



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023

Analysis Paper

A Snapshot of MEWA Region



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Sustainable Development Report 2023 **A Snapshot of MEWA Region**



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Publisher on behalf of UCLG-MEWA

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Contents

Abbreviations	7
List of Visuals	8
FOREWORD	9
Introduction	10
Overview	11
The SDG Index and Dashboards	13
The 2023 SDG Index: score and rank of MEWA Region Countries	15
Government Efforts and Commitments	16
VNRs in MEWA Region	17
VLRs in MEWA Region	19
Countries Profile	23
Afghanistan	25
Bahrain	27
Iran	29
Iraq	31
Jordan	33
Kuwait	35
Lebanon	37
Oman	39
Qatar	41
Saudi Arabia	43
Syria	45
Türkiye	47
UAE	49
Yemen	51
Conclusion	53

Abbreviations

COP	Conference of the Parties
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
G20	The Group of 20
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LICs	Low-Income Countries
LMICs	Lower-Middle-Income Countries
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
MEWA	Middle East and West Asia Region
PDBs	Public Development Banks
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDSN	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UCLG-MEWA	United Cities and Local Governments Middle East and West Asia Regional Organization
UN	United Nations
VLR	Voluntary Local Review
VNR	Voluntary National Review



List of Visuals

Visual 1	World SDG Dashboard at the Midpoint of the 2030 Agenda
Visual 2	Status on individual SDG targets at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda
Visual 3	The 5 countries with the largest numbers of targets achieved or on track / The 5 countries with the largest numbers of targets showing reversal in progress
Visual 4	Submissions of voluntary national reviews (number of submitters, 2034) and submissions per year since 2016
Visual 5	Number of VNR submissions (per year)
Visual 6	Number of VNRs in MEWA Region by year
Visual 7	Number of VNRs in MEWA Region by country
Visual 8	VLRs in MEWA Region by country
Visual 9	VLRs in MEWA Region by year

List of Tables

Table 1	The 2023 SDG Index: score and rank of MEWA Region Countries
Table 2	VNRs in MEWA Region
Table 2	VLRs in MEWA Region

Foreword

Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has consistently been a top priority for UCLG-MEWA. Since the inception of the SDGs, we have been actively involved in the processes, encouraging cities across our region to engage deeply with this significant global agenda.

The primary objective of this paper is to critically examine and understand our current progress in achieving the SDGs. This analysis is not merely an academic exercise; rather, it is intended to serve as a robust foundation upon which cities can further develop and enhance their contributions to the national efforts aimed at achieving these Global Goals. Through this paper, we aim to provide a detailed roadmap and strategic insights that can empower cities to identify and leverage their unique strengths in this global endeavor.

As UCLG-MEWA, we steadfastly uphold the belief that cities play a crucial role in accelerating the achievement of the SDGs. Urban areas, with their dense populations and significant economic activities, are pivotal arenas where sustainable development challenges are most evident and where the potential for impactful solutions is greatest. It is our firm belief that by leveraging the unique positions and capabilities of cities — such as their ability to rapidly implement innovative policies, their role as hubs for economic and social interactions, and their capacity to pilot sustainability initiatives — we can significantly advance our collective journey towards a sustainable and equitable future for all.

Furthermore, this paper discusses the importance of collaborative efforts among various levels of government, the private sector, and civil society. Such collaborations are essential for harnessing the full potential of urban areas to drive sustainable development. We explore case studies from the MEWA region that showcase successful integrations of SDG-focused strategies into local governance frameworks. These examples not only highlight the progress already made but also underscore the diverse challenges cities face in aligning with the SDGs.

We also address the critical role of data and technology in achieving the SDGs. Cities are at the forefront of technological innovations that can lead to more sustainable urban planning and operations. The paper will delve into how digital transformation, when aligned with sustainable development goals, can enhance service delivery, improve resource efficiency, and foster a more inclusive urban environment.

In conclusion, as UCLG-MEWA, we reiterate our commitment to supporting our cities in this vital mission. We believe that our collective efforts can transform challenges into opportunities, paving the way for a resilient and sustainable future. Through continued collaboration, dedication, and innovation, we can ensure that our region not only meets but exceeds the expectations set forth by the SDGs.

Dr. Mehmet Duman

UCLG-MEWA Secretary General

Introduction

The Sustainable Development Report 2023,¹ published by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN),² represents the eighth edition of an annual assessment that reviews the progress of all UN member states³ towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)⁴. Marking the halfway point of the 2030 Agenda, this year's report, spanning 545 pages, emphasizes the crucial need for UN member states to adopt an SDG Stimulus to accelerate progress in the remaining seven years to 2030. Authored by Jeffrey D. Sachs, Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller, and Eamon Drumm, the report delves into the pressing areas for action, underscoring the global shortfall in SDG progress since their adoption in 2015.

The report serves as a critical call to action for all countries to critically review and revise their national SDG strategies, with a particular emphasis on strengthening multilateralism and ensuring both domestic and international implementation of the SDGs. Moreover, it highlights the importance of investing in statistical capacity and data literacy to support evidence-based actions and policies for SDG achievement.

With its comprehensive analysis and recommendations, the Sustainable Development Report 2023 aims to significantly contribute to upcoming major international summits and dialogues, including the Paris Summit for a New Global Financial Pact, the UN High-Level Political Forum, the SDG Summit, the G20 Meeting under Indian Presidency, and COP28 in Dubai, to enhance cooperation on critical challenges and address gaps in global governance.

1 <https://dashboards.sdindex.org/>

2 <https://www.unsdsn.org/>

3 <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/member-states>

4 <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>



Overview

At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, the grim reality is that the SDGs are far off track globally, with not a single SDG projected to be met by 2030. United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres has called for a “Rescue Plan for People and Planet” at the 2023 SDG Summit. SDSN recommends immediate action in six key areas as nations prepare to review progress toward the SDGs in September.

1. Urgently, UN Member States must implement an SDG Stimulus plan to address the significant financing gap in many developing economies. As proposed by UN Secretary-General António Guterres, this plan consists of five key components:

- a. Increased funding from multilateral development banks (MDBs) and public development banks (PDBs) to low- and middle-income countries, tied to SDG investments.
- b. Enhanced relief for countries in debt distress.
- c. Expansion of liquidity by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and major central banks.
- d. Empowerment and expansion of specialized global funds.
- e. Expansion of private philanthropy, particularly targeting ultra-high-net-worth individuals.

2. UN Member States must endorse a comprehensive reform of the global financial architecture, as outlined by SDSN with six key priorities:

- a. Significantly increased funding for national and subnational governments and private businesses in emerging economies, particularly low-income countries (LICs) and lower-middle-income countries (LMICs), to support SDG actions.
- b. Revision of credit-rating systems and debt-sustainability metrics to promote long-term sustainable development.
- c. Overhaul of liquidity structures for LICs and LMICs, particularly concerning sovereign debt, to prevent banking and balance-of-payments crises.
- d. Establishment of ambitious, universally agreed criteria for sustainable finance mandatory for all public financial institutions across income levels.

- e. Alignment of private business investment with the SDGs through enhanced national planning, regulation, reporting, and oversight.
- f. Reform of institutional frameworks and development of innovative mechanisms to enhance the quality and speed of international cooperation deployment and progress monitoring.

3. All UN Member States should adopt long-term sustainable development pathways that extend beyond 2030 to 2050, emphasizing gender equality, social inclusion, and the principle of 'leave no one behind'. SDSN recommends six key transformations for national pathways:

- a. Universal quality education and innovation-based economy: Significant investments in quality education and science and technology innovation systems.
- b. Universal health access and coverage: Expansion of health coverage for universal access to preventative and curative services.
- c. Zero-carbon energy systems: Transitioning energy systems to net-zero emissions by 2050.
- d. Sustainable ecosystems, agriculture, and climate resilience: Transitioning to sustainable land use, healthy diets, and resilience to climate change.
- e. Sustainable cities: Developing urban infrastructure and services for productive, safe, inclusive, and healthy cities, anticipating around 70 percent urbanization by 2050.
- f. Transformation to universal digital access and services: Government actions to ensure universal access to digital services, including online payments, finance, telemedicine, and online education, while safeguarding privacy and online safety.

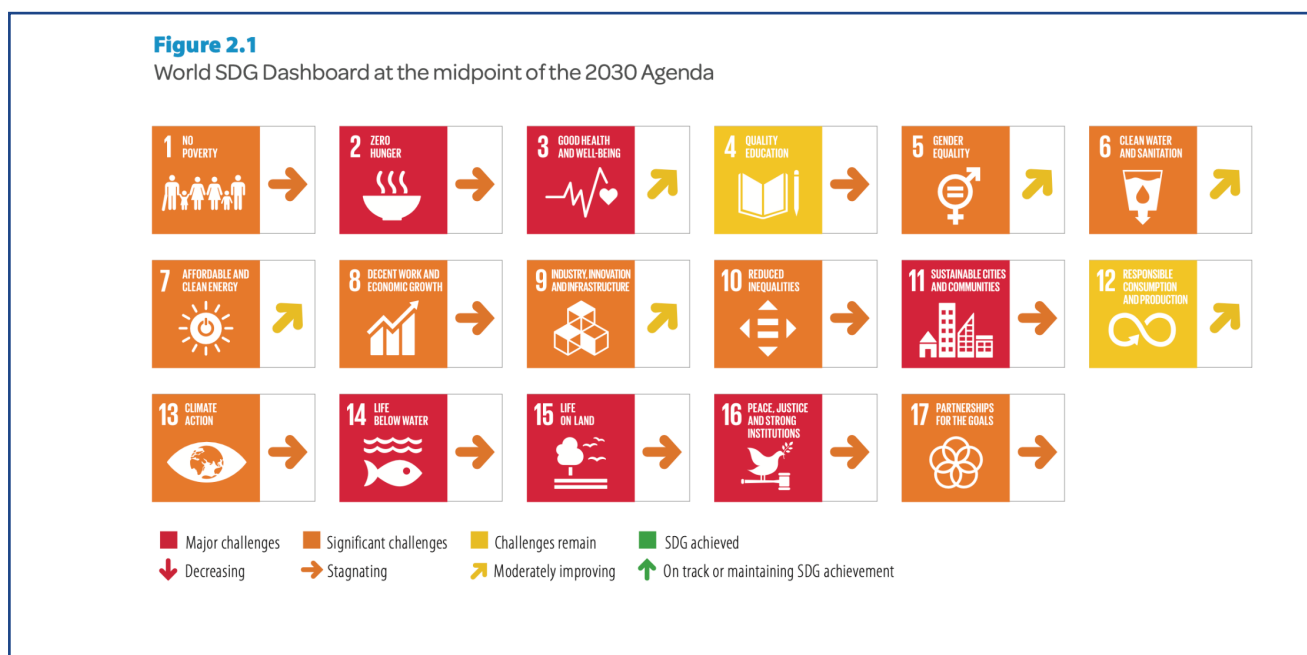
4. All UN Member States should regularly present their national SDG frameworks through Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). While 188 out of 193 Member States have already done so, Haiti, Myanmar, South Sudan, the United States, and Yemen must urgently prepare to follow suit.

5. UN Member States must reaffirm their commitment to peaceful cooperation in support of the SDGs and other multilateral agreements. Current geopolitical tensions are obstructing SDG progress and diverting resources away from

sustainable development. Global spending on armaments, estimated at US\$2.2 trillion in 2022, far exceeds financing for the SDGs and climate change. SDSN urges all nations to renounce violence, abide by the United Nations Charter, and resolve conflicts diplomatically, particularly through the UN Security Council.

6. UN Member States should pledge to accelerate progress toward the SDGs by 2030 and establish even more ambitious targets for 2050, incorporating the recent Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework and the High Seas Treaty.

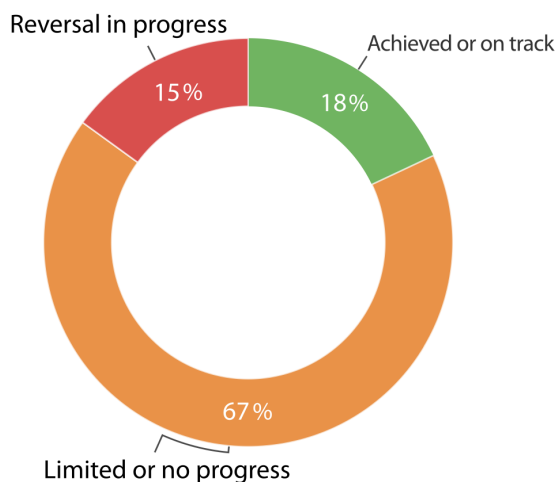
The SDG Index and Dashboards



Visual: 1/ SDR Page 24

Figure 2.2

Status on individual SDG targets at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda



Visual: 2/ SDR Page 24

We are currently seven years removed from 2030, yet we have accomplished or are on track for only 18% of our objectives. This situation underscores the pressing need for more decisive actions from all countries. It's essential that partners at global, regional, national, and local levels intensify their efforts immediately. The pace of progress we are witnessing raises significant concerns, highlighting the urgency for collaborative and sustained initiatives across all sectors to address these challenges more effectively.

The 5 countries with the largest number of targets achieved or on track	The 5 countries with the largest number of targets showing reversal in progress
Denmark	Myanmar
Czechia	Venezuela, RB
Estonia	Papua New Guinea
Latvia	Yemen, Rep.
Slovak Republic	Lebanon

Visual: 3/ SDR Page 24

Yemen, ranking fourth, and Lebanon, ranking fifth, in MEWA region have emerged on a disheartening list of five countries witnessing significant setbacks in achieving their targets. This unfortunate placement reflects the immense challenges these nations are currently enduring. Yemen and Lebanon's turbulent circumstances, characterized by conflict, economic instability, and governance issues, have contributed to their regression in progress towards key development goals.



