |   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |           | 2021 |          | T        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 41.7 2019                 | • |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |           | 2021 |          | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | NA NA                     |   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | NA        | NA   |          |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 86.0 2022                 | • |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)     | 18.5      | 2019 | •        | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                           |   |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |           |      |          |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.6 2019                  | • |
| age-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air poliution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                            | 70.0      | 2019 | •        | •        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 15.0 2019                 |   |
| Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 89        | 2019 |          | <b>1</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 42.0 2018                 |   |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   |           | 2019 |          | 7        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 19.1 2018                 |   |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |           | 2019 |          | <b>1</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 52.5 2018                 |   |
| Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |           | 2018 |          | •        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 76.2 2018                 |   |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |           | 2010 |          | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.1 2021                  |   |
| Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |           |      |          | Ť        |   | 1.1 2021                  |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 78        | 2019 | •        | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 21.0.2021                 |   |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.7       | 2022 | •        | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      |                           |   |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |           |      |          |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 5.5 2018                  |   |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |           |      |          |          |   | 31,020.7 2021             | • |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 99.2      | 2022 | •        | <b>→</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                           |   |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.3      | 2022 | •        | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 48.6 2022                 |   |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 96.9      | 2020 | •        | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 71.3 2022                 |   |
| literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.7      | 2021 | •        | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 13.3 2018                 |   |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |           |      |          |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 4.9 2019                  |   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | * (1.2    | 2022 |          | _        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.6 2019                  |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | * 61.2    | 2023 |          | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 1.0 2018                  | • |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 97.8      | 2021 | •        | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                           |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 59.3      | 2022 | •        | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 51.6 2022                 | • |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 50.0      | 2021 | •        | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA                     |   |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |           |      |          |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.85 2023                 | • |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0     | 2020 |          | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA NA                     |   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |           | 2020 |          | 1        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 4.6 2018                  |   |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 1,630.7   |      |          | •        | (per million population)  | 4.0 2010                  | _ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |           | 2020 |          | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                           |   |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 26,346.4  |      |          |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.5 2021                  | • |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 20,5 10.1 | 20.0 | _        |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 38.2 2016                 | • |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0     | 2020 |          | <b>A</b> | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 91 2022                   | • |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  |           |      |          | <u>.</u> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0 2022                | • |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output | 100.0     | 2020 |          |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 67 2022                   | • |
| LO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.4       | 2019 |          | 1        | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA NA                     | • |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.7       | 2019 | •        | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 1 2 2021                  |   |
| 5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 0.7       | 2017 |          | _        | per 100,000 population)   | 1.3 2021                  | • |
|   | ^ -       | 2024 |          |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 43.0 2023                 | • |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   |           | 2021 |          | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021                  | • |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | * NA      | NA   |          | _        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7 2021                  | • |
| 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      | 2021 | •        | 1        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7 2021                  | • |
|   | 2.7       | 2023 |          | <b>→</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                           |   |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                        |           | 2023 |          | T        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 7.3 2020                  | • |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)  |           | 2021 | _        | <b>₩</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.3 2022                  |   |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |           |      |          |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA NA                     | • |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 229.4     | 2018 |          | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 98 2021                   | • |
|   |           |      |          |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |                           | • |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS











































Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# UNITED KINGDOM

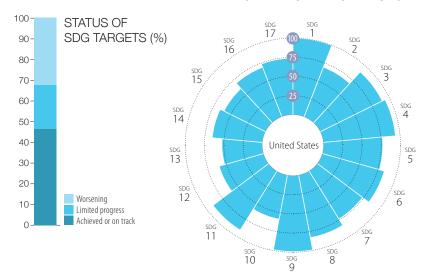
## Performance by Indicator

| PG1 – No Poverty<br>Verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |            |       | Rating |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |         | Year Ra | _ |
|--|------------|-------|--------|----------|--|---------|---------|---|
| verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  |            |       |        |          | Population using the internet (%)  |         |         | • |
| verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   |            |       | )      |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 113.3   |         | • |
| OG2 – Zero Hunger  |            | LULU  |        | •        | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  |         |         |   |
| valence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5        | 2020  |        | •        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 4.0     | 2018    | • |
| valence of undernouns intent (70) valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *   |            | 2020  |        |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 93.2    | 2022    | • |
| valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |            | 2017  |        | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |         |         |   |
| valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |            | 2016  |        | 1        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |         | 2021    |   |
| man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |            | 2017  |        | <b>→</b> | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  |         | 2019    |   |
| real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |            | 2021  |        | <b>→</b> | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   |         | 2019    |   |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7        | 2018  | •      | 1        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   |         | NA (    |   |
| ld gap closure (% of potential yield)  | 67.8       | 2021  | •      |          | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   |         | 2016    |   |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 43.7       | 2020  | ) •    |          |  |         |         |   |
| OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |            |       |        |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   | 25.1    | 2017    |   |
| ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 9.8        | 2020  | )      | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient Palma ratio   |         | 2017    | • |
| onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |            | 2021  |        | <b>→</b> | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   |         | 2020    |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |            | 2021  |        | 1        |  | 13.1    | 2020    | _ |
| idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |            | 2021  |        | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |         |         |   |
| w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   |            | NA    |        | •        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0     | 2020    |   |
| e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |            |       |        | •        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 10.0    | 2019    | • |
| iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 10.3       | 2019  | •      | T        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  |         |         |   |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 13.4       | 2019  | )      | •        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0   |         | • |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |            |       |        |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%) Population with rent overburden (%)   |         | 2022    | - |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |            | 2019  |        | <b>→</b> | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   |         | 2018    |   |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  |            | 2019  |        | 1        |  | 97.9    | ZUZZ    |   |
| plescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |            | 2019  |        | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |         |         |   |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | NA         | NA    |        | •        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   |         | 2019    |   |
| viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |            | 2021  |        | <b>→</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |         | 2018    |   |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) |            | 2019  |        | <b>T</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |         | 2018    |   |
| p in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  |            | 2022  |        | <b>T</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |         | 2018    |   |
| p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   |            | 2019  |        | 1        | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |         | 2018    |   |
| lly smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   |            | 2019  |        | <b>†</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |         | 2021    |   |
| · · ·  | 14.3       | 2020  |        | •        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0./     | 2020    | • |
| OG4 – Quality Education  |            |       |        |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   |         |         |   |
| ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 99.9       | 2020  | )      | <b>1</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 5.2     | 2021    | • |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)   |            |       |        | _        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 2.6     | 2018    | • |
| t primary enrollment rate (%)  |            | 2020  |        | 7        |  | 1,484.9 | 2021    | • |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  |            | 2020  |        | <b>T</b> | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 46.9    | 2018    | • |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)<br>tiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)                             | NA<br>57.5 |       |        | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |         |         |   |
| A score (worst 0–600 best)   | 503.7      |       |        | <b>1</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 81.2    | 2022    |   |
| iation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   |            | 2018  |        | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |         | 2022    |   |
| derachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  |            |       | 3      | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 20.1    | 2018    | • |
| ·  | 17.4       | 2010  | )      |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 29.9    | 2019    | • |
| PG5 – Gender Equality  |            |       |        |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 4.7     | 2019    | • |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 86.5       | 2010  | )      | 1        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.2     | 2018    |   |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)  |            |       |        |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |         |         |   |
| io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 100.7      |       |        | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 01 /    | 2022    |   |
| io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)<br>ats held by women in national parliament (%)                                | 88.3       |       |        | <b>↑</b> | Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) |         | 2022    |   |
| nder wage gap (% of male median wage)  |            | 2021  |        | 7        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2022    |   |
|  | 14.3       | 2021  |        |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |         |         |   |
| PG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |            |       |        |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 0.0     | 2021    |   |
| oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0      |       |        | 1        | (per million population)   | 3.2     | 2018    | • |
| oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |            | 2020  |        | <b>→</b> |  |         |         |   |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |            | 2019  |        |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |         | 2025    |   |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |            | 2020  |        | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |         | 2020    |   |
|  | 2,688.52   |       |        |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | NA      |         | • |
| pulation using safely managed water services (%)   |            |       | )      |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   |         | 2022    |   |
| oulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 98.1       | 2020  | )      | <u> </u> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |         | 2022    |   |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |            |       |        |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  |         | 2022    |   |
| oulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0      | 2020  | •      | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.0     | 2021    | • |
| oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0      | 2020  | •      | 1        | per 100,000 population)  | 1.2     | 2021    | • |
| <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1 1        | 2010  | )      | <b>1</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 78 5    | 2023    | • |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |            |       |        |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |         |         | • |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 12.2       | 2019  | ) 🛑    | 7        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |         |         | • |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |            |       |        |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2021    |   |
| iusted GDP growth (%)  | -0.6       | 2021  | •      |          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  |         | NA (    |   |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |            | 2018  |        | •        |  | 1 1// 1 | . 1/1   |   |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |            |       |        | <b>A</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |         | 2025    |   |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 99.8       | 2U2 l |        |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 15.6    | 2020    | • |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7        | 2021  | •      | 1        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                  | 0.5     | 2022    | • |
| al work-related accidents embodied in imports  | 0.3        | 2018  | 3      | <b>1</b> | - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |         |         | • |
| per 100,000 population)  |            |       |        |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |         | NA (    |   |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 83.5       |       |        | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  |         | 2021    |   |
|  | /5.6       | 2022  |        | 1        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   |         |         |   |
| ployment-to-population ratio (%)<br>ath not in employment, education or training (NEET)  |            |       |        |          | Shitted brotits of militinationals if ISS billions   | -113.9  | 7)()19  |   |

COUNTRY RANKING 39/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

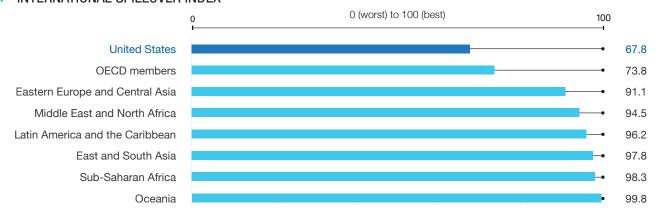


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Decreasing



• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

Information unavailable

# UNITED STATES

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |          |      | Rating |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |         | Year Ra<br>2022 | _ | Tren     |
|---|----------|------|--------|----------|--|---------|-----------------|---|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.13/day (2017 PPP, %)   |          |      |        | - 1      | Population using the internet (%)  |         | 2022            |   | 1        |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  |          |      | •      |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 165.8   |                 |   | 4        |
| ·   | 13.1     | 2021 |        |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  |         |                 |   |          |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |          |      |        |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 4.0     | 2018            |   | T        |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |          | 2020 |        | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 05.0    | 2022            |   |          |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |          | 2022 |        | <b>→</b> | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |         | 2022            | • | _        |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |          | 2018 |        |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 1.9     | 2021            | • | 1        |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |          | 2016 |        | <b>*</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |         | 2020            | • | 1        |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)<br>Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |          | 2017 |        | <b>4</b> | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  |         | 2019            |   | 1        |
|   |          | 2021 |        | 1        | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)   |         | 2020            |   | >        |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |          | 2018 |        | T        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   |         | 2019            |   | T        |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)<br>Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                                     |          | 2021 |        | •        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 34.0    | 2016            | • | T        |
|   | 14.5     | 2020 |        |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |         |                 |   |          |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |          |      |        |          | Gini coefficient   | 41.5    | 2019            | • | 1        |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   |          | 2020 |        | <b>→</b> | Palma ratio  | 1.6     | 2021            | • | <b>→</b> |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |          | 2021 |        | T        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 22.8    | 2021            | • | 1        |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |          | 2021 |        | T        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |         |                 |   |          |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |          | 2021 |        | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | • 00    | 2020            | • | 1        |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.1      | 2019 |        |          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   |         |                 |   |          |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 13.6     | 2019 |        | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 6.8     | 2019            |   | T        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and |          |      |        |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 99.6    | 2020            | • | 1        |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 14.2     | 2019 | •      | •        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   |         | 2022            | • | <b>→</b> |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 12.7     | 2019 | •      | 1        | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 11.0    | 2019            | • | 7        |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   |          | 2019 |        | Ť        | Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   |         | 2022            |   | •        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |          | 2019 |        | <b>†</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |         |                 |   |          |
| Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |          | 2019 |        | <b>→</b> | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 21 ∩    | 2019            | • |          |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |          | 2021 |        | <b>→</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |         |                 |   | •        |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  |          | 2019 |        | 1        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |         | 2018            |   | •        |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |          | 2022 |        | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |         | 2018            |   | 4        |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 68.4     | 2019 | •      | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |         | 2018            |   | 7        |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | 21.9     | 2020 |        | 7        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |         | 2021            |   | 1        |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 9.4      | 2020 | •      | 1        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |         | 2018            |   | •        |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |          |      |        |          |  | 1.5     | 2010            |   |          |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |          |      |        |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 440     | 2024            |   |          |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 91.0     | 2020 | •      | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |         | 2021            |   | 7        |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.0     | 2020 | •      | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |         | 2018            |   | 7        |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 103.8    |      |        | 1        |  | 2,383.8 |                 |   | •        |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |          | NA   |        | •        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 22.1    | 2018            | • | _        |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   |          | 2021 |        | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |         |                 |   |          |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 495.0    |      |        | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 37.4    | 2022            |   | <b>→</b> |
| Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   | 12.3     |      |        | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 80.6    | 2022            | • | 1        |
| Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)   |          |      |        | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 23.9    | 2018            | • | <b>→</b> |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |          |      |        |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 22.0    | 2019            | • | 7        |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |          |      |        |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |         | 2019            | • | 1        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 78.4     | 2017 | •      | 1        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.5     | 2018            | • | •        |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 100.8    | 2021 | •      | 4        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |         |                 |   |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |          | 2022 |        | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 44.6    | 2022            | • | <b>→</b> |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  |          | 2021 |        | <b>†</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |         | 2022            |   | <b>→</b> |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)   |          |      | •      |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2023            |   | +        |
|   | . 5.5    | _021 | -      |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |         | 2021            |   | ->       |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 00.5     | 2025 |        |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  |         |                 |   |          |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   |          | 2020 |        | T        | (per million population)   | 3.7     | 2018            |   |          |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Freshwater with drawal (% of available freshwater resources)                           |          | 2020 |        | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |         |                 |   |          |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |          | 2019 |        | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 60      | 2021            |   | <b>→</b> |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |          | 2020 |        | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |         | 2021            |   | 7        |
|   | 1,741.30 |      |        | •        |  |         |                 |   | 7        |
| Population using safely managed water services (%)  |          | 2020 |        | 1        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)<br>Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) |         | 2022            |   | 7        |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 98.3     | 2020 | •      | 7        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 100.0   |                 |   | <b>→</b> |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |          |      |        |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   |         | 2022            | • | 7        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0    | 2020 | •      | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | U.U     | 2021            |   | -        |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0    | 2020 | •      | 1        | per 100,000 population)  | 3.2     | 2021            | • |          |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.7      | 2019 |        | 7        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 71 2    | 2023            | • | <b>→</b> |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |          |      |        |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2023            |   | 4        |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 10.4     | 2019 | •      | <b>→</b> | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2021            |   | 7        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |          |      |        |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2021            |   | <b>→</b> |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   | 0.9      | 2021 | •      |          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 506.2   |                 |   | 7        |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |          | 2018 |        | •        |  | JUU.Z   | LULU            | _ | -        |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |          |      |        |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |         |                 |   |          |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 95.0     | 2021 |        | T        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 16.7    | 2020            |   | T        |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6      | 2021 |        | <b>4</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.2     | 2022            | • | <b>→</b> |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports   | 0.2      | 2018 |        | 4        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |         |                 |   |          |
| (per 100,000 population)  |          |      |        |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |         | NA              |   |          |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 64.5     | 2018 |        | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   |         | 2021            | • | •        |
|   |          |      | _      |          | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 72.6    | 2022            |   | ₩        |
| Employment-to-population ratio (%)  | 71.3     | 2022 |        | 1        |  |         |                 |   | - 1      |
|   |          | 2022 | _      | <b>1</b> | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 165.3   |                 | • | 1        |

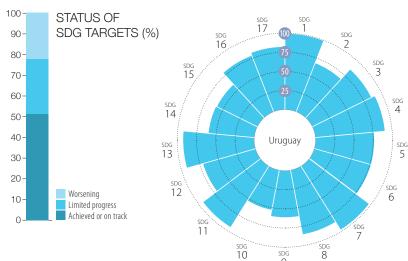
## URUGUAY

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 32/166

COUNTRY SCORE 77..7

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

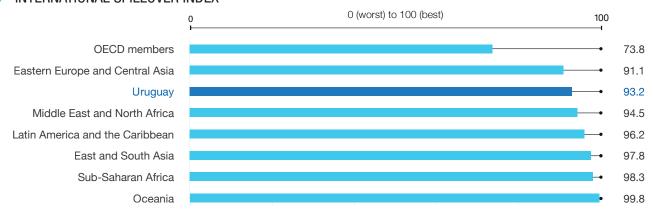


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



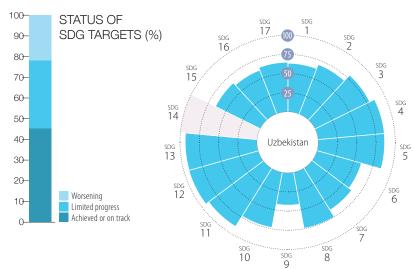
| DG1 - No Poverty  |         |      | ating Trend | ·   |          | Year Ra      |     |
|---|---------|------|-------------|---|----------|--------------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |         | 2023 |             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |          | 2022         |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 1.1     | 2023 | • 1         | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 90.1 2   |              |     |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger  | 2.5     | 2020 | • 1         | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 109.1 2  | 2021         |     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)<br>Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                     |         | 2020 |             | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4 2    | 2018         | •   |
| revalence of sturting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2022 | •           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | * 12 N 1 | 2010         |     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |         | 2016 |             | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | * 12.0 2 | 2019         |     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |         | 2017 |             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.7 2    | 2021         | • 1 |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |         | 2021 |             | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.5 2    | 2019         | • - |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |         | 2018 |             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |          |              |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |         | 2020 |             | Gini coefficient  | 40.2 2   | 2020         | • • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |      |             | Palma ratio   | 1.9 2    | 2020         | •   |
| Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 18.6    | 2020 | • ->        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |          |              |     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 4.0     | 2021 | • 1         | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0 2    | 2014         | • ' |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 5.8     | 2021 | • 1         | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 8.7 3    | 2019         | •   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 32.0    | 2021 | • >         | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)                                     | 100.0 2  | 2020         |     |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.3     | 2021 | • →         | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  |          | 2020         | •   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 16.5    | 2019 | • 1         |   | 00.0 2   | 2022         |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   |         |      |             | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.0      | 201E         | • ( |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 16.2    | 2019 | • •         | Electronic waste (kg/capita/day)  |          | 2015<br>2019 |     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 14.8    | 2019 | • →         | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  |          | 2019         |     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 77.1    |      | • →         | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |          | 2018         |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |         | 2019 |             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 128.6 2  |              |     |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0   |      | - 1         | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |          | 2018         |     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |         | 2021 |             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  |          | 2021         |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 70      | 2019 | • 1         | SDG13 – Climate Action  |          |              |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 79      | 2019 |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 2.0      | 2021         | •   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.7     | 2022 | • 1         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |          | 2018         |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |         |      |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0      | 2018         | •   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                    | 81.7    | 2020 | • ↓         | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |          |              |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.7    | 2020 | • →         | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 53.8     | 2022         | •   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  |         | 2019 |             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 69.6     | 2022         | •   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |         | 2019 |             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 54.8 2   | 2018         | •   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |         |      |             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 52.6 2   | 2019         | •   |
| lemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | v       |      |             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 6.1 2    | 2019         | •   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | * 86.7  | 2023 | • T         | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2    | 2018         | •   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 106.6   | 2021 | • 1         | SDG15 – Life on Land  |          |              |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 79.9    | 2022 | • 1         | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 23.3 2   | 2022         | • ' |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 24.2    | 2021 | • 7         | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |          | 2022         |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |      |             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |          | 2023         |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.5    | 2020 | • 1         | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.2 2    | 2021         | •   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 98.1    | 2020 | • 1         | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.7 2    | 2018         | •   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 9.8     | 2019 |             |   |          |              |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |         | 2020 | • •         | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 0.0      | 2021         |     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | 2,066.5 | 2018 | •           | Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |          | 2021<br>2019 |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |      |             | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |          | 2019         |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0   |      | • ↑         | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |          | 2022         |     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0   | 2020 | • 1         | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |          | 2022         |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                | 0.5     | 2019 | • >         | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   |          | 2010         |     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 54.5    | 2010 | • 4         | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |          |              |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | U.+C    | ∠U17 | - 1         | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2    | 2021         | •   |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  | 2.1     | 2021 | • •         | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 70.3 2   | 2023         | •   |
| ajusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |         | 2021 | • •         | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.8 2    | 2021         | •   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 1.0     | 2018 |             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2    | 2021         | •   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 74.1    | 2021 | • 1         | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.8 2    | 2021         | •   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 7.9     | 2023 | • →         | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |          |              |     |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2021 | • 1         | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 11.1 2   | 2020         | •   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 0.1     | 2018 | • →         | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) |          | NA ·         | •   |
|   |         |      |             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA       | NA           |     |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 25 Q    | 2018 |             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |          | 2021         |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

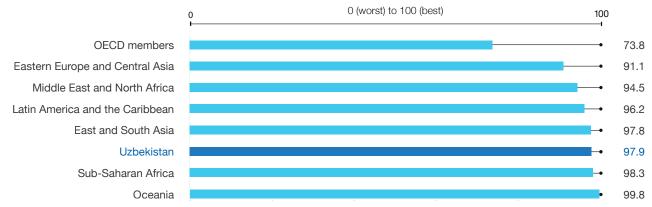


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## UZBEKISTAN

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Ye            |             |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Ye            |             |   |
|---|---------------------|-------------|----------|---|---------------------|-------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 0.7 20              |             |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 70.2 20             |             |   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 39.1 20             | 23 •        | 7        | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 76.6 20<br>105.5 20 |             |   |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger  | 2 5 20              | 20.         |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 105.5 20            | 121         |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)<br>Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                     | 2.5 20              |             |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.6 20              | )18         | • |
| revalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 6.9 20<br>2.4 20    |             | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | • 00 20             | )<br>)<br>) |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 16.6 20             |             |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | * 0.0 20            | 122         |   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.3 20              |             |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 20              | )21 🥊       | • |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 4.7 20              |             |          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.1 20              | )20 •       | • |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7 20              |             |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                     |             |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA N                |             |          | Gini coefficient  | 35.3 20             | )03 🥊       |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                     |             |          | Palma ratio   | 1.5 20              | 003         |   |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 30.2 20             | 20 •        | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                     |             |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 7.7 20              | 21          | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA                  | NA •        |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 14.1 20             | 21 •        | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 26.9 20             | )19 •       | • |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 62.0 20             | 21 •        | 7        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |                     |             |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.1 20              | 21 •        | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 88.1 20             |             |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 25.3 20             | 119 🛑       | 7        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 84.0 20             | 122         | • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 23.5 20             | .,,         |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 0.4.20              | 112 4       |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 151.7 20            | 119 •       |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)   |                     | 012         |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 11.7 20             | 119 🔵       | <b>→</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA<br>2.4.20        |             |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 73.0 20             |             | _        | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.3 20              | 018         |   |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 18.9 20             |             |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 29.4 20             |             |   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 100.0 20            |             |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |                     | 018         |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 98 20               |             |          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 20              |             |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |                     |             |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 0.0 20              |             |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 71 20               | 119 –       | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 3.6 20              | 121 🥤       |   |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.0 20              | 22 •        | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.1 20              |             |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                     |             |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 378.6 20            |             |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 68.9 20             | 121         | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 370.0 20            |             |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |                     |             |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA                  | NA •        |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 96.1 20             |             |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |                     | NA •        |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)<br>iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)                                    | 97.5 20<br>100.0 20 |             |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |                     | NA •        |   |
| ,   | 100.0 20            | 119         | - 1      | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |                     | NA •        |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                     |             |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |                     | NA •        |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                                 | <b>*</b> 84.0 20    | 23 •        | 1        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 20              |             |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 97.2 20             | 121         | 4        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                     |             | _ |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 175.1 20            |             | <b>•</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 177 20              | 122 •       |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 32.7 20             |             | <b>.</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 13.4 20             |             |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | J2., 20             |             | ·        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.97 20             |             |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 97.8 20             | 20 •        | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 20              |             |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 100.0 20            |             |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |                     |             |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 168.9 20            |             |          | (per million population)  | 0.0 20              | 018         | _ |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 20              |             | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                     |             |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | 356.8 20            |             |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.4 20              | )21 •       |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                     |             |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | NA                  | NA •        | D |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 20            | 20.         | <b>1</b> | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 85 20               | )22         |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 84.3 20             |             | j        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.9 20             | )06 🗬       | D |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |                     |             | Ť        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 31 20               | )22 •       |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.8 20              | 119 •       | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | NA                  | NA •        | D |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 1.6 20              | 19 •        | •        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.4 20              | 016         |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                     |             |          | per 100,000 population)   |                     |             |   |
| djusted GDP growth (%)  | -0.3 20             | 21 •        |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 45.7 20             |             |   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 5.2 20              |             | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 20              |             | • |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |                     |             |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 20              |             | , |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 44.1 20             | Z1 <b>=</b> | <b>→</b> | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.3 20              | )21 •       |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 6.3 20              | 23 •        | <b>→</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 2                   | 200         |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 20              | 21 •        | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 8.0 20              | 120         |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 20              | 18 •        | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA                  |             |   |
|   |                     |             |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 21.5 20             |             | , |
| fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 3.1 20              | 118 🌑       |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | * 0.20              | 104         |   |

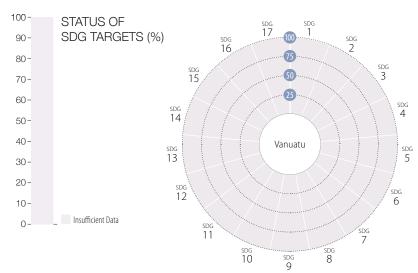
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## COUNTRY RANKING /166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



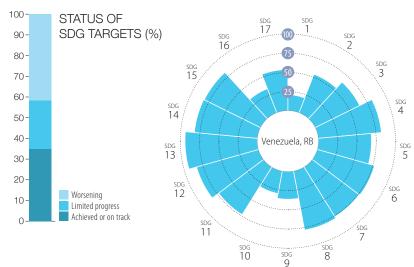
| 5DG1 – No Poverty  |       | Year | _ |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value             |            |   | J Trei |
|--|-------|------|---|----------|---|-------------------|------------|---|--------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |       | 2023 |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 58.9              |            |   |        |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 42.4  | 2023 | • | Ψ        | Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 66.3 2<br>285.1 2 |            |   | 1      |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 11.0  | 2020 |   | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 203.1 .           | 2021       |   | •      |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |       | 2020 |   | 1        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA                | NA         |   |        |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |       | 2013 |   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                   | วกวว       |   |        |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |       | 2015 |   | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0               | 2022       |   |        |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |       | 2017 |   | <b>1</b> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2               | 2021       | • | -      |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |       | 2021 |   | <b>→</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA                | NA         |   |        |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9   | 2018 | • | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                   |            |   |        |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA    | NA   | • | •        | Gini coefficient  | 32.3              |            |   |        |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |      |   |          | Palma ratio   | 1.2               | 2019       | • |        |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 94.4  | 2020 | • | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                   |            |   |        |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 9.9   | 2021 | • | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA                | NA         |   |        |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 23.2  | 2021 | • | 1        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 11.1              | 2019       | • | 1      |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 34.0  | 2021 | • | 1        | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 70 2              | 2020       |   |        |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | NA    | NA   |   |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)                                       | 78.3              | 2020<br>NA | • | •      |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 39.7  | 2019 | • | <b>→</b> |   | INA               | INA        | _ | _      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 33.7  | _017 | - |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7               | 2016       |   |        |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 259.9 | 2019 | • |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |                   | 2016       |   | -      |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 1/10  | 2019 |   | <b>→</b> | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  |                   | 2019<br>NA | • | -      |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   |       | 2019 |   | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA                | NA         | • |        |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |       | 2012 |   |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA                | NA         | _ |        |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |       | 2013 |   |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA                | NA         |   |        |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |       | 2021 |   | 4        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  |                   | NA         |   | (      |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |       |      |   | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                   |            |   |        |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 52    | 2019 | • | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.6               | 2021       | • |        |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | NA    | NA   |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |                   | NA         |   |        |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |       |      |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   |                   | 2021       |   |        |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 98.0  | 2020 | • | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                   |            |   |        |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)<br>let primary enrollment rate (%)   |       | 2020 |   | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 3.3               | 2022       | • | -      |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   |       | 2020 |   | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 64.9              |            |   |        |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |       | 2020 |   | <b>*</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 34.6              |            |   | •      |
|  | 50.5  | 2021 |   | •        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.3               | 2019       | • |        |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |       |      |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 8.4               | 2019       | • | •      |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 50.7  | 2013 | • | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0               | 2018       | • | (      |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | NA    | NA   |   | •        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                   |            |   |        |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |       | 2022 |   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 2.8               | 2022       | • | •      |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |       | 2021 |   | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA                | NA         | • | -      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |       |      |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.66              | 2023       | • | •      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 91.2  | 2020 | • | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.1               | 2021       | • | - 2    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |       | 2020 |   | 4        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.3               | 2018       | • |        |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | NA    | NA   |   |          | (per million population)  | 0.5               | 2010       | _ |        |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 4.5   | 2020 | • | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                   |            |   |        |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | NA    | NA   |   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.3               | 2020       | • | (      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |      |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 22.4              | 2016       | • | (      |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 67.3  | 2020 | • | 7        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |                   | NA         |   | (      |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  |       | 2020 |   | 4        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 43.4              |            |   | (      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 2.0   | 2019 |   | <b>→</b> | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |                   | 2022       |   |        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 2.9   | 2019 |   |          | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 15.6              | 2013       | • | (      |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 2.4   | 2019 | • | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0               | 2021       | • | (      |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |       |      |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | NIA               | NIA        |   |        |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -7.6  | 2021 | • |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA<br>NA          | NA<br>NA   |   |        |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | NA    | NA   |   | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA                | NA         |   |        |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | NA    | NA   | • | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA                | NA         | • | (      |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 21    | 2023 | • | <b>→</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                   |            |   |        |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | NA    |      |   |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 4.9               | 2020       | • |        |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports  | NA    |      |   | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA                | NA         | • | •      |
| (per 100,000 population)   |       |      |   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 30.3              | 2020       | • | 4      |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | NA    | NA   |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |                   | 2021       | • | (      |
| A STATE OF THE STA |       |      |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 0 .               |            | • |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