Yemen continues to endure one of the most severe humanitarian emergencies globally. Approximately **4.5 million** individuals, constituting **14 percent** of the population, are presently displaced, with many having experienced multiple displacements over several years. A staggering **21.6 million** Yemenis, equivalent to two-thirds of the population, are in urgent need of humanitarian aid and protective interventions⁵.

Lebanon confronts an unparalleled economic and financial collapse that impacts all inhabitants, encompassing Lebanese citizens, Syrian and Palestinian refugees, and migrants. This crisis, compounded by governance deficiencies, has escalated tensions and security challenges. Basic commodity prices have surged due to inflation and devaluation of the currency, leading over half of the nation's **5.8 million** population to rely on humanitarian aid for sustenance and essential requirements. Moreover, over **1.2 million** individuals require assistance to secure access to clean water and sanitation facilities⁶.

The 2023 SDG Index: score and rank of MEWA Region Countries

NO	Country	Global Rank out of 166 Countries	Score
1	Türkiye	72	70.8
2	Jordan	77	69.9
3	United Arab Emirates	79	69.7
4	Iran	86	69.1
5	Oman	90	68.6
6	Saudi Arabia	94	67.7
7	Lebanon	95	67.5
8	Qatar	100	66.2
9	Iraq	105	64.8
10	Kuwait	108	64.4
11	Bahrain	111	63.7
12	Syrian Arab Republic	130	58.2
13	Afghanistan	158	49.0
14	Yemen	163	46.8
15	Palestine*	NA	NA
16	Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus*	NA	NA

Table 1

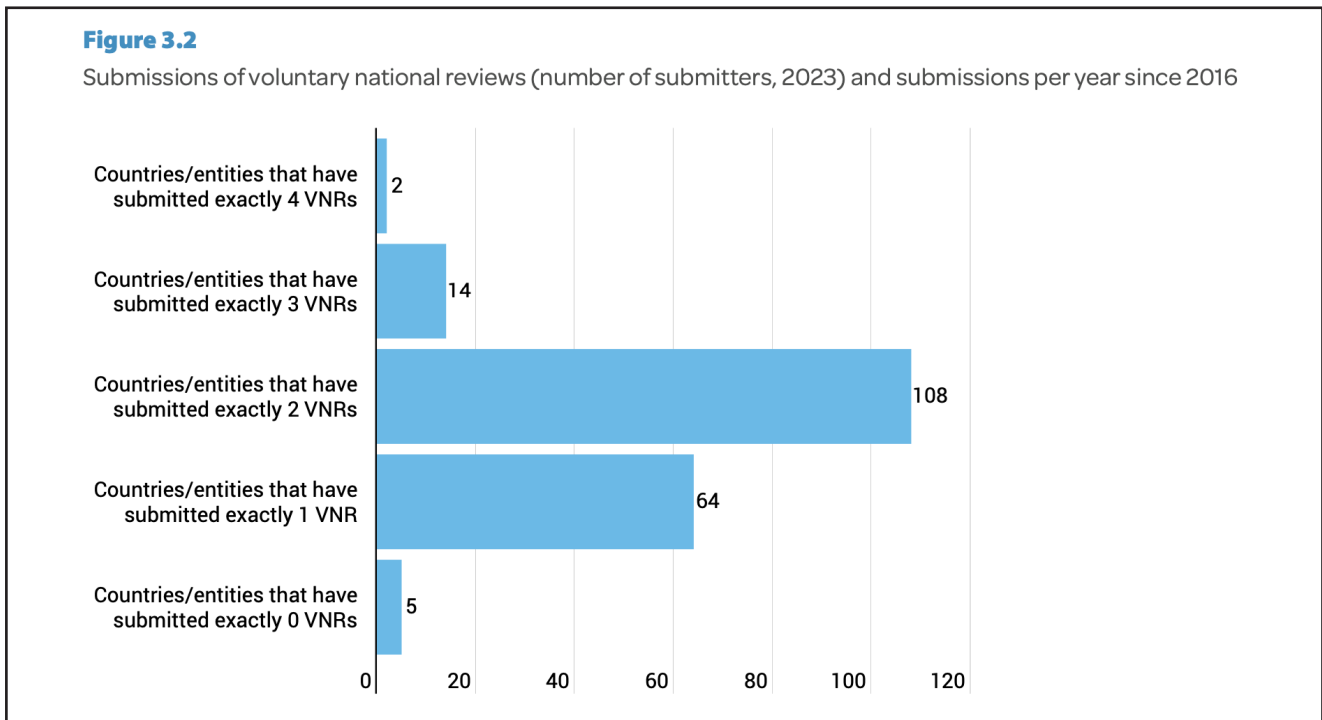
* Palestine and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus are omitted from the report.

5 <https://www.unrefugees.org/news/yemen-crisis-explained/> (Access Date: 06.06.2024)

6 <https://www.unocha.org/lebanon> (Access Date: 06.06.2024)

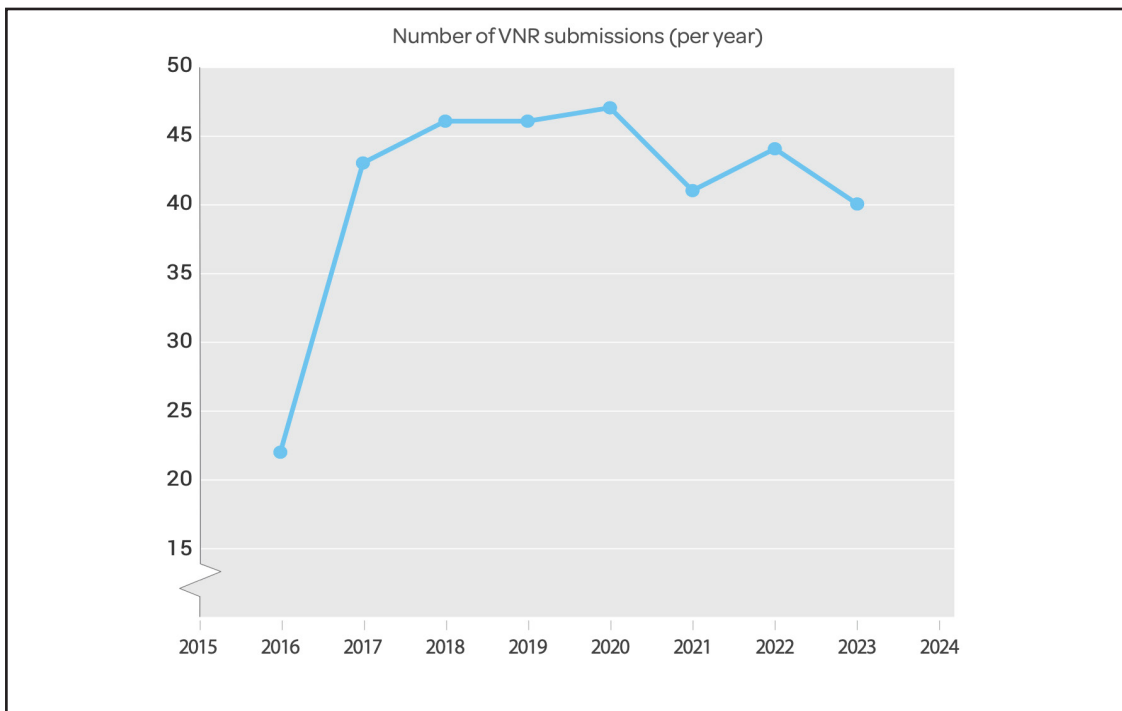
Government Efforts and Commitments

As an integral component of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’s follow-up and review mechanisms, UN member states are encouraged to undertake regular and inclusive reviews at both national and sub-national levels, as highlighted in paragraph 79. These reviews are country-led and country-driven, forming the foundation for the subsequent evaluations conducted by the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) under the ECOSOC auspices. As outlined in paragraph 84, these HLPF reviews are voluntary and state-led, involving both developed and developing countries, and incorporate contributions from multiple stakeholders. The purpose of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) is to enhance the sharing of experiences, encompassing successes, challenges, and lessons learned, with the goal of expediting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Furthermore, VNRs aim to bolster governmental policies and institutions and to galvanize support and partnerships across various stakeholders to effectively implement the Sustainable Development Goals.



Visual: 4/ SDR Page 52





Visual: 5 / SDR Page 52

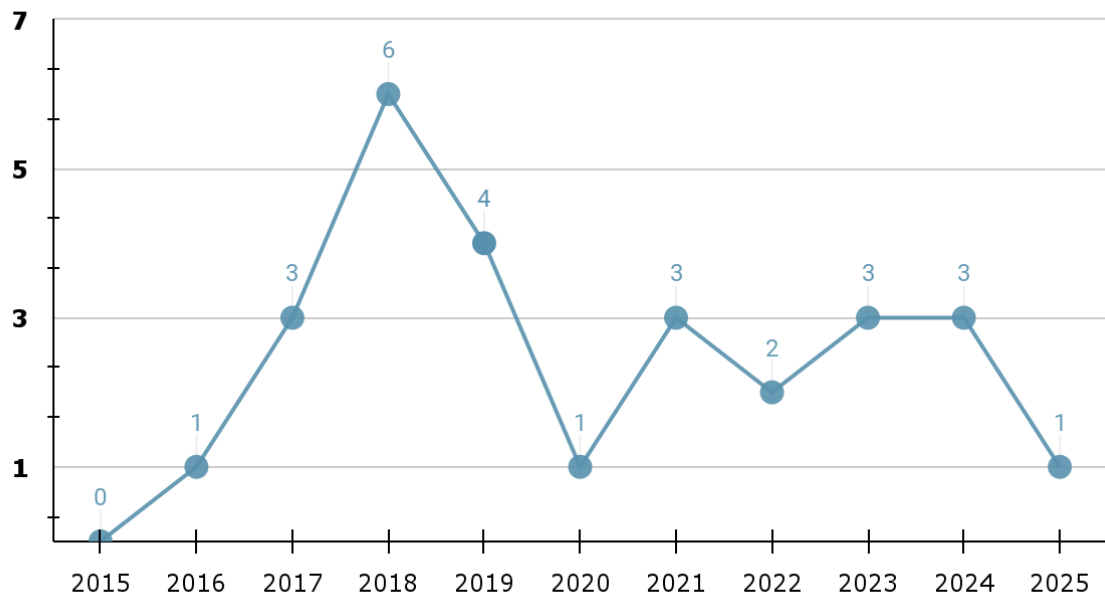
VNRs in MEWA Region

NO	Country	Number of Reports	Years of Submission
1	Afghanistan	2	2017, 2021
2	Bahrain	2	2018, 2023
3	Iran	0	-
4	Iraq	2	2019, 2021
5	Jordan	2	2017, 2022
6	Kuwait	2	2019, 2023
7	Lebanon	1	2018
8	Oman	2	2019, 2024
9	Palestine	2	2018, 2025
10	Qatar	3	2017, 2018, 2021
11	Saudi Arabia	2	2018, 2023
12	Syrian Arab Republic	2	2020, 2024
13	Türkiye	2	2016, 2019
14	Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus	0	-
15	United Arab Emirates	2	2018, 2022
16	Yemen	1	2024

Table 2

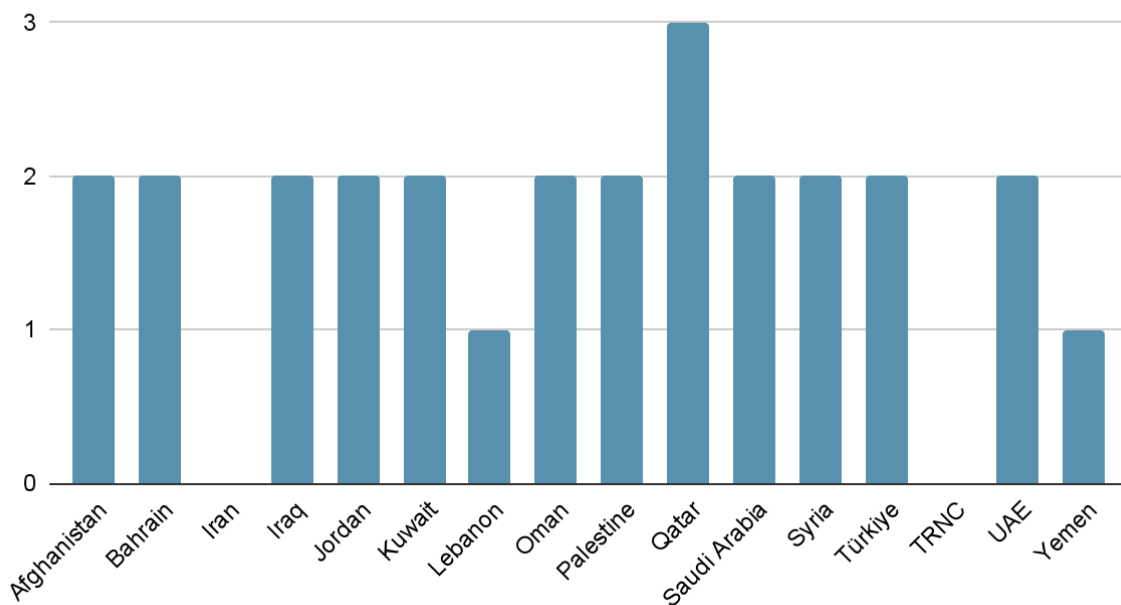
***In Progress or expected to be completed**

Number of VNRs in MEWA Region by year



Visual: 6

Number of VNRs in MEWA Region by country



Visual: 7

By 2023, countries in the MEWA Region had prepared 23 Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). This figure is projected to rise to 27 or more by 2025. Among the 16 countries within MEWA Region, 14 have already conducted their VNRs. A notable pattern is that 11 of these countries have completed their VNRs twice, making it the most common



frequency for submissions in the region. Only two countries have submitted a single report. Qatar stands out in the region, having conducted the most VNRs, with a total of 3 reports.