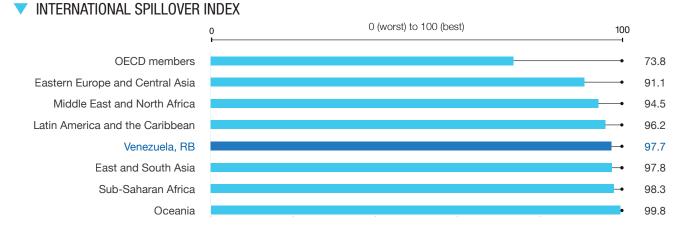


#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## VENEZUELA, RB

| Pose part of Pasados per a Management infection between 19 months of the State  | 11 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure                            | Value Year Ra       |     |
|---|---|-------------------------|---|---------------------|-----|
| SOGA - Care Hunger Protection of undersorted read proposal control for the protection of undersorted read protection of the protection of deciding of the protection of deciding of the protection of the protection of deciding of the protection of the pr  | •   | _                       |   | 77.9 2022           |     |
| Pearleter of under reactionment (§6) Pearleter of under reactionment (§6) Pearleter of under reaction indices counted 5 years of age (§6) Pearleter of existing in diction under 5 years of age (§6) Pearleter of existing in diction under 5 years of age (§6) Pearleter of existing in diction under 5 years of age (§6) Pearleter of existing in diction under 5 years of age (§6) Pearleter of existing in diction under 5 years of age (§6) Pearleter of existing in diction under 5 years of age (§6) Pearleter of existing in diction under 5 years of age (§6) Pearleter of existing in diction under 5 years of age (§6) Pearleter of existing in the pearlet of age (§6) Pearleter of existing in the pearlet of age (§6) Pearleter of existing in the pearlet of age (§6) Pearleter of existing in the pearlet of age (§6) Pearleter of existing in the pearleter of age (§6) Pearleter of the pearleter of age (§6) Pearleter of existing in the  | ,                                 | /0.1 2023 ● <b>↓</b>    |   |                     |     |
| Fine-determination of futuring inchiliars under 5 years of age (19)  Fine-determination of futuring inchiliars under 5 years of age (19)  Fine-determination of futuring all 1, 2004  Fine-determinati  |   | 22.2.2222               |   | 48.2 2021           | • - |
| The relations of usualing in childran and as Space of age (8)  A 1 000  |   | 22.3 2020               |   | 2.1 2018            | •   |
| The advance of obering Milk 19 Un for dath population   25,9 2016   4   Expansional Content of Cont  |   | 10.5 2022               | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of         | 16 5 2022           |     |
| Fundam Traphot I well Best 7-5 word)  As a case alyelid from sep herare of hardesect land)  As 2010 - Since Anderson September (find Color)  Case all Miningen Management Index (Res G-14) word)  List Black Miningen Management Index (Res G-14) word)  List Black Miningen Management Index (Res G-14) word)  List Black Miningen Management Index (Res G-14) word)  As 2010 - Since Anderson Miningen Management Index (Res G-14) word)  Martinal martinity rate (per 1000 Ne births)  250 20 - Since Anderson Miningen   |   | 1.1 2009                |   | 16.5 2022           | •   |
| Secretary and commenced and continued and   |   |                         |   | 0.1 2021            | • • |
| Suctional bilin Ninopen Management Index (bette C -141 vonts)  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being  SDG3 - Good Health and Communities  SDG3 - Good Health and SDG3 - Good Health and Communities  SDG3 - Good Health and Communities  SDG3 - Good Health and Communities  SDG3 - Good Health a  |   | -                       |   | 0.3 2014            | • • |
| Spots - Good Health and Well-Being Spots - Good Hea  | •   |                         | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                     |     |
| SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being Meantail mortality rate (per 1 (2000) live births)  150 201   | -   |                         | Gini coefficient  | 44.8 2006           | • ( |
| Abternal mortality are (per 10,000 live births)  Worstall mortality are for 10,000 live births 10,000 live b  | 3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                         | Palma ratio   | 2.4 2006            | • ( |
| Perportion of urban population Principle and urban Sign   25,7 2000   27,9 2  |   | 259.2 2020 • 🕹          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities                                |                     |     |
| 2.5 microson in diameter (PMC) Sigurym 2.5 microson sigurym 2.5 microson in diameter (PMC) Sigurym 2.5 microson in diameter (PMC) Sigurym 2.5 microson sigurym 2.5 mi  |   | 15.0 2021 • →           |   | 25.7 2006           | • ( |
| Access to improved water source, pieced (% of urban population) NA NA NA Section in provide water source, pieced (% of urban population) NA NA NA Section in provide water source, pieced (% of urban population) NA NA NA Section in provide water source, pieced (% of urban population) NA NA NA Section in provide water source, pieced (% of urban population) NA NA NA Section in provide water source, pieced (% of urban population) NA NA NA Section in provide water source, pieced (% of urban population) NA NA NA Section in provide water source, pieced (% of urban population) NA NA NA Section in provide (% of urban population) NA NA NA Section in provide (% of urban population) NA NA NA Section in provide (% of urban population) NA NA NA Section in provide (% of urban population) NA NA NA Section in provide (% of urban population) NA NA NA Section in provide (% of urban population) NA NA NA Section in provide (% of urban population) NA NA NA Section in provide (% of urban population) NA NA Section in provide (% of urban population) NA NA Section in provide (% of urban population) NA NA Section in provide (% of urban population) NA NA Section in provide (% of urban population) NA NA Section in provide (% of urban population) NA NA Section in provide (% of urban population) NA NA Section in provide (% of urban population) NA NA Section in provide (% of urban population) NA NA Section in provide (% of urban population) NA NA Section in provide (% of urban population) NA NA Section in provide (% of urban population) Na Na Section in provide (% of urban population) Na Na Na Section in provide (% of urban population) Na Na Na Section in provide (% of urban population) Na Na Na Section in provide (% of urban population) Na Na Na Section in provide (% of urban population) Na Na Na Section in provide (% of urban population) Na Na Na Section in provide (% of urban population) Na Na Na Section in provide (% of urban population) Na Na Na Section in provide (% of urban population) Na Na Na Section in provide (% of urban population)  | ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)                             | 24.2 2021 • 👈           |   | 15.6 2019           | • 4 |
| Name Name (Profestions (Sper 1),000 unnetected population)  Name (Special Activities of each trace due to cardioval deaders, concert, diabetes, or chronic respiratory deases in adults aged 30 –70 years (6) toge, standardized death that at utilitiatables for household air pollution (per 100,000 population)  102 2013  102 2014   Profestion (Profestion) of the top (Profestion) of the profestion (Profestion) of the top (Profestion) of the profestion of th  | ence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)                           | 47.0 2021 • 👈           | · -   | NIA NIA             | •   |
| Age Standardzed death rafe que the Cardiovascular aceases cancer.  Ages - standardzed death rafe authiturable to household air pollution and a make a manufacturable death rate attributable to household air pollution and a make  | HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)                        | NA NA • •               |   |                     |     |
| outselves, or commit elephotory deside in adult production and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  37,9 2019  Municipal solid waste (gl/zapita/day)  10,2 2019  Intific deaths (per 1,000 population)  38,0 2019  Production-based (pl/zapita/day)  10,2 2019  Intific deaths (per 1,000 population)  38,0 2019  Production-based (pl/zapita/day)  Production-based in imports (gl/zapita)  S 2,018  Production-based introgen emissions (gl/zapita)  S 2,018  Production-based ontrogen emissions (gl/zapita)  S 2,018  Production-based introgen emissions (gl/zapita)  S 2,018  Production-based ontrogen emissions (gl/zapita)  S 2,018  Production-bas   |   | 14.8 2019 • 🛧           |   | 34.0 2022           |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 10,0000 population)  379, 900 • Percention (see fig (2,0000 population)  379, 900 • Production-based (by-capita)  370, 2019 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2019 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2019 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2019 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2019 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2019 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2019 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2019 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2019 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2019 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2019 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2019 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2019 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2019 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2019 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2019 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2011 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2011 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2011 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2011 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2011 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2011 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2011 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2011 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2011 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2011 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2011 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2011 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2011 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2011 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in imports (gy/capita)  370, 2011 • V. Sp. emissions embodied in impo  |   |                         |   | 0.0.2012            |     |
| Trailine destrib (per 10,000 population)  390 7019 • V SO2 emissions embodied in imports (lag/capita)  392 2017 • Production-based SO2 emissions embodied in imports (lag/capita)  393 2018 • SO2 emissions embodied in imports (lag/capita)  393 2018 • Production-based solid in imports (lag/capita)  394 2018 • SO2 emissions embodied in imports (lag/capita)  395 2018 • SO2 emissions embodied in imports (lag/capita)  396 2018 • Production-based SO2 emissions embodied in imports (lag/capita)  397 2018 • Production-based solid in imports (lag/capita)  398 2018 • Nitrogen emissions (lag/capita)  399 2018 • Production-based SO2 emissions embodied in imports (lag/capita)  399 2018 • Production-based SO2 emissions embodied in imports (lag/capita)  399 2018 • Production-based SO2 emissions embodied in imports (lag/capita)  399 2018 • Production-based SO2 emissions embodied in imports (lag/capita)  399 2018 • Production-based SO2 emissions embodied in imports (lag/capita)  399 2018 • Production-based SO2 emissions embodied in imports (lag/capita)  399 2018 • Production-based SO2 emissions embodied in imports (lag/capita)  399 2018 • Production-based SO2 emissions embodied in imports (lag/capita)  399 2018 • Production-based SO2 emissions embodied in imports (lag/capita)  399 2018 • Production-based Elag/capita)  390 2018 • Production-based Elag/capita)  390 2018 • P  | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·                                   | 37.9 2019 • •           |   |                     |     |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  Ald oblige and fertility rate (birth per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Ald oblige and fertility rate (birth per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Ald oblige and fertility rate (birth per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Ald oblige and fertility rate (birth per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Ald oblige and the production classed introgen emissions (gly/capita)  Ald oblige and by salted health personnel (%)  Ald oblige and by salted and by salted health personnel (%)  Ald oblige and by salted health personnel (%   |   | 39.0 2019 • 🕹           |   |                     |     |
| Addrescent fertility rate (birtins per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  83.8 2017  87. 2018  88.2 2017  88.2 2018  88.2 2018  88.2 2019  88.2 2018  89.2 2018  |   |                         | - '   |                     |     |
| without a triangle day skilled health personnel (%) 5 2018  9 8 7 2018  9 8 7 2018  9 8 1 2018  Exports of plastic waste ligic/capita)  8 2018  Exports of plastic waste ligic/capita)  9 2019  |   | •                       |   |                     |     |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   56 2021   |   | 98.7 2018 • •           |   | 8.5 2018            |     |
| (worst C1-100 best)  15.9 2022  15.9 2024  1  | ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                | 56 2021 • 🔸             |   | 0.2 2013            | • ( |
| (worst O-100 best)  | ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage                   | 70 2010                 | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                     |     |
| subjective well-being (average ladder score; worst 0-10 best)  59 2022  |   | 70 2019                 |   | 2.8 2021            | •   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (%) 6 children aged 4 to 6) let primary enrollment rate (%) 90.4 2017 98.7 2018 98.7 2017 99.7 2017 99.7 2017 99.7 2017 99.7 2017 99.7 2017 99.7 2017 99.7 2018 99.7 2017 99.7 2018 99.7 2017 99.7 2018 99.7 2017 99.7 2018 99.7 2017 99.7 2018 99.7 2017 99.7 2018 99.7 2017 99.7 2018 99.7 2017 99.7 2018 99.7 2017 99.7 2018 99.7 2017 99.7 2018 99.7 2018 99.8  | ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)               | 5.9 2022 • 🛧            |   | 0.0 2018            |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  858 2017  904 2017  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  954 2022  967 2021  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  972 2017  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  972 2017  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  973 2021  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  974 2021  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  975 2017  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  976 2017  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  976 2017  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  976 2017  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  976 2017  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  976 2017  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  976 2017  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  976 2017  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  977 2017  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  977 2017  Fish caught tha  |   |                         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)     | NA NA               | •   |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 594 2022 Ower secondary completion rate (%) 75.2 2017 Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best) 66.3 2022 Letteracy rate (%) 67 oppulation aged 15 to 24) 98.7 2021 → Fish caught from overexploted or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 16.8 2018 Fish caught from overexploted or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 16.8 2018 Fish caught from overexploted or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 16.8 2018 Fish caught from overexploted or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 16.8 2018 Fish caught from overexploted or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 16.8 2018 Fish caught from overexploted or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 16.8 2018 Fish caught from overexploted or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 16.8 2018 Fish caught from overexploted or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 16.8 2018 Fish caught from overexploted or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 16.8 2018 Fish caught from overexploted or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 16.8 2018 Fish caught from overexploted or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 16.8 2018 Fish caught from overexploted or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 16.8 2018 Fish caught from overexploted or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 16.8 2018 Fish caught from overexploted or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 16.8 2018 Fish caught from overexploted or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 16.8 2018 Fish caught from overexploted or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 16.8 2018 Fish caught from overexploted or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 16.8 2018 Fish caught from overexploted or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 16.8 2018 Fish caught from overexploted or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 16.8 2018 Fish caught from overesploted or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 16.8 2018 Fish caught from overeding (%) Fish caught f  |   | 85.8 2017               | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                     |     |
| Cover secondary completion rate (%)  975 2 2017  987 2021  987 2021  987 2021  988 2022  988 2023  988 2022  988 2022  988 2022  988 2022  988 2022  988 2022  988 2022  989 2028  989 2028  989 2028  989 2029  989 2029  989 2029  989 2029  989 2029  989 2029  989 2029  989 2029  989 2029  989 2029  989 2029  989 2029  989 2029  989 2029  998 202  |   | 90.4.2017               | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 59.4 2022           | • • |
| Interacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  \$87 2021  | ·   |                         | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)                 | 66.3 2022           | • - |
| Permand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  **Back 2 2023 ***  **Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |   |                         | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)     | 16.8 2018           | • 1 |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Again of female-to-male man years of education received (%)  Again of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Again of female-to-male many agas (female stage)  Again of female-to-male many agas (female stage)  Again of female-to-male many agas (female stage)  Again of female-to-male many again at a final in minor stage (female s  | 5 – Gender Equality   |                         | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)                                   | 0.4 2019            | • 1 |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   0.0 2018   | and for family planning satisfied by modern methods                     |                         | -   | 0.7 2019            | • 1 |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 78.8 2022  Seats held by women in national parliament (%) 22.2 2021 7  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 85.4 2022  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0 – 1 best) 0.8 2023  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 85.4 2022  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0 – 1 best) 0.8 2023  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0 – 1 best) 0.8 2023  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 85.4 2022  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0 – 1 best) 0.8 2023  Red List Index of species   |   | * 82.4 2023 • <b>T</b>  |   | 0.0 2018            | • ( |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 85.4 2022  SDGG - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 93.7 2020  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.1 2021  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.8 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forestation (% of for  | of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                  | 104.7 2021 • 🛧          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                     |     |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Observation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Observation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Observation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Observation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Observation with access to a description of the description with access to electricity (%)  Observation with access to electricity output (MCCO <sub>2</sub> /TWN)  Observation with access to electricity output (MCCO <sub>2</sub> /TWN)  Observation with access to electricity output (MCCO <sub>2</sub> /TWN)  Observation with access to electricity output (MCCO <sub>2</sub> /TWN)  Observation with access to electricity output (MCCO <sub>2</sub> /TWN)  Observation with access to electricity output (MCCO <sub>2</sub> /TWN)  Observation with access to electricity output (MCCO <sub>2</sub> /TWN)  Observation with access to electricity output (MCCO <sub>2</sub> /TWN)  Observation with access to electricity output (MCCO <sub>2</sub> /TWN)  Observation with access to electricity output (MCCO <sub>2</sub> /TWN)  Observation with access to electricity output (MCCO <sub>2</sub> /TWN)  Observation with access to electricity output (MCCO <sub>2</sub> /TWN)  Observation with access to electricity output (MCCO <sub>2</sub> /TWN)  Observation with access to electricity output (MCCO <sub>2</sub> /TWN)  Observation with access to electricity output (MCCO <sub>2</sub> /TWN)  Observation with access to electricity (%)  Observation with access to electricity (%) | of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                    | 61.2 2022 🔸 🕹           |   | 78.8 2022           | • - |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.1 2021 Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.8 2018 Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.8 2018 Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.8 2018 Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.8 2018 Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.8 2018 Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.8 2018 Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.8 2018  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) 19.3 2021 Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 19.3 2021 Unsentenced detainees (% of pri  | held by women in national parliament (%)                                | 22.2 2021 • 7           |   | 85.4 2022           |     |
| Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Anthr  | 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                         |   | 0.82 2023           |     |
| (per million population)  (per million popul  | lation using at least basic drinking water services (%)                 | 93.7 2020 • 🔷           | ,                                   | 0.1 2021            | •   |
| SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) 6.4 2020  | -   | 95.8 2020 • 🛧           | ,   | 0.8 2018            | • ( |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population)  19.3 2021  19.3 202  | ,   |                         |   |                     |     |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 63.0 2017 Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the c  |   | 0.1 2020 = -            |   | 10.2.2021           | • 4 |
| Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children involved in child labor (worst 0–10 best) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children involved in child labor (worst 0–10 best) Population with civil authority (% of children involved in child labor (worst 0–10 best) Population Preceptions Index (worst 0–10 best) Population Prece  | e water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) | 463.6 2018 • •          | No. 2 I I I 2   |                     |     |
| Propulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  202 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  203 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  204 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  205 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  206 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  207 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  208 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  209 Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  201 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  201 Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  202 Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  203 Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  204 Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  205 Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  206 Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  207 Expropriations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  208 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  208 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  208 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  208 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  209 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  200 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  200 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  200 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  201 Exports of major conventional we  | 3,  |                         |   |                     |     |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  14 2022  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  15 2019  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  NA N  | ·   |                         |   |                     | • ( |
| Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  NA NA  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDGB - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Dimemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively gu  | 3, 3, 1   | 97.0 2020 • →           |   |                     | •   |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Description of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Description of modern slavery (posses of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Description of modern slavery (posses of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Description of modern slavery (posses of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Description of modern slavery (posses of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Description of modern slavery (posses of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Description of modern slavery (posses of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Description of modern slavery (posses of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Description of modern slavery (posses of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Description of modern slavery embodied in imports  Description of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Description of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Description of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Description of modern slavery (worst 0–10 best)  Description of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Description of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Description of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Description of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Description of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Description of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Description of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Description of major conventional weapons (TIV  |   | 1.1 2019 • 🛧            |   |                     |     |
| per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Discription of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Discription of modern slavery envolder (% of population aged 15 or over)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Discription of modern slavery envolder (% of population aged 15 or over)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Discription of modern slavery envolder (worst 0–1 best)  Discription of modern slavery envolded in imports  Discription of modern slavery envo  |   | 15.0 2010 • -           | · · · -   |                     |     |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Bustice 1 best 1 best 2 best 2 best 2 best 3 best 3 best  |   | 15.0 2015               | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021            | •   |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  5.6 2018  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best)  5.6 2018  MACCESS to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best)  5.6 2018  MACCESS to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best)  5.6 2018  MACCESS to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best)  5.6 2018  MACCESS to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best)  5.6 2018  MACCESS to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best)  5.6 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0-1 best)  5.6 2023  SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  5.6 2023  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  NA NA increase to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best)  5.6 2021  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0-1 best)  5.6 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0-1 best)  5.6 2023  SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  7.0 1 2021  SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  8.0 2020  NA N   |   | 26 2011                 | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)                                    | 37.0 2023           | • • |
| solults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  atal work-related accidents embodied in imports  On 2018  The limiting solution and additional procedures (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  | -   |                         |   | 0.4 2021            | • • |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  atal work-related accidents embodied in imports  O. 2018  The propriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA including official development assistance (% of GDP)  |   |                         | . 3   |                     | • • |
| SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA NA  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  3.0 2020  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  NA NA  NA NA  |   | 84.4 2021 • 1           |   | 0.1 2021            | • • |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  3.0 2020  4 atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Output  | ,                                 | 5.6 2023 • 7            | •   |                     |     |
| (per 100,000 population)  Output  Outp  | · ·   | 0.5 2021 • 🔸            |   | 3.0 2020            | • • |
| 0.1.2018 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •  | ·   | 0.0 2018 • ↑            | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)      |                     | • • |
| (per 100,000 population) * 0,2021 * 0,2021  |   | 0.1 2018                | 3 3 1   |                     | • • |
|   | 100,000 population)   | 0.1 2010                | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *                            | 0 2021<br>52.3 2022 | • ( |

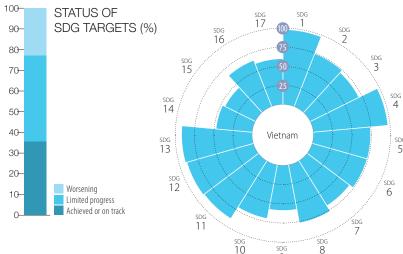
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



COUNTRY RANKING 55/166

COUNTRY SCORE 73.3

## ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2

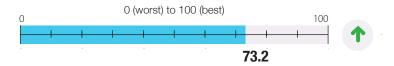


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals and the full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals are supported by the full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development.un. org/top$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



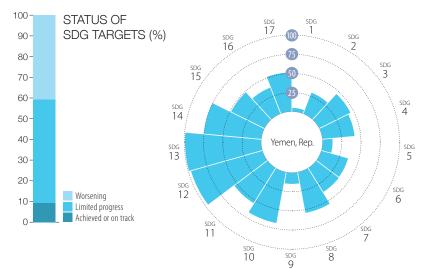
| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend                 | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Rating Tr |
|--|---|---|----------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.4 2023                                | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 85.9 2022            |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 2.8 2023 • 🛧                            | Population using the internet (%)   | 74.2 2021            |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 87.8 2021            |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 5.7 2020 • ↑                            | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.0 2018 •           |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 19.3 2022                               | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                      |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 4.7 2020                                | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 36.6 2022            |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 2.1 2016 • <b>↑</b>                     | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2 2021             |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)<br>Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)                    | 2.2 2017 • <b>→</b> 5.9 2021 • <b>↑</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.5 2019             |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7 2018                                | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                      |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 48.7 2020                               | Gini coefficient  | 35.7 2018            |
|  | 40.7 2020                               | Palma ratio   | 1.5 2018 •           |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 124.3 2020 • →                          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                      |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  |   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 5.8 2020 •           |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |   | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |                      |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 20.0 2021                               | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 27.9 2019 •          |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)<br>New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)      | 173.0 2021 • → 0.1 2021 • ↑             | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 85.4 2020            |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 0.1 2021                                | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 83.0 2022            |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 21.2 2019 • 👈                           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                      |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.3 2010             |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 102.8 2019 • •                          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 2.7 2019             |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 30.6 2019 • 🔸                           | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 10.4 2018            |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 73.7 2019 • 👈                           | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.8 2018             |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 29.0 2020 🔸 🗷                           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 27.8 2018            |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 96.1 2021 • 🛧                           | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 7.6 2018 • •         |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 83 2021 🍨 🕹                             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.3 2021             |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 70 2019 • 🛧                             | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                      |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | , 0 2015                                | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 3.4 2021             |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.3 2022 • ↑                            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.3 2018             |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 185.7 2021           |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 99.9 2018                               | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                      |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)<br>Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 97.7 2021 • →                           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 24.6 2022            |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 97.7 2018                               | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 46.9 2022            |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 98.6 2019                               | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 5.5 2018             |
|  | 90.0 2019                               | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 66.3 2019            |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 16.9 2019 •          |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                         | 72.1 2020 • 🔷                           | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018             |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 92.1 2021 • 7                           | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                      |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 88.6 2022 • ↑                           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 40.1 2022            |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 30.3 2021                               | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 39.5 2022            |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.71 2023            |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 96.9 2020 • 🛧                           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 1.2 2021             |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 89.2 2020                               | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |                      |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 18.1 2019                               | (per million population)  | 0.1 2018             |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.3 2020                                | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                      |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                       | 665.2 2018                              | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.5 2011             |
|  | 003.2 2010 -                            | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 12.8 2019            |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)                                   | 100.0 2020 • ↑                          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 85 2022 •            |
| Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 65.3 2020                               | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 96.1 2014 •          |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output                                    |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 42 2022              |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.0 2019 • 👈                            | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 6.9 2021             |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 18.0 2019 • 🔸                           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 2018             |
| 5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |   | per 100,000 population)   |                      |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | 0.6 2021                                | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 24.6 2023 •          |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 4.5 2018                                | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021             |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                                      |   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021             |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 30.8 2017 • •                           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021             |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 1.7 2023 • 🛧                            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                      |
| fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2021 • 🗾                            | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6.2 2020 •           |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)                                   | 0.0 2018 • →                            | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •              |
|  |   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) *   | † 19.6 2019 🔸 🔹      |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)                                      | 14.0 2018 • •                           | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **  | 0 2021               |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