VLRs in MEWA Region

Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in 2015, United Nations member states have pledged to work closely with local and regional governments to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Cities of all sizes, regions, and their associations have actively embraced this agenda, localizing the SDGs to better serve their communities and leveraging this framework for strategic planning and implementation.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development establishes mechanisms for follow-up and review, urging member states to conduct comprehensive and inclusive progress reviews at both national and sub-national levels, as stipulated in paragraph 79. These reviews are intended to be led and driven by the countries themselves. Additionally, paragraph 89 calls upon major groups and other stakeholders, including local authorities, to report on their contributions to the agenda's implementation.

In alignment with these directives, local and regional governments are increasingly conducting Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) of SDG implementation. Although these VLRs are not officially recognized, they offer significant advantages, enhancing local engagement, and contributing to the broader SDG efforts. They also promote vertical coherence and support the national Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) by providing detailed insights at the sub-national level.

At UCLG-MEWA, we are dedicated to fostering participation in the global VLR initiatives among cities in our region. As an organization committed to localizing global agendas, UCLG-MEWA has been instrumental in aiding numerous local governments, both within and occasionally beyond our region, in preparing for VLRs. We share our knowledge and expertise extensively and provide hands-on practical and technical support through workshops aimed at municipal staff. Additionally, UCLG-MEWA facilitates the dissemination of technical publications developed by the UCLG World Secretariat, which guide cities through the VLR preparation process⁷. Although VLRs were not mentioned in the SDR2023, we believe it is crucial to include them to provide a more comprehensive analysis of SDG-related initiatives at all levels.

⁷ See the Guidelines for Voluntary Local Reviews V1 & V2

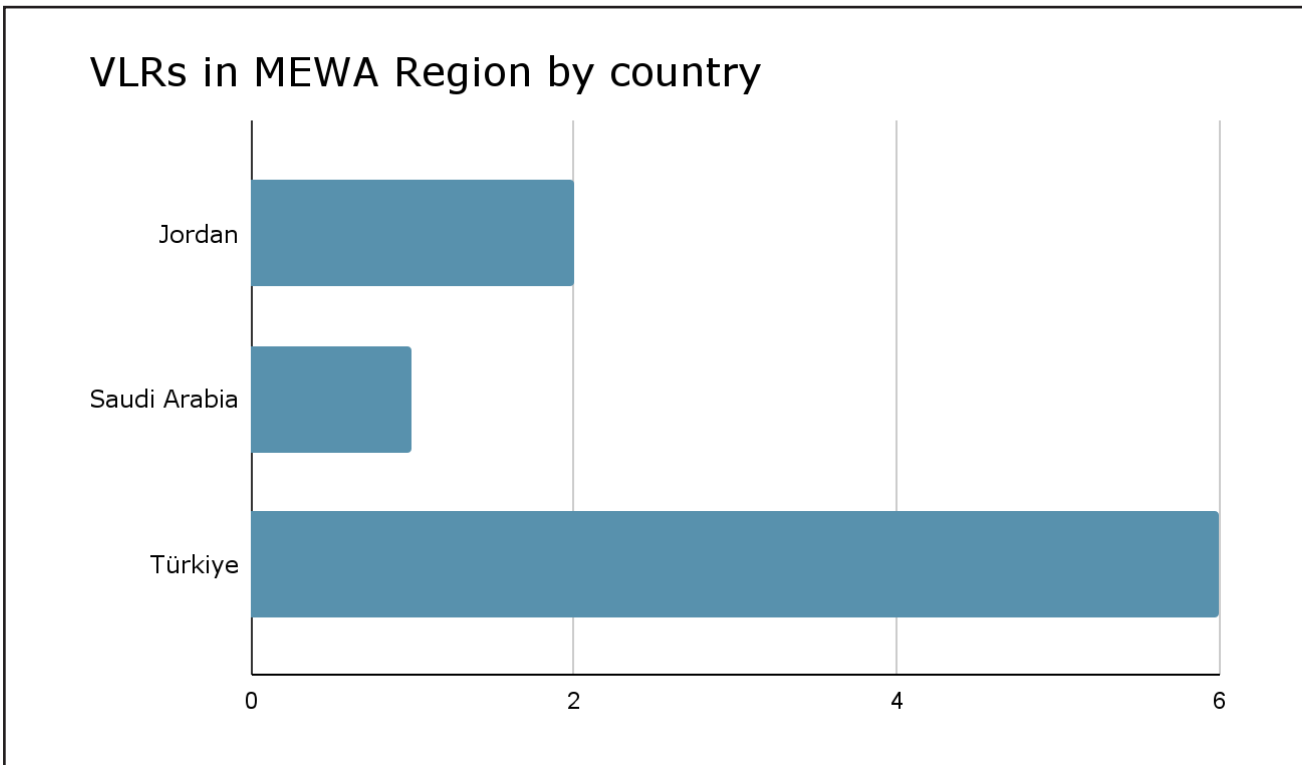
VLRs in MEWA Region			
Local Government	Title	Country	Year
Al Medine	Al Madinah City Voluntary Local Review 2023. Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals	Saudi Arabia	2023
	Language: Arabic-English		
Amman	Voluntary Local Review: The City Of Amman	Jordan	2022
	Language: Arabic-English		
Avcılar	Sustainable Development Goals, Voluntary Local Review	Türkiye	2022
	Language: English-Turkish		
Fatih	Fatih Voluntary Local Review Report	Türkiye	2023
	Language: English-Turkish		
Irbid*		Jordan	2024
Izmir	Izmir Voluntary Local Evaluation Report	Türkiye	2021
	Language: English-Turkish		
Karatay	Karatay Sustainability Report 2021 Voluntary Local Review	Türkiye	2021
	Language: English-Turkish		
Marmara Municipalities Union	Localization of Sustainable Development Goals. The Case of Marmara Region	Türkiye	2022
	Language: English-Turkish		
Sultanbeyli	Leave No One Behind-Volunteer Local Evaluation Report	Türkiye	2021

Table 3

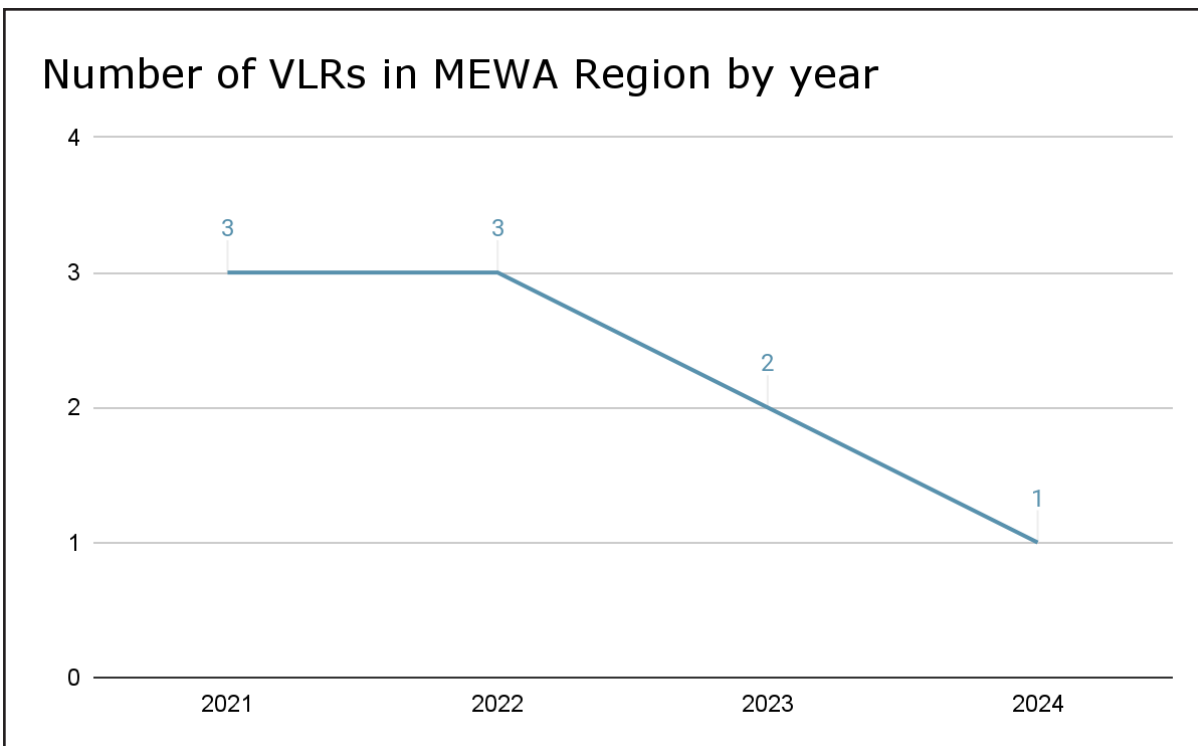
UN Habitat Database

* Expected to be published this year





Visual: 8



Visual: 9

By 2023, cities in the MEWA Region are expected to have prepared 8 VLRs, with the number anticipated to rise to 9 once the Greater Irbid Municipality officially submits its report. Despite this progress, local governments in the region grapple with significant challenges rooted in economic and political instability, as previously discussed.

Additionally, the local government systems across the MEWA Region are markedly diverse, varying significantly from one country to another.

One notable aspect is the heterogeneous nature of these systems. For instance, Türkiye, Jordan, and Palestine boast decentralized local government structures, allowing for greater local autonomy and community engagement. Conversely, Gulf countries operate under more centralized systems, where local governance is more tightly controlled by the central authorities. These differences are largely a reflection of the demographic variations across the region, which significantly influence local policies and practices.

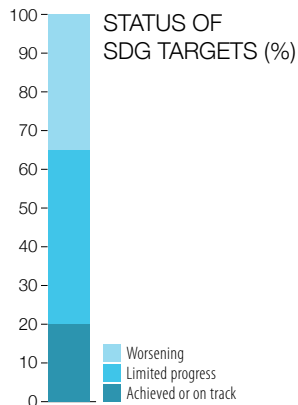
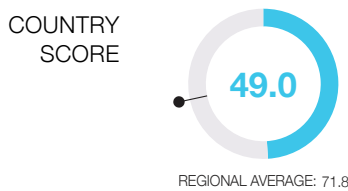
The impact of these diverse governance structures is evident when examining the participation in VNR and VLR initiatives. While an impressive 14 out of 16 countries in the MEWA region have prepared a VNR, only 3 countries have managed to complete a VLR, as illustrated in Table 2. This disparity underscores the challenges and complexities faced by local governments in adapting to and implementing global standards and practices at the local level.



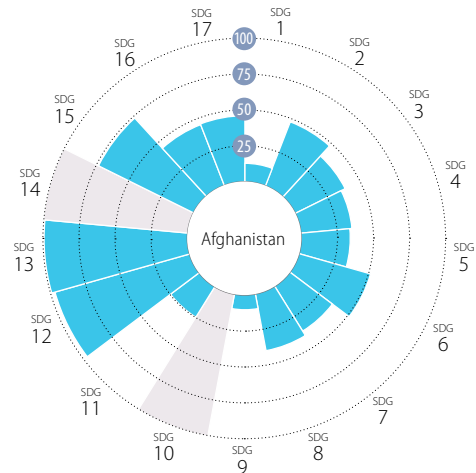
Countries Profile

Afghanistan

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



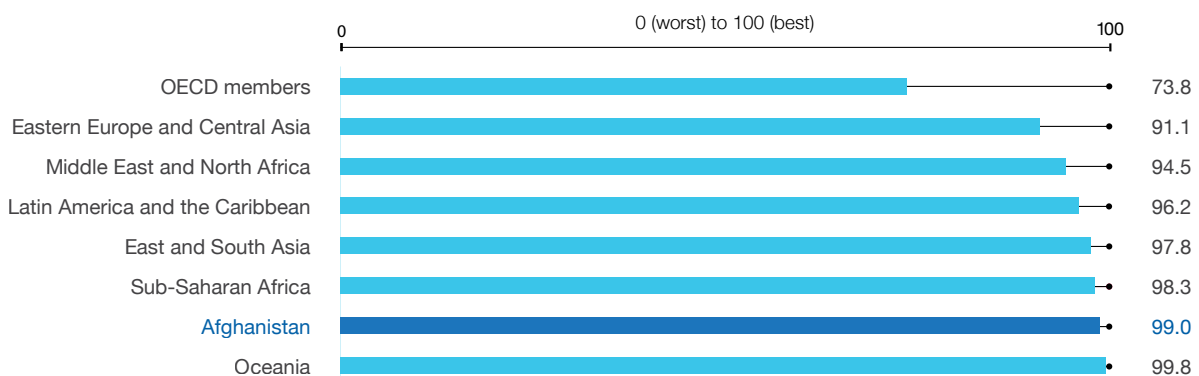
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



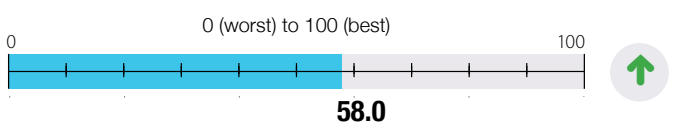
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

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

5%

SDG1 – No Poverty			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	54.6	2023	● ↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	77.3	2023	● ↓

SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	29.8	2020	● ↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.1	2022	● →
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.1	2018	● ●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.5	2016	● →
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	● ↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2	2021	● →
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	● ↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	● ●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	620.4	2020	● ↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34.1	2021	● ↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	55.7	2021	● ↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	189.0	2021	● →
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	● →
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	35.3	2019	● →
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	265.7	2019	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.9	2019	● ↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.2	2019	● →
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	62.0	2017	● ●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	61.8	2020	● ↗
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	63	2021	● →
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	37	2019	● →
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	1.3	2022	● ↓

SDG4 – Quality Education			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	● ●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	58.3	2019	● ↗
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	55.9	2021	● ↓