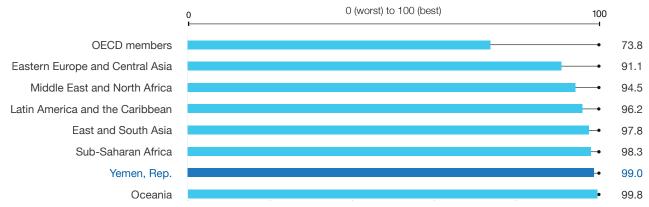
#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1

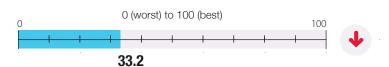


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## YEMEN, REPUBLIC OF

### Performance by Indicator

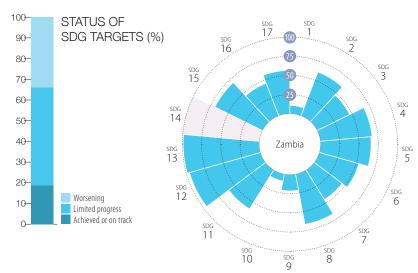
| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Tre                           |  | Value Year F         |   | Trend    |
|---|---|--|----------------------|---|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 66.0 2023                                       |  | 62.9 2022            |   |          |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 87.3 2023 • •                                   | <ul> <li>Population using the internet (%)</li> <li>Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)</li> </ul>   | 26.7 2017            |   |          |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | 44 4 2020 6 -                                   |  | 5.0 2021             | • | 4        |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                        | 41.4 2020 • <del>-</del>                        | infractructure (worst 1 5 host)  | 2.1 2018             | • | 7        |
| Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 35.1 2022 • <del>-</del>                        | The Times Higher Education Universities Panking: Average score of  | • 00 2022            |   |          |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)  | 17.1 2016                                       | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | • 0.0 2022           | • | •        |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.1 2017 • 1                                    | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0 2021             | • | <b>→</b> |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 0.8 2021  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *   | 0.0 2021             | • | <b>→</b> |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.9 2018  | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                      |   |          |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | NA NA •   | Gini coefficient   | 36.7 2014            | • |          |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   | Palma ratio  | 1.6 2014             | • | •        |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 183.4 2020 • 🔫                                  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                      |   |          |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 28.3 2021                                       | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 44.2 2018            | • |          |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 61.9 2021                                       | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 51.9 2019            | • | <b>→</b> |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 48.0 2021 • 📑                                   | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  |                      |   |          |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.0 2021 • 🔫                                    | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 76.7 2020            |   | 7        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 27.6 2019 • 🕨                                   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 47.0 2022            | • | 7        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 27.0 2019                                       | SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                      |   |          |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 186.3 2019 •                                    | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.5 2016             |   | •        |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)                               |   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 1.5 2019             |   |          |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 29.4 2019 • <b>1</b> 66.6 2019 • <b>1</b>       |  | 2.0 2018             |   |          |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 67.2 2012                                       | ·  | 0.1 2018<br>6.9 2018 |   | 1        |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 44.7 2013                                       |  | 4.2 2018             |   | <b>-</b> |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 71 2021   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2018             |   |          |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |   | CDC12 Climata Anti-m   | 0.0 2010             | _ |          |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 44 2019 • 🚽                                     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.4 2021             |   | 4        |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 3.6 2022 • 🔫                                    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.0 2018             |   | <b>+</b> |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | NA NA                |   | •        |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 4.1 2016  |  | 101 101              |   |          |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |   | Mannayan that is protected in marine sites important to bindiversity (0/)  | 30.6 2022            |   | 4        |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 84.4 2016 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | 0 11 11 1 (1 11/1 (1 1/1 (1 | 51.3 2022            |   | Ţ        |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)<br>Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)                                  | 53.1 2016 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | [:-b   | 6.7 2018             |   | <b>→</b> |
|   | 77.0 2004                                       | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 2.8 2019             |   | ->       |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.6 2019             | • | <b>→</b> |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                                | 40.5 2013 • 🔫                                   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2018             | • | •        |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 56.0 2021 • 7                                   | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                      |   |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 8.8 2022  |  | 27.9 2022            | • | <b>→</b> |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 0.0 2021 • 🔫                                    |  | 8.2 2022             |   | <b>→</b> |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.83 2023            | • | 1        |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 60.7 2020 • 🔫                                   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | NA NA                | • |          |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 54.1 2020                                       |  | 0.0 2018             |   |          |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 169.8 2019 • •                                  |  | 0.0 2010             | _ |          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0 2020 •                                      | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                      |   |          |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                              | 369.3 2018 • •                                  |  | 6.3 2013             | • |          |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 70.9 2013            |   | •        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 73.8 2020 • 7                                   |  | 53 2022              |   | 4        |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 61.5 2020 • 🔫                                   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 30.7 2013            |   | •        |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 5.0 2019 • 🕨                                    | Children involved in thild black (Worst 0–100 best)  | 16 2022              |   | •        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 5.0 2015  | Children involved in child labor (70 or population aged 3 to 14)   | NA NA                | • |          |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 3.1 2019 • -                                    | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2021             | • | •        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 32.8 2023            | • | 1        |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   | -11.3 2013 • •                                  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | NA NA                |   |          |
| victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | * NA NA •                                       | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | NA NA                |   | •        |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 6.5 2014  |  | NA NA                |   | •        |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |   | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                      |   |          |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 13.3 2023 • →                                   | Covernment spanding on health and education (0/ of CDD)  | 5.9 2015             | • |          |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports | 101 101   | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |                      |   |          |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2018 • 1                                    | pastic marree, metalang sinelar development assistance (78 or only   | NA NA                | - | -        |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 1.1 2018  | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | NA NA<br>6 0 2021    | • |          |
| (per 100,000 population)  |   | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   |                      |   |          |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

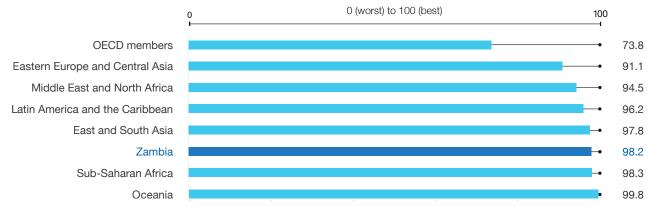


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

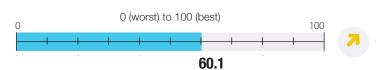


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



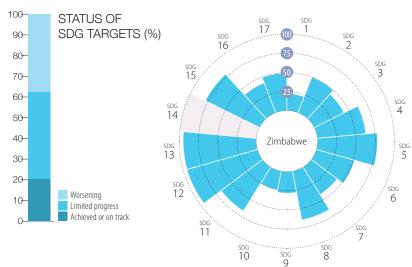
| SDG1 – No Poverty  Poverty handsquart ratio at \$2.15 (day (2017 DDD 04))   |       | Year I       |   |               | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |      | Year Ra |   | Tre |
|---|-------|--------------|---|---------------|--|------|---------|---|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |       | 2023         |   |               | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |      | 2022    |   |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | /2.3  | 2023         | • | Ψ             | Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |      | 2021    |   | •   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |       |              |   |               | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  | 55.2 | 2021    | • |     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |       | NA           |   |               | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.3  | 2018    | • | ١   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                    |       | 2022         |   | •             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |      | 2022    |   |     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |       | 2018<br>2016 |   | <b>→</b>      | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0  | 2022    | • |     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |       | 2010         |   | <b>→</b>      | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0  | 2021    | • | •   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |       | 2017         |   | <b>→</b>      | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.3  | 2008    | • |     |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |       | 2018         |   | <b>→</b>      | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |      |         |   |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |       | 2020         |   | •             | Gini coefficient   | 57.1 | 2015    | • | (   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       |              |   |               | Palma ratio  | 5.0  | 2015    | • |     |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 134.7 | 2020         | • | 7             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |      |         |   |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2021         |   | <b>→</b>      | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 48.3 | 2020    | • | •   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2021         |   | 7             | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 26.3 | 2019    | • |     |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 307.0 | 2021         | • | 7             | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  |      |         |   |     |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 2.2   | 2021         | • | 1             | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |      | 2020    | • | •   |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 24.6  | 2019         |   | 7             | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 50.0 | 2022    | _ | -   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 24.0  | 2019         | _ | •             | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | 0.5  | 2011    |   |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 174.0 | 2019         | • | •             | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |      | 2011    |   | (   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |       | 2019         |   | <b>→</b>      | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |      | 2019    |   |     |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  |       | 2019         |   | フ<br><b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |      | 2018    |   |     |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |       | 2019         |   |               | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |      | 2018    |   |     |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |       | 2019         |   | 1             | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |      | 2018    |   |     |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |       | 2021         |   | <b>†</b>      | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |      | 2021    |   | •   |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |       |              |   |               | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 0.1  | 2021    |   |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 55    | 2019         | • | 7             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.4  | 2021    | • |     |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 3.7   | 2022         | • | 1             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |      | 2018    | • |     |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |       |              |   |               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  |      | 2021    |   |     |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | NA    | NA           | • | •             | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |      |         |   | Ī   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  |       | 2017         |   | •             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA   | NA      | • | (   |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   |       | 2017         |   | •             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | NA   | NA      | • | -   |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |       | 2020         |   |               | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | NA   | NA      | • | (   |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |       |              |   |               | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | NA   | NA      | • | (   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |       |              |   |               | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | NA   | NA      |   | (   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 65.9  | 2018         |   | 7             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0  | 2018    | • | -   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 99.4  | 2021         | • | 1             | SDG15 – Life on Land   |      |         |   |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 80.0  | 2022         | • | 1             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 46.1 | 2022    | • | •   |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 15.1  | 2021         | • | <b>→</b>      | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 56.8 | 2022    | • | •   |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |       |              |   |               | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.88 | 2023    | • | •   |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 65.4  | 2020         | • | <b>→</b>      | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.4  | 2021    | • | •   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 31.9  | 2020         | • | <b>→</b>      | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  | 0.5  | 2018    | • | (   |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 2.8   | 2019         | • |               | (per million population)   |      |         |   | _   |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 4.5   | 2020         | • | •             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |      | 2015    |   |     |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 350.9 | 2018         | • |               | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |      | 2015    |   | -   |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |              |   |               | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |      | 2017    |   |     |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 44.5  | 2020         | • | 7             | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)<br>Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) |      | 2022    |   |     |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 10.4  | 2020         | • | 4             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |      | 2013    |   |     |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 0.4   | 2019         | • | <b>→</b>      | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  |      | 2022    |   |     |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 22.0  | 2010         |   | al.           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  |      |         |   |     |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 22.8  | 2019         | _ | ~             | per 100,000 population)  | 0.0  | 2021    | • | (   |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |       | 2021         |   | 6             | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 59.4 | 2023    | • | •   |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |       | 2021         |   | -             | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4  | 2021    | • | •   |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 5./   | 2018         | _ |               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5  | 2021    | • |     |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 48.5  | 2021         | • | 7             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4  | 2021    | • | •   |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 6.1   | 2023         | • | 1             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |      |         |   |     |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023         |   | •             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 6.1  | 2020    | • | •   |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2018         |   | 1             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                  | NA   | NA      | • | •   |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 0.5   | 2015         |   |               | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 19.6 | 2020    | • | •   |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 8.0   | 2018         | • |               | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | . 0  | 2021    | • |     |
|   |       |              |   |               | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 60.1 | 2022    |   |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 138/166

COUNTRY SCORE 55.6

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

0 0 (worst) to 100 (best) 100 **70.2** 

#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| 5DG1 – No Poverty   |              |              | Rating T | _            | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Y |     | _ | Tr |
|---|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|---|---------|-----|---|----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |              |              | •        |              | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 69.4 20 |     |   |    |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 65./         | 2023         | •        | Ψ            | Population using the internet (%)   | 34.8 20 |     |   |    |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger  |              |              |          | _            | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related                     | 58.3 20 | )21 | • | •  |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |              | NA           |          | •            | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 1.8 20  | )18 | • | ٠  |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 21.6         |              |          | <del>7</del> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |         |     |   |    |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |              | 2019         |          |              | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 20  | )22 | • |    |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)<br>luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)              | 15.5         |              |          | <b>₩</b>     | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 20  | )21 | • | •  |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |              | 2017<br>2021 |          | <b>マ</b>     | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA      | NA  | • |    |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |              | 2021         |          | T            | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |         |     |   |    |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |              | NA           |          |              | Gini coefficient  | 50.3 20 | )19 | • |    |
|   | INA          | 14/4         |          |              | Palma ratio   | 2.3 20  | )17 | • |    |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 256.0        | 2020         |          | <b>→</b>     | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |         |     |   |    |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)<br>eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)          | 356.8        |              | •        | <b>→</b>     | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 21.6 20 | 020 | • |    |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 25.0<br>49.5 |              | -        | 7            | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |         |     |   |    |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live bil tits)   | 190.0        |              | _        |              | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 21.3 20 | )19 | • |    |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   |              | 2021         |          | <b>^</b>     | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 66.8 20 | )20 | • |    |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 1.5          | 2021         |          | •            | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 46.0 20 | )22 | • |    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)                                     | 28.4         | 2019         | •        | 7            | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |         |     |   |    |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                                      | 100          | 201-         |          |              | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.3 20  | )02 | • |    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 189.6        | 2019         |          |              | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.1 20  | )19 | • |    |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 41.2         | 2019         | •        | Ψ            | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 2.6 20  | )18 | • |    |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 60.7         | 2019         | •        | <b>→</b>     | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 2.5 20  | )18 | • |    |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 107.9        | 2017         | •        |              | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 11.0 20 | )18 | • |    |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 86.0         | 2019         | •        | 1            | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 6.6 20  | )18 | • |    |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 85           | 2021         | • •      | <b>→</b>     | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1 20  | )21 | • |    |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 55           | 2019         |          | <b>→</b>     | SDG13 – Climate Action  |         |     |   |    |
| worst 0–100 best)   |              |              |          |              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.7 20  | 021 | • |    |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 3.3          | 2022         |          | Ψ_           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.6 20  | )18 | • |    |
| OG4 – Quality Education   |              |              |          |              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 29.5 20 | )21 | • |    |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 55.5         | 2021         | •        | <b>→</b>     | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |         |     |   |    |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)<br>et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 93.8         | 2021         |          | <b>1</b>     | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA      | NA  | • |    |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 58.0         |              |          | Ţ            | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA      | NA  | • |    |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |              |              |          | •            | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA      | NA  | • |    |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   | ,,,,,        | LULI         |          | _            | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA      | NA  | • |    |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |              |              |          |              | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA      | NA  | • |    |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 84.8         | 2015         | •        | 1            | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 20  | )18 | • |    |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 90.3         | 2021         |          | 7            | SDG15 – Life on Land  |         |     |   |    |
| itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 85.1         |              |          | 1            | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 81.2 2  | 022 | • |    |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  |              |              | •        | <b>→</b>     | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 82.0 20 |     |   |    |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |              |              |          |              | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.79 20 | 023 | • |    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 62.7         | 2020         | •        | T            | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.3 20  | )21 | • |    |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 35.2         |              | _        | Ţ            | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 022     | 010 |   |    |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 35.4         |              | -        | •            | (per million population)  | 0.3 20  | JI8 |   |    |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 37.2         |              |          | •            | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |         |     |   |    |
|   | 1,251.5      |              |          |              | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 6.1 20  | )21 | • |    |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 1,231.3      | 2010         |          |              | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 18.3 20 | )20 | • |    |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 52.7         | 2020         |          | 7            | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 37 20   | )22 | • |    |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 30.4         |              |          | ~            | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 48.7 20 | )19 | • |    |
| 2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 30.4         | 2020         |          |              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 23 20   | )22 | • |    |
| ng emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                   | 1.3          | 2019         | •        | <b>→</b>     | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 27.9 20 | )19 | • |    |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 8.9          | 2019         | •        | T            | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0 20  | 001 |   |    |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |              |              |          | Ť            | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 20  | JZI |   |    |
| justed GDP growth (%)   | 0.1          | 2021         |          |              | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 48.2 20 | )23 | • |    |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |              | 2021         |          |              | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 20  |     | • |    |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                                     | 0./          | 2010         | _        |              | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.3 20  | )21 | • |    |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 59.8         | 2021         | •        | 1            | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.3 20  | )21 | • |    |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 8.0          | 2023         | •        | <b>1</b>     | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |         |     |   |    |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |              | 2021         |          | Ť            | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 4.6 20  | )20 | • |    |
| ral work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)                                      |              | 2018         |          | <b>→</b>     | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA      | NA  | • |    |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 25.5         | 2017         |          |              | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 8.1 20  | )18 | • |    |
| per 100,000 population)   | 35.3         | 2018         | •        |              | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 20    | )21 | • |    |
|   |              |              |          |              | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 70.2 20 |     |   |    |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