SDG5 – Gender Equality			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	42.1	2015	● →
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	67.9	2021	● ↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	24.7	2020	● ●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.0	2021	● ↓

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	75.1	2020	● ↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	50.5	2020	● →
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	54.8	2019	● ●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	● ●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	453.6	2018	● ●

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	97.7	2020	● ↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	33.2	2020	● →
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	8.8	2019	● ↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.5	2019	● →

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-15.1	2021	● ●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	22.2	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)	9.7	2021	● ↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.7	2020	● ●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	● ↗
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	● →
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2018	● ●

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	50.4	2022	● ●
Population using the internet (%)	18.4	2020	● →
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	18.5	2021	● →
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	● ↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022 ● ●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	● →
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2021 ● →

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Gini coefficient	NA	NA	● ●
Palma ratio	NA	NA	● ●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	73.3	2020	● ↓
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	55.0	2019	● ↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	41.9	2020	● →
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	22.0	2022	● ↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2016	● ●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2019	● ●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.7	2018	● ●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1	2018	● ●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.2	2018	● ↑
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.8	2018	● ↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2019	● ●

SDG13 – Climate Action			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2021	● →
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	● →
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	37.7	2019	● ●

SDG14 – Life Below Water			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	● ●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	● ●

SDG15 – Life on Land			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.4	2022	● ↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.9	2022	● ↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2023	● →
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	● ↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	● ●

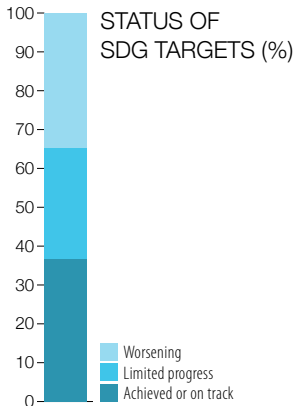
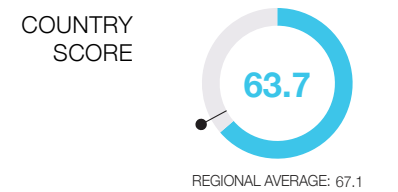
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.0	2021	● ↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	31.3	2014	● ●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	52	2022	● ↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	42.3	2015	● ●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	24	2022	● ↗
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	13.0	2020	● ●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	● ●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	39.8	2023	● ↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	● →
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	● ↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	● ↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.1	2020	● →
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)	13.0	2017	● ●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021 ● ●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.0	2022	● ↑

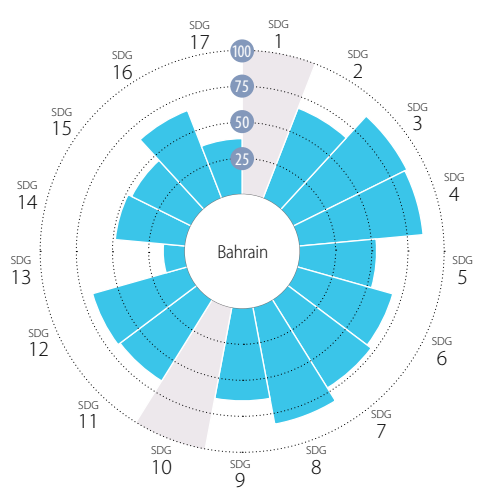
* Imputed data point

Bahrain

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

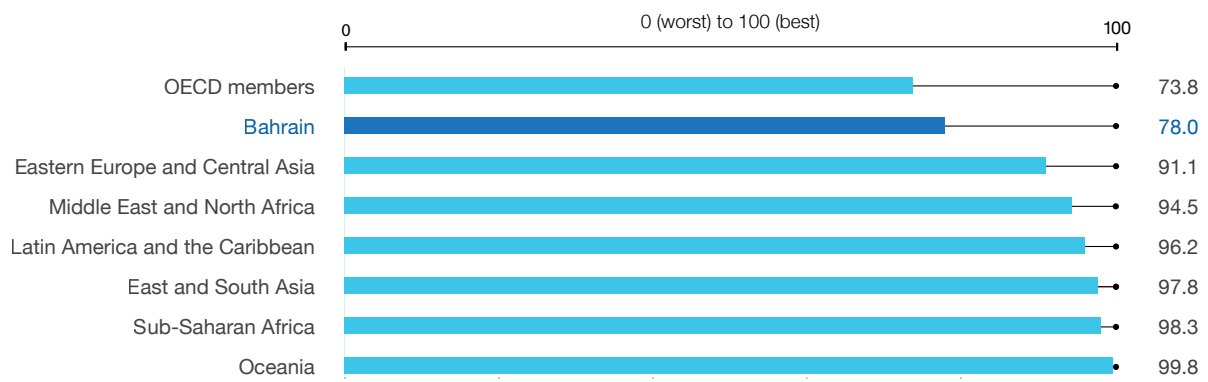


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

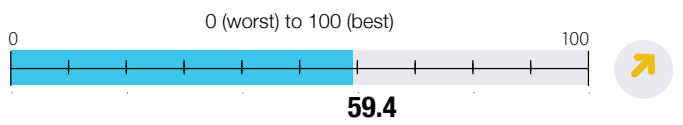


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

21%

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	●	●

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	* 2.5	2020	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.0	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	29.8	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.4	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	8.7	2020	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	15.9	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.0	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.9	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	15.0	2021	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.1	2019	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	68.1	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.2	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.8	2019	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.5	2018	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	2019	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	2021	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	71	2019	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2020	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	70.1	2019	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.7	2019	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	93.5	2019	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2011	●	●

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 58.9	2023	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.5	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	51.2	2022	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.0	2021	●	↗

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	133.7	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	88.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	5,166.9	2018	●	●

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8	2019	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2019	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.1	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* 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)	82.6	2017	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.4	2023	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports				

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	100.0	2021	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	135.2	2021	●	●
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 4.5	2019	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2021	●	●
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2014	●	●

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

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

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	●
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	72.8	2019	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.0	2020	●	●

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8	2016	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.9	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.5	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.6	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.4	2018	●	●
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	33.2	2018	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2020	●	●

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	26.7	2021	●	●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.2	2018	●	●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* NA	NA	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.5	2022	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.2	2020	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	17.7	2019	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	●	●
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

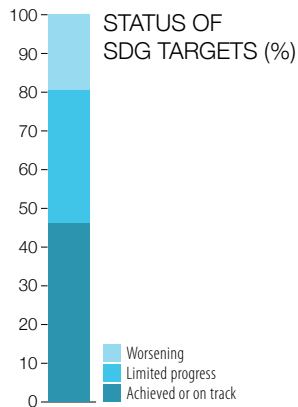
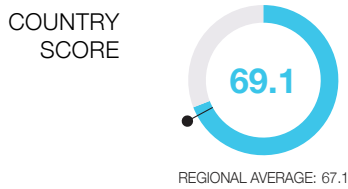
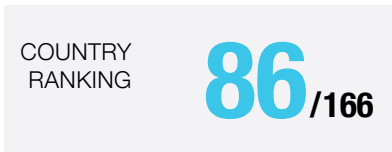
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	60	2011	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2019	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	44	2022	●	●
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	30.6	2023	●	●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

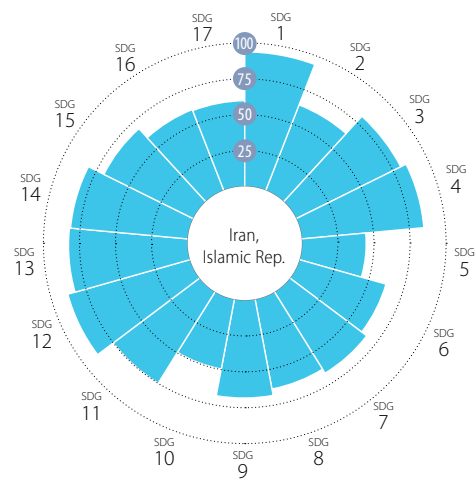
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.6	2020	●	●
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



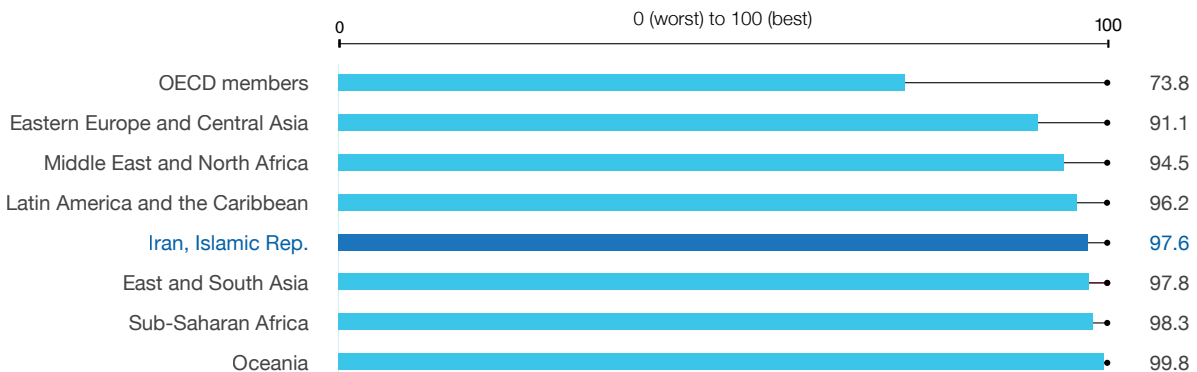
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



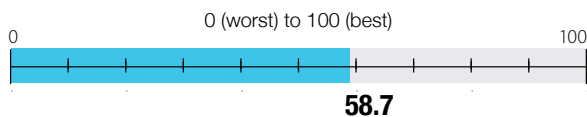
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

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

2%

SDG1 – No Poverty			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.4	2023	● →
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	5.2	2023	● →

SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.1	2020	● ↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.7	2022	● ↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.3	2017	● ●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.8	2016	● ↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	● ↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	2021	● ↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	● →
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	2020	● ●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	22.0	2020	● →
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.1	2021	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.6	2021	● ↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2021	● ↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	● ↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.8	2019	● ↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	58.1	2019	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.5	2019	● →
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.4	2019	● ↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	27.6	2020	● ↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0	2014	● ●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	2021	● ↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	77	2019	● ↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0	2022	● →

SDG4 – Quality Education			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	64.4	2020	● ↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2020	● ↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	91.4	2020	● ↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.7	2021	● ↑

SDG5 – Gender Equality			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	68.6	2010	● ↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.7	2021	● ↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	22.6	2022	● →
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	5.6	2021	● →

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.5	2020	● ↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	90.3	2020	● ↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	81.3	2019	● ●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.7	2020	● ●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	664.9	2018	● ●

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	● ↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.1	2020	● →
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.3	2019	● →
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.8	2019	● →

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.3	2021	● ●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	16.2	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)	90.0	2021	● →
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.1	2023	● →
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.2	2021	● →
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	● ↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	11.5	2018	● ●

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	70.1	2022	● ●
Population using the internet (%)	78.6	2021	● ↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	104.5	2021	● ↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018	● ●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	45.1	2022	● ●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.9	2021	● ↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.9	2019	● ↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Gini coefficient	40.9	2019	● ↓
Palma ratio	1.9	2019	● ●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	39.2	2019	● →
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.5	2020	● ↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.0	2022	● ↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2017	● ●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.5	2019	● ●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.1	2018	● ●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8	2018	● ●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.7	2018	● ↗
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.4	2018	● ↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	● ●

SDG13 – Climate Action			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.6	2021	● →
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	● ↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4,543.5	2018	● ●

SDG14 – Life Below Water			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.2	2022	● →
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.0	2022	● →
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	14.4	2018	● ↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.1	2019	● ↗
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	3.9	2019	● ↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	● ●

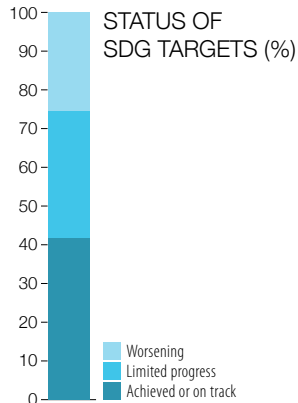
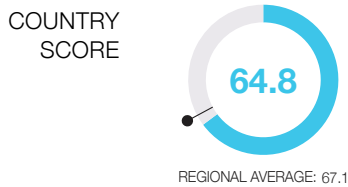
SDG15 – Life on Land			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.5	2022	● →
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.7	2022	● →
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2023	● ↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	● ↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	● ●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.4	2014	● ●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.1	2014	● ●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	69	2022	● ↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.6	2010	● ●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	25	2022	● ↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	● ●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	● ●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	24.8	2023	● ↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	● ↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	● ↗
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	● ↓

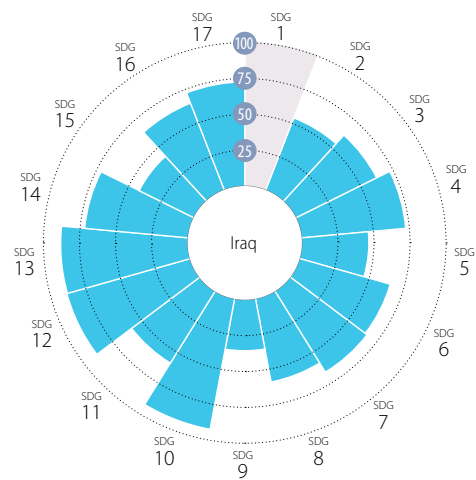
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
	Value	Year	Rating Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.5	2020	● ↓	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	● ●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.4	2009	● ●	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	● ●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.7	2022	● ↗	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



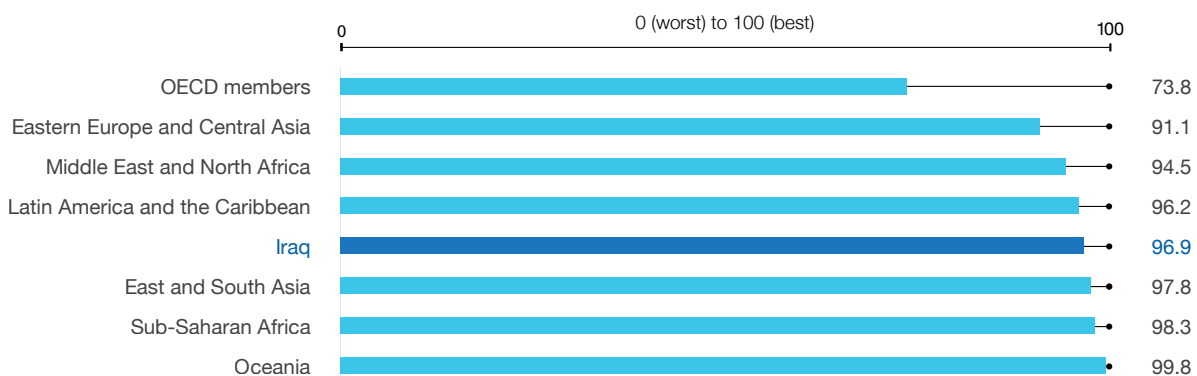
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



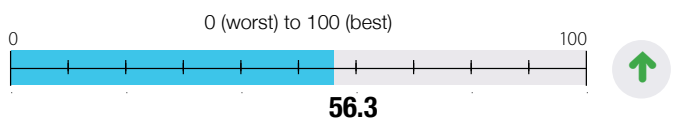
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ● Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

14%

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	15.9	2020	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.9	2022	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.0	2018	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	30.4	2016	●	↘
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↗
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.7	2021	●	↗
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	↘
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	● ●	

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	76.1	2020	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.1	2021	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	24.5	2021	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	24.0	2021	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	● ●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.6	2019	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	89.7	2019	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.3	2019	●	↘
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.4	2019	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	70.0	2016	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.6	2018	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	75	2021	●	↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	55	2019	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9	2022	●	↗

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	● ●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.8	2007	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	48.4	2007	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.5	2017	●	

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.8	2018	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.0	2021	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	16.4	2022	●	↘
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.9	2021	●	↗

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4	2020	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	79.5	2019	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.1	2020	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	909.9	2018	●	

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.0	2020	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.6	2019	●	↗
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.4	2019	●	↘

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.4	2021	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* 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)	18.6	2021	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	15.7	2023	●	↘
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↗
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	11.7	2018	●	

* Imputed data point

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	69.6	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	48.9	2021	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	47.5	2021	●	↗
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	●	↘
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	20.8	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	2021	●	↗
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2020	●	↗

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini coefficient	29.5	2012	●	●
Palma ratio	1.1	2012	●	●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	49.3	2020	●	↘
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	61.9	2019	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.2	2020	●	↘
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0	2022	●	↗

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2015	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	33.5	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	22.7	2018	●	↗
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.9	2018	●	↗
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2016	●	●

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.3	2021	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●	

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	↗
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	77.8	2022	●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	● ●	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	7.1	2019	●	↘
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.8	2019	●	↗
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.6	2022	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.1	2022	●	↗
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.79	2023	●	↘
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	● ●	
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●

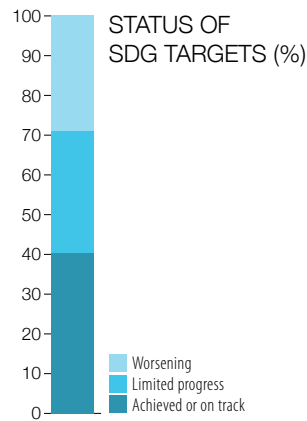
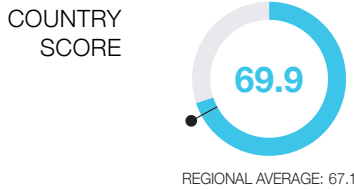
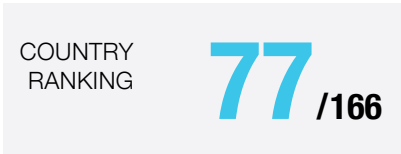
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.4	2013	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	● ●	
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	74	2022	●	↗
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.8	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	23	2022	●	↗
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.5	2018	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	32.9	2023	●	↘
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	

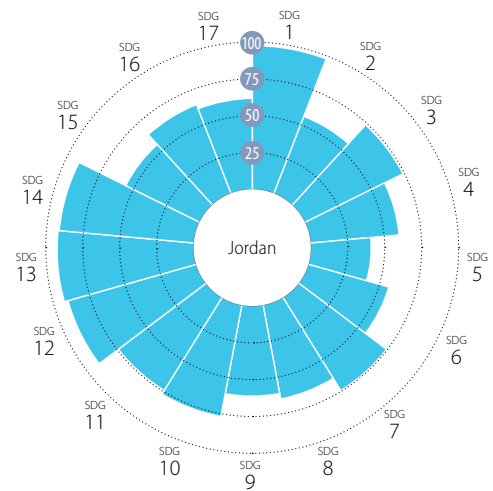
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.5	2020	●	↗
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)	38.6	2019	●	↗
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	● ●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.3	2022	●	↗

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

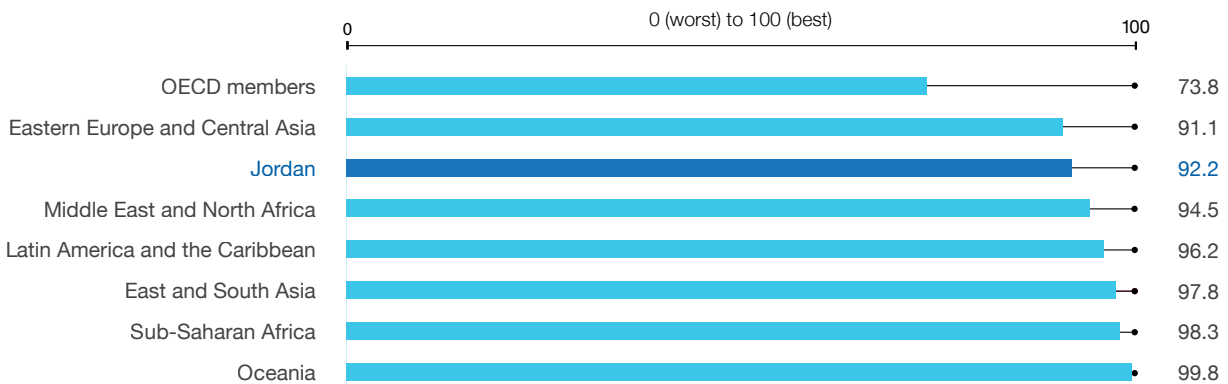


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

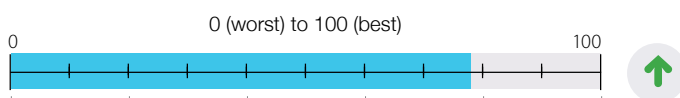


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INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



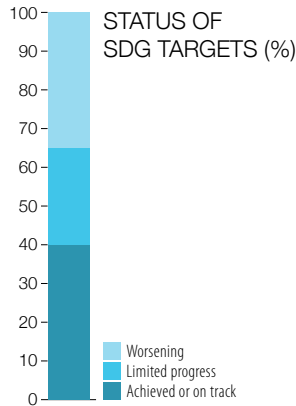
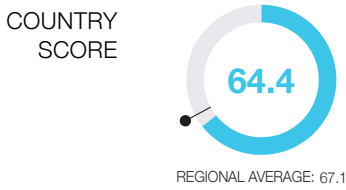
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

4%

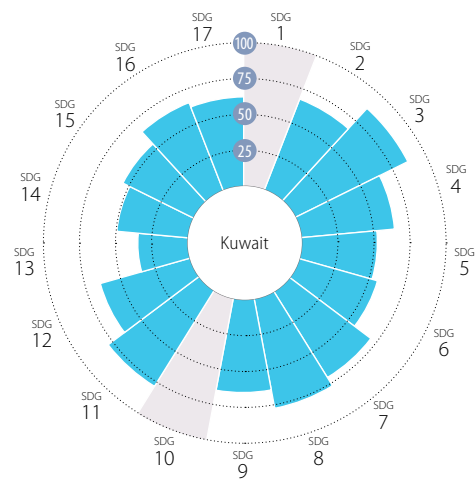
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	89.0	2022	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.0	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	82.8	2021	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	65.3	2021	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.9	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2018	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.6	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.9	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.6	2019	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	2021	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	35.5	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	2016	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	33.7	2010	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	1.4	2010	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.0	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	16.7	2020	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	41.3	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	33.5	2019	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.5	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.9	2020	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.6	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.0	2022	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.2	2021	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2013	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.3	2019	●	↓	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.4	2019	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	38.7	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.2	2018	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.0	2019	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.2	2018	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.9	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.0	2018	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	27.0	2016	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.7	2018	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	2018	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	60	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.3	2021	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2018	●
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.9	2021	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	47.9	2021	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	79.5	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	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	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	56.7	2017	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2019	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.9	2021	●	↗	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	23.6	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.5	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.7	2022	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.7	2022	●
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.1	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	104.3	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	18.6	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,627.2	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2021	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	36.9	2019	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	80	2022	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.0	2018	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	47	2022	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.3	2019	●	↗	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	1.7	2016	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4	2021	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.2	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.8	2023	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.8	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)	47.1	2021	●	↗	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	17.7	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.9	2021	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports					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)	19.9	2020	●



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



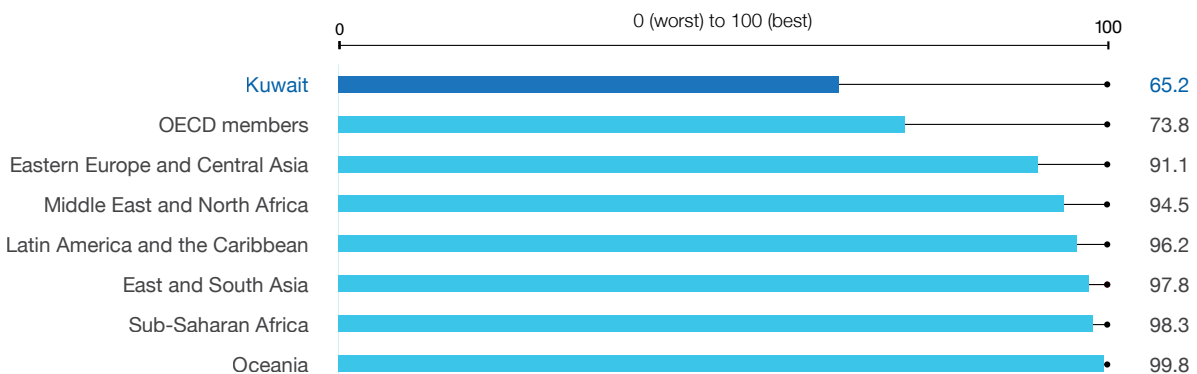
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



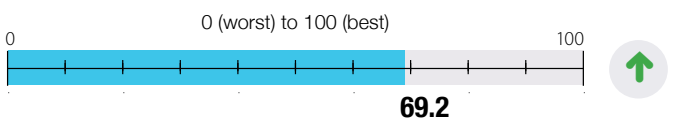
■ Major challenges
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INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

18%

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.7	2020	● →
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.9	2022	● →
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	2020	● ↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	37.9	2016	● ↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	● ↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	11.2	2021	● ↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	● ↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.8	2020	● ●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.2	2020	● →
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.9	2021	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.7	2021	● ↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	20.0	2021	● →
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	● ●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.9	2019	● →
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45.2	2019	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.4	2019	● ↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.0	2019	● →
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.2	2019	● →
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2019	● ↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	2021	● ↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	● ↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8	2022	● ↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	43.9	2021	● ↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	80.8	2021	● ↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	86.6	2021	● ↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3	2020	● ↑

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 67.6	2023	● →
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	117.1	2021	● ↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	55.8	2022	● ↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	1.5	2021	● →

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	● ↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	● ↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3,850.5	2019	● ●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.1	2020	● ●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	6,422.3	2018	● ●

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	● ↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	● ↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	2019	● →
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1	2019	● →

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.1	2020	● ●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* 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)	79.8	2017	● ●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.5	2023	● →
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	● ↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	106.8	2018	● ●

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	77.4	2022	● ●	
Population using the internet (%)	99.7	2021	● ↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	136.6	2021	● ↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	● →	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.6	2022	● ●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	2021	● ↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2020	● →	

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

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

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	● ↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	60.7	2019	● →
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	● ●
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	95.0	2022	● ↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	2010	● ●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.8	2019	● ●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	155.0	2018	● ●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.1	2018	● ●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	43.1	2018	● ↗
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	30.0	2018	● ↗
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.0	2020	● ↑

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	25.0	2021	● ↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.1	2018	● ↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	14,959.1	2021	● ●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.1	2022	● ↗
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	76.7	2022	● ↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	● ●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	42.0	2019	● ↗
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	79.7	2019	● →
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	● ●

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.6	2022	● →
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	● ↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	● ●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	5.2	2018	● ●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2020	● ●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	17.0	2019	● →
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	96	2022	● ●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	● ●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	42	2022	● ↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	● ●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	● ●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	38.8	2023	● ↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●

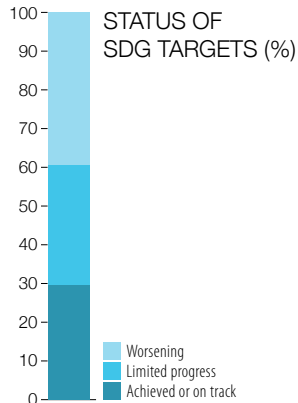
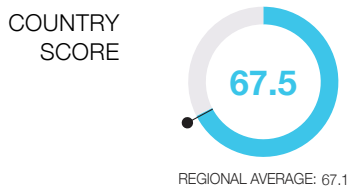
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.2	2020	● ↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2022	● ↓
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* NA	NA	● ●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	● ●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	69.2	2022	● ↑