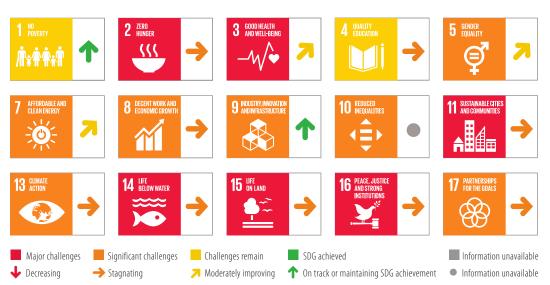
#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

# REGIONAL SCORE 67.2 WORLD AVERAGE: 66.7

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

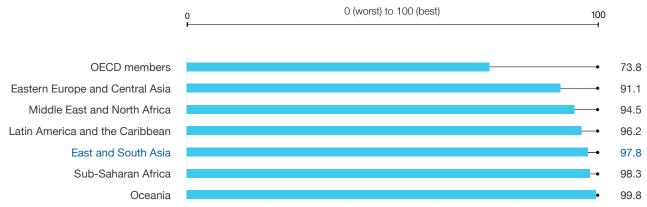


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

| SDG1 – No Poverty   |                                  |                              | RatingT |               | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |                                 | Year R                     |   | Trend    |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |                                  |                              | •       |               | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |                                 | 2022                       |   |          |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 8.9                              | 2023                         | •       | T             | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |                                 | 2021                       |   | 1        |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | ٥٢                               | 2020                         |         | <b>→</b>      | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | /0.0                            | 2021                       |   | T        |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |                                  | 2020<br>2022                 |         | マ<br><b>→</b> | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.1                             | 2018                       | • | 1        |
| Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |                                  | 2022                         | _       | •             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 53.7                            | 2022                       |   |          |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |                                  | 2016                         |         | <b>→</b>      | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 33.2                            | 2022                       | • |          |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |                                  | 2017                         |         | <b>→</b>      | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.3                             | 2021                       | • | 7        |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |                                  | 2021                         |         | 1             | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 1.2                             | 2020                       | • |          |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |                                  | 2018                         |         | <b>→</b>      | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                                 |                            |   |          |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 9.1                              | 2020                         | •       | •             | Gini coefficient  |                                 | 2020                       |   |          |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                                  |                              |         |               | Palma ratio   | 2.9                             | 2020                       | • |          |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 82.4                             | 2020                         | •       | 1             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                                 |                            |   |          |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 13.0                             | 2021                         | •       | 1             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 42.9                            | 2020                       | • | <b>→</b> |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 22.2                             | 2021                         | •       | 1             | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  | 59.7                            | 2019                       | • | <b>→</b> |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 181.4                            | 2021                         | •       | <b>→</b>      | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 72.8                            | วกวก                       |   | 4        |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.1                              | 2021                         | •       | 1             | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  |                                 | 2020                       |   | 1        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 20.1                             | 2019                         | •       | <b>→</b>      | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 11.5                            | 2022                       | Ť | •        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   |                                  |                              |         |               | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.5                             | 2019                       |   |          |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 123.9                            | 2019                         | •       |               | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |                                 | 2019                       |   | •        |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 16.5                             | 2019                         | •       | <b>→</b>      | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  |                                 | 2018                       |   | •        |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 73.3                             |                              |         | <b>→</b>      | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |                                 | 2018                       |   | •        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 18.8                             | 2020                         | •       | •             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |                                 | 2018                       |   | 7        |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 90.8                             | 2020                         | •       |               | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 3.1                             | 2018                       | • | <b>→</b> |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 88                               | 2021                         | •       | <b>4</b>      | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.2                             | 2021                       | • | 1        |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 68                               | 2019                         | •       | <b>1</b>      | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                                 |                            |   |          |
| (worst 0–100 best)  |                                  |                              |         |               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 4.1                             | 2021                       | • | <b>→</b> |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.0                              | 2022                         | •       | <b>→</b>      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2                             | 2018                       | • | <b>→</b> |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |                                  |                              |         |               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | ,739.5                          | 2021                       | • | •        |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 91.0                             | 2021                         | •       | <b>→</b>      | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                                 |                            |   |          |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 97.9                             | 2021                         | •       | Ψ             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 11.9                            | 2022                       | • | <b>→</b> |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 89.8                             | 2021                         | •       | 1             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 41.7                            | 2022                       | • | <b>→</b> |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 94.9                             | 2021                         | •       | •             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 17.2                            | 2018                       | • | <b>→</b> |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |                                  |                              |         |               | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |                                 | 2019                       |   | 1        |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 00.0                             | 2022                         |         | •             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |                                 | 2019                       |   | <b>→</b> |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 80.0                             | 2023                         | •       | -             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0                             | 2018                       | • |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 89.6                             | 2021                         | •       | 1             | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                                 |                            |   |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 58.5                             | 2022                         |         | <b>→</b>      | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                                 |                            |   |          |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 20.2                             | 2021                         | •       | <b>→</b>      | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |                                 | 2022                       | • | <b>→</b> |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                                  |                              |         |               | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |                                 | 2023                       | • | +        |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 92.6                             | 2020                         | •       |               | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.1                             | 2021                       | • | 7        |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |                                  | 2020                         |         | 1             | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.3                             | 2018                       | • |          |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |                                  | 2019                         |         |               | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                                 |                            |   |          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |                                  | 2020                         |         | •             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.3                             | 2021                       |   | 4        |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 329.8                            | 2018                         | •       |               | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |                                 | 2021                       |   | •        |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                                  |                              |         |               | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |                                 | 2022                       |   | 1        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 96.9                             |                              |         | T             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |                                 | 2022                       |   | •        |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 68.6                             | 2020                         | •       | T             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |                                 | 2022                       |   | <b>→</b> |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.5                              | 2019                         | •       | 7             | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 9.5                             | 2021                       | • | •        |
| (,  | 12.1                             | 2019                         | •       | <b>→</b>      | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0                             | 2021                       |   | •        |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  |                                  | 2017                         |         | _             | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0                             | 2021                       | • |          |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  |                                  |                              |         |               | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |                                 | 2023                       | • | 4        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | -04                              | 2021                         |         | _             | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5                             | 2021                       |   | 7        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)  |                                  | 2021<br>2018                 |         | •             | , -   |                                 |                            |   | <b>→</b> |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 5.5                              | 2018                         | •       | •             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5                             | 2021                       |   |          |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 5.5                              |                              | •       | •<br>•        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5                             |                            |   | 1        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 5.5<br>73.2                      | 2018                         | •       | •<br>•        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 0.5<br>0.5                      | 2021<br>2021               |   |          |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 5.5<br>73.2<br>5.4               | 2018<br>2021                 | •       |               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 0.5<br>0.5                      | 2021                       |   |          |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 5.5<br>73.2<br>5.4<br>0.4        | 2018<br>2021<br>2023         | •       |               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.5<br>0.5<br>5.7<br>NA         | 2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>NA |   |          |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports                          | 5.5<br>73.2<br>5.4<br>0.4<br>0.0 | 2018<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021 | •       | <b>→</b>      | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 0.5<br>0.5<br>5.7<br>NA<br>13.6 | 2021<br>2021<br>2021       |   |          |

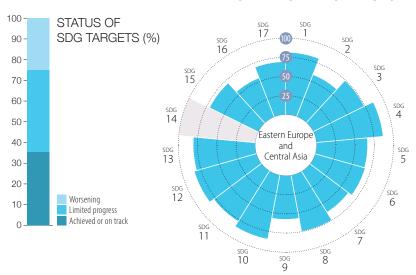
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

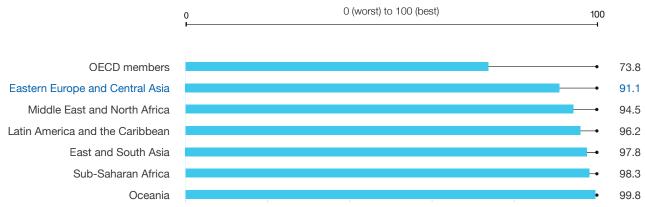


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### ▼ INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX







#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Ra          |     | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |             | Year F    |   | Trend         |
|--|------------------------|-----|--|-------------|-----------|---|---------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 7.1 2023               |     | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |             | 2022      |   |               |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 14.5 2023              | • • | Population using the internet (%)  |             | 2021      |   | T             |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                        | -   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 8/.3        | 2021      |   | T             |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 5.7 2020               |     | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.5         | 2018      | • | <b>→</b>      |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                             | 12.5 2022<br>3.9 2021  |     | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 20.2        | 2022      |   |               |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 20.1 2016              |     | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 28.2        | 2022      | • |               |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3 2017               |     | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.5         | 2021      | • | 1             |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 3.4 2021               |     | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.6         | 2020      | • | 4             |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7 2018               |     | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |             |           |   |               |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA NA                  | • • | Gini coefficient   |             | 2020      |   | <b>→</b>      |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                        |     | Palma ratio  | 1.2         | 2020      | • |               |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 80.6 2020              | • 1 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |             |           |   |               |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 7.7 2021               | • 1 | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 19.6        | 2020      | • | 4             |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 13.9 2021              | • 1 | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 22.7        | 2019      | • | 7             |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 67.8 2021              | • → | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 87.4        | 2020      |   | 4             |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.1 2021               | • 1 | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   |             | 2020      |   | Ţ             |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 25.2 2019              | • → | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | 31.5        | 2022      | Ť | _             |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)<br>Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and |                        |     | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | nα          | 2019      |   |               |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and<br>ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                          | 105.1 2019             | • • | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   |             | 2019      |   | •             |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 11.8 2019              | • 1 | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |             | 2018      |   | •             |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 72.4 2019              | _   | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |             | 2018      |   | •             |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 24.7 2020              | • 1 | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 36.3        | 2018      | • | <b>→</b>      |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 95.3 2020              | • → | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 8.0         | 2018      | • | <b>→</b>      |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 89 2021                | • 1 | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.4         | 2021      | • | <b>→</b>      |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 69 2019                | • 1 | SDG13 – Climate Action   |             |           |   |               |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |                        |     | ${\rm CO_2emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 7.3         | 2021      | • | <b>→</b>      |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.3 2022               | • • | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.5         | 2018      | • | <b>→</b>      |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |                        |     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | 5,421.1     | 2021      | • | •             |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 83.7 2021              | • 1 | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |             |           |   |               |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 96.0 2021              | • 🔱 | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA          | NA        | • |               |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 95.3 2021              | • 1 | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | NA          | NA        | • | •             |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 95.1 2021              | • • | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | NA          | NA        |   |               |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |                        |     | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | NA          | NA        |   | •             |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 63.9 2023              | • → | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | NA          |           |   | •             |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |                        |     | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0         | 2018      | _ | •             |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 96.1 2021              | - 1 | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 20.0        | 2022      |   | _             |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 81.0 2022              |     | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |             | 2022      |   | 7             |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 22.5 2021              |     | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |             | 2022      |   | 4             |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 04.0.2020              |     | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |             | 2023      |   | 4             |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)                                | 94.0 2020<br>88.7 2020 |     | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  |             |           |   |               |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 34.6 2019              |     | (per million population)   | 0.6         | 2018      | • |               |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 14.9 2020              |     | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |             |           |   |               |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 1,276.8 2018           |     | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 4.2         | 2021      | • | 1             |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | .,                     |     | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 19.7        | 2020      | • | $\rightarrow$ |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 99.7 2020              | • 1 | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | 65          | 2022      | • | 1             |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   |                        | • → | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 93.5        | 2022      | • | •             |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |                        |     | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 31          | 2022      | • | <b>→</b>      |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 2.4 2019               | • 7 | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | NA          | NA        | • | •             |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 8.7 2019               | • > | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 1.5         | 2021      | • |               |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                        |     | per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | <b>ΔΓ 1</b> | 2022      |   | al.           |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -1.2 2021              | •   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |             | 2023 2021 |   | <b>1</b>      |
| victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 7.3 2018               | • • | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |             | 2021      |   | 1             |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 69.0 2021              | • 1 | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |             | 2021      |   | 4             |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |                        |     | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.7         |           |   | -             |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 6.8 2023               | • → | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | Д 1         | 2021      | _ | 1             |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports                             | 0.6 2021               | • • | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |             | NA NA     |   | •             |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2018               | • → | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |             | 2020      |   | 7             |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 19.2 2018              | • • | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   |             | 2021      |   | •             |
| 9  |                        |     | the state of the s |             |           |   | -             |

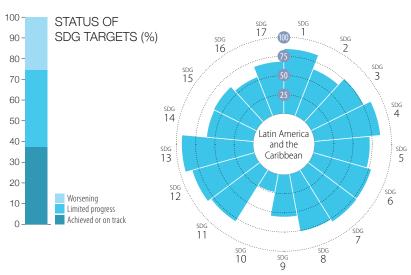
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

## OECD members

OECD members

Fastern Europe and Central Asia

Middle East and North Africa

Latin America and the Caribbean

East and South Asia

Sub-Saharan Africa

Oceania

73.8

91.1

94.5

94.5

96.2

97.8

98.3

#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

100

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

| SDG1 – No Poverty   |                                   |                                      | ating Trend                           | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value \  |  |   | Trend    |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |                                   |                                      | • →                                   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 87.8 2   |  |   |          |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 12.1                              | 2023                                 | • 4                                   | Population using the internet (%)  | 75.0 2   |  |   | 1        |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | 0.5                               | 2020                                 | o .l.                                 | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 77.5 2   | .021                                       | • | T        |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |                                   | 2020                                 |                                       | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.6 2  | 1018                                       | • | 4        |
| Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |                                   | 2022                                 | •                                     | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 27.2 2   | 0022                                       |   |          |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |                                   | 2016                                 |                                       | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 21.2 2   | .022                                       | • |          |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |                                   | 2017                                 |                                       | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.3 2  | 1021                                       | • | <b>→</b> |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |                                   |                                      | • →                                   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.7 2  | 1020                                       | • |          |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |                                   | 2018                                 | • ↓                                   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |  |  |   |          |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 21.9                              | 2020                                 | • •                                   | Gini coefficient   | 46.5 2   |  | • |          |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                                   |                                      |                                       | Palma ratio  | 2.6 2  | :020                                       | • |          |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 90.2                              | 2020                                 | • >                                   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |  |  |   |          |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 9.2                               | 2021                                 | • 1                                   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 22.2 2   | 1020                                       | • | 4        |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 16.2                              | 2021                                 | • 1                                   | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 14.4 2   | 2019                                       | • | 1        |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 53.8                              | 2021                                 | • →                                   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 95.0 2   | กวก  | • | 71       |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.2                               | 2021                                 | • 1                                   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 52.9 2   |  |   | <b>→</b> |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 15.5                              | 2019                                 | • 1                                   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | JZ.9 Z   | .022                                       | Ť | _        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |                                   |                                      | -                                     | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.9 2  | 0019                                       | • |          |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 42.5                              | 2019                                 | • •                                   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 8.8 2  |  |   |          |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 18.9                              | 2019                                 | • →                                   | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   |  | 2018                                       |   | •        |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  |                                   | 2019                                 | • >                                   | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 1.0 2  |  |   | •        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 54.6                              | 2020                                 | • •                                   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 38.8 2   |  |   | <b>→</b> |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 95.4                              | 2020                                 | • 7                                   | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 5.4 2  | 2018                                       | • | 1        |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 71                                | 2021                                 | • ↓                                   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.2 2  | 2021                                       | • | 1        |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 73                                | 2019                                 | • →                                   | SDG13 – Climate Action   |  |  |   |          |
| (worst 0–100 best)  |                                   |                                      |                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 2.4 2  | 2021                                       | • | 1        |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.1                               | 2022                                 | • →                                   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.3 2  | 2018                                       | • | 1        |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |                                   |                                      |                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | 644.1 2  | 2021                                       | • |          |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 91.0                              | 2021                                 | • 1                                   | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |  |  |   |          |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 95.1                              | 2021                                 | • →                                   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 59.3 2   | 2022                                       | • | <b>→</b> |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   |                                   | 2021                                 |                                       | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 64.1 2   | 2022                                       | • | <b>→</b> |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 98.5                              | 2021                                 | • •                                   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 20.3 2   | 1018                                       | • | 1        |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |                                   |                                      |                                       | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 18.0 2   |  |   | +        |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 01.4                              | 2022                                 |                                       | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 19.8 2   |  |   | 4        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 81.4                              | 2023                                 | • 4                                   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 2  | :018                                       | • | •        |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 100.9                             |                                      |                                       | SDG15 – Life on Land   |  |  |   |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 71.5                              | 2022                                 | • 1                                   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   |  |  |   |          |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 24.7                              | 2021                                 | • 7                                   | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 44.3 2   |  | • | <b>→</b> |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                                   |                                      |                                       | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.83 2   |  | • | +        |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 96.5                              | 2020                                 |                                       | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.5 2  | :021                                       | • | 7        |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |                                   | 2020                                 |                                       | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.5 2  | 2018                                       | • | •        |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |                                   | 2019                                 |                                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |  |  |   |          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |                                   | 2020                                 |                                       | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 17.1 2   | 0021                                       | • | 7        |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 584.0                             | 2018                                 | • •                                   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 38.0 2   |  |   | 4        |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                                   |                                      |                                       | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   |  | 2022                                       |   | 7        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   |                                   | 2020                                 |                                       | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 94.4 2   |  |   | •        |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 88.6                              | 2020                                 | • T                                   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |  | 2022                                       |   | 1        |
|   | 1.0                               | 2019                                 | • 1                                   | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 8.2 2  |  |   | •        |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |                                   |                                      | • 1                                   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | 0.0 2  | 0021                                       |   | •        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 28.3                              | 2019                                 |                                       | per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2  | .021                                       |   |          |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)<br>Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 28.3                              | 2019                                 |                                       | har and the harmonia   |  |  |   | ┺        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                                   |                                      | • •                                   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 56.6 2   |  |   |          |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)   | -2.8                              | 2021                                 |                                       | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2  | 2021                                       | • | 7        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | -2.8<br>2.4                       | 2021<br>2018                         | • •                                   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2<br>0.3 2                                   | 2021<br>2021                               | • | +        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | -2.8<br>2.4                       | 2021<br>2018                         |                                       | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6 2  | 2021<br>2021                               | • |          |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | -2.8<br>2.4<br>71.9               | 2021<br>2018                         | • •                                   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 0.6 2<br>0.3 2<br>0.5 2                          | 2021<br>2021<br>2021                       | • | +        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | -2.8<br>2.4<br>71.9<br>7.3        | 2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2023         | • •                                   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 0.6 2<br>0.3 2                                   | 2021<br>2021<br>2021                       | • | +        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | -2.8<br>2.4<br>71.9<br>7.3<br>0.5 | 2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2023         | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.6 2<br>0.3 2<br>0.5 2<br>9.5 2<br>NA           | 2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>NA | • | +        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports                          | -2.8<br>2.4<br>71.9<br>7.3<br>0.5 | 2021<br>2018<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021 | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 0.6 2<br>0.3 2<br>0.5 2<br>9.5 2<br>NA<br>22.6 2 | 2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>2021<br>NA | • | +        |