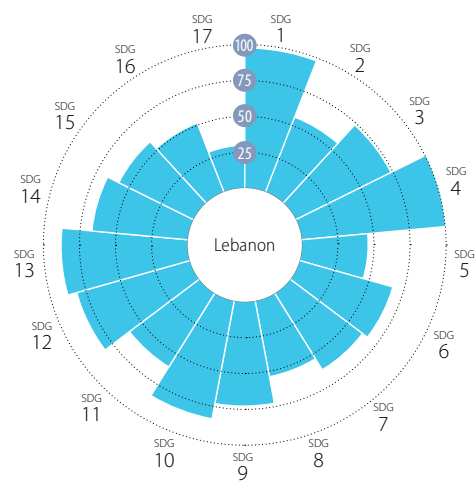
* Imputed data point

Lebanon

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



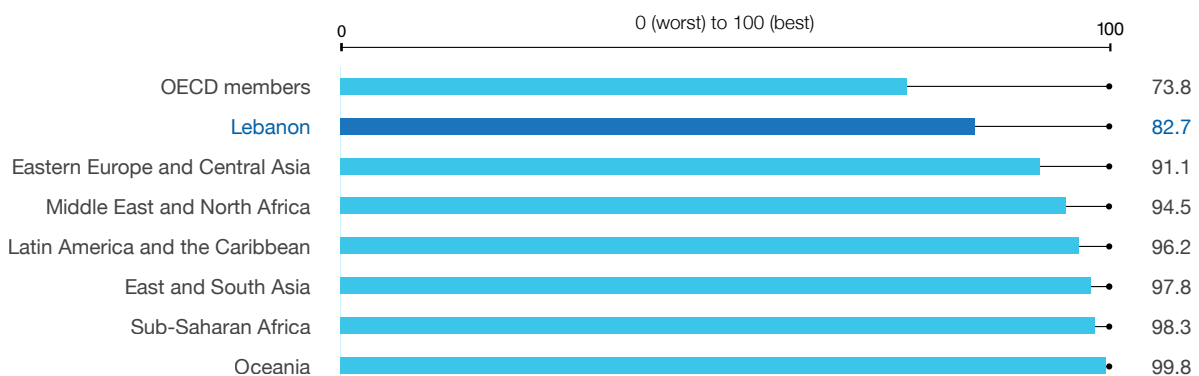
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



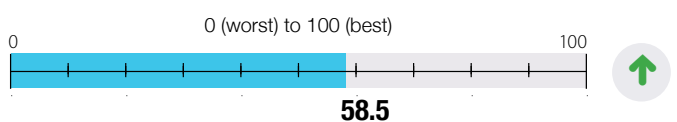
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

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

9%

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6	2023	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.9	2023	●	→

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.9	2020	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.4	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.0	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2	2021	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	20.6	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.8	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.2	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.7	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.9	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	58.6	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.4	2019	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.4	2019	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	11.7	2019	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.2	2004	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	67	2021	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	72	2019	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2.4	2022	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8	2019	●	●

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 62.6	2023	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.2	2021	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	42.8	2022	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	4.7	2021	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.6	2020	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	58.8	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	38.2	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,351.5	2018	●	●

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.3	2019	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-12.4	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.7	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)	20.7	2021	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	12.8	2023	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	49.8	2018	●	●

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.3	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	86.6	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	77.8	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	●	↗
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.8	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient	31.8	2011	●	●
Palma ratio	1.2	2011	●	●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	4.5	2016	●	●
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	30.6	2019	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	32.0	2022	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2014	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.2	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	30.1	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.4	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	25.4	2018	●	→
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	20.9	2018	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.3	2021	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.4	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	2018	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.8	2022	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.5	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	9.0	2008	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.3	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●

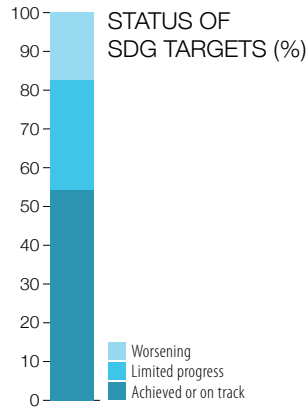
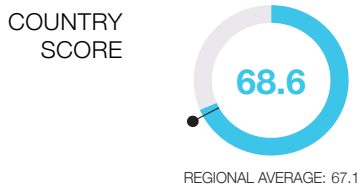
SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.7	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.0	2022	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	39.9	2020	●	→
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	50	2022	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.9	2016	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	24	2022	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	50.5	2023	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→

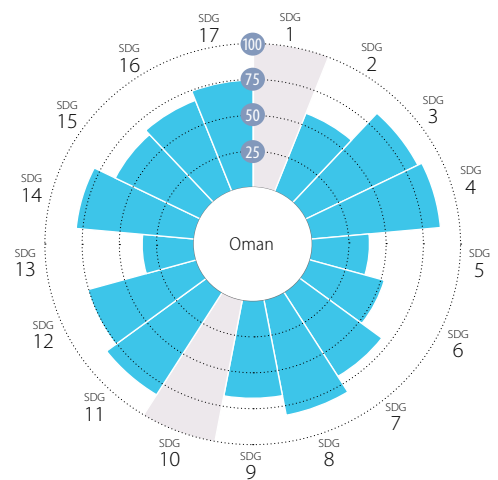
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.3	2020	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	11.6	2020	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	75	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.5	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



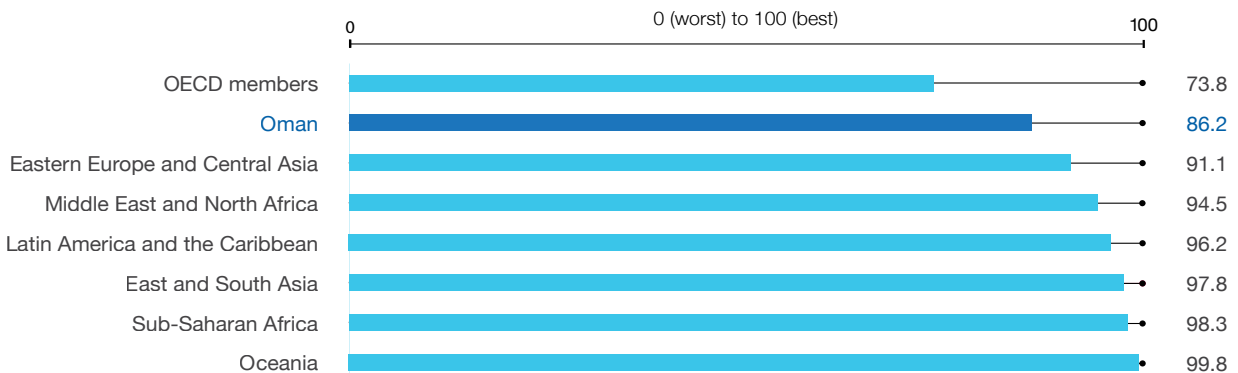
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



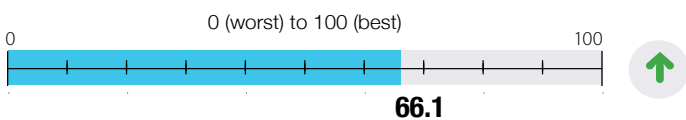
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

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

15%

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	●	●

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.8	2020	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.7	2022	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.3	2017	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.0	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↗
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	16.5	2021	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	5.0	2020	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17.0	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.6	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.1	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.9	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.5	2019	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	104.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.6	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.9	2019	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	7.5	2020	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2021	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69	2019	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2011	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	62.7	2021	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2021	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	115.5	2021	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.6	2018	●	●

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	39.6	2014	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	105.4	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	36.9	2022	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	2.3	2021	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.2	2020	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.3	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	116.7	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.4	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,789.9	2018	●	●

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9	2019	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2019	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.9	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* 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	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.5	2023	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	81.1	2018	●	●

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	81.4	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	96.4	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	112.6	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.6	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2020	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

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

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	45.1	2019	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.3	2020	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.0	2011	●	●

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	2014	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.8	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.7	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.4	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	38.3	2018	●	↗
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	18.8	2018	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2021	●	↑

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	18.0	2021	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7	2018	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	31,454.0	2021	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.1	2022	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	73.6	2022	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.3	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.1	2011	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.0	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.3	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

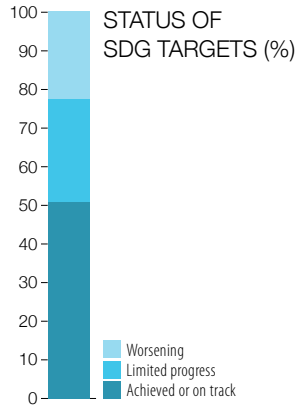
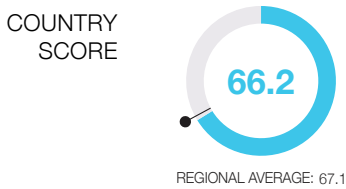
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	44	2022	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.2	2017	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.9	2023	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

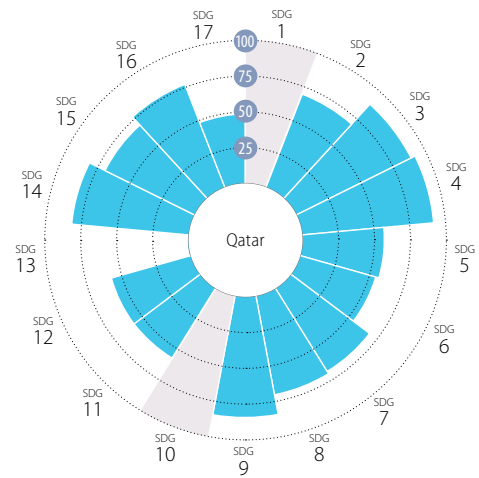
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.2	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	66.1	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

▼ **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**



▼ **AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG**



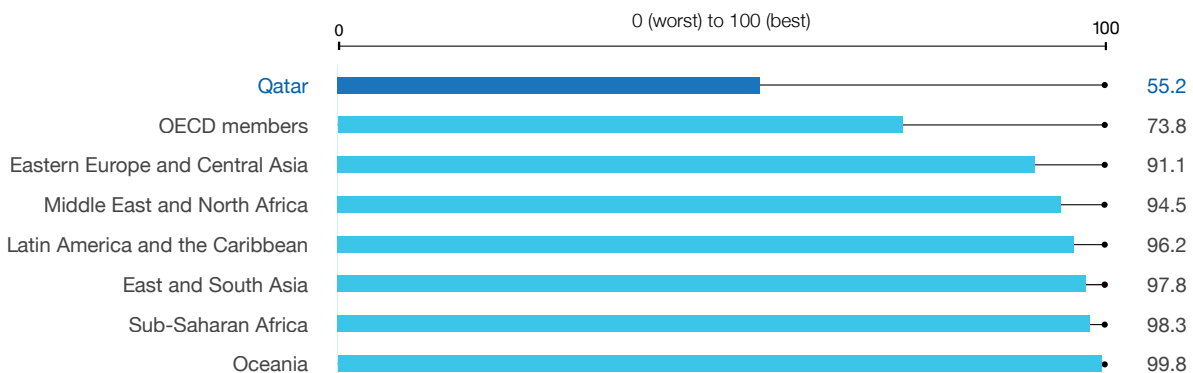
▼ **SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS**



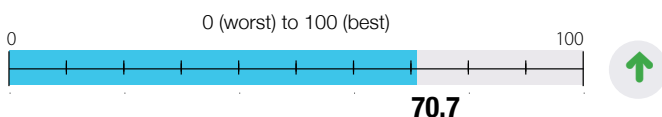
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

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**

16%

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	●	●

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	* 2.5	2020	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	35.1	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.4	2021	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.6	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.3	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.3	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	42.0	2021	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.7	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	90.8	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.3	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.2	2019	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	7.2	2019	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	2021	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74	2019	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	2014	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	88.1	2021	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.6	2021	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	92.3	2021	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.6	2017	●	●

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	68.9	2012	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	120.9	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.4	2022	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	4.4	2021	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6	2020	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	431.0	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	70.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	10,937.6	2018	●	●

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.0	2019	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2019	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.1	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* 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	2011	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.1	2023	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	255.0	2018	●	●

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.1	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	100.0	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	144.0	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.4	2018	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	47.1	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.2	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2018	●	●

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

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

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	93.8	2019	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65.0	2012	●	●

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	2012	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	13.6	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.1	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.5	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	59.4	2018	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	75.0	2018	●	↗
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	↑

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	35.5	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.8	2018	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	62,777.4	2021	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.0	2022	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	73.6	2022	●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.0	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.0	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2021	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	36.0	2016	●	●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	92	2012	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	58	2022	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.3	2023	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●

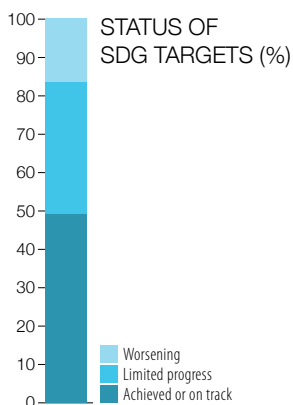
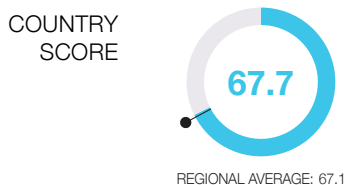
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.5	2020	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2022	●	↑
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* NA	NA	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.7	2022	●	↑

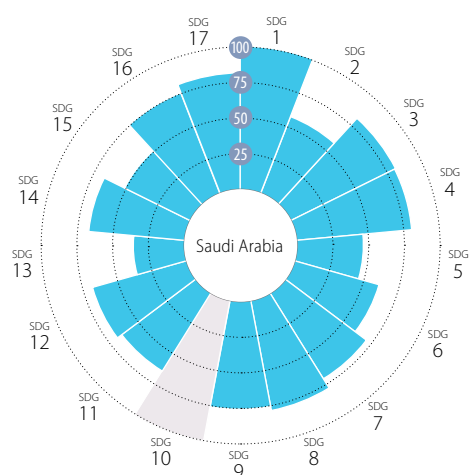
* Imputed data point



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

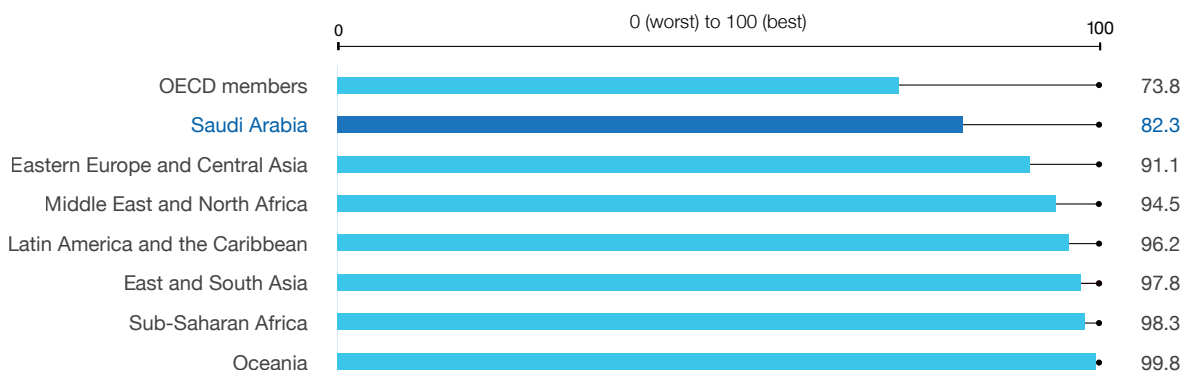


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

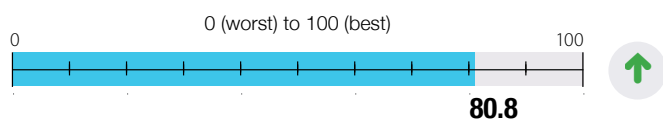


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

11%

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* 0.0	2023	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* 0.0	2023	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.7	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.4	2022	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	35.4	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.0	2021	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.0	2020	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	16.2	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.3	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.7	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.2	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.9	2019	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	91.1	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.5	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.3	2019	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.2	2010	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.7	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2021	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74	2021	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	2022	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	45.6	2021	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4	2021	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.9	2021	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5	2020	●	●

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 48.1	2023	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.0	2021	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	34.7	2022	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.9	2021	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	974.2	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	37.7	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,509.3	2018	●	●

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	2019	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2019	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.6	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* 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)	74.3	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.6	2023	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	83.2	2018	●	●

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	61.1	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	100.0	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	119.5	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	2018	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	50.6	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.3	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2020	●	●

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

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

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	88.3	2019	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	77.0	2022	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2015	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.6	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	89.6	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.8	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	60.1	2018	●	→
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.4	2018	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.2	2021	●	↑

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	18.8	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9	2018	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	27,844.6	2021	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.3	2022	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.2	2022	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	15.8	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.3	2019	●	↗
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.1	2019	●	↗
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.0	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.7	2022	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.8	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

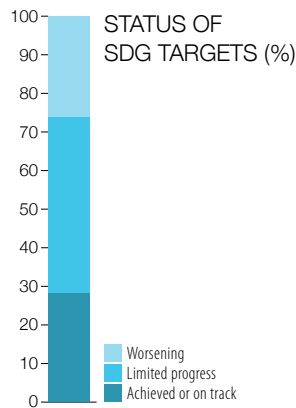
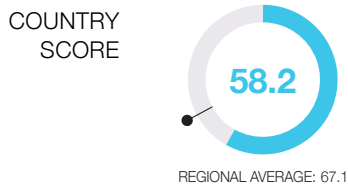
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2019	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.0	2019	●	●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	90	2022	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.2	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	51	2022	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2016	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	32.4	2023	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

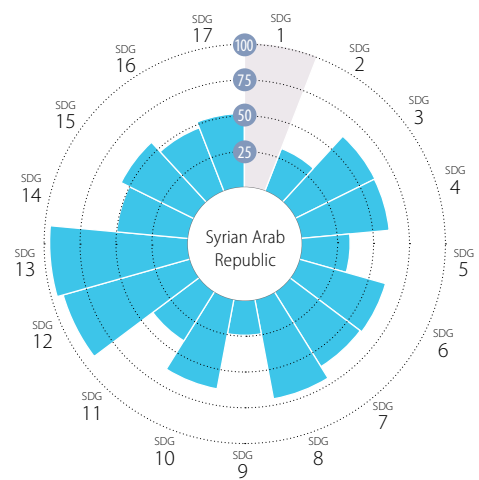
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.7	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.7	2022	●	↑
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.8	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



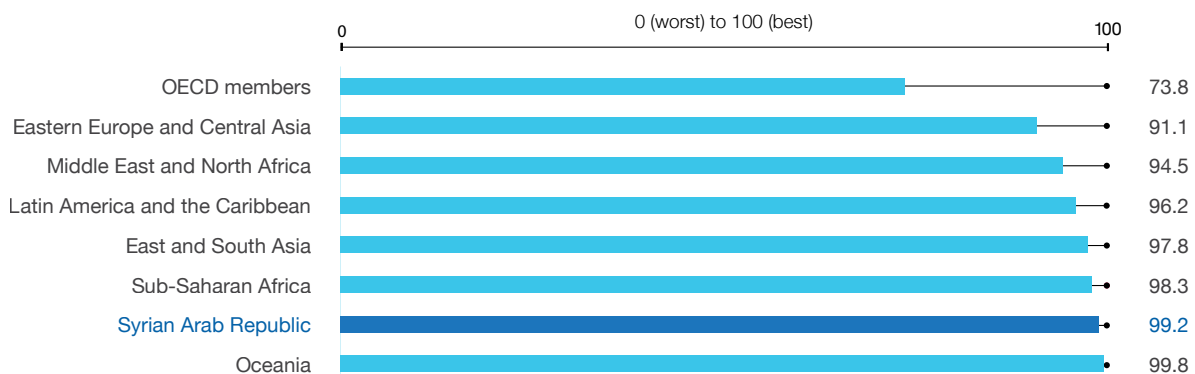
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



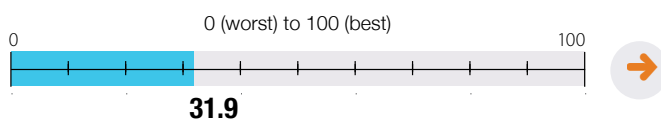
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

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

18%

SDG1 – No Poverty			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	● ●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	● ●

SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.4	2022	● →
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.5	2010	● ●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.8	2016	● ↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2007	● ●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	2021	● ↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	● ↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	● ●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	29.9	2020	● ↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.8	2021	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.3	2021	● ↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18.0	2021	● →
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	● ●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.1	2019	● ↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	94.5	2019	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.9	2019	● ↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.7	2019	● ↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	54.0	2007	● ●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.2	2009	● ●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	48	2021	● →
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	56	2019	● →
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5	2015	● ●

SDG4 – Quality Education			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	44.8	2022	● ●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.0	2022	● ●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	53.8	2013	● ●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.1	2014	● ●

SDG5 – Gender Equality			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.3	2009	● →
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.7	2021	● →
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	23.3	2022	● →
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.2	2021	● ↓

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.9	2020	● →
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	89.7	2020	● →
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	124.4	2019	● ●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	48.0	2020	● ●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	412.1	2018	● ●

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	89.1	2020	● →
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.9	2020	● →
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.2	2019	● →
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.0	2019	● →

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	*	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)	23.3	2011	● ●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	9.5	2023	● ↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	● ↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2018	● ●

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	80.7	2022	● ●
Population using the internet (%)	35.8	2020	● →
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	17.4	2021	● →
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	● ↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	● →
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2015	● ●

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Gini coefficient	37.5	2003	● ●
Palma ratio	1.6	2003	● ●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	46.2	2019	● ↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	70.5	2020	● ↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	15.0	2015	● ●

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2009	● ●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.2	2019	● ●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.7	2018	● ●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1	2018	● ●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.2	2018	● ↑
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8	2018	● ↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●

SDG13 – Climate Action			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3	2021	● ↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2018	● ↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●

SDG14 – Life Below Water			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	● →
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	48.1	2022	● →
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	● ●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	33.0	2019	● ↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.3	2019	● ↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	● ●

SDG15 – Life on Land			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	● →
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	● →
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2023	● →
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	● ↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	● ●

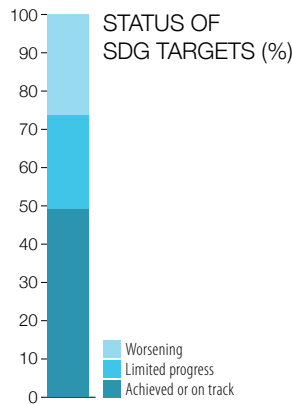
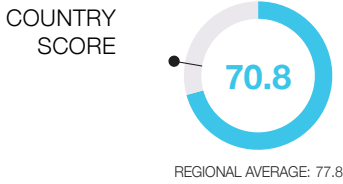
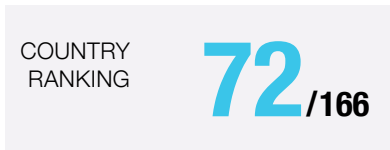
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2010	● ●
Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	50.5	2004	● ●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	32	2015	● ●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.0	2006	● ●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	13	2022	● ↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	● ●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	● ●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	27.2	2023	● →
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.5	2012	● ●
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	● ●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	31.9	2022	● →

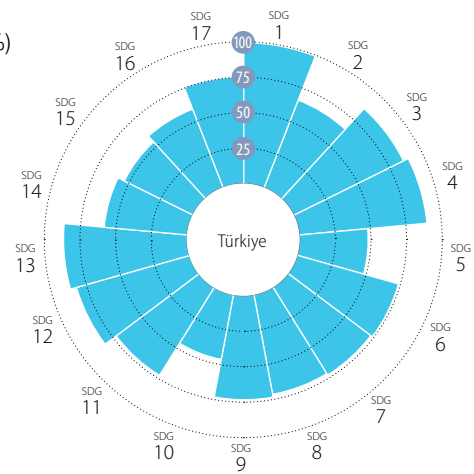
* Imputed data point



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



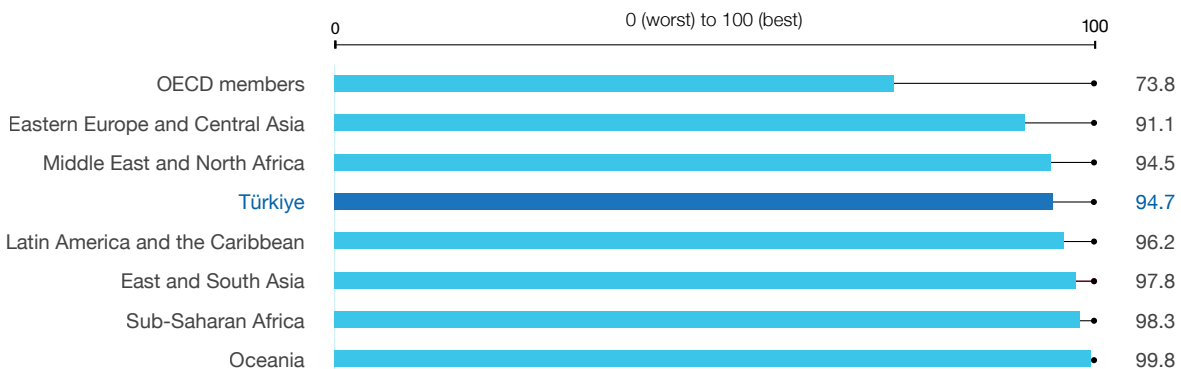
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



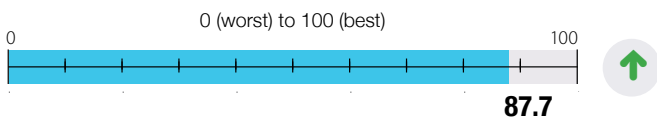
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

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

2%

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8	2023	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.4	2023	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	15.0	2019	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.7	2018	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.1	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↔
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.9	2021	●	↔
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.8	2020	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17.3	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.7	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.0	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18.0	2021	●	↔
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.6	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45.5	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.7	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.6	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	14.7	2020	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.0	2019	●	↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2021	●	↔
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	79	2019	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1	2022	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.5	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	8.1	2020	●	↑
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	28.0	2019	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	79.5	2020	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.1	2020	●	↔
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	122.5	2020	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2019	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	39.8	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	462.7	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	11.0	2018	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	25.2	2018	●	↑

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	60.2	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.6	2021	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	48.0	2022	●	↔
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.3	2021	●	↔
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	10.0	2018	●	●

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.0	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	45.7	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	30.5	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	974.31	2018	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	78.4	2020	●	↔

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	95.2	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA	NA	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	14.1	2019	●	↔

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.6	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.5	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)	74.1	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	20.1	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	50.3	2021	●	↔
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	28.7	2021	●	↔

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	95.9	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	81.4	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	82.6	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	↔
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.5	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.1	2020	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	5.7	2020	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	0.8	2020	●	↔
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	NA	NA	●	●
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	34.7	2014	●	●

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient	41.9	2019	●	↔
Palma ratio	2.0	2019	●	↓
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	13.7	2019	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	14.1	2018	●	●
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	45.2	2019	●	↔
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.3	2020	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	53.0	2022	●	↓
Population with rent overburden (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	74.7	2022	●	●