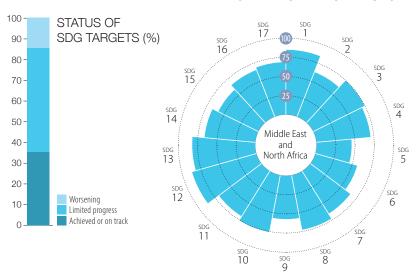
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

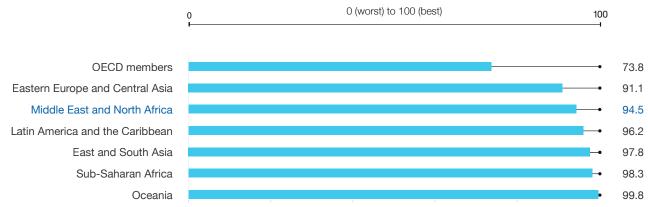


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

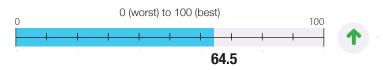


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

| SDG1 – No Poverty<br>Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |         | Year Rati<br>2023            |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | <b>Value Y</b> 79.0 20 |       |   | Tren |
|--|---------|------------------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-------|---|------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 FFF, %)   |         | 2023                         |          | Population using the internet (%)   | 79.0 20                |       |   | 1    |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | 12.0    | 2023                         | •        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 77.2 20                |       |   | 1    |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | 07.     | 2020                         |          | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | //.2 20                | 121   |   |      |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)<br>Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2020<br>2022 <b>•</b>        |          | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.6 20                 | 18    |   | 4    |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |         | 2022                         |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 21 0 70                | 122   |   |      |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |         | 2021                         |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 31.8 20                | 122   |   |      |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |         | 2010                         |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.5 20                 | )21 ( | • | 1    |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |         | 2021                         |          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.6 20                 | 20 (  | • | •    |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |         | 2018                         |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                        |       |   |      |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |         | 2020                         |          | Gini coefficient  | 34.3 20                | 20    | • | •    |
|  | 2.0 /   | 2020                         |          | Palma ratio   | 1.4 20                 | 20 (  | • | •    |
| 5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 47.0    | 2020                         |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                        |       |   |      |
| Alaternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 47.3    |                              | T        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 14.1 20                | 20    |   | 4    |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2021                         |          | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |                        |       | • |      |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2021                         |          | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 58.9 20                | )19 ( |   | 7    |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2021                         |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 91.2 20                | 20    |   | -    |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.0 2   | 2021                         | Т        | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 58.2 20                |       |   | 4    |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 21.3    | 2019                         | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                        |       |   | Ť    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)<br>age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and |         |                              |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.8 20                 | )19   | • |      |
| age-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                             | 85.4 2  | 2019                         | •        | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 7.8 20                 |       |   |      |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 187     | 2019                         | • →      | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 19.1 20                |       |   | -    |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   |         | 2019                         |          | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 1.6 20                 |       |   | -    |
| dolescent fertility rate (birth sper 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |         | 2019                         |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 24.2 20                |       |   | 4    |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 92.0    |                              |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  |                        |       |   | 4    |
| surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |         | 2020                         |          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 8.8 20<br>0.3 20       |       |   | 1    |
| _  | 00 2    | 2021                         |          |   | 0.5 20                 | 121   |   | -    |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 68 2    | 2019                         | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                        |       |   |      |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 47      | 2022                         | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 6.0 20                 |       |   | 7    |
|  | 1.7     | LULL                         |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.6 20                 |       |   | 1    |
| BDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |         |                              |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 6,419.8 20             | )21 ( |   | •    |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 50.0 2  | 2021                         | <b>→</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                        |       |   |      |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 97.0 2  | 2021                         | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 43.0 20                | )22 ( | • | 4    |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 80.3    | 2021                         | 7        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 60.0 20                | )22 ( |   | 4    |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 92.6    | 2021                         | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 20.7 20                | 18 (  | • | 1    |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |         |                              |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 22.0 20                | 19 (  |   | =    |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |         |                              |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 8.4 20                 | 19    |   | 4    |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 64.1    | 2023                         | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 20                 | 18 (  | • | •    |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 92.1    | 2021                         | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                        |       |   |      |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |         | 2022                         | •        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 33.7 20                | )22 ( |   | 4    |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |         | 2021                         |          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 32.9 20                |       | • | 4    |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |                              |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.88 20                |       |   | 4    |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 94.7    | 2020                         | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA                     | NA (  | • | •    |
| opulation using at least basic unfilting water services (%)  |         | 2020                         |          | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |                        |       |   |      |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 252.6   |                              |          | (per million population)  | 0.4 20                 | 118   |   |      |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |         | 2019                         |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                        |       |   |      |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 1,619.9 |                              |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.8 20                 | )21   |   | 4    |
|  | 1,019.9 | 2018                         |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 26.2 20                |       |   | •    |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |                              |          | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 71 20                  |       |   | 1    |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 97.2    |                              |          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 93.9 20                |       |   | -    |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 96.0    | 2020                         | <b>→</b> | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 31 20                  |       |   | J    |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 2.0 2   | 2019                         | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   |                        |       | 0 |      |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 10      | 2010                         |          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 14/1                   | 14/1  |   |      |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 1.9 .   | 2019                         | <b>→</b> | per 100,000 population)   | 0.1 20                 | )21 ( | • |      |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |                              |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 34.7 20                | 23    |   | 1    |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | -3.2 2  | 2021                         |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |                        |       | • |      |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | NA      | NA •                         | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |                        | NA (  |   |      |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 46.7    | 2021                         | <b>→</b> | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA                     |       |   | •    |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |         |                              |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                        |       |   |      |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  |         | 2023                         |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 7.2 20                 | 171   |   |      |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) ital work-related accidents embodied in imports                                |         | NA <b>•</b><br>2018 <b>•</b> |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) |                        | NA (  | • | •    |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 0.0     | _0.0                         | •        |   |                        | NIA 4 |   |      |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 22.6    | 2018                         |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)                               | NA<br>3 20             | NA (  |   | -    |
|  |         |                              |          |   |                        | 171 ( | _ |      |

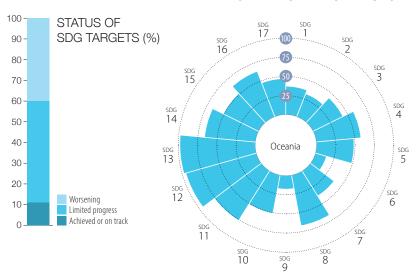
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

### **OCEANIA**

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## REGIONAL SCORE 52.7

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

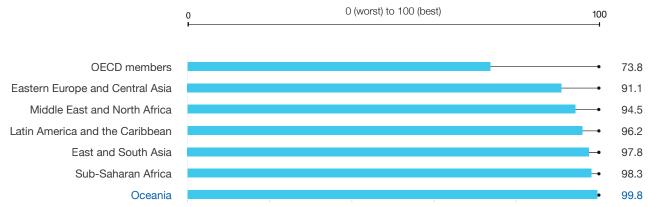


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty  |       | Year F       |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Ye           |      |   |
|--|-------|--------------|---|----------|---|--------------------|------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)                                  |       | 2023<br>2023 |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%)  | 45.7 20            |      |   |
| ·  | 48.2  | 2023         | • | 7        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 38.8 20<br>23.8 20 |      |   |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 10.4  | 2020         |   | <b>→</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 23.0 20            | 21   |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |       | 2020<br>2022 |   | 4        | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA N               | √A € |   |
| Prevalence of stuffling in Children under 5 years of age (%)   |       | 2022         |   |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 1 0 20             | 22 4 |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |       | 2016         |   | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 1.8 20             | 22   | • |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |       | NA           |   | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 20             | 21 ( | • |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |       | NA           |   | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA N               | √A € | • |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |       | 2018         |   | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                    |      |   |
| orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |       | NA           |   | •        | Gini coefficient  | 40.3 20            | 20 ( | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       |              |   | _        | Palma ratio   | 1.9 20             | 20 ( | • |
| laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 168.0 | 2020         |   | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                    |      |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2020         |   | 7        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | NA N               | IA ( |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2021         |   | 7        | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 110 20             | 10 4 |   |
| icidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 353.0 |              | _ |          | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   | 11.0 20            | 19   | _ |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  |       | NA           |   | •        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 58.7 20            | 20 ( | • |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |       |              |   |          | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA N               | √A € |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 36.4  | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                    |      |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 100.0 | 2010         |   | 6        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.4 20             | 19 ( | • |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 190.6 | 2019         |   |          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.5 20             | 19 ( | • |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 12.9  | 2019         | • | 7        | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA N               | NA ( |   |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  | 65.6  | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA N               | NA ( |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 64.6  | 2020         | • |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA N               | NA ( | • |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 64.0  | 2020         | • |          | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA N               | ۱A ۴ |   |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 41    | 2021         | • | <b>1</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1 20             | 21   | • |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 37    | 2019         | • | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                    |      |   |
| worst 0–100 best)  |       |              |   | *        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.9 20             | 21 ( | • |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | NA    | NA           |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA N               | ۱A ( | • |
| OG4 – Quality Education  |       |              |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 20             | 21 ( | • |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 72.4  | 2021         | • | 7        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                    |      |   |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)<br>et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 97.2  | 2021         |   | <b>1</b> | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 4.6 20             | 22 • | • |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   |       | 2021         |   | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 64.3 20            |      |   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |       | 2021         |   | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 10.5 20            | 18 ( | • |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  | 05.5  | 2021         |   | _        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.5 20             | 19 ( | • |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |       |              |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 2.5 20             | 19 ( | • |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 49.7  | 2023         | • | <b>→</b> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA N               | IA ( | • |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 78.9  | 2021         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                    |      |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |       | 2022         |   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 8.5 20             | 22 • | • |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |       | 2021         |   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA N               | ۱A ا | • |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |       |              |   | _        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.80 20            |      | • |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 53.6  | 2020         |   | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.1 20             |      |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |       | 2020         |   | Ţ        | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |                    |      |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |       | NA           |   | •        | (per million population)  | NA N               | IA ( | • |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |       | 2020         |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                    |      |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  |       | NA           |   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 8.1 20             | 21 ( | • |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 1471  | 14/1         |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 36.4 20            | 20 ( |   |
|  | 66.0  | 2020         |   | 7        | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | NA N               | IA ( |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                             |       | 2020         |   | _        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 26.7 20            | 22 ( | • |
|  | 14.0  | 2020         | • | 7        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | NA N               | IA ( |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                   | 2.2   | 2019         | • | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 17.0 20            | 21 ( | • |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 12.0  | 2019         | • | T        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.0.20             | 21 4 |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 12.0  | 2017         | _ | •        | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 20             | 21   | • |
|  | 6.1   | 2021         |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | NA N               | NA ( |   |
| ljusted GDP growth (%)<br>ttims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |       | 2021         |   | 0        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA N               | NA ( |   |
|  | NA    | NA           | _ |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA N               | NA ( |   |
| fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | NA    | NA           |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA N               | NA ( |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 2.8   | 2023         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                    |      |   |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | NA    |              |   |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 4.8 20             | 21 • | • |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | NA    |              |   | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) |                    | NA ( | • |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |       |              |   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 16.3 20            | 20 ( | • |
| (per 100,000 population)   | NA    | NA           |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 0 20               |      | • |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |       |              |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 47.7 20            |      |   |

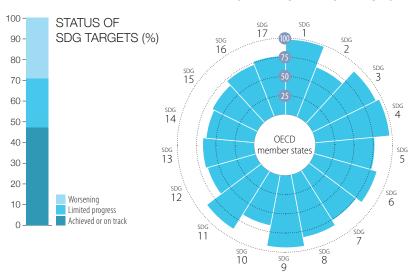
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## OECD MEMBERS

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

# REGIONAL SCORE 77.8

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## OECD MEMBERS

| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |                                   | Year Rati  |                                       | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Y                               |  | _ | renc     |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|----------|
|  |                                   | 2023   |                                       | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 98.1 2                                |  |   | _        |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 2.2 .                             | 2023   | 7                                     | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 87.3 20<br>129.2 20                   |  |   | ጥ<br>ተ   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.1                               | 2020 -   | <b>→</b>                              | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                                       |  |   | •        |
| Prevalence of dindernouns inferit (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |                                   | 2020<br>2022   |                                       | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.7 2                                 | 018                                      |   | <b>→</b> |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |                                   | 2022   |                                       | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 65.7 2                                | 122                                      |   |          |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |                                   | 2016   |                                       | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 03.7 2                                | JZZ                                      |   |          |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |                                   | 2017   |                                       | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 1.9 2                                 |  |   | 1        |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |                                   | 2021   |                                       | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 2.3 2                                 | 020                                      |   | T        |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7                               | 2018   | •                                     | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                                       |  |   |          |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 15.2                              | 2020   | •                                     | Gini coefficient  | 37.5 2                                |  |   | <b>→</b> |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                                   |  |                                       | Palma ratio   | 1.6 2                                 | )20 (                                    |   |          |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 18.1                              | 2020   | <b>→</b>                              | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                                       |  |   |          |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 3.3                               | 2021   | 1                                     | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 2.9 2                                 | 020 (                                    |   | T        |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 5.8                               | 2021   | 1                                     | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 13.8 2                                | 019                                      |   | 1        |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 11.2                              | 2021   | 1                                     | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 99.0 2                                | 120 <b>(</b>                             |   | <b>1</b> |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.1                               | 2021   | 1                                     | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 59.7 2                                |  |   | j        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 11.9                              | 2019   | 1                                     | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 33.7 E                                | JLL .                                    |   | Ť        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)<br>Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |                                   |  |                                       | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.5 2                                 | )19                                      |   |          |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 20.2                              | 2019   | •                                     | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 17.6 2                                |  |   | •        |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 8.3                               | 2019   | 1                                     | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 17.3 2                                |  |   | •        |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   |                                   | 2019   | 1                                     | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 6.0 2                                 |  |   | •        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 17.3                              | 2020   | 1                                     | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 46.9 2                                |  |   | <b>→</b> |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 98.6                              | 2020   | <b>→</b>                              | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 20.6 2                                | 018                                      |   | <b>→</b> |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 91 .                              | 2021   | <b>→</b>                              | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 3.6 2                                 | 021                                      |   | 1        |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 83                                | 2019   | Α .                                   | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                                       |  |   |          |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |                                   |  |                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 8.6 2                                 | 021                                      |   | <b>→</b> |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.5                               | 2022   | 1                                     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 2.1 2                                 | 018                                      |   | <b>→</b> |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |                                   |  |                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 2,695.1 2                             | 021                                      |   | •        |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 94.0                              | 2021   | 1                                     | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                                       |  |   |          |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.2                              | 2021   | <b>→</b>                              | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 56.5 2                                | )22 (                                    |   | <b>→</b> |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 99.7                              | 2021   | 1                                     | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 72.4 2                                | )22 (                                    |   | 1        |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | NA                                | NA •   | •                                     | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 35.0 2                                | 018                                      |   | 4        |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |                                   |  |                                       | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 25.9 2                                |  |   | <b>→</b> |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 00.1                              | 2022   |                                       | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 10.1 2                                |  |   | 7        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 80.1                              | 2023   | , ,                                   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.4 2                                 | 018                                      |   |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 98.1                              | 2021   | 1                                     | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                                       |  |   |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 77.2                              | 2022   | 1                                     | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                                       |  |   |          |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 30.1                              | 2021   | 7                                     | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 55.6 2                                |  |   | <b>→</b> |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                                   |  |                                       | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.84 2                                |  |   | *        |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.5                              | 2020   |                                       | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.1 2                                 | )21                                      |   | Ψ        |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |                                   | 2020   |                                       | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 3.3 2                                 | 018                                      |   | •        |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |                                   | 2019   |                                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                                       |  |   |          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |                                   | 2020   |                                       | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 6.0 2                                 | าว1                                      |   | _        |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 2,230.2                           | 2018   |                                       | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 24.7 2                                |  |   | 4        |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                                   |  |                                       | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |                                       | 022                                      |   | <b>1</b> |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  |                                   | 2020   |                                       | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.5 2                                |  |   | •        |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 98.0                              | 2020   | Т                                     | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |                                       | )22                                      |   | <b>→</b> |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.2                               | 2019   | 7                                     | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 1.2 2                                 |  |   | •        |
|  | 140                               | 2019   | -                                     | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 1.5.0                                 | 221                                      |   |          |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 1 1.0                             | 2015   |                                       | per 100,000 population)   | 1.5 2                                 | JZT                                      | • |          |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   |                                   |  |                                       | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 67.8 2                                | 023                                      |   | 4        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | _n 7 °                            | 2021   |                                       |   |                                       |  |   | 7        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)   |                                   | 2021   | •                                     | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2                                 |  |   |          |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 2.1                               | 2018   | •                                     | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 2                                 | 021                                      |   | +        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 2.1                               |  | •                                     | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |                                       | 021                                      |   | <b>→</b> |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 2.1 2<br>88.6 2                   | 2018   | • •                                   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 0.6 2                                 | 021                                      |   |          |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 2.1 2<br>88.6 2<br>5.4 2          | 2018 <b>•</b><br>2021 <b>•</b>   | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 0.6 2                                 | D21 (                                    | • | - 1      |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 2.1 2<br>88.6 2<br>5.4 2<br>0.6 2 | 2018 •<br>2021 •<br>2023 •   | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.6 20<br>0.7 20<br>13.0 20<br>0.4 20 | D21 (D21 (D21 (D21 (D22 (D22 (D22 (D22 ( | • |          |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports | 2.1 2<br>88.6 2<br>5.4 2<br>0.6 2 | 2018 • 2021 • 2023 • 2021 • 20 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 0.6 20<br>0.7 20<br>13.0 20           | D21 (D21 (D21 (D22 (D22 (D22 (D22 (D22 ( | • |          |