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.2	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.1	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.7	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	33.7	2018	●	↔
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.0	2018	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2021	●	↑
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2020	●	●

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.3	2021	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2018	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.3	2021	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% , worst 0–100 best)	23.6	2018	●	↔

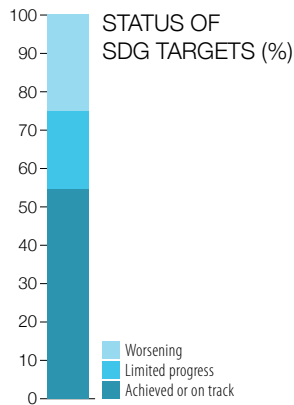
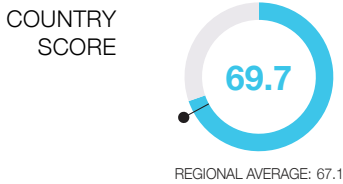
SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.8	2022	●	↔
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	70.7	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	57.5	2018	●	↔
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	19.0	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.4	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.3	2022	●	↔
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.2	2022	●	↔
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2023	●	↔
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↔
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018	●	●

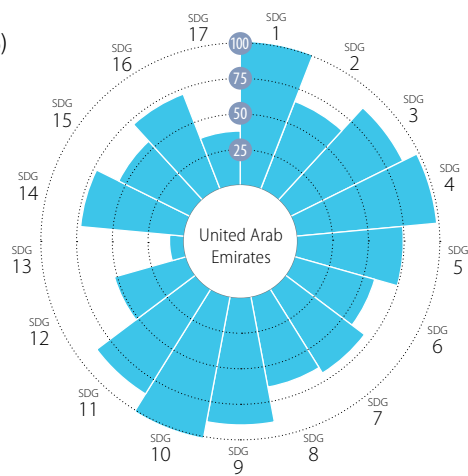
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5	2021	●	↔
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	15.8	2020	●	↔
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	57	2022	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.4	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	36	2022	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.8	2019	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.3	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	34.0	2023	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↔
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	317.6	2020	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.0	2020	●	↓
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)	30.4	2020	●	↔
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	61.1	2022	●	↔
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	5.7	2019	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.7	2022	●	↑

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



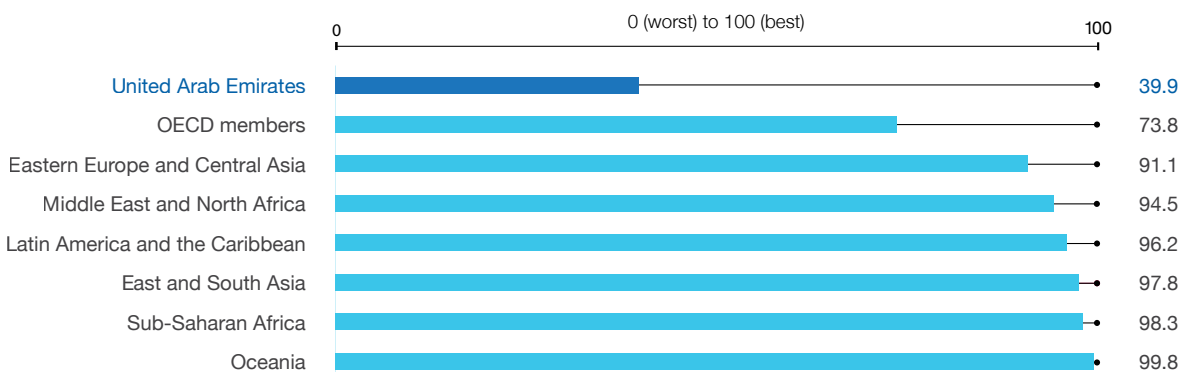
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



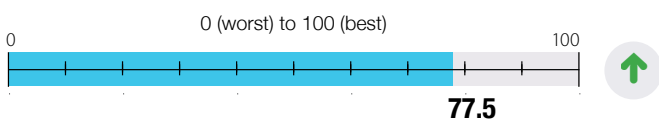
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

6%

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.1	2023	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.2	2023	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.6	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	31.7	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	26.2	2021	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	53.2	2020	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9.3	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.5	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.4	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2021	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.5	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	70.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.9	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.1	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	3.7	2019	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.2	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2021	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78	2019	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2022	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.2	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	96.9	2020	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7	2021	●	●

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 61.2	2023	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.8	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	59.3	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	50.0	2021	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1,630.7	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	92.1	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	26,346.4	2018	●	●

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2019	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.7	2019	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.7	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* 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)	85.7	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.7	2023	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	229.4	2018	●	●

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	93.3	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	100.0	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	241.2	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	44.2	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.3	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.4	2020	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient	26.0	2018	●	●
Palma ratio	0.9	2018	●	●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	41.7	2019	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	86.0	2022	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	2019	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.0	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	42.0	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	19.1	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	52.5	2018	●	→
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	76.2	2018	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.1	2021	●	↑

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	21.9	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.5	2018	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	31,020.7	2021	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.6	2022	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	71.3	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	13.3	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	4.9	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	2018	●	●

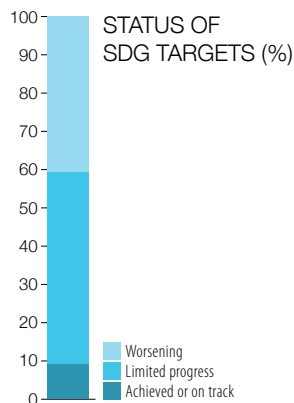
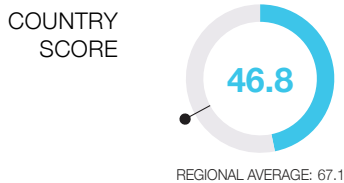
SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.6	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.6	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2021	●	↑
Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	38.2	2016	●	●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	91	2022	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	67	2022	●	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.3	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	43.0	2023	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	→

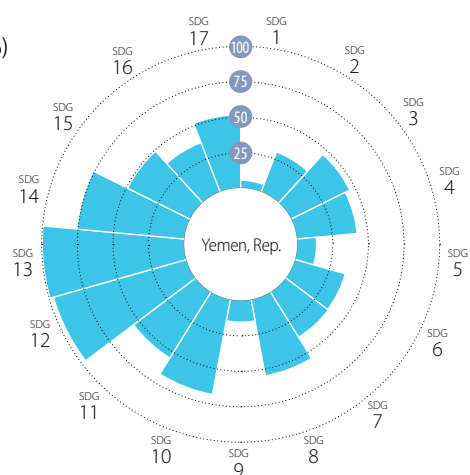
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.3	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2022	●	↓
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	98	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.5	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

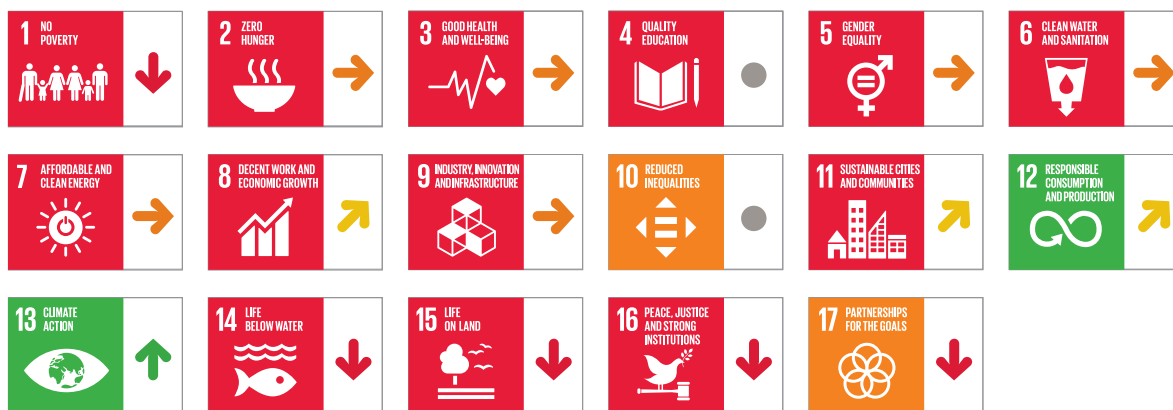
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



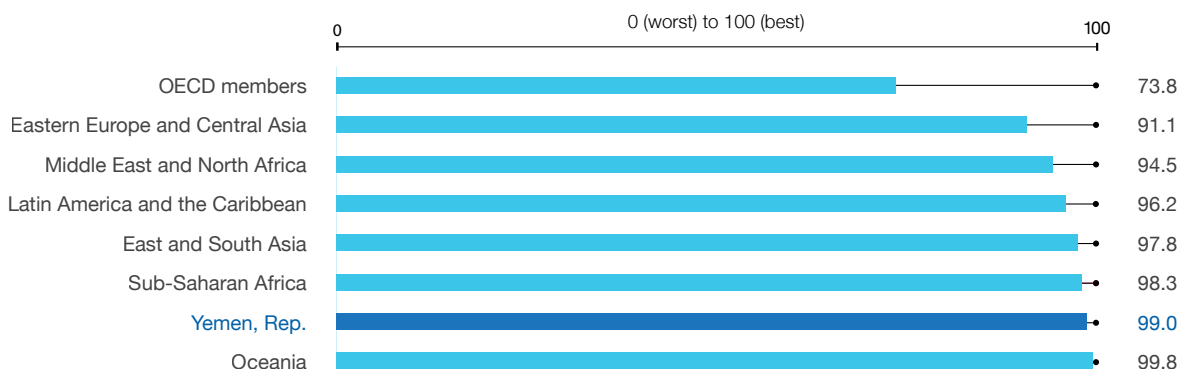
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



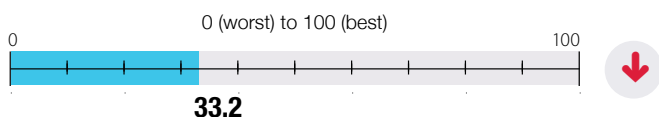
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

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

10%

SDG1 – No Poverty			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	66.0	2023	● ↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	87.3	2023	● ↓

SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	41.4	2020	● →
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	35.1	2022	● →
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.4	2013	● ●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.1	2016	● ↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	● ↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	2021	● →
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	● ↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	● ●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	183.4	2020	● →
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.3	2021	● ↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	61.9	2021	● ↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0	2021	● →
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	● →
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	27.6	2019	● ↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	186.3	2019	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.4	2019	● ↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.6	2019	● ↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	67.2	2012	● ●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44.7	2013	● ●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	71	2021	● →
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44	2019	● →
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6	2022	● →

SDG4 – Quality Education			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	4.1	2016	● ●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	84.4	2016	● ●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	53.1	2016	● ●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	77.0	2004	● ●

SDG5 – Gender Equality			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	40.5	2013	● →
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	56.0	2021	● ↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	8.8	2022	● →
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0	2021	● →

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.7	2020	● →
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	54.1	2020	● →
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	169.8	2019	● ●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	● ●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	369.3	2018	● ●

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	73.8	2020	● ↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	61.5	2020	● →
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	5.0	2019	● ↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.1	2019	● →

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-11.3	2013	● ●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	*	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)	6.5	2014	● ●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	13.3	2023	● →
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	● ↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2018	● ●

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	62.9	2022	● ●
Population using the internet (%)	26.7	2017	● ●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	5.0	2021	● ↓
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	● ↗
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	● →
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2021

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Gini coefficient	36.7	2014	● ●
Palma ratio	1.6	2014	● ●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	44.2	2018	● ●
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	51.9	2019	● →
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.7	2020	● →
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.0	2022	● ↗

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2016	● ●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	2019	● ●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.0	2018	● ●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1	2018	● ●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	6.9	2018	● ↑
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.2	2018	● →
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	● ●

SDG13 – Climate Action			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2021	● ↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2018	● ↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●

SDG14 – Life Below Water			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.6	2022	● →
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.3	2022	● ↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	6.7	2018	● →
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.8	2019	● →
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6	2019	● →
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	● ●

SDG15 – Life on Land			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.9	2022	● →
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.2	2022	● →
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	● ↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	● ●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	● ●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.3	2013	● ●
Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	70.9	2013	● ●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	53	2022	● ↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	30.7	2013	● ●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	16	2022	● ↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	● ●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	● ●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	32.8	2023	● ↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.9	2015	● ●
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	● ●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.2	2022	● ↓

* Imputed data point

Conclusion

The Global Agendas, particularly the SDGs, have been instrumental in shaping our contemporary world and continue to play a crucial role in ensuring a prosperous and sustainable future for the generations to come. Achieving these ambitious goals necessitates unwavering commitment and concerted efforts across various levels, including local, national, and international arenas.

In this context, the countries in the MEWA Region have demonstrated a commendable willingness to actively participate in the global initiatives aimed at improving our planet's well-being. As highlighted in this paper, both national institutions and city-level partners have made significant strides in this collective endeavor. It is indeed heartening to observe that the contributions at the national level have often outpaced those at the local level. Nevertheless, cities within the MEWA Region persist in their diligent efforts to contribute meaningfully, leveraging their capacities to the fullest extent possible.

The commitment of cities, despite their varied challenges and resource constraints, underscores a profound dedication to the principles of sustainable development. These urban centers are continuously innovating and implementing strategies that align with the broader global vision, striving to make substantial contributions to the collective effort.

As UCLG-MEWA, we reaffirm our steadfast commitment to supporting not only the cities within our region but also the diverse institutions operating across the MEWA countries. Our goal is to amplify the region's contributions to the global sustainable development agenda. We are dedicated to fostering a collaborative environment that empowers local governments and institutions to enhance their impact and visibility on the global stage.

Through our continued support and advocacy, we aim to bridge the gap between local and national successes, ensuring that the MEWA Region stands as a beacon of effective and sustainable contributions to the Global Agendas. Consequently, with concerted efforts and shared vision, the MEWA Region can significantly influence the global journey towards a better, more sustainable future for all.



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