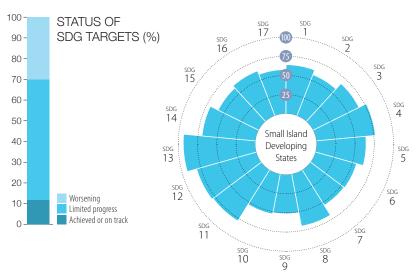
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## REGIONAL SCORE 63.9 WORLD AVERAGE: 66.7

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

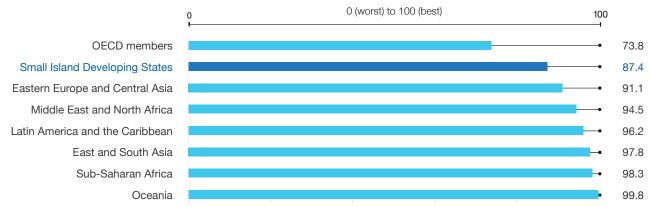


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

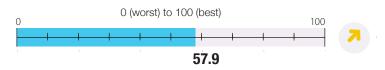


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Rating Tr |
|--|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 15.1 2023 • →           | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 80.5 2022 •          |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 29.3 2023 • →           | Population using the internet (%)   | 63.1 2021 • '        |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                         | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 53.5 2021            |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 15.7 2020 • 🕹           | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | NA NA •              |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 17.0 2022 • →           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                      |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 5.1 2021                | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 11.8 2022 •          |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 21.3 2016 • •           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.5 2021             |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2017 • →            | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | NA NA •              |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 3.1 2021                | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                      |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8 2018 • →            | Gini coefficient  | 40.0 2020            |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | NA NA •                 | Palma ratio   | 1.9 2020             |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                         | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                      |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 155.5 2020 • →          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 21.3 2020            |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 15.2 2021 • →           | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |                      |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 29.7 2021               | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 17.3 2019 • •        |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 129.0 2021 • →          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 68.7 2020 •          |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.3 2021 • 7            | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | NA NA •              |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 23.3 2019 • 👈           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                      |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |                         | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.8 2019             |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 106.3 2019 • •          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 7.3 2019             |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 21.5 2019 • 🔸           | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | NA NA •              |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 71.5 2019 • 👈           | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | NA NA •              |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 48.7 2020 • 7           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | NA NA •              |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 80.7 2020 • 🔸           | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | NA NA •              |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 74 2021 🔸 🕹             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.6 2021 • '         |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 61 2019 • 👈             | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                      |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 01 2017                 | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 3.0 2021             |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | NA NA •                 | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | NA NA •              |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |                         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 402.4 2021 •         |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 78.1 2021 • 🔸           | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                      |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 94.4 2021 • →           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 36.1 2022            |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 72.3 2021               | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 53.8 2022            |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 90.0 2021               | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 20.3 2018            |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   | 7                       | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 2.6 2019             |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                         | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 2.5 2019             |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 64.3 2023 • →           | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.5 2018 •           |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 89.7 2021 • 👈           | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                      |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 77.2 2022 • 🛧           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 37.8 2022            |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 22.2 2021 • →           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA •              |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                         | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.74 2023            |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 82.3 2020 • →           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.3 2021             |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 67.3 2020 • 👈           | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 2.4 2018             |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 26.2 2019 • •           | (per million population)  | 2.1 2010             |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 14.2 2020 • •           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                      |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | NA NA • •               | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 10.2 2021 •          |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                         | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 46.1 2020 •          |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 82.3 2020 • 7           | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  |                      |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 58.1 2020 • 🔸           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 79.1 2022 •          |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |                         | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 38 2022              |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 2.0 2019 • →            | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 16.3 2021 •          |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 8.6 2019 • 🕹            | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.1 2021 •           |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                         | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 57.9 2023            |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -3.2 2021 • •           | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA •              |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | NA NA • •               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA 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)  | NA NA • •               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA •              |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 6.4 2023 • →            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                      |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA •                 | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6.7 2021             |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports   | NA NA •                 | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA •              |
| (per 100,000 population)   |                         | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 19.5 2020            |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | NA NA • •               | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 10 2021              |
| (pc. 100,000 population)   |                         | co.po.ate lax haven score (best of 100 Worst)   | 10 2021              |

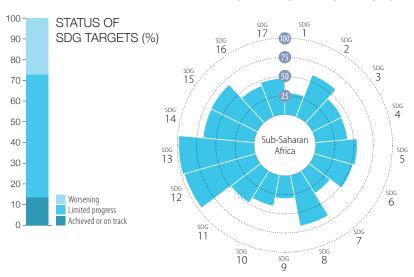
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

### SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

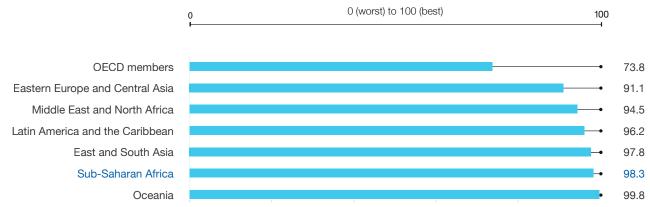


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend                   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year R           |   |   |
|--|---|---|------------------------|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 32.1 2023                                 | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 61.8 2022              |   |   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 53.0 2023 • →                             | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 34.6 2021<br>39.0 2021 |   | 7 |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 20.9 2020 • •                             | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                        |   |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 20.9 2020 • <b>\</b> 30.9 2022 • <b>\</b> | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4 2018               |   | 7 |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 6.7 2021                                  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 18.8 2022              |   |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 8.8 2016 • →                              | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 10.0 2022              | _ |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2017 • ↑                              | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 2021               |   | - |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.8 2021                                  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.3 2020               | • |   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9 2018 • 🔸                              | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                        |   |   |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 10.0 2020 • •                             | Gini coefficient  | 41.2 2020              |   |   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   | Palma ratio   | 2.2 2020               | • | - |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 491.1 2020 • →                            | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                        |   |   |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 26.4 2021 • 👈                             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 52.9 2020              | • | - |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 70.1 2021 • 💆                             | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 47.8 2019              | • | 4 |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 212.0 2021 • 7                            | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 58.9 2020              | • | J |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.7 2021 • ↑                              | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 46.3 2022              |   |   |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 21.3 2019 • 7                             | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 10.5 2022              | _ | _ |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and |   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.5 2019               | • | 4 |
| age-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                           | 168.7 2019 • •                            | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.7 2019               |   |   |
| Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 27.5 2019 • 🔸                             | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 2.9 2018               |   |   |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 64.3 2019 • 👈                             | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.5 2018               |   | • |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 107.1 2020 • •                            | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 12.9 2018              | • | 1 |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 64.7 2020 • •                             | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 2.5 2018               | • | 1 |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 67 2021 • 🔸                               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1 2021               | • | • |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 44 2019 • 👈                               | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                        |   |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 11 2015                                   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.7 2021               | • | 1 |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.3 2022 • 🔸                              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2 2018               | • | 1 |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 404.0 2021             | • | • |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 45.1 2021 • •                             | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                        |   |   |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 79.6 2021 • •                             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 32.4 2022              | • | - |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 45.1 2021 • →                             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 40.6 2022              | • | 4 |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 78.7 2021 • •                             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 17.0 2018              | • | 1 |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 11.5 2019              | • | • |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 40.5.2022                                 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 3.9 2019               |   | 1 |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 48.5 2023 • →                             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018               | • | • |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 71.9 2021 • 👈                             | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                        |   |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 83.0 2022 • 👈                             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 51.4 2022              | • |   |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 24.0 2021 • →                             | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 49.1 2022              |   | - |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.85 2023              |   | 4 |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 64.3 2020 • 👈                             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.4 2021               | • | - |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 32.7 2020 • →                             | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.2 2018               | • | • |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 18.5 2019                                 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                        |   |   |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 3.0 2020                                  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 12.4 2021              |   |   |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 292.3 2018 • •                            | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 48.9 2020              |   |   |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 53 2022                |   | J |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 48.1 2020 • →                             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 47.8 2022              |   |   |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 17.5 2020 • →                             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 30 2022                |   | - |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 2.3 2019 • →                              | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 26.4 2021              |   |   |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 10.1 2019 • 🔸                             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                        |   |   |
| 5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | .0 2017                                   | per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021               |   |   |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -4.7 2021 • •                             | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 53.0 2023              |   | 4 |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 8.3 2018                                  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021               |   |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | _   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021               |   |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 44.1 2021 • 7                             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021               | • | ( |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 7.1 2023 • →                              | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                        |   |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021 • •                              | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 4.7 2021               | • | • |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst o-1 best)  |   | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | NIA NIA                | • | • |
|  | 0.0 2018 • →                              | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | NA NA                  |   |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports  | 0.0 2018 • <b>→</b> 6.8 2018 • •          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 12.3 2020<br>4 2021    | • | 1 |

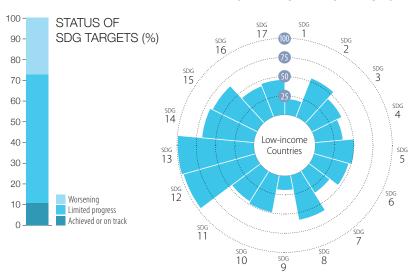
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

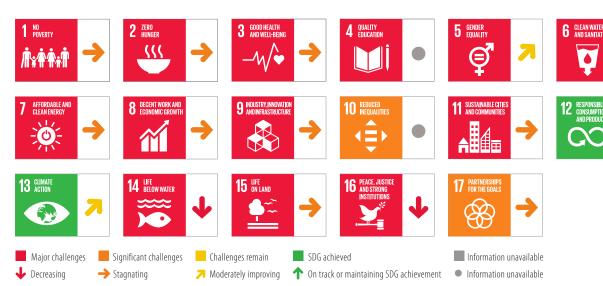
#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

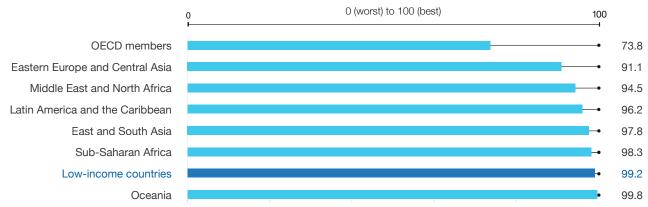


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year Rating       |
|--|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 43.6 2023 • →           | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 54.8 2022 •             |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 68.2 2023 • →           | Population using the internet (%)  | 20.2 2021               |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                         | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 25.8 2021 •             |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 30.7 2020 • 🔸           | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.1 2018 •              |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 32.9 2022 • →           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |                         |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 7.9 2021                | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 9.3 2022 •              |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 7.4 2016                | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0 2021                |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2017                | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.2 2020 •              |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.6 2021                | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                         |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9 2018 • •            | Gini coefficient   | 40.0 2020 •             |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 1.2 2020                | Palma ratio  | 2.0 2020                |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | _                       | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                         |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 382.5 2020 • 7          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 61.7 2020 •             |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 25.9 2021 • →           | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   |                         |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 63.9 2021               | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  | 43.8 2019 •             |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 184.5 2021              | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 69.6 2020 •             |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.4 2021 • 🛧            | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 38.1 2022               |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 23.5 2019 • 👈           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                         |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |                         | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4 2019                |
| age-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air poliution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                     | 187.5 2019 • •          | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 1.0 2019                |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 28.4 2019 • 🔸           | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 1.3 2018                |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 65.0 2019 • →           | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 0.2 2018                |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 101.3 2020              | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 11.3 2018               |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 67.0 2020 • •           | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 1.9 2018                |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 65 2021 • 🔸             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.1 2021                |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |                         | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                         |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 42 2019 • →             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.3 2021                |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 3.7 2022 • 🔸            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.1 2018                |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |                         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fingoris (teo <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 28.1 2021               |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 35 5 2021               |  | 20.1 2021               |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 33.3 202.               | SDG14 – Life Below Water  Man area that is protected in marine sites important to binding site (0/)  | 21 2 2022               |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 81.7 2021 • •           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 31.2 2022               |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 40.0 2021 • •           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 45.2 2022               |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 74.9 2021 • •           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)                                    | 17.3 2018 • 10.1 2019 • |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |                         | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |                         |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 48.8 2023 • →           | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 3.5 2019                |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |                         |  | 0.0 2018 •              |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 67.3 2021 • →           | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                         |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 74.2 2022 • 🛧           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   |                         |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 25.7 2021 • →           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 38.9 2022 •             |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                         | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.87 2023               |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 58.9 2020 • 🔷           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.3 2021                |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 29.5 2020 • 👈           | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 2018 •              |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 32.3 2019 • •           |  |                         |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 2.7 2020 • •            | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                         |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 223.0 2018 • •          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 6.2 2021                |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                         | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 43.5 2020               |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 43.2 2020 • 7           | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)   | 54 2022                 |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 14.8 2020 • 👈           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 44.7 2022               |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 2.0 2019 • →            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 27 2022                 |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |                         | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 25.9 2021 •             |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 11.0 2019 • 🔱           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2021 •              |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                         | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 48.4 2023               |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -6.0 2021 • •           | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4 2021                |
| victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 14.4 2018 • •           | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4 2021                |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 30.4 2021 • •           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4 2021                |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 6.6 2023 • 👈            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                         |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021 • •            | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 5.0 2021                |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2018 • →            | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)      | NA NA •                 |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |                         | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 11.6 2020 •             |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 3.9 2018 • •            | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 0 2021 •                |
|  |                         | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 55.3 2022               |

LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

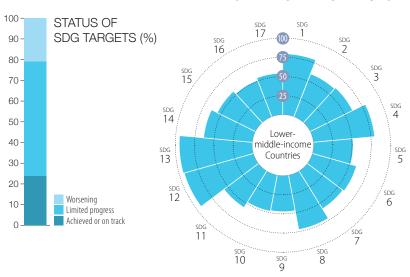
## LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

REGIONAL SCORE 63.4

WORLD AVERAGE: 66.7

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

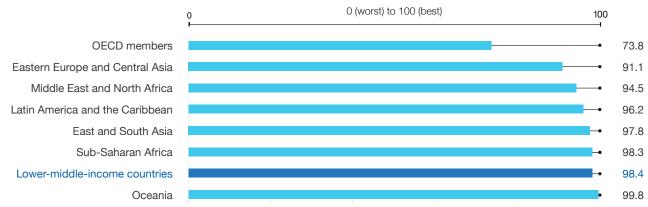


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

0 (worst) to 100 (best)
100
73.1

#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend                   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Rati             | -   |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 6.4 2023                                  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 78.4 2022                   |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 17.6 2023 • 7                             | Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 50.2 2021 <b>6</b> 2.9 2021 |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 12.6 2020 • →                             | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   |                             |     |
| Prevalence of dindemouns filtern under 5 years of age (%)  | 27.8 2022                                 | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.7 2018                    |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 11.9 2021                                 | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 34.5 2022                   |     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 8.3 2016 • →                              | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |                             |     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2017 • →                              | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2 2021                    |     |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 3.6 2021 • 🛧                              | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.5 2020                    |     |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7 2018 • 👈                              | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 25.0.2020.4                 |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 4.9 2020 • •                              | Gini coefficient  | 35.9 2020                   |     |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   | Palma ratio   | 2.2 2020                    |     |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 190.1 2020 • 7                            | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 41.2.2020 4                 |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 19.3 2021 • 7                             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than                             | 41.2 2020                   |     |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 37.0 2021                                 | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 63.4 2019                   |     |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 220.7 2021                                | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 61.5 2020                   | • 4 |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.2 2021 • 🛧                              | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 68.9 2022                   | • 1 |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | 22.2 2019 • 👈                             | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                             |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 4204 5333                                 | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.4 2019                    | • ( |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 139.1 2019 • •                            | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 3.1 2019                    | • • |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 17.0 2019 • 👈                             | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 6.1 2018                    | • ( |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 70.1 2019 • 👈                             | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 0.5 2018                    | •   |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 40.0 2020 • •                             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 18.0 2018                   | • 1 |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 82.1 2020                                 | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 2.6 2018                    |     |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 80 2021 • •                               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.2 2021                    | • 1 |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 58 2019 • 7                               | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                             |     |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.5 2022 • •                              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 1.9 2021                    |     |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   | 1.5 2022                                  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2 2018                    |     |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |   |   | 1,272.3 2021                |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 83.9 2021                                 | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                             |     |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 94.6 2021 • 🔷                             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 20.6 2022                   |     |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 78.3 2021 • →                             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 40.1 2022                   |     |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 90.4 2021 • •                             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)                               | 13.3 2018 • 12.8 2019 •     |     |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 5.3 2019                    |     |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 66.6 2023 • 7                             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018                    |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)<br>Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 06.6.2021                                 | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 0.0 2010                    |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male fileari years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                | 86.6 2021 • <b>↑</b> 49.7 2022 • <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 28.5.2022 4                 |     |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 17.9 2021                                 | Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 28.3 2022                   |     |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 17.5 2021                                 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.75 2023                   |     |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 88.6 2020 • 7                             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.2 2021                    |     |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 70.0 2020                                 | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 0.1.2010 4                  |     |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 53.4 2019                                 | (per million population)  | 0.1 2018                    |     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 3.8 2020 • •                              | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                             |     |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 360.5 2018 • •                            | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 4.6 2021                    | • 1 |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 57.5 2020                   |     |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 89.9 2020 • 🛧                             | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 66 2022                     |     |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 59.1 2020 • 7                             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 74.3 2022                   |     |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.9 2019 • →                              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 34 2022                     |     |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |   | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 15.2 2021                   | •   |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 11.1 2019 • →                             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2021                    | • • |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 41.2 2023                   |     |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  | -2.6 2021                                 | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021                    |     |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 6.1 2018                                  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.4 2021                    | • - |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 59.9 2021 • 🛧                             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021                    |     |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 6.4 2023 • →                              | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                             |     |
| fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2021                                  | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 5.1 2021                    | -   |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2018 • →                              | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA 🗨                     |     |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 6.1 2018                                  | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 14.4 2020                   |     |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 0.1 2010                                  | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 1 2021                      |     |
|  |   | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 73.1 2022                   | • ' |

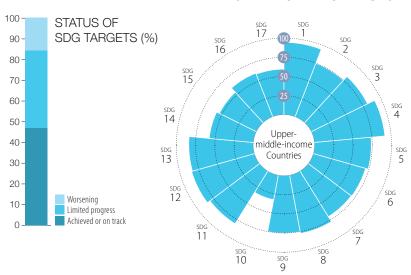
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

# REGIONAL SCORE 71.7 WORLD AVERAGE: 66.7

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

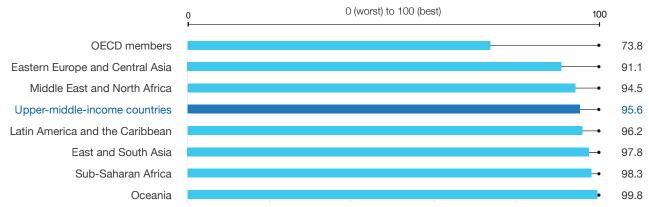


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

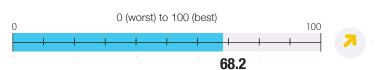


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend     | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year Ratir |
|---|-----------------------------|--|------------------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 2.5 2023 • 7                | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 87.0 2022        |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 4.5 2023 • 🛧                | Population using the internet (%)  | 75.3 2021        |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 95.4 2021        |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 4.1 2020 • 👈                | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related  | 3.3 2018         |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 7.4 2022 • 🛧                | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  | 3.3 2010 -       |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.5 2021                    | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)                        | 60.6 2022        |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 14.0 2016 🔸 🕹               |  | 0.5.2021         |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2017 • 🔷                | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)             | 0.5 2021         |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 5.2 2021 • 🛧                |  | 1.7 2020         |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7 2018 • 👈                | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                  |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 15.5 2020 • •               | Gini coefficient   | 40.4 2020        |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                             | Palma ratio  | 3.2 2020         |
| aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  | 38.6 2020 • 👈               | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                  |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 5.0 2021 • 🛧                | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 18.5 2020        |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 9.9 2021 • ↑                | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than   | 36.6 2019        |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 64.6 2021                   | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  |                  |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.5 2021                    | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 93.6 2020        |
| e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | _                           | Satisfaction with public transport (%)   | 73.1 2022 •      |
| iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  | 16.6 2019 • 🛧               | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                  |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 76.0 2019                   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.9 2019         |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 70.0 2019                   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)   | 8.1 2019         |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 17.3 2019 • 👈               | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)   | 16.3 2018 •      |
| expectancy at birth (years)   | 76.4 2019 🔸 🔼               | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 1.0 2018         |
| plescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 22.0 2020 • 🛧               | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 34.5 2018        |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.0 2020 • 🛧               | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 5.6 2018         |
| viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 92 2021 • 👈                 | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.2 2021         |
| versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 78 2019 • 🛧                 | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                  |
| vorst 0–100 best)   |                             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita                          | ) 6.7 2021       |
| ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.9 2022 • 🛧                | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.3 2018         |
| G4 – Quality Education  |                             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  | 3,014.7 2021     |
| ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>% of children aged 4 to 6)                                     | 89.8 2021 • 🛧               | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | ,                |
| primary enrollment rate (%)   | 96.0 2021 • 👈               | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 23.2 2022        |
| ver secondary completion rate (%)   | 95.4 2021 • 🛧               | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 54.4 2022        |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.4 2021 • •               | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 27.1 2018        |
| OG5 – Gender Equality   |                             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 36.2 2019        |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |                             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 8.0 2019         |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 87.4 2023 • 🛧               | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 2018         |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 95.1 2021 • 7               | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                  |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 76.9 2022 • <b>↑</b>        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 22.0 2022        |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 25.5 2021 • →               | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 21.3 2022        |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 23.3 202.1                  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.77 2023        |
|   | 95.7 2020 • 1               | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.1 2021         |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)     |                             | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports  |                  |
|   | 72.0 2020 -                 | (per million population)   | 0.7 2018         |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)         | 36.5 2019 • • 16.0 2020 • • | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                  |
| rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               |                             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 6.8 2021         |
|   | 594.7 2018 • •              | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 29.0 2020        |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | •                           | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%  |                  |
| oulation with access to electricity (%)   | 99.4 2020 • ↑               | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 96.5 2022        |
| oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 84.1 2020 • 🛧               | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 40 2022          |
| 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.4 2019 • 🛧                | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  | 5.7 2021         |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |                             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  | J./ ZUZI -       |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 13.6 2019 • →               | per 100,000 population)  | 0.3 2021         |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                             | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 35.2 2023        |
| usted GDP growth (%)  | 0.7 2021 • •                | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.6 2021         |
| ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 3.3 2018 • •                | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2021         |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 81.1 2021 • 🛧               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.4 2021         |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |                             |  | 0.T ZUZI         |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 6.2 2023 • →                | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 7.5.0004         |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)<br>al work-related accidents embodied in imports | 0.4 2021 • •                | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 7.5 2021         |
| ar work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2018 • ↑                | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | NA NA •          |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 12.4 2018 • •               | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 18.5 2020        |
| per 100,000 population)   |                             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 40 2021          |

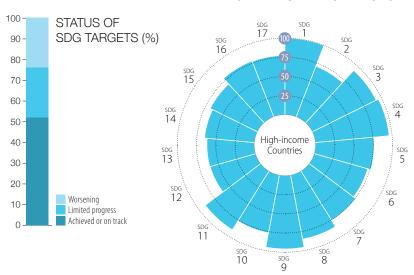
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

REGIONAL SCORE 78.2

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

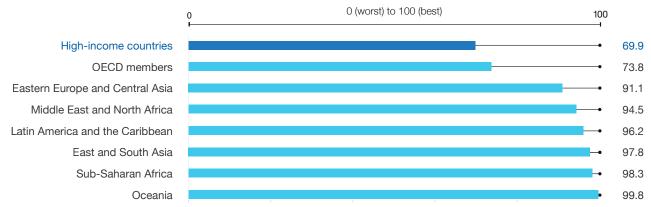


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  |         |              | Rating Tren |     | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | <b>Value Year</b> 98.3 2022 |     | g Tren   |
|--|---------|--------------|-------------|-----|---|-----------------------------|-----|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.13/day (2017 FFF, %)  |         | 2023         |             |     | Population using the internet (%)   | 90.1 202                    |     | 1        |
|  | 0.7     | 2023         |             | _   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 139.3 202                   |     | 4        |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | 2.7     | 2020         | -           |     | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 139.3 202                   |     | •        |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |         | 2020         |             |     | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.9 2018                    | 3 • | 1        |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2022         |             |     | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   |                             |     |          |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |         | 2021         |             |     | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 70.5 2022                   | 2 • |          |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |         | 2016         |             |     | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 2.2 202                     | 1   | 1        |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)<br>Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |         | 2017         | - 1         |     | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 2.6 2020                    | ) • | 1        |
|  |         |              |             |     | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                             |     |          |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                       |         | 2018<br>2020 |             | ,   | Gini coefficient  | 35.4 2020                   | ) • | ->       |
|  | 17.0    | 2020         |             |     | Palma ratio   | 1.3 2020                    |     | •        |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |              |             | _   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                             |     |          |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  |         |              |             |     | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0 2020                    | ) • | 4        |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2021         |             |     | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  |                             |     | •        |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2021         |             |     | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)   | 14.0 2019                   | 9 – | T        |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |         | 2021         |             |     | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 99.0 2020                   | ) • | 1        |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   | 0.1     | 2021         | • •         | ,   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 60.8 2022                   | 2 • | 1        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)    | 11.9    | 2019         | • 1         | _   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                             |     |          |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |         |              |             |     | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.6 2019                    | a 👝 |          |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                           | 19.3    | 2019         | • •         |     | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  | 19.2 2019                   |     |          |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 7.9     | 2019         | • 4         |     | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  | 21.8 2018                   |     |          |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   |         | 2019         |             |     | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   | 7.1 2018                    |     | •        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |         | 2020         |             |     | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 54.4 2018                   |     | _        |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |         | 2020         |             |     | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  | 23.8 2018                   |     | 4        |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |         | 2020         |             |     | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 4.2 202                     |     | 1        |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |         |              |             | _   |   | 4.2 202                     |     | •        |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 83      | 2019         | • 1         |     | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 400.000                     |     |          |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.6     | 2022         | • 1         |     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 10.2 202                    |     | 7        |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |         |              |             |     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 2.5 2018                    |     | 7        |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |         |              |             |     |   | 4,143.5 202                 | •   |          |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 92.3    | 2021         | • T         |     | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                             |     |          |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.1    | 2021         | • ->        |     | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 58.6 2022                   | 2   | <b>→</b> |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 99.5    | 2021         | • 1         |     | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 72.6 2022                   | 2 • | 1        |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.6    | 2021         | • •         | _   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 33.5 2018                   | 3 – | 4        |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |         |              |             |     | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 24.5 2019                   | 9 • | <b>→</b> |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 70.0    | 2022         |             |     | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 8.9 2019                    | 9 • | 1        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 78.9    | 2023         | • Т         | _   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.5 2018                    | 3 • | •        |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 98.9    | 2021         | • 1         |     | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                             |     |          |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 79.9    | 2022         | • 1         |     | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 59.0 2022                   | 2   | <b>→</b> |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 28.6    | 2021         | • 7         |     | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 58.5 2022                   | 2   | <b>→</b> |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |              |             | - 1 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.86 202                    | 3 • | <b>→</b> |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.8    | 2020         | • 1         |     | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 202                     | 1   | <b>→</b> |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |         | 2020         | - 1         |     | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   | 2.0.2016                    |     |          |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |         | 2019         |             |     | (per million population)  | 3.8 2018                    | 5   |          |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |         | 2020         |             |     | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                             |     |          |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 2,781.5 |              |             |     | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.6 202                     | 1 • | <b>→</b> |
|  | 2,701.5 | 2010         |             |     | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 23.3 2020                   | ) • | <b>→</b> |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 1000    | 2020         |             |     | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 75 2022                     |     | 1        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0   |              |             |     | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.9 2022                   |     | •        |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 99.8    | 2020         | • 1         | -   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 68 2022                     |     | <b>→</b> |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.1     | 2019         | • 1         |     | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 0.1 202                     |     |          |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 12.5    | 2019         | • ->        |     | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   |                             |     |          |
|  | 13.3    | 2019         |             | -   | per 100,000 population)   | 1.7 202                     | •   | •        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |         |              |             |     | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 71.6 2023                   | 3   | <b>→</b> |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)  |         | 2021         |             |     | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 202                     | 1 • | 7        |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 1.7     | 2018         | • •         |     | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7 202                     | 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)        | 95.4    | 2021         | • 1         |     | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7 202                     | 1 • | <b>→</b> |
|  |         |              |             |     | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                             |     |          |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   |         | 2023         | •           |     | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 13.8 202                    | 1 • | 1        |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population) |         | 2021         | • →         |     | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.4 202                     |     | 7        |
|  |         |              |             | (   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA NA                       | 4   |          |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 70.9    | 2018         | • •         |     | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 43 202                      |     | •        |
|  |         |              |             |     |   |                             |     |          |

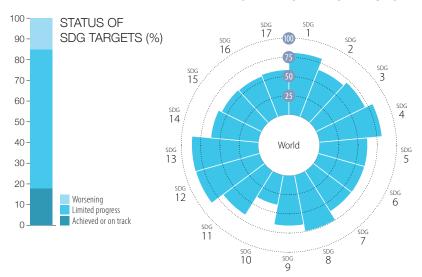
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## WORLD

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## WORLD SCORE 66.7

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



| SDG1 – No Poverty   |              |      | Rating Tren |   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |         | Year I       |   | Trend         |
|---|--------------|------|-------------|---|---|---------|--------------|---|---------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)   |              |      | • →         |   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |         | 2022         |   |               |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 15.2         | 2023 | • →         |   | Population using the internet (%)   |         | 2021         |   | <b>T</b>      |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |              |      |             |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related   | 81./    | 2021         | • | T             |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |              | 2020 |             |   | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.0     | 2018         | • | $\rightarrow$ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 18.2         |      |             |   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 46.1    | 2022         |   |               |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 12.6         | 2021 |             |   | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 46.1    | 2022         | • |               |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |              | 2016 |             |   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.6     | 2021         | • | 1             |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |              | 2017 | - 1         |   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 1.2     | 2020         | • | 7             |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |              | 2018 | - 1         |   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |         |              |   |               |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |              |      | • •         |   | Gini coefficient  | 37.6    | 2020         | • | <b>→</b>      |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |              |      |             | _ | Palma ratio   | 2.4     | 2020         | • |               |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)   | 131.5        | 2020 | • ->        |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |         |              |   |               |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 12.7         |      |             |   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 31.7    | 2020         | • | <b>→</b>      |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 25.8         |      |             |   | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than  | 45.4    | 2019         | • | 4             |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 134.6        |      |             |   | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)   |         |              |   | ·             |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  | 0.2          | 2021 | • 1         | • | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |         | 2020         |   | •             |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 10.0         | 2010 |             |   | Satisfaction with public transport (%)  | 66.3    | 2022         | • | 7             |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)   | 19.0         | 2019 | • 7         |   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |         |              |   |               |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 104.9        | 2019 | • •         |   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |         | 2019         |   | •             |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |              |      |             |   | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  |         | 2019         |   | •             |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 16.7         |      |             |   | Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  |         | 2018         |   | •             |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 73.3         |      |             |   | SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   |         | 2018         |   |               |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 35.3<br>88.6 |      |             |   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |         | 2018         |   | <b>→</b>      |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |              | 2020 |             |   | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  |         | 2018         |   | 个             |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 04           | 2021 |             |   |   | 0.0     | 2021         |   | •             |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 67           | 2019 | • 7         |   | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 4.5     | 2021         |   | _             |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.2          | 2022 | • →         |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) |         | 2021 2018    |   | 7             |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |              |      |             |   | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | 2,280.3 |              |   | •             |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 82.0         | 2021 | • →         |   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 2,200.3 | 2021         | _ |               |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |              |      |             |   |   | 20.0    | 2022         |   | _             |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 94.3         |      |             |   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |         | 2022         |   | 7             |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   |              |      | • 7         |   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |         | 2022         |   | 4             |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 92.5         | 2021 | • •         |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |         | 2019         |   | 4             |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |              |      |             |   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |         | 2019         |   | <b>→</b>      |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                              | 73.5         | 2023 | • 7         | 1 | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  |         | 2018         |   | •             |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 89.6         | 2021 | • 7         | - | SDG15 – Life on Land  |         |              |   |               |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |              |      | • →         |   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 32.0    | 2022         |   | 4             |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  |              |      | • →         |   | Mean area that is protected in terestimates important to biodiversity (%)   |         | 2022         |   | ÷             |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 22.7         | 2021 |             |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |         | 2023         |   | 1             |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 80.0         | วกวก | • 7         |   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |         | 2021         |   | ->            |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 77.8         |      |             | • | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports   |         |              |   |               |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 50.7         |      |             |   | (per million population)  | 0.9     | 2018         | _ |               |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 18.0         |      |             |   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |         |              |   |               |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)                            |              |      | • •         |   | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 5.1     | 2021         | • | <b>→</b>      |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |              |      |             |   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 44.9    | 2020         | • | 1             |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 90.2         | 2020 | • 1         |   | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  | 69      | 2022         | • | <b>→</b>      |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 69.3         |      |             | • | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 79.3    | 2022         | • | •             |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   |              |      |             |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 41      | 2022         | • | <b>→</b>      |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.6          | 2019 | • →         |   | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)   | 10.7    | 2021         | • | •             |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 12.3         | 2019 | • →         |   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD   | 0.4     | 2021         | • |               |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |              |      |             |   | per 100,000 population)   |         |              |   |               |
| Adjusted GDP growth (%)   | -1.5         | 2021 | • •         |   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |         | 2023         |   | -             |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 5.2          | 2018 | • •         |   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2021<br>2021 |   | 7 ->          |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 69.6         | 2021 | • 1         |   | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |         | 2021         |   | 1             |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |              |      |             | _ |   | 0.5     | ZUZ          | - | *             |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  |              | 2023 |             |   | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Covernment mending on health and education (04 of CDD)  | 7.0     | 2024         |   | هـ            |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5          | 2021 | • →         |   | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 7.2     | 2021         |   | 7             |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 0.1          | 2018 | • →         |   | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |         | NA           |   | •             |
|   |              |      |             |   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 15.8    | 2020         |   | Ψ             |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | 17.8         | 2018 | • •         | , | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 20      | 2021         | - |               |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



The Sustainable Development Report features the SDG Index and Dashboards, the flagship tool for assessing country performance on the Sustainable Development Goals. The authors examine country performance on the SDGs for 193 countries using a wide array of indicators, calculate future trajectories, and present findings on government efforts to achieve the historic Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. At the halfway mark to 2030, the Sustainable Development Report 2023 takes stock of progress made and discusses priorities to restore and accelerate SDG progress. Published on the eve of the 2023 Paris Summit for a New Global Financial Pact, this year's edition focuses specifically on the need to scale up development finance and to reform the global financial architecture to support the SDGs. The views expressed in this report do not reflect the views of any organization, agency or program of the United Nations.

#### Want to learn more?

An interactive online dashboard and all data used in this report can be accessed at: www.sdgtransformationcenter.org and www.sdgindex.org

#### **Global editions**



#### **Regional editions**



#### **Subnational editions**